

WATCHES  
FOR  
LADIES,  
GENTLEMEN,  
GIRLS,  
BOYS.

# New Ulm Review.

FINEST SELECTION

YOU FIND AT

Hauenstein's,  
JEWELER.

VOLUME XX. NO. 42. NEW ULM, BROWN COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 1,081.

## The Issues

### Defined.

Candidate Lind In His Initial Campaign  
Address Clearly States His  
Position.

He Stands Upon the State Platform and  
Severely Arraigns the Abuses of  
State Administration.

The opening speech of John Lind at  
Minneapolis Monday night was unquestionably one of the best he ever delivered.

He talked straight from the shoulder and declared his position in a manner that compels admiration.

It is impossible for the Review to give the speech in full. Our readers will have to be satisfied with the following extracts:

Upon the settlement of the questions growing out of the war there is, and will be, a great variety of individual opinion. It cannot be otherwise. We are not possessed of all the facts. We know but little of the countries and of the populations involved. Even the President and his cabinet with their opportunities for information have not yet formulated any definite plans. As soon as we have had time and opportunity to study the questions in the light of fullest knowledge of the true conditions that prevail, I have an abiding faith that a public opinion will be evolved that will guide the solution of this question in a way that will neither be a menace to our institutions nor a betrayal of duty on our part. I have full confidence in the American people and in the justice and wisdom of their deliberate judgment. But I want to say at this time, that in the formation of this popular judgment, I shall continue to caution my fellow citizens against the adoption of any policy—no matter how flattering to our fancy—that involves the establishment and maintenance of a large standing army and alliance with other powers. A large standing army is a burden upon the common people and destructive of liberty. It has proven so in every country. For a nation to seek or accept alliance with another is a confession of weakness. We want in our intercourse with the nations of the world to so conduct ourselves that we

may merit and enjoy their respect. We want the good will of all. We need the help of none. We want to exchange our productions for theirs in a liberal spirit of commercial intercourse, but we do not want to share the burden of their political sins. This is applicable to England in a greater degree than to any other. Her hand has fallen upon every country that she possesses, to rob and to oppress. This is as true of India and Egypt, as it is of Ireland.

Our country has reached maturity alone and unaided. It has demonstrated to the world that it was possible for a people under a popular form of government to subdue a continent, to develop an efficiency in the arts, in science, in the industries, yes, along all the lines of human endeavor, second to none in the world, and that that people has the courage of its convictions, the pluck to assert them, and the power to enforce them. I say that, with such a country, and such a people it is not only unnecessary, but it would be demoralizing to the national spirit, to enter into alliance with any foreign power.

We do not come before the electors of this state with any patent device or any utopian scheme to cure all the ills of society.

The task that we have set before us in this state, by the platforms adopted by our forces, is to so reform the administration of the laws and the conduct of the affairs of the public as to secure to the producers of the state a more just proportion of the products of their toil; to save to the public what is left of the public riches of the state; to see to it that taxation shall be as just and equal as it is possible and that every penny collected from the people shall be honestly expended and devoted to public and not to personal or partisan purposes; to give the people an efficient and economical administration of our state institutions; and to confer upon the citizen a direct voice in legislation.

These are the issues that we have tendered and that we shall discuss. My opponent did not deem one of them worthy of the slightest reference. My friends, I believe that there was more method, more policy, than oversight in this omission. The republican party has been in power for some forty years in this state. During that time all of our great corporations have been formed, railroad

franchises granted, booming privileges, street car, telegraph, telephone and other franchises given away—frequently in perpetuity and without restriction. To get these and to get them in such form as was most profitable to the promoters it was always policy, and sometimes perhaps necessary, for the promoters to stand in with the party in power. They have invariably done so and go today. Favors have been conferred and reciprocated between the party in power and these special interests until their ends and aims have almost become one. The same is true of our public institutions. They have been built during this period and have in many instances become part and parcel of the political machine in the state. Under these circumstances to ask the party's leader, for the time being, to discuss questions affecting the prerogatives of these various interests is asking a good deal of frail human nature. As an excuse for this omission to discuss these questions my opponent refers to the phenomenal growth and development of our state. He says that that speaks well for the management of its affairs by the party in power. You might as well refer to the phenomenal growth of the city of Minneapolis as an evidence of the good management of its finances.

The most fertile expedient by which unscrupulous men have robbed the public through corporations has been by the practice known as watered stock. Now I do not wish to be understood as inveighing against corporations as such. I only condemn the abuses that have crept in and which they are guilty of. The corporation is a sort of fictitious personality created by the law. It is indispensable for carrying on many of the operations of modern society. It enables men who could not otherwise embark in business to associate their savings with others and thus raise the requisite amount of capital to undertake enterprises which an individual could not carry on. But this being, which the law creates, possesses attributes and powers not possessed by man. It has brains without moral responsibility. With such a combination you can look for greed and cunning, and we find it too often. A wicked man dies a corporation lives on forever. To entrust such beings with the most important functions of society such as transportation, telegraphy, etc., without surrounding them with proper limitations and restrictions and making them accountable to the state at any and all times for their doings, seems little less than criminal. The shares of stock of a corporation and the bonds it has issued are supposed to represent that much money paid into its treasury and expended for corporate purposes. The stock and bonded indebtedness of the railroads in this state average in excess of \$50,000 per mile, and this notwithstanding the fact that they have received approximately one third of all our lands, besides large cash donations. How much of this capitalization represents money actually paid in no one can tell. The legislature never required the railroad or other corporations to make or file any itemized statement of money actually expended in the construction or equipment of these public undertakings. It is safe to say that fully one-half of the existing capitalization is "water." That is, that proportion of the outstanding shares does not represent any actual capital paid in to the corporation. Man, generally speaking, is honest and just. The proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire is never contested by the American citizen. The American people are perfectly willing to accord to capital a fair return for its services. But when a corporation asks us to pay income on two dollars where perhaps less than one was invested we kick and we have a right to. Railroad managers, naturally ambitious to make the stock of their corporations dividend-paying according to its face value, have imposed rates to produce that result. These rates have frequently been exorbitant and have deterred industry, and the prosperity and development of many sections of the state in no small degree. Strife and antagonism between the producers and the railroads was the result. The railroads were indiscriminately called robbers and they in return retorted by crying confiscation and anarchy. That this condition of affairs has been and is unfortunate no candid citizen will deny. The railroads play a part in production, in commerce and in social life that is only second to the soil itself. In fact they are virtually partners in all our business undertakings. It is no figure

of speech to say that Jim Hill is in partnership with every farmer along the line of his road. He divides every bushel of grain, every pound of beef, even the butter and eggs, with the farmers. Now is it not vital to the interests of the farmer that the earnings of this partnership should be fairly divided? And in the long run it is equally important to the railroad. No element or factor in society can permanently oppress another without suffering injurious consequences in return.

It is almost equally essential that a feeling of mutual interest and good will should exist between these partners. A partnership without confidence and hearty co-operation is invariably a failure and usually winds up in court. Any suspicion of fraud, concealment or unfair advantage by a member destroys his confidence in the partnership. The conviction on the part of our people that their railroad partners in business had not put in the amount of capital for which they exacted profit has been and is the root of all our trouble. And the worst feature of it was that our state government had provided no means by which the truth in regard to the matter could be ascertained.

But fortunately our supreme court has solved the dilemma so far as our state is concerned. The judges, with full appreciation of the situation, determined to accord full justice to the interests of both producer and carrier, disposed of the question in a way that will not only produce a fair division of the result of their joint labors—if the principles of that decision are faithfully administered, but that will go a great way toward restoring that relation of confidence and good will which ought to exist between interests so mutually concerned.

The supreme court said in substance and effect to the parties: We cannot ascertain how much money was actually put into this road and if we could it would not be conclusive, for some of the money may have been foolishly expended. The test of the value of a piece of property is not necessarily the amount of money put into it, but rather what it would sell for. An article never sells for much more than it would require to buy an adequate substitute, so the true test of the value of your railroad, Mr. Hill, is what it would cost to duplicate it, and you, Mr. Farmer, must pay freights that will produce a fair income on that cost. Mr. Hill could not, and did not gain the logic of the proposition, and the farmer was content with its eminent fairness. The controversy ended. The rate on the commodity in question was fixed in conformity with the principles laid down as nearly as could be. My friends, the far-reaching effects of this decision can hardly be estimated. The principles enunciated by the court apply as well to your street railway, telephone and telegraph companies as to the railroads. I noticed by the papers that the attorney for the street railway company stated before the State Equalization board the other day, that if the ground had not been broken or a rail laid, the whole street car system of the Twin Cities could be duplicated for \$3,000,000 or less. He undoubtedly knew what he was talking about. If my information is correct the public is made to pay interest on many times this amount. Will the people continue to do so?

What we need now to obtain the full benefit of this decision is an able, fearless and honest Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—a board that will not be trammelled by any partisan or political consideration; that will be just to all interests and command their respect; a board that will apply the principles of that decision to all cases of unjust rates in this state. Such a board the people of this state shall have if I am entrusted with its selection. This board also has another important duty to perform—the establishment of the grades of grain and the selection and control of the inspection force. Have these duties been properly performed? Are they being properly performed now? Our farmers say no, with one voice. My opponent says that this is one of the questions that will keep until another election. Will you allow it?

The republican party has professed to favor an independent judiciary. I say that the judges who made that decision have shown more independence and patriotism than any court in the land that has been called upon to consider these delicate questions. Perhaps their inde-

pendence was not of the right kind for the republican party managers? Two of these judges are republicans in politics. Three are not. Three of them were elected by the fusion forces six years ago. Of these two Justices Cauty and Mitchell wrote opinions in the case. All the others concurred. The attorneys representing the producers, and the state, at the trial, were Halvor Steenerson and our present Atty. General, Mr. Ohlms. That they performed their duty well the result shows and every one who knows them appreciates. They are both republicans. All of these men, with the exception of Chief Justice Start, were candidates for nomination for office at the hands of their respective parties—Justice Collins for Governor, General Childs to succeed him on the Supreme bench and Mr. Steenerson for Congress, as I am told, in his district. If those who have the policy of the republican party in their keeping had sought the welfare of the state, would they not have said to Judge Collins and to General Childs, "Well done, good and faithful servants, you deserve continuance and promotion;" and to Mr. Steenerson, "your merit deserves recognition." If they had been true to their professions of desiring an independent judiciary, would they not have recognized the acknowledged ability and integrity of the three fusion nominees? Justice Mitchell had been endorsed by the republican once. Either they did not desire men of their convictions or it did not suit their partisan ends. I care not which. The reflection is equally painful.

## There Will Be No Change.

Congressman Tawney Fails Again to Secure an Order for the Mustering Out of the Boys at their Homes.

The War Department Tells Him that a change Would Entail Too Much Inconvenience.

Congressman Tawney made a second attempt last week to have the Twelfth regiment mustered out by companies at their respective homes, but as in the first instance he failed signally.

Mr. Tawney argued that many of the soldiers now out on furlough had returned to their former situations or had accepted new ones and that by returning to New Ulm for two or three weeks their situations would have to be forfeited. Mr. Tawney also pointed out that, besides the inconvenience to the men, the expense of bringing the regiment back to New Ulm and keeping them there in camp for a fortnight or more would be far greater than would be the case if the regimental and mustering-out officers visited each company at its home.

The war department thought differently however and the order to muster out entire at New Ulm will stand. Col. Bobleter received word from Capt. Morgan that to effect on Saturday.

Major Johnson of Adjutant General Corbin's office gave as one reason for not ordering a change that the order to change in the original instance from St. Paul to New Ulm had just doubled the work in the adjutant's office and to again change would involve going over all the preliminary work again. This the department hasn't the time to do as it is simply driven to the utmost to prepare for the mustering out of regiments in other states.

To muster the men out at New Ulm will not work any hardships. They will be brought here by companies and will be given their discharge and pay in half the time that it would require otherwise. If any order should be issued as Tawney's plan required, one result would be that the paymaster could not get around in time to pay the men off, and Major Johnson says there would undoubtedly be a big kick if the men were sent home without pay. The transportation necessary to take the men to New Ulm will be paid by the state, and the journey home by the government. While here they will get two months pay, and if they so desire they can take every cent of it to their homes.

Lieut. John Lind was among the spectators at Camp Van Duzee when Gov. Clough reviewed the Fourteenth Minnesota regiment last week. As the maneuvers were about concluded a young lady stepped up and, with all the politeness possible in her tone, remarked: "Lieut. Lind, you will have the honor of reviewing the Thirteenth regiment."—St. Paul Globe.

## ARRAIGNED.

The Directors of the Madelia Farmers' Warehouse Listen to the Reading of Indictments.

The directors of the old Warehouse Company of Madelia were arraigned before Judge Severance at St. James on Wednesday. Some of the men are charged with larceny and others with embezzlement. The indictments are against T. J. Mitchell, John McCarthy, Frank Lee, John Shlette, J. E. Johnson, O. A. Crosby, A. R. Batcheler, Abraham Jacobson and T. C. Hovde. At least two of these are residents of Brown county and no one will ever be able to convince us that they were guilty of any fraud in the management of the warehouse or that they were responsible in any way for the loss sustained by the failure of the company.

As victims of some one else's rascality or negligence they are entitled to the sympathy of the community in their present unfortunate predicament.

The city council at its last regular meeting appointed the judges for the coming election. They are as follows:

First Ward—Wm. Silverson, Hy. Weyhe and Wm. Koch. Ballot judge, Robert W. Scherer.

Second Ward—Jacob Klossner, C. F. Ruenke and Francis Baasen. Ballot judge, Emil Wicherski.

Third Ward—Chas. Brust, Chas. Grusendorf and Louis Schilling. Ballot judge, Ernst Gieseke.

State of Minnesota, County of Brown, s. s. In Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 11, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Lizzie Neumann, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition of Henry Neumann Administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of, the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained, the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the residue of said estate, and a description of the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell at private sale all of the real estate in said petition described and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Administrator to pay said debts, the legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses, to sell all of said real estate;

It is Therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court, on Friday, the 17th day of November, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Courtroom in the city of New Ulm, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Administrator to sell the same as hereinbefore set forth, and the same hereby is ordered, and the same shall be necessary to pay such debts, legacies or expenses.

And It is Further Ordered, that this order be published 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 11th day of October, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,  
Jonas Landenschlager,  
Judge of Probate

State of Minnesota, s. s. County of Brown, In Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 24, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Lohreyde, deceased.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Henry Lohreyde, deceased, late of the County of Brown and State of Minnesota, being granted to Edward Malin.

It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said County, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is Further Ordered, that the first Monday in April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at a general Term of said Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in the Court House in the City of New Ulm, in said County, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And It is Further Ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the New Ulm Review, a weekly newspaper printed and published at New Ulm in said County.

Dated at New Ulm, Minn., the 23d day of September, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,  
Jonas Landenschlager,  
Judge of Probate

State of Minnesota, s. s. County of Brown, In Probate Court, Special Term, October 6th, 1898.

In the matter of the Estate of Louis Mueller, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Louis Mueller, deceased, late of the County of Brown, and State of Minnesota, being granted to William Mueller.

It is ordered that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said County, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

And it is further ordered, that the first Monday in May, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at a general Term of said Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in the Courtroom in the City of New Ulm, in said County, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and allow said claims and demands.

And It is Further Ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks 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., the 6th day of October, A. D. 1898.

By the Court,  
Jonas Landenschlager,  
Judge of Probate.

Seal 38-40

It makes no difference how many medicines have failed to cure you. While there's life there's hope, and Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. For sale at the Pioneer Drug Store.

# Cloak and Fur Goods Department.

UNIQUE VALUES IN CLOAKS AND FUR COLLARETTES.

All wool Beaver Jackets stylish, double breasted, latest, at \$4.00.  
Ladies' latest style Coats, heavy, rough and substantial, Boucle Cloth, lined throughout, \$11.00.  
Girls' stylish Reefer Coats in imported mixtures, all new, large fancy cape collars, \$2.50.  
Ladies' Capes in fine, heavy cheviot, lined with good silk taffets and front edged with black Thibet fur, \$12.00.  
Baltic Seal, Astrachan, Black Martin Collaretttes. A fine Baltic seal at \$1.75. A good Finland seal at \$2.50. Those Astrachan collaretttes at \$3.00 are "world beaters," had to get in a second shipment.  
Remember we carry the largest line of Cloaks, Capes and Collaretttes in the city, and the right price, style and fit.  
We shall be pleased to show you our line. We mention only a few prices.

This is the latest improvement in the cut of Gloves invented by M. G. Courvoisier, Glove Manufacturer of Paris.  
All the shortcomings of the old time thumb are obviated in the Cluze Patent. There is no strain on the seam at the base of the thumb, as with the old cut, nor any strain elsewhere, no discomfort and no ill fit.  
The old thumb often prevents buttoning of the first buttons. The Cluze Patent Thumb permits all buttons or hooks to close easily. Having secured the agency for the above Kid Gloves we will place them on sale during this week for the extreme low price of..... \$1.00  
White Tans, Browns, Modes, Ox Bloods, etc.

CALL AND SEE THE FINEST FITTING GLOVE MADE.

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