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# New Ulm Review

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## CRONE BROS.



For bargains come to us. We carry the largest stock in the city. Come in and be convinced. We are ready at all times to show goods.

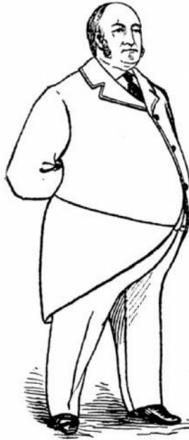
A beautiful line of . . . .  
Trimmings, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Silks for Waists and Dress Goods in all shades and prices.  
Fine black Dress Goods at 15 cts., worth 25 cts. "colored" " " 15 " " 25 "  
Outing Flannel at 5 cts., worth 7 cts. "fine pattern, at 8 cts., worth 12 1/2 cts.  
A fine Plush in all shades, at 40 cts., worth 60 cts.  
A fine Velvet in any shade, at 25c., worth 35c.  
200 dozen ladies' handkerchiefs at 5c., worth 8c.  
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Corsets at 35 cents, worth 50c.  
Corsets at 50 cents, worth 75c.  
This 50c. corset is as good as any 75c. corset shown in the city.  
A fine line of calico at 4c., worth 6c.  
A fine line of gingham at 4c., worth 6c.

We are also agents for the celebrated Thompson Glove Fitting Corset and Coronet.  
Also the only dealers in the city from whom you get the

### Gold Medal Dress Goods,

manufactured by Broadhead & Sons of Jamestown, New York.

**ALL OF THESE GOODS ARE GUARANTEED.**



Our lines of suits for Boys and Men is in and we can fit the tall and the lean fat and the poor in all sizes and at all prices.

Be sure and come to us before buying elsewhere. The comparison of goods will prove profitable.

### TROUSERS.

A new line just received for Spring.

An extra pair of fashionable pants to a suit should be part of every gentleman's wardrobe.

We have the best custom-tailored trousers in imported and domestic worsteds, cassimere and in the new Scotch patterns in all wool at

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

The fit and style is equal to any high tailor made pants and we save your money.

### Brambel's Promoter.

The Minneapolis Times Locates the Mythical Henry Francis Allan.

It Finds Him to be a Confidence Man, Wanted by the Police of Many Cities.

The Sleepy Eye Operator Was Warned to have Nothing to do with Him.

The Minneapolis Times has been doing excellent work in running down the Brambel fake. Soon after its expose of the inventor himself, the Times got after the supposed purchaser, Henry Francis Allan, and gave the public the benefit of its investigations in the following:

It was known at the outset that the ship owners of the same name were not in any way connected with the purchase and when a search of the London directories was instituted the discovery was made that the man, who was reputed to have millions at his disposal and who was supposed by some credulous people to be sending Bank of England checks every week of \$15,000 each to Grant Brambel, was not counted among the inhabitants of London. It seemed to be morally certain that either the man sought was a myth or else had good reasons for keeping his whereabouts unknown.

Nor was the Times the only searcher after the much desired "promoter." On the contrary recent discoveries indicate that during a period of several years Mr. Allan has been "wanted" by private individuals, corporations and by the police authorities of several American cities. A few hours after the expose of Brambel's doings in the Sunday Times of a week ago, a letter was received from a well-known Minneapolis finan-

cier, stating he had had some correspondence with Allan and that he considered him a very smooth individual and as elusive as a "will o' the wisp."

The Times publishes one of these letters, in which Allan claims to have formed a corporation in England for the purpose of investing in first mortgages and suggests the formation of an English-American stock company that would prove mutually profitable. "The fees and expenses for forming a company of this size under the English laws would be about £1,200," he says, "which would have to be met by the founders of the company."

The recipient of the letter wrote in reply that no such fees were exacted in England, gave Mr. Allan his opinion of the promoter of a scheme of that character and supposed the episode was closed.

During the winter of 1893 a brother of the financier went abroad and while in London instituted a search for Mr. Allan, but could find no trace of him anywhere. He called at the address given by Allan, but here, as well as in London, he was baffled and concluded that Allan was a sharper and confidence man. While in Paris he learned that Allan had been arrested in New York while just about to board a steamer bound for Europe. It hardly seemed possible that Allan would ever come within the ken of the Minneapolis man again, but the sequel proves that he had not heard the last of him. When the Brambel scheme was exploited, behold, Allan was in it.

The Minneapolis man wrote Brambel on the 16th of November, warning him against Allan and advising him not to have anything to do with him. Brambel undoubtedly received this letter, and, judging by subsequent events, was already aware of Allan's peculiar qualifications and seems to have entered into a conspiracy with him to delude the public in hopes that some person, who really had money, would purchase territori-

al rights, not covered by the English syndicate.

The Times concludes its article as follows:

Brambel probably reasoned that some "suckers" could be found who, for fear of losing so good an opportunity to make a fortune, would accept the Allan "sale," would not too closely scrutinize the "deed" and would almost fall over each other in their endeavors to get ahead of other less fortunate individuals. The high character of the gentleman who had warned him was assurance that his intentions in the matter were good and there seems no reason to doubt that Brambel received the letter. He however did not answer it. This was on the 16th of November and yet on the 6th of January Brambel signed that deed, which he undoubtedly knew had no value, and at frequent intervals since has been receiving checks purporting to be for large sums, but which, so far as is known, no one, this side of London has ever had a chance to thoroughly examine.

### FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE.

At Least that Many Joined the Big Excursion on Wednesday.

At seven o'clock last Wednesday morning ten coaches were drawn out of the Minneapolis, New Ulm & Southwestern station in this city, carrying in the neighborhood of four hundred passengers. Another hundred was added to the party at Klossner and Lafayette and when the train pulled into Minneapolis at eleven o'clock over 500 passengers were on board. The excursionists consisted largely of farmers from all parts of Brown county and also from sections of Nicollet and Sibley. Two hundred of them went to the State farm and the rest were divided between the Twin Cities. According to the Pioneer Press, those who went to the farm, were taken charge of by Col. Liggett. He spoke briefly of the work, and called upon members of the delegation for speeches. Among those who responded were Messrs. Quist of Sibley, Ouren and Nelson of Brown and Hodges of Sleepy Eye. Col. Liggett then introduced Mr. Kunze, a senior at the state university, whose home is at Sleepy Eye. Mr. Kunze said in part: "If no other good comes from this visit than simply to make you and your sons feel that farming is just as good, just as noble, just as grand and in every way equal to teaching, practicing law or medicine or any other profession or occupation in the world, all efforts that have been put forth for this excursion will be amply rewarded."

Col. Liggett then spoke at some length before introducing the members of the faculty. Said he: "Mr. Kunze has sounded the keynote of the entire object of this visit. We want the co-operation of the farmers in carrying on this work, and you must take an interest in this work in order that we may be of the greatest possible service to you."

Dr. Brewster outlined in a general way the character of the work at the school and its management. Prof. Green explained briefly the work in horticulture, and pointed out the advantages of this study to the farmer. Prof. Hays spoke of his work as agriculturalist, and Prof. Snyder showed how essential a knowledge of chemistry was to get the best possible results from foods and soil.

At the conclusion of these exercises the entire delegation was invited to the large dining hall where dinner was served. After dinner Col. Liggett took the visitors to the different departments, where they saw the students at work in the laboratories and the shops.

The alien press of the country is up in arms against the Senate because of the delay in the ratification of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and America. Senators, who look through American spectacles and not through the colored glasses furnished them by this alien press, do not wax enthusiastic over a proposition to submit questions in dispute between Britain and America to an arbitrator to be appointed by King Oscar of Sweden, before whom shall appear one or two advocates appointed by the United States and one or two advocates appointed by Great Britain to argue the respective merits of the case. This strip of all subterfuge, is the suggested method of arbitration laid down in the treaty to which Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote affixed their signatures. And this picking out of an arbiter, prejudiced by environment, prejudiced by gratitude to Great Britain, gave promise of anything but fair play.—Philadelphia American.

### Mr. Lind Orates.

He Addresses the Silver Men of the State at the Lincoln Banquet in St. Paul.

His Appearance Greeted with the same Enthusiasm that Characterized his Late Campaign.

The silver men of the state banqueted at St. Paul Friday evening and paid tribute to the memory of America's greatest citizen—Abraham Lincoln.

Attorney Hawthorne presided at the meeting and in introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. Lind, spoke of him as the man whom he really believed had been elected chief executive of the state.

The Globe says: There was great cheering when Mr. Lind rose to his feet. The cheer lasted for some time. Mr. Lind's address was a carefully written financial argument of the most intricate propositions. Only in its closing passages did the speaker attempt any sarcasm or pleasantries. Mr. Lind asserted that Lincoln did not deign to certify that prices were regulated entirely by the amount of money in circulation.

"Neither do we," said the speaker; "but we do assert that the volume of money was one of the most valuable means of determining prices. We know by observation that every improvement in the use of steam power, every invention calculated to secure more power, does not lessen the amount of steam used, but rather increases it in large proportions. The same application may be made to the uses of exchange in commerce. The increase of steam power creates an added demand for steam, and it is the same with money. Fifty years ago the productive power of a man was much less than it is now, and, with the increase in power, there has come an increase in demand."

The speaker quoted tables showing the per capita wealth of foreign nations. He said that the American increase shows that we need more money per capita than any other nation, and that a comparison with foreign nations could not determine our present condition. Mr. Lind cited the causes of the nation's progress between 1830 and 1870, and said production, exchange and consumption brought prosperity. Capital and labor dwelt in peace. There was plenty and comfort. The young and energetic men of the period capitalized their brains by the use of credit. Credit, he said, had been justified. The speaker recounted the facts in the history of finance, and, applying the lesson, said that in a community where there was no business the gold flag could not restore confidence.

"Defeat has not shaken our confidence," said Mr. Lind. "It has but taught us a lesson and disciplined us for the great struggle before us. It shows what the people in their might can do without money, without a skilled and dishonest organization, without leadership and practically without a press. It speaks well for our future. We have heard no words, even from our enemies, but of the good work done. We are practically without a party, but our allegiance to our state and our country is made the stronger. The enemy has triumphed for the once. Their control of the government cannot be, and is not now, permanent. Whenever they shall show the slightest evidence of being anxious of doing something for the weal of the nation, then will we co-operate and lend our assistance. We should assist, and do nothing to frighten or annoy that illusive cherub called 'confidence.'"

The speaker also took a shot at the banks. He said that "experience teaches that man always tries to get something for nothing, and that was probably the reason the banks charged interest on their own debts," referring to the instance of greenbacks. "Public credit," said Mr. Lind, "was not the function of a private person or corporation." Mr. Lind attacked the system of allowing the banks to reap the benefit which should go to the national treasury, and argued that foreign governments received millions of dollars for the same privileges, while the banks of the United States paid nothing. He feared the incoming secretary of the treasury was in favor of this policy.

In conclusion, Mr. Lind said: "While we have no victories over which to exult and no empty offices to fill, we still have our country to serve. We must

still battle against wrong and class rule. We must see to it that popular government becomes in fact what it is in name."

At the close of the address there were prolonged and vociferous shouts of approval.

Among the other speakers of the evening were Donnelly, Day, O'Brien, Owen, Howard and Judge Willis.

### Anecdotes.

Alphonse Karr, the gardener-poet, was once present at a banquet given by the followers of Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy. Toasts were given to the health of one medical celebrity after another by different members of the company, till at last the president remarked: "Monsieur Karr, you have not proposed the health of any one."  
The poet rose and replied modestly, "I propose the health of the sick."

The author of "A man of Letters Under the Empire and the Restoration" tells a story which is an example of delicate but cutting French satire.

A glutton, who was conspicuously over-eating at a dinner, excused himself from time to time by quoting the poet Boileau's well-known line, "In eating well, I praise the food."  
"Ah, sir," said one of the guests, significantly, "you carry praise to the point of flattery."

Charles Sumner's gifts were not supposed to be of the ready and nimble sort. He did not shine so much in debate as in set oration. A correspondent of a London journal, however, once heard him make a ready retort under somewhat trying conditions.

The correspondent in question, was present at a London dinner-party, at which Sumner and Macaulay were among the guests. Some one asked the American where Washington was buried.

"His ashes," said Sumner, in a manner of his own, "repose on the banks of the Potomac."

"His ashes!" said Macaulay; "was his body buried?"

"No," replied Sumner, not insensible to the sarcasm; "it was buried, like the forefathers of the hamlet, and like them, 'in his ashes live his wonted fires.'"

The spectacle of great men at play is always delightful to us who only know them in their serious moods. The artist Turner was an interesting talker, and was not only prodigal of interesting information, but of brilliant repartee.

He was once at a dinner-party at the poet Campbell's, and spoke of art in such a way that his listeners believed him to consider it superior to all other professions. After this the poet rose, and having alluded with mock gravity to his friend's skill in "varnishing painters as well as paintings," proposed:

"The health of Mr. Turner and the Worshipful Company of Painters and Glaziers."

"Then Turner rose, and with equal solemnity expressed his sense of the honor he had received, made some good-humored allusions to "blotters of foolscap whose works were appropriately bound in calf," and concluded by proposing in return:

"The health of Mr. Campbell and the Worshipful Company of Paper-Stainers!"

The floating bits of humor to be picked up on many a random page of literature are enough to convince us that the world is a blithesome sort of place, after all.

Chief Justice Rushe and Lord Norbury were walking together, in the old times, and came upon a gibbet.

"Where would you be," asked Norbury, pointing to the gibbet, "if we had our deserts?"

"Faith," was the reply. "I should be traveling alone!"

O'Connell's cutting description of Lady H— is worth a dozen ordinary witticisms: "She had all the qualities of the kitchen poker, without its occasional warmth."

Then, take the remark of Sydney Smith in regard to a very attractive and dashing widow: "When Mrs. — appears in the neighborhood, the whole horizon is darkened with majors!"

### THE MYSTERIOUS ALLAN.

He Bobs Up With Another Million Dollar Fake in California.

A special from Sleepy Eye to the Minneapolis Times of Saturday relates another of Mr. Syndicate Allan's big financial fakes. It says: Henry Francis Allan, notorious in connection with the Brambel engine matter, has other large deals on hand. Letters from J.W. Warburton, British counsel general at San Francisco, state that H. F. Allan is reported to have purchased the Santa Marguerita ranch. This property belongs to the Murphy brothers and contains something over fifty thousand acres of grazing land which would be a questionable bargain at \$6 an acre. Allan is reported to have put \$320,000, the amount he invested in rotary engines, in the ranch. The British consul has caught on to the ranch fake and is ready with information for all his inquiring countrymen.

H. O. Schlender and O. B. Hellickson of Springfield visited Mountain Lake last week with a view of starting a jewelry store there.

Drs. Weiser and Schoch examined a young lady from Linden before Judge Laudenschlager on Friday and pronounced her insane. She was committed to the asylum at St. Peter.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. August Bluhm last week.

## GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE

We sell for cash only. Compare our prices to those you have been paying on the credit system. You will then cease to wonder why you are hard pressed for cash, while your merchant is becoming rich. The credit merchant's plan is to involve you in his debt; he then has you at his mercy and compels you to submit to his extortions; throw of this yoke, become independent and buy for cash at the following prices:

### Groceries.

White wine vinegar, usual price 20c, our price 10c. Honey drip syrup, usual price per gallon 40c., our price 20c. Lenox soap, seven bars for 25c. Santa Claus soap, six bars for 25c. Best grade Rolled oats, 4c. per pound; Sardines in oil, 4c. per can, Sardines in mustard, 7c. per can. Salmon, usual price 15c., our price 10c. Yeast foam 4c. Fine grade prunes, 5c. per pound. Cod fish 7c. per pound. Best grade of pepper, 15c. per pound. Five pound of 2c. coffee for \$1.00. 30c. coffee, our price 25c. 35c. coffee, our price 30c. 40c. coffee, our price 35c. 20c. broom, our price 10c. Soda crackers, cheaper than bread, only 5c. a pound.

### Dry Goods.

Outing flannel, usual price 12 1/2c., our price 7c. Handkerchiefs, usual price 10c., our price 5c. Common gingham, usual price 8c. our price 6c. Blanket, usual price \$5.00, our price \$3.25. Linen, finished crash, our price 5c. per yd. Black dress goods, usual price 25c., our price 20c. Table cloth, usual price 35c., our price 25c. Percale, usual price 12 1/2c., our price 10c. Gentleman's Mackintosh, usual price \$5.00, our price \$3.25. Ladies' Mackintosh, usual price \$10.00, our price \$5.75.

### Notions.

12 doz. buttons, all for 3c. Five spools of thread, all for 10c. Pins, 3 papers, all for 5c. 12 lead pencils, all for 4c. Glass pitcher, usual price 25c., our price 10c. Compare our legitimate bona-fide every-day prices with the threadbare clearance and invoice sales; you will find us from 15 to 25 per cent lower in prices. This means a saving of \$2.50 on every \$10.00 you buy.

**GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE,**  
MARTIN SCHLIG, Prop. Ulm.