

SPECIAL SALE

next Monday, Nov. 12th, 1900, at

OTTOMEYER'S

Dress-Goods.

Dress-Goods will be sold at from 11 cents to 48 cents. Here is a chance for you to buy woolen dress-goods at a bargain. All fresh and new goods. Only for one day at these prices. Call and see the goods.

The Battle of the Ballots

BROWN COUNTY FUSIONISTS MAKE GREAT GAINS.

Secure a Majority of the County Officials and Poll an Increased Vote for Bryan and Lind.

Up to the time of going to press Wednesday forenoon, the returns from both county and state are necessarily very incomplete although Bryan and Lind show very material gains in all precincts from which returns have been received.

For the city of New Ulm the returns convey the most satisfactory intelligence for the fusion forces, the three wards of the city giving Bryan 497 and McKinley 451, a gain of 250 for Bryan against four years ago. On the vote for governor the gain was equally marked, Lind's majority being 99 more than in 1898, his total gain in votes being 142. The total vote standing Lind 659, Van Sant 306.

In the county present returns show that McCleary and Mathews are running close with the chances in favor of Mathews. For representative Peterson carries New Ulm by 50, the vote being Peterson 537, Ochs 487.

Coming down to the county ticket Vogel for auditor is undoubtedly elected by a good majority. For treasurer, Schneider, fusion, carried the city by 150 and is undoubtedly elected. For register of deeds Miller's majority in the city is 75 and his election is conceded. Matter, fusion candidate for sheriff, carries New Ulm by 500 and his election is practically assured. For judge of probate there is very little doubt of the election of George, fusion, he having carried the city by 263 votes and nearly all returns from outside precincts showing comfortable majorities. The final count for attorney will show a very close run between Olsen and Hoidale with the chances at this time in favor of Hoidale's election, his majority in New Ulm being 245. For surveyor Book carries New Ulm by but 35 but is probably elected. Cutting, fusion candidate for superintendent of schools, is without doubt elected, carrying New Ulm by 150.

Dr. Fritsche, fusion candidate for coroner, carries his home town by an even 500 and is considered to have even chances with Wellcome, republican, in the balance of the county excepting in Sleepy Eye which gave Wellcome a majority of 128.

For county commissioners the first district elected Hoffmann, fusion, while in the third district Eckstein, fusion, is certainly elected.

The Country's Population.

As was generally expected, the count of the country's population reveals a much smaller rate of interest in the past ten years than was scored in the decade ending with 1890. The present population is 76,295,220, of which 74,627,907 is in the states. This will be the basis on which representation in the popular branch of Congress and in the electoral college will have to be formed in the coming short session of Congress. The other portion of the 76,000,000 of inhabitants are in the territories (including Hawaii)—1,667,313. The aggregate gain in population in the decade has been 13,225,464, which is at the rate of about 21 per cent. This is the smallest proportionate increase in inhabitants in the whole history of the country. In the decade ending with 1890 the gain was a small fraction less than 25 per cent, and it was 30 per cent in the ten years ending with 1880. In the previous decade, that which covered the war of secession, the gain was only 22.63 per cent, which was the lowest rate of increase since the government was founded along to that time, but that between 1890 and 1900, as will be seen, drops below this mark.

There is no change in the relative rank of the leading states. New York is far ahead of all the other states, the gap between it and Pennsylvania, the second on the roll, widening since 1890. New York's inhabitants are now well beyond the 7,000,000 mark, and Pennsylvania's are in excess of 6,000,000. Illinois holds the third place, which she gained in the census of 1890, when she passed Ohio, and Ohio keeps the fourth place, which she was put in then. Missouri is still fifth, a rank which she has had since 1870. Missouri's present population is 3,107,117. Texas gains the

sixth place, which Massachusetts had in 1890, Texas' inhabitants at the present time reaching 3,048,328. Massachusetts is seventh on the present roll, and Indiana, Michigan and Iowa following after it in this order, each of these three holding the same relative position which it had in 1890. Several of the states—Maine, Vermont, Kansas and Nebraska—made very small gains in population in the decade, while Nevada, which was at the foot of the list in 1890, is in that place still, and the gap between her and the next state above has broadened, for Nevada, alone among the states, has fallen off in inhabitants in the decade.

Missouri has a chance of gaining a Congressman in the coming apportionment of Representatives. The ratio of representation which was established ten years ago was 173,901, under which Missouri has fifteen members of the House of Representatives. The tendency has been to increase the ratio after each succeeding census, so as to prevent the House of Representatives from reaching a number which would be unwieldy. Present indications are that a figure approximating 200,000 will be fixed upon by Congress when it comes together a few weeks hence as the basis for the next ten years. Under this allotment Missouri would gain a Representative. There is always an unwillingness to cut down the actual number of Representatives of any state, although this has been done more than once. As some of the states have grown very slowly in the decade a very large increase in the ratio would decrease their number of Representatives, except in the case of the states like Nevada, which have only one member of the House. The arrangement of the basis of representation will be one of the most interesting tasks which will come before Congress when it meets in December, and every state will have a vital concern in this adjustment.

Death Calls Another Pioneer

FREDERICK BEINHORN, A RESIDENT OF NEW ULM SINCE 1854 STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Builder of New Ulm's First Flouring Mill And one of its Pioneer Business Men.

The death of Frederick Beinhorn, which occurred on Thursday of last week, removes from the scene another of New Ulm's pioneer citizens and one of its most highly respected townsmen. The cause of his death was paralysis, the stroke which proved fatal coming five weeks prior to his death. He was 79 years of age, that anniversary of his birth having been reached but two days before the time of his decease. The funeral, which was very largely attended by his friends and former business associates, was held at the family residence Saturday afternoon, the funeral address being made by G. A. Fergus, and the remains were laid to rest in the city cemetery.

Frederick Beinhorn was born in Braunschweig, Germany, in 1821 and came to the United States in the year 1852, locating in Chicago where he was married two years later. He was one of the most active participants in the organization of the colony which came to this place and founded the city of New Ulm in 1854 and has been a continuous and valued resident of this city since 1855. He was a part owner in the first sawmill erected here which he owned in connection with Fr. Rehfeld and operated until its destruction by fire. He was also part owner in the flouring mill erected immediately after the burning of the little sawmill and of which the present magnificent Eagle Roller Mill is the outgrowth. Following his connection with the flouring mill he opened a general store here which he conducted until about 13 years ago when he sold out and retired from active business life, but was ever a firm believer in the destiny of the city and an ardent supporter of everything which tended to its social and commercial advancement.

Of the immediate family there survives him his aged wife and six children, Mrs. Holmberg, of Woonsocket, S. D., Mrs. Eckstein and Miss Bertha Beinhorn, of Duluth, Miss Emma Beinhorn of this city, Alfred Beinhorn of Winona and Fred Beinhorn of Helena, Montana.

Willie Ortwein has resigned his position as clerk of the Grand and will leave for South Dakota.

Dedicate Their School

NEW ULM LUTHERANS TAKE POSSESSION OF NEW BUILDING.

Parochial School Opens today with Enrollment of about One Hundred and Forty.

The new School building erected by the Lutheran congregation of this city at North Second and State streets was formally dedicated Sunday. The dedicatory ceremonies commenced with an address by Rev. C. J. Albrecht, resident pastor of the Lutheran church, at 10 a. m. at the school building, followed by a sermon in the church at 11:30 by Prof. Schaller of the Dr. Martin Luther college. The morning ceremonies were participated in by the children of the school, the Concordia band and a male choir. The attendance was very large, a great number of people from neighboring towns and cities being present. The regular communion services of the church were also observed at the morning service.

At the evening service, commencing at 7:30 the sermon was preached by Rev. Koehler of Nicollet, and music was furnished by Concordia band and a mixed choir.

The new building is a spacious and imposing three story structure of red brick fronting on State street and will cost, exclusive of furniture, about \$7,000. It is modern in every particular, provided with furnace heat, sanitary plumbing and all the appointments of a thoroughly up to date educational institution. After the summer vacation, delayed to a certain extent by building operations, the school opens today with an enrollment of at least 140 pupils, and this number, it is expected, will be very largely increased during the present term. The confirmation class will also begin its work today, but it is as yet impossible to state the probable number of communicants who will take advantage of the work.

The Constitutional Convention.

Cuba has been through two general elections. The first, held on June 15 of the present year, for the election of municipal officers and municipal judges. On September 15 a general election was held to elect members to the Constitutional Convention. At this election thirty-one delegates were elected, together with their substitutes. This election, while developing much stronger political passions than the former, nevertheless passed off without disturbance or disorder. Out of the entire number of delegates elected only six or seven contested elections resulted. These will be settled by the members of the Convention themselves, it being the purpose of the military government to avoid any interference whatever either in the election of candidates or for the settlement of disputed elections.

At each of the elections the voting places were under the control of representatives of the different parties, and no American officer, soldier or civil official was present at any voting place in the island. The people as a whole are looking forward with deep interest to the work to be done by the Constitutional Convention, and while anxious to have the work proceed as rapidly as possible, are nevertheless patient. They realize that it is a work of vast importance, that it must be done carefully, and that ample time must be taken to properly consider the various important features to be embodied in the new Constitution.

The principal political parties in the island at present are the National, the Republican and the Union Democratic. The general object of all these parties is the same, all desiring the establishment of a constitutional government. One of the great questions to be fought out in the Convention is as to whether Cuba shall be formed into one or more States. This is a question of great importance to Cubans, and there are strong opinions for and against it.

The personnel of the Constitutional Convention, as elected, represents fairly all the different political parties and subdivisions thereof. The same is true of the substitutes elected. There is every indication that the Convention will take up its task with a great deal of enthusiasm. There will, of course, be a considerable amount of work necessary in determining the contested election cases.

After these have been disposed of, the regular duties of the Convention will be taken up. Many of the members are at present investigating and studying the constitutions of various countries. The general opinion is that the constitution adopted will be in its general features similar to the Constitution of the United States. The personnel of the Convention includes a number of very able members of the judiciary as well as members of other learned professions. The civil governors of four of the six provinces have been elected, two members of the Supreme Court and others, distinguished either in the law or in the services rendered the island. There is no reason to believe that this Convention will be other than successful. Prior to the municipal elections, it was freely predicted that general disturbances would follow an attempt to hold general elections. They passed off without a single breach of the peace. The same dubious expressions were heard immediately preceding the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but this election, also passed off without the slightest disorder.—Collier's Weekly.

Business Has Increased.

The statement of the collector of internal revenue for October shows that there has been no disturbance in business circles, as is usually the case before a presidential election. There has been a large increase in business throughout the state over September and October of 1899.

The most noticeable increase is in the sale of documentary stamps, which is a certain index to business conditions, as the stamps are used on checks, stocks, bonds, transfers of property and other commercial instruments. Last year there was a decrease of \$1,505 in the October receipts from this source, as compared with September. This year there has been no falling off, but a large increase. The receipts from the sale of documentary stamps last month were \$82,125.79, an increase of \$4,090.15 over October, 1899, and of \$12,395 over September of this year. The steady increase can only be accounted for by an increased volume of business. The receipts from the tax on beer show a more startling increase, than can probably be traced to the election. The receipts from beer stamps usually begin to fall off in October. In 1899 the October receipts were \$11,100 less than for September. This year, however, the October revenue from the beer tax was \$119,537.35, \$10,523 more than September, and \$20,997 above the amount received from beer in October, 1899. While this may be construed as showing an increased consumption of beer, due perhaps to election and the unusually warm weather last month, it also indicates that home-brewed is being used in place of the products of Milwaukee and St. Louis breweries.

The October receipts from the tax on cigars was \$22,017.52, an increase of \$2,638 over September, and of \$3,389.43 over October, 1899. This large increase is partially due to election, but mainly to the fact that Minnesota smokers are using Minnesota-made cigars.

The total receipts for October were \$237,716.26, an increase of \$26,612.22 over September, and of \$39,208.86 over October, 1899.

There are dinner pails and dinner pails and they vary in size. The trust magnates have one size, and the workingmen another. Let us compare a few of them:

In 1896, John D. Rockefeller's Standard oil dividends were \$15,000,000. In 1900, year ending July 1, \$38,000,000. The "filling" of his pail increased \$23,000,000.

Rockefeller's average clerk received \$720 in 1896, and the same in 1900, while the cost of his food and clothes was increased 25 per cent, and over.

In 1896 Mark Hanna, from his coal mines and mill stock and the like, netted \$636,000. In 1900, after they had been placed in the trusts his profits were \$3,295,500.

In 1896 the average annual earnings of Mark Hanna's coal miners were \$384, in 1900 they were \$298. How about the dinner bucket?

Thus we find that the wealth of these republican trust magnates who "want four years more" of it, swelled immensely, while the earnings of their employees stood still or decreased.

Rockefeller's profits increased \$23,000,000 in four years, a yearly rate of over \$5,000,000. His \$720 a year employee got no increase at all.

Hanna's profit increased \$2,560,000, while the average annual earnings of his miners decreased from \$384 to \$298.

Of course, the republican trust magnates want "four years more" of it. But what about the laboring man?—Ex.

RESULTS

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A. C. Staley Underwear?

These goods are without doubt the best to wear for the money sold at. We are convinced of this, because we have sold them for three years and people ask for them again. We keep the following Nos. in stock.

W—59 Olive Rib	\$1.00
No. 119 C. H. Random	\$1.00
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W—60 Natural Gray Rib	\$1.50
No. 00 " " " "	\$1.50
W—75 Fawn Worsted	\$2.00



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Men,
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If you are looking for a sweater come to us. We sell such at prices that ought to interest you, especially our sweaters at 50 cents in black, blue and cardinal with colored stripes. Fancy sweaters in the most striking shade.



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