New Ulm Review

ERNST WICHERSKI, PROPRIETOR
F. W. JOHNSON, EDITOR

Wednesday February 3, 1897.

A legislator has introduced a bill providing for the building of a huge vault in which to store the state's money, and this in view of the fact that so many thousands of dollars have been lost in failing banks. A New Ulm citizen suggests a far more sensible and business-like course. He advocates that instead of keeping from one to two millions on hand and loaning it to banks at two and three per cent interest, thus giving them the chance of loaning it out again at eight and ten per cent to the very people from whom it came originally in the shape of taxes, the state ask for loans from the banks at a low rate of interest, a rate which the state could undoubtedly secure, and then collect taxes at such times as it became necessary to meet the paper held by the banks. This would prevent loss to the people, through the breaking of banks, the banks themselves would be running no risks, and the people would not be deprived of their own money for so long a period of time, as must be the case when the state holds a balance of two million dollars. Why wouldn't the plan be feasible?

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Dr. Lyman Abbot of Brooklyn is in great trouble and all because he ventured to tell his congregation that the story of Jonah and the whale was on the order of the "Bigelow Papers;" in other words that it was fishy—that it didn't pretend to relate an actual occurrence, but was merely a satire from which all might draw a lesson. Dr. Abbot is pastor of one of the high-toned churches of Greater New York, but his latest experience would indicate that there is still much room for education in the metropolis and in quarters too where you would least expect.

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Children less than eight years old attend the production of Shakesperian plays in the Saintly City. Let no one hereafter talk of the precociousness of foreigners.

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Representative Heimerdinger's bill to reduce legislative salaries suggests the idea that it would not be a bad plan to give the representatives a fixed salary, in keeping with their office and the expenses which they must necessarily incur in the discharge of their duties, instead of a per diem. The present allowance is not sufficient for proper representation and it naturally leads to dishonesty in many. Give them a fixed salary and it will in the end prove a saving to the state. The legislative business will then be marked by far greater dispatch than it is at present.

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A visit to the Capitol City of the state, once a healthy, sound and flourishing business centre, reveals a striking lesson. Where once business blocks in all parts of the city were occupied and affording employment to many, scores of them are now vacant and huge banners, announcing forced and assignee sales, adorn the windows of others; where once all industries flourished, many are now struggling against great odds and hundreds of beneficiaries are out of employment; where once banks were considered safe, confidence is withdrawn and no one knows when the next will go to the wall; in every phase of business and in every walk of life almost, there is something that cripples, something that retards. What is it? The writer may be mistaken, but careful observation from many points of view impel him to the belief that it is nothing less than the same institution that has cursed every city in which it is permitted to thrive—the cursed department store. Owned, fed and promoted by eastern capital, it lives not for the city off which it reaps its profits; by its centralized and monopolistic character, it kills off opposition, and while giving the benefit of cheap prices, stifles prosperity by cutting off the means with which to buy; it breaks down the small merchants, thus indirectly affecting every line of industry and business; cuts down the wages of toil, promotes immorality by removing the means of obtaining a livelihood honestly, and brings on poverty and misery for the many while enriching the few. As Senator Davis says, it is immoral in itself. It is a curse to the community and eventually must be the source of its bitterest woes. The sooner it is blotted out the better, and the investigation, to that end, now proceeding in the senate, should be encouraged by every well-minded citizen of the Twin Cities

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Gen. Russell Alger is to be secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. This is gratifying. It extends the hope that possibly he may be removed from the list of future presidential possibilities.

Exchange Comment.

There is nothing that will so much show the possibilities of St. Paul in the matter of manufactures as a big exposition.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Nonsense. If your manufacturing institutions cannot command the business of your own city what is the use of trying to reach beyond? Better policy would be to first supply your home market and then look elsewhere. Blot out your big department stores that patronize eastern concerns and utilize eastern capital; encourage your small merchants, who are the life of a city, and they will encourage your manufacturers and jobbers; stop fostering monopolies in retail trade, whereby others are driven to the wall, and your business blocks won't be vacant, your banks won't totter and your manufacturing institutions won't be clamoring for expositions.

* * *

What does Tams Bixby want? He can have anything for the asking.—Mountain Lake View.

Don't be too sure about that. Bill Merriam thought so once, but Lyman Gage got what Merriam wanted.

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The suggestion, that Major McKinley will appoint Lyman J. Gage of Chicago as his secretary of the treasury, is everywhere received with approval.—Mankato Free Press.

Yes, indeed! The people are literally possessed with extreme delight. Nothing so appeals to their sympathies and confidence as a millionaire banker and bondholder. They know too that Gage believes in a single gold standard, the retirement of the faithful old greenback, the issuing of bonds and everything in fact that the country is absolutely pining for.

* * *

Just now the advance agent of prosperity is having an interview with the man who predicted an ice famine, and neither cares to be disturbed.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Natural enough. Having proved to be false prophets, they are like all other liars, who happen to get caught in the act, and long for retirement. They must lie low for a spell.

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Col. Ingersoll is said to have refused a challenge from Sam Jones to discuss the bible. We suspect that the colonel was wise in refusing.—Pioneer Press.

Well, we should say so. Having measured lances with Gladstone, Field and Black, what is there in Evangelist Jones to prompt the colonel to waste his time upon him. The Colonel is argumentative, scholarly and eloquent. Jones is a fellow who takes advantage of human frailty to place cheap sentiment ahead of reason and understanding. His rude eloquence may bring him followers, but if so it is but another evidence of the truth of Shakespeare's claim that there is no religion so weak but that it has its fool disciples.

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It can be taken for certain that if an international monetary conference is held, it will be at the instance and invitation of the United States.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Yes, and it can be taken for equally certain that if the United States ever secures bimetallism, it will be through its own independent action. It won't be during McKinley's administration either.

* * *

John Wanamaker has concluded to build a new church in Philadelphia because he escaped the big fire that destroyed his neighbor's property.—Exchange.

John is cute. He sees in his neighbors' misfortune a chance, not so much to thank Providence, but to advertise himself. He knows the character of the people. He's been reading Hamlet, as well as his Bible, and realizes that if "a man's memory is to outlive himself half a year, he must build churches the."

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The Philadelphia Inquirer is authority for the statement that about a hundred years ago the first tall hat was seen in the streets of London, and that women fainted, dogs barked and the wearer was arrested. We are used to it now, although a moderate profanity is still indulged in when the tall hat makes its appearance in an orchestra chair.—Pioneer Press.

Or when it appears in the style of twenty years ago on the head of a fake inventor.

The National Christian Endeavor Day will be observed by the Congregational Church Society on Sunday evening. A program of musical and literary numbers will be a feature of the exercises.

The following gentlemen went to Winthrop yesterday: Messrs. Silverson, Mullen, Schmidt, Zelle, Beussmann, Weiser, Eckstein and Critchett.

HE HAD A CLOSE CALL.

Major General Miles' Thrilling Encounter With Lame Deer.

Probably the closest call General Miles ever had in all his experience as an Indian fighter was that in his encounter with Lame Deer. It was in 1877, when he was still a colonel, during his campaign against the Sioux and other hostile tribes in the northwest. Lame Deer and his outlaws had been making trouble in Dakota, and Colonel Miles raided their village. He tells the rest of the story in his personal recollections thus:

"In the surprise and excitement of the wild onset of the charge a group of warriors was forced away from the rest. Before making the attack I had ordered our Sioux and Cheyenne Indians to call out to the Lame Deer Indians that if they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their lives. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms on the ground. In order to assure them of our good will I called out, "How how-kola" (meaning friend), and extended my hand to the chief, Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, as, although he was wild and trembling with excitement, my adjutant, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star.

"Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me. He had more enthusiasm than discretion and, I presume, desired to insure my safety, as he drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act than the belief that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not.

As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it, and grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his set jaw, wild eye and the open muzzle of his rifle, I realized my danger and instantly whirled my horse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches. At that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me, the bullet whizzed past my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a brave soldier near my side."

Naturally the whole scattered band of Indians was instantly wiped out by a close and deadly fire from the soldiers. The incident is typical of the whole series of Indian campaigns in which General Miles figured in the last quarter of a century. The desire to treat the redskins as fellow men, constantly thwarted by the natural suspicions of the savages themselves, is apparent all through the book.

ORIGIN OF "RESTAURANT."

An Interesting Philological Fact From France.

The French author, Maurice Cabs, recently published in La Republique Francaise an essay about the restaurants and eating houses of Paris, relating many interesting details. His story of how the term "restaurant" was first used is well worth repeating. For a long time inns and eating houses in France were only intended for the benefit of traveling people, for the people took their meals at home, and restaurants were unknown. The first enterprise of the kind was founded in Paris in 1765. A citizen by the name of Boulanger opened in the Rue des Poulies an eating house where soup, meat, fowl and eggs were served. A chronicler relates that meals were served there on small, round, marble tables, and everything was scrupulously clean.

Over the entry to this first eating house the proprietor had hung a sign, upon which were the Latin words, "Venite ad me omnes quæ stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos" (Come unto me all ye whose stomachs need attention, and I will restore them). This is a parody on the well known Biblical quotation, "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," only in place of labor and heavy laden he said, "whose stomachs need attention." The word "restaurabo," from the Latin "restaurare" (restore or refresh), was the main characteristic of the new establishment and gave it its name. Boulanger amassed a large fortune, for his enterprise proved eminently successful, but he was soon imitated, some of his imitators becoming more famous than he, like Borel, at whose place 120 years ago meals could be had for 150 francs ($30) per cover.

Grant and Hancock at a Night Alarm.

When Hancock's headquarters were reached, the party remained with him for some time, awaiting the arrival of the head of Warren's troops. Hancock's wound received at Gettysburg had not thoroughly healed, and he suffered such inconvenience from it when in the saddle that he had applied for permission to ride in a spring ambulance while on the march and when his troops were not in action. He was reclining upon one of the seats of the ambulance, conversing with General Grant, who had dismounted and was sitting on the ground with his back against a tree, whittling a stick, when the sound of firing broke forth directly in front. Hancock sprang up, seized his sword, which was lying near him, buckled it around his waist and cried, "My horse, my horse!" The scene was intensely dramatic and recalled vividly to the bystanders the cry of Richard III on the field of Bosworth. Grant listened a moment without changing his position or ceasing his whittling and then remarked: "They are not fighting. The firing is all on one side. It takes two sides to start a fight." In a few minutes the firing died away, and it was found that the enemy was not advancing. The incident fairly illustrates the contrast in the temperaments of these two distinguished soldiers.—General Horace Porter in Century.

Fourth Annual Clearance Sale

Two Hundred cent Dollars . . .

will be common in New Ulm during the next month--that is, if people test their dollars at our store, for every dollar spent here during our Annual January Sale will buy so many goods the purchaser will be surprised. We can't tell you one quarter of what you ought to know about this sale in this ad, but if you will come to the store a glance will tell you that what we tell you is true.

We will again in order to reduce our stock before invoicing, give a discount of **20 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.** Remember 20 cts on each dollar means **ONE DOLLAR** saved on a five dollar purchase.

Our prices are originally as low as any and with this discount we will defy any competition. Those of you who have availed themselves of this sale on previous occasions; need no introduction at this time.

Read this list of prices but they won't more than give you a hint of what we are doing this January.

All wool serge	20 cts	Mens all wool underwear. Shirts and Drawers	80 cts
" " Tricot	20 "	" marino wool " "	40 "
Union Cashmere	16 "	" wool fleeced " "	40 "
52 inch all wool dress flannel	32 "	Ladies all wool " "	80 "
50 ct. dress goods	40 "	Ladies union wool " "	40 "
Ladies muslin night gowns	58 "	" " " jersey knit " "	40 "
$1.00 Ice wool fascinator	80 "	" heavy jersey knit at	16 and 20 "
The very best calicos	05 "	Ladies all wool fascinators	20 "
Fast color indigo calicos	05 "	" beaver shawls	$3.00 $4.00 $500 and $6.00
Best quality common gingham	08 "	Mens and boys mittens	25 cts
Wide german calico	08 "	Mens overalls with or without apron	40 "
Good quality shirting	08 "	Mens cottonade pants	80 "
Best quality german knitting yarn	20 "	Mens all wool pants	$1.50
Best cheviots	08 "	Good blanket	40 cts
Beautiful white ready-made aprons	20 "	" all wool blanket	2.50

We intend the above only as a sample of what we intend to do. Call and convince yourselves that all is just as stated, call early and get the choice.

Remember the sale began Monday, January 11th and is now on.

LIENHARD BROS.

Market Report.

Wheat, No. 1	65
Wheat, No 2.	63
Corn, new	18
Oats, per bushel,	10
Barley, per bushel,	15
Rye, per bushel,	25
Flax,	58
Potatoes, new, per bushel,	25
Butter, per pound,	8 to 15
Eggs, per dozen,	12

Flour—	Wholesale	Retail
Patent,	2.30	2.35
Straight,	2.20	2.25
Bakers,	2.00	2.05
Low Grade,	1.15	1.20
Graham,	2.10	2.15
Corn Meal	1.00	1.25
Rye,	1.40	1.50
Bran	.25	.30
Shorts	.25	.30

TIME CARD C. & N. W. R'y.

East Bound.		West Bound,	
No 4	6:00 A. M	§ No 3	2:17 P. M
§ No 2	2:55 P. M	No 7	8:30 P. M
No 14	11:50 A. M	No 13	5:05 A. M
§ No 86	8:30 P. M	No 15	1:10 P. M

§ Daily. All others daily except Sunday.

C. W. H. HEIDEMAN. Agent.

MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ULM & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Departure of Trains.

No. 15 St. Paul, Mpls Pass 6:30 A. M.
No. 29 St. Paul, Mpls Pass 11:10 A. M.
No. 53 Winthrop Acc'dation 4:00 P. M.

Arrival of Trains.

No. 54 Winthrop Acc'dation 7:15 A. M.
No. 30 St. Paul, Mpls Pass 2:20 P. M.
No. 16 St. Paul, Mpls Pass 8:50 P. M.

All Daily Except Sunday.

No. 15 arrives Mpls 9:47 A. M. St Paul 10:20 A. M.

No. 16 leaves St. Paul 5:00 P. M. Mpls. 5:33 P. M.

No change of cars between New Ulm, St. Paul & Mpls.

Close connections for Chicago Milwaukee and all points East.

For full particulars apply to
JOHN RYCZEK, Agent.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

Agents of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will sell excursion tickets to all points on that line within 200 miles, on Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1897, good to return until Monday Jan. 4, at a rate of one and one third fare. Those contemplating a visit to friends or relations during the Holiday season should avail themselves of the opportunity to travel at these cheap rates.

For further information, call on local Agents of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.

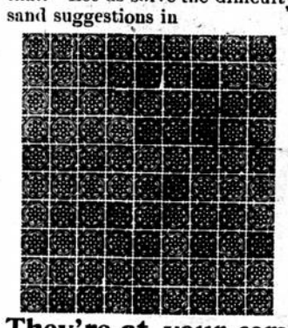
Homeseeker's Excursion.

Over the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad will be run on Tuesday, Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18. From all points to Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and other territory. The rate one fare for the round trip, plus $2. Tickets good for twenty days. For full particulars call on or write any Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., or address A. B. Cutts, Gen. Pass. & Tick. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn.

An Impression

that we are headquarters for everything in the line of elegant and useful Holiday gifts is always produced by a glance over our stock.

What to get? No need to perplex your head about that. Let us solve the difficulty. Our store contains a thousand suggestions in



Jewelry
Clocks
Bric-a-Brac
Silverware
Chinaware
Etc. Etc.

They're at your service. No more worry or perplexity. COME THIS WEEK, and see our grand

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F. W. Hauenstein
The Jeweler.

JACK FROST'S HINT TO ALL WHO ARE Still Wearing Summer Footwear.

LOSE NO TIME

In Selecting from the Large Fall and Winter Line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call early and get a pair of Alfred Dolge all Wool Felt Shoes or Slippers. Look at this Trade Mark when buying Felt Shoes.

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It is the Gold Seal Overshoes take the lead.

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in Ladies Felt and Beaver Slippers. Our assortment in German Socks and Felt Boots stand unexcelled.

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