

New Ulm Review

Wednesday, July 13, 1898.

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Importers and Wholesale

Dealers in

Wines & Liquors,

ST. PAUL

NINN.

BY LAND AND SEA

Bombardment of Santiago Begun According to Official Reports.

Information Comes to the War Department, but No Details as Yet.

DONS REFUSE TO GIVE UP

General Toral Agreed to Surrender but Would Dictate Terms.

Position of Americans Greatly Strengthened During the Truce.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—"The bombardment of Santiago has begun."

That was the verbal information obtained during the afternoon at the war department. Almost immediately three bulletins were posted, the most important of which was from General Shafter. This dispatch announced that General Toral, who succeeded General Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago when the latter was wounded, had declined to surrender unconditionally and that the bombardment of the town would be begun by the army and navy about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fact that the bombardment was scheduled by Shafter to begin so late in the day created some comment but no explanation of it was offered. In answer to a question bearing upon that point General Corbin said: "I have not the slightest information as to the reasons General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he named but it was probable he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can."

Shafter's Position Strengthened.

Information received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that General Shafter has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry, and he now has nearly 80 siege guns and a number of 7-inch mortars, besides lighter artillery at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

The belief is held by the best informed officials that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it impossible to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information to that effect is in the hands of war officials there is no doubt.

TORAL'S PROPOSITION.

Would Surrender Santiago if Allowed to March Away Under Colors.

OFF JURAGUA, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The surrender of the Spanish commander, General Toral, but the conditions caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon Sunday and white flags of truce still float over the opposing armies.

General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and flying colors, and declaring he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be accepted by him, but he agreed to cable Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

ENEMY OPENED FIRE.

Shafter Tells of Silencing the Guns of the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Shortly after midnight the war department gave out the following dispatch from General Shafter:

"Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have enough forces by morning to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well."

"General Garcia reports that the enemy evacuated a little town called Descanino, 30 miles from Santiago and near the bay."

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

War Department Bulletin the Latest From Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The war department has posted these bulletins of dispatches received:

"Siboney, Cuba, via Hayti, July 10.—I have just received a letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. today as possible."

"Siboney, Cuba, July 10.—The St. Paul has just arrived with General Henry and his command and quartermaster's stores."

"Siboney, Cuba, July 10.—The Catania has just arrived with the First District of Columbia volunteers."

READY FOR HOSTILITIES.

Americans Have Been Busy During the Period of Truce.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities in case the Spanish generals do not surrender. The dynamite gun which has been in position for several days is now in better working order than at the time of the battle of San Juan and it is expected that its charges, consisting of 80 pounds of gun cotton and gelatine, will work havoc in the Spanish trenches when it opens fire. Twelve mortars in one battery are

Mounted and Ready for Use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in shelling the city. Three batteries of artillery are now in position on El Paso ridge, 2,400 yards from the town, and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in the rear of General Lawton's division. In firing the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our men, but the artillery officers say it can be done safely and without injury to our soldiers. The dynamite gun has been so placed that it will be able to enfilade several of the enemy's lines.

Vatican Very Cautious.

LONDON, July 12.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, recording the interchange of views between the vatican and Madrid with a view of urging the queen regent in the direction of peace, says: "The action of the vatican has been very cautious in order to avoid displeasing the United States."

MORE HELP FOR SHAFER

Some Troops Just Arriving and Others on the Way.

SIX TRANSPORTS AT JURAGUA

Several Thousand Men and a Large Quantity of Supplies Have Reached Their Destination.

OFF JURAGUA, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—Six transports, carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived here at 7:30 a. m. The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Tuesday morning. The men are in excellent spirits and their voyage was a pleasant one except for one rough night.

SIXTH ILLINOIS SAILS.

Left for Santiago on Board the Rita, Recently Captured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—The steamship Rita, captured recently off Cuba by the Yale and purchased Saturday by the United States government for \$125,000, sailed for Santiago during the day with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois regiment and their baggage. One battalion of the regiment sailed with the expedition under General Garretson on the Columbia. It was found that the Rita could not carry the remaining 800 men, so Companies D and F were left here. This divides the regiment badly. The embarkation at 6:30 o'clock was an inspiring sight.

LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Story of Her Destruction Confirmed From Spanish Sources.

HAVANA, July 12.—The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII was pursued off Cienfuegos by three American cruisers. The vessel fled toward the Isle of Pines, where she lost sight of her pursuers. When eight miles from Havana she was intercepted by three American warships and was run ashore at the entrance to Mariel with the object of saving her cargo. After grounding the steamer was fired upon by the American ships, a number of projectiles from their guns falling aboard of her. The ship was subsequently destroyed by fire caused by explosive bombs from the American vessels.

One Dead, Fifteen Injured.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An electric car on the Congress Heights road filled with passengers crashed into a horse car on the Anacostia line. An unknown man was killed and between 12 and 15 injured, several seriously. Both cars were demolished, and the horses of the Anacostia car killed.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Camara's fleet sailed from Port Said for Cartagena, Spain.

The British steamer Monmouth, now at Bremen, has been purchased by the United States.

Advices received by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead from the city of Guantanamo show that the deaths from starvation average 15 daily.

Thousands of refugees from Santiago have flocked to the American lines, and the problem of feeding them is a serious one for General Shafter.

General Shafter reports that the loss among our forces July 1 and 2 was: Killed, 24 officers, 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,303 enlisted men; missing, 89 enlisted men.

The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin reiterates that notwithstanding official denials Germany, Russia and France are scheming to intervene in the Philippines when certain conditions arise.

The war department is advised that Randolph's six batteries of artillery, the District of Columbia regiment and a regiment of Illinois infantry which left Tampa several days ago have reached Santiago.

ON AMERICAN SOIL

Admiral Cervera and a Thousand Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth.

Brought North From Santiago on the Cruisers St. Louis and Harvard.

OFFICERS TO BE PAROLED

Will Be Sent to Annapolis and Allowed the Freedom of the Grounds.

Both the Admiral and Captain Eulate Are on the Sick List.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 746 Spanish soldiers, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 a. m. and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing island. The big liner left Guantanamo at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days. Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle of Santiago.

Officers on Parole.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and had the freedom of the ship, with one exception. This was the governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed on that memorable morning of July 3. He refused to sign the parole papers and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded.

Admiral Cervera's stay here will be short, as the St. Louis will coal as soon as the Spanish sailors are landed and will then leave for Annapolis with the officers.

Admiral Cervera Talks.

Admiral Cervera came on deck in the afternoon, and consented to talk. "You ask me," said he, "how I like America, and I answer that I have always liked, and I may say, loved, your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly outclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor."

"There has been much feeling in Spain, and I want all Spain to know the truth, that each ship of my squadron fought to the last, and when we could do no more we surrendered."

"Captain Goodrich has treated us all as well as anybody could possibly be treated."

Harvard Also Arrives.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—The cruiser Harvard has arrived off Fort Constitution with 400 Spanish prisoners from Santiago. The prisoners will be brought up to the city in the morning.

MAKE THEM MORE CAREFUL.

Miles Issues an Order as to Responsibility of Recruiting Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—General Miles has issued an order notifying recruiting officers they will be held to a strict accountability for the enlistment of men who may be unfit for the military service. The order is made necessary because of the great number of enlistments of persons not qualified to serve, mainly because of their being under the legal age of 18 years. If a recruit after enlistment is rejected or discharged as a minor, and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made, the expense incurred may be charged against the pay of the officer responsible.

MAY SAVE THREE SHIPS.

Sampson Reports on the Condition of the Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more, the cables apparently being interrupted or in bad working order.

The New Japanese Cruiser.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Japanese protected cruiser Kasagi sailed from Cramp's ship yard at daylight for her official trial trip, which will be made off the New Hampshire coast, probably on Tuesday. On her recent builders' trial, the Kasagi averaged 23 knots an hour, and it is expected that the result of Tuesday's trial will prove her to be the fastest ship of her class in the world.

Sampson's Official Report.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—Admiral Sampson's official report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was brought north on the St. Louis and is now on its way to Washington in charge of Ensign Palmer, who came ashore in the afternoon and started for the national capital. The report, it is said, is in book form, and is a document of about 12,000 words.

The Cause of Disease.

WHY A LARGE MAJORITY OF WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY.

Carelessness and Indifference to Daily Habits and Duties are Undermining the Health of Many Women—How this may be Overcome.

From the Graphic, Rushville, Ind.

Carelessness and indifference to daily habits and duties have made many women weak and unhealthy. A large majority are languid, peevish, sorrowful, no appetite, full of aches, and pains and generally out of sorts. All of these ailments if not attended to promptly, lead to serious diseases.

These diseases occur because the blood has become impure, for no woman is seriously sick when the blood is pure. No one is better able to speak of this fact than Miss Hazel Snider, a charming young woman of Arlington, Ind. To-day she has rosy cheeks, a sparkle in her eyes, which, with her plump form, all prove that she is in good health. A year ago Miss Snider did not look this way. She was very thin, her cheeks were pale, her eyes sunken and dull. She was troubled with nervousness and general debility. "I had been sick some during my life," she says, "but not any more than the average girl, and was considered strong and healthy."

"I had prepared to teach school, but became so run down that I did not feel like teaching, and gave up my school before the term opened. I disliked to do this, but my mother and physician urged that this was the proper thing to do, especially if I wanted to avert a spell of sickness. I began to grow pale, weak, lost several pounds of flesh, was stupid, and had no ambition. My appetite began failing. New and dainty dishes were prepared for me, but these did not tempt me. Many times I was hungry, and would try to eat because I knew I was almost starving, but the food refused to remain on my stomach."

"My blood was in a bad condition, having become thin and watery. After several months' treatment from the family physician we saw he could not do me any good."

"We then tried some proprietary medicines. I think I tried a dozen different kinds, recommended for such troubles, but none did me any good. I was discouraged and did not know what to do."

"One day I read an item in a paper of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Shortly after that a neighbor came in and told me about her experience with these pills and how they cured her."

"I finally tried the medicine, and when nearly through with the second box noticed a change for the better in my condition, and after I had taken eight boxes I was cured, and have had no occasion to take any kind of medicine since. I feel that I owe considerable to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, probably my life, and I advise any one suffering with troubles similar to mine, to take these pills."

SMITH WILLIAMS, Notary Public.
For all forms of weakness, a specific is found in these pills. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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We now handle the RED CROSS Cooking Stove. It is undoubtedly the best in the market.

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