THE CHICAGO AND
NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY.

Effective March 17th, 1912

GOING EAST.

No 504—Daily, new line.....4.25 a m
Thro to Twin Cities and the East
No 22—Ex Sunday, old line...6.25 a m
Connects at Kasota for Twin Cities or Mankato 8:10 a m
No 514—Daily, new line.....3.39 p m
Thro to Twin Cities and the East
No 24—Daily, old line.....3.41 p m
No 14—Ex Sunday, new line..6.55 p m
Connects at Mankato for points South on Omaha.

GOING WEST

No 517—Daily, new line.....1:30 a m
Thro from Twin Cities and the East
No 13—Ex Sunday, old line..8:12 a m
Thro to Tracy
No 503—Daily, new line .....1:39 p m
Thro from Twin Cities and the East
No 23—Daily, old line.....1:35 p m
No 27—Ex Sunday, old line..8:40 p m
Connects at Mankato Junction with trains from East and at Kasota with Twin Cities.

No. 22 now makes sharp connection with Omaha No. 8 at Kasota for all points North, arriving St. Paul 10:25 a. m., Minneapolis 10:55 a. m.

F. P. Starr, Agent New Ulm Minn. — H. J. Wagen, General Agen Winona, Minn.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.

NORTH BOUND.

New Ulm & St. Paul...(ex. Sun.) 5:15 a. m.
Twin Cities Passenger.....(ex. Sun.) 1:45 p m
Local Freight.....(ex. Sun.) 3:45 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

New Ulm & St. Paul...(ex. Sun.) 8:45 p. m.
Storm Lake Pass .....(ex. Sun.)12:15 p m
Local Freight.....(ex. Sun.) 8:50 p m

Legal Advertisements.

Order for Hearing Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Brown.
In Probate Court.
Special Term, July 6th, 1912.

In the Matter of the Estate of May Parker, Deceased;

On receiving and filing the petition of Fred J. Mueller of the County of Riverside, State of California, representing among other things, that May Parker was born in April, 1888, and that her mother, Lena Parker, died in the City of Los Angeles in the State of California on the 8th day of December, 1891; and that thereafter, and on or before the first day of May 1894, the said May Parker above named was taken away from the said City of Los Angeles by people who claimed to be her foster parents; that since time your petitioner and other relatives of the said May Parker have heard nothing from her although diligent search and inquiry have been made by them at different times but without success, and that your petitioner verily believes that said May Parker is dead; that the said May Parker above named was the owner of estate in the County of Brown, State of Minnesota, at the time of her death and left no last will and Testament to the knowledge, information or belief of your petitioner.

That said petitioner is an uncle of said deceased, and that administration of said estate be to Albert Steinhauser, of the City of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, granted.

It is Ordered, That said petition be heard before said Court, on Friday the 2nd day of August A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the Court House, in New Ulm in said County.

Ordered Further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order 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 New Ulm in said County.

Dated at New Ulm, Minnesota, this 6th day of July A. D. 1912.

By the Court,
GEO. ROSS,
(Seal) 28—30 Judge of Probate

Order of Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Brown; In Probate Court:

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Frey, Decedent.

On reading and filing the petition of G. A. Ottomeyer praying that this court determine the descent of certain lands described therein as belonging to the above named decedent in his life time, who died more than five years prior to the date hereof:

It Is Ordered, that said petition be heard, and that all persons interested in the estate of the above named decedent be and appear before this court on the 3rd day of August 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House at New Ulm in said County, and then and there, or as soon thereafter as said matter can be heard, show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

Let notice of said hearing be given by the publication of the order of this Court in said matter in the New Ulm Review, according to law.

Dated June 28th 1912.
(Seal) GEO. ROSS,
27—29 Judge of Probate.

What Makes a Woman?

One hundred and twenty pounds, more or less, of bone and muscle don't make a woman. Its a good foundation. Put into it health and strength and she may rule a kingdom. But that's just what Electric Bitters give her. Thousands bless them for overcoming fainting and dizzy spells and for dispelling weakness, nervousness, backache and tired, listless, worn out feeling. "Electric Bitters have done me a world of good," writes Eliza Pool, Dewey, Okla., "and I thank you, with all my heart, for making such a good medicine." Only 50c. Guaranteed by O. M. Olsen.

French Dry Cleaning

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned and Pressed in latest improved fashion. Gentlemen's clothing pressed while you wait. Work called for and delivered.
Phone 635

W. B. GREIG

Center St. tailor who makes Superior Garments

LORIMER OUSTED FROM SENATE

Illinois Man's Seat Declared Vacant by Decisive Vote.

LONG FIGHT IS AT AN END

Deposed Solon Retires Dramatically When the Result of the Ballot Is Announced.

Washington, July 14.—By a vote of 55 to 28 the United States senate unseated William Lorimer, the junior senator from Illinois, and declared his title to his seat invalid.

The end of the long fight to oust the senator came after six days of protracted debate, in which Senator Lorimer himself had occupied the floor for three sessions, making an impassioned defense of his election. Those who voted to oust Lorimer were:

Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Bourne, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Crawford, Cullom, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, Fall, Gardner, Gore, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kenyon, Kern, La Follette, Lea, Lodge, Martin, Martine, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Page, Poindexter, Pomerene, Rayner, Reed, Root, Sanders, Shively, Simmons, Stone, Sutherland, Swanson, Townsend, Watson, Williams, Works, Clark, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Mich.), Smith (S. C.) —55.

The final vote was upon the resolution offered by Luke Lea, senator from Tennessee, declaring the Lorimer election by the Illinois legislature in 1909 invalid. The adoption of the Lea resolution carried with it the senate's verdict that "corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer," making his election invalid.

The end came suddenly. Senator Lorimer, who had been speaking on his own behalf for the past two days,

WILLIAM LORIMER.

with frequent recesses in order to permit him to recuperate from exhaustion, concluded his remarks shortly after 1:30 p. m.

Immediately Senator Dixon took the floor to read some affidavits regarding Lorimer's charges of attempted bribery at the Chicago convention.

This did not take long and then the vote was taken, immediately after Senator Tillman of South Carolina had announced that he would vote in support of Lorimer.

This occasioned some surprise as he had been counted among those who would vote against his Illinois colleague.

The closing moments of the trial were intensely dramatic. Lorimer holding the floor, making a last defense of his election, declared he did not appeal for the votes of any senator but asked for justice.

Senator Lorimer, when the vote was announced, walked slowly toward the back of the room and passed into a cloak room, Senator Smoot throwing an arm over his shoulder.

The vote ousting him was concluded at 2:05 o'clock. The man who had occupied a seat in the senate since June 18, 1909, by the vote passes out of the records and never officially has held a seat in the senate of the United States.

ASKS EQUAL CANAL RIGHTS

Great Britain Seeks Delay to Formulate Demands.

Washington, July 12.—Great Britain's request that the enactment of the Panama canal administration bill be held in abeyance until Mr. Innes, the British charge, can present a note in behalf of his government, presents to congress and the state department an extraordinary situation.

The request for delay has been communicated to the senate interoceanic canals committee. It came from the summer embassy at Kineo, Me., and was sent by Mitchell Innes, the charge, acting for Ambassador Bryce, who is in New Zealand.

HIDEOUS PUNISHMENTS.

Murderers Were Once Buried Alive Tied to Their Victims.

Old time punishment for offenses at sea was most severe. The code of the time of Richard I. of England, drawn up for the government of his fleet on the crusades, provided "that whoso killed any person on shipboard should be tied with him that was slain and thrown into the sea. And if he killed him on the land he should in like manner be tied with the partie slain and be buried with him in the earth."

In Elizabeth's time a thief was to be ducked three times, towed ashore at the stern of a boat and marooned with a loaf of bread and a can of beer. Mutiny was punishable by the culprit's being hanged by his heels "until his brains were beaten oute against the shyppe's side."

The penalties imposed for sleeping on watch were progressive. For the first offense the man was to be "headed" with a bucket of water; on the next occasion he was to be strung up by his wrists and to have two buckets of water poured into his sleeves; the third time he would be loaded with weights and bound to the mast, and "for the fourthe time he was to be hanged to the boltsprite, with a can of beere and a biscotte of breade and a sharp knife, and so to hang and choose whether he would cutte himself down and fall into the sea or hange still and starve."

Among the rules issued by Raleigh for the governing of his South American expedition in 1617 was that no man should be allowed to gamble for his arms or clothes "on the pain of being disarmed and made a swabber of the ship." A general punishment for blasphemy at this time was for the offender to be bound to the mainmast with an iron bit between his teeth, the alternative being a scraping of the tongue. All sorts of odd and frequently hideous punishments are to be found described in old manuscripts. In 1775 a man found drunk aboard or ashore was taken care of until the following morning, when in the presence of the ship's company he was presented with a pint of salt water, which he had to drink.

The dreaded "cat" is probably the best known of these old naval punishments. Whipping was provided for at least as long ago as the fifteenth century, and in Drake's time the regular trouncing of the ship's boys by the boatswain on Monday morning was regarded as the only means of insuring a fair wind for the rest of the week.—Chicago News.

Modest Kit Carson.

Christopher (Kit) Carson touched the wild life of the west at more points than any other person of any time. But he was always modest, declares a writer in the Century Magazine, and disliked anything which savored of flattery. One day in 1862 the great frontiersman chanced to stop at Maxwell's ranch, on the Cimarron river, in New Mexico, a well known point on the Santa Fe trail, when a regular army officer of high rank who was there exclaimed exuberantly:

"So this is the distinguished Kit Carson who has made so many Indians run!"

Carson silenced his eulogist by quietly remarking, "Yes, I've made some Indians run, but a good deal of the time they were running after me."

A Dish of Potted Roses.

There was a time when Englishmen could celebrate St. George's day by feasting on roses as well as wearing them. Old cookery books abound in recipes into which rose leaves enter.

One writer tells how to make potted roses. "I first pound some of the most fragrant roses in a mortar. Then I take the brains of birds and pigs well boiled and stripped of every particle of meat. I then add the yolks of some eggs, some oil, a little cordial, some pepper and some wine. After having beaten and mixed it well together I place it over a slow fire. When this dish is brought to table the most delicious fragrance issues forth, covering the guests with delight." Every good housewife in the seventeenth century made rosewater, which was used for flavoring food.

Too True.

A popular clergyman in an address on generosity in New York said:

"A woman remarked to me the other day:

"'Mrs. Blank is very shabby this spring. Mr. Blank adores the ground she walks on, yet he won't allow her enough to dress decently.'

"'Ah, madam,' I replied, 'it isn't always the devoutest worshiper who puts the most money in the collection plate.'"—New York Tribune.

Always Ahead of Him.

Miss Cute (an amateur palmist)—This line in your hand, Mr. Dubb, indicates that you have a brilliant future before you. Dubb—Is that so? Miss Cute—Yes, but this other line indicates that you are too slow ever to overtake it.—Boston Transcript.

A Mind Reader.

Mr. Dorkins—Maria, why do you always interrupt me as soon as I begin to— Mrs. Dorkins—Because I always know exactly what you are going to say. What's the use of my wasting time by waiting to hear you finish?—Chicago Tribune.

Ungrammatical.

Dusty Rhodes—Will yer please give me a dime to get somethin' to eat with? Bunker Hill—My good man, you cannot purchase a set of false teeth for 10 cents.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

GOVERNOR BLEASE.

South Carolina Executive Is Accused of Grafting.

SLEUTHS GIVE TESTIMONY

Appear Before South Carolina Legislative Probers.

Augusta, Ga., July 14.—Sensational charges of graft were made against Governor Coleman L. Blease of South Carolina by Detective Reed of the Burns agency before the special investigating committee of the South Carolina legislature, which is holding its sessions here.

In his two terms of office Blease has made a record for the number of convicts he has pardoned.

The charge was made that on occasions at least Governor Blease received $2,000 for the executive action. The present graft probe is the result of a controversy with D. L. Felder, a well known Atlanta politician and business man.

William J. Burns, the detective, testified that Blease's official acts have been improper and said that the San Francisco graft "was insignificant compared with conditions in South Carolina."

TAFT LOSES OUT IN CONVENTION

Iowa Republicans Condemn Proceedings at Chicago.

Des Moines, July 11.—Theodore Roosevelt won a decisive victory in the Republican state convention here and the Taft administration and the managers of the recent national convention in Chicago were as decisively rebuked.

Republicans of Iowa were left free to vote either for President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt next November by the action of the delegates. The matter was left entirely to the "individual conscience of the voter," and the platform, containing a direct attack upon the legality of the Chicago convention, was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The progressives dominated the convention from beginning to the end. Despite a hard struggle, led by Governor B. F. Carroll, a Taft adherent, to procure the endorsement of the national platform, the amendment offered by the Iowa executive, containing this endorsement, was laid on the table by a vote of 773 to 342.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE GROWING

Twelve Hundred Additional Men Out in New York City.

New York, July 14.—A statement authorized at the headquarters of the International Transport Workers declares that the ranks of the striking seamen have been augmented during the last twenty-four hours by more than 1,200 employes at the New York Central, Pennsylvania railroad and West Shore railroad piers.

M. H. Woolman, secretary of the organization, says that keepers of lodging houses in many parts of the city have offered the capacity of their quarters free of charge to the strikers as long as they are out of work.

MINE BLAST KILLS SEVEN

Hope Abandoned for Entombed Men at Moundsville, W. Va.

Moundsville, W. Va., July 12.—Three men are known to have been killed, two were seriously injured and four others were imprisoned in the Panama shaft of the Ben Franklin Coal & Coke company near here by an explosion of gas.

Officials of the coal company have countermanded the order of the United States bureau of mines rescue cars, declaring the entombed miners are dead. They say it will be days before the mine can be cleared of gas.

DO MINORITIES RULE?

And Is There Really Such a Creature as "the Average Man?"

A very strong and racking doubt has got into my mind. One of the very mudsills of my subconsciousness, a very "sleeper" of my cosmic house, has been loosened, and all sorts of strange fancies, like little white and leggy insects, are scampering among my wits.

For it has occurred to me that, after all, the minority are in the majority. I know it sounds crazy. I know that. Heaven be thanked! I am spared the last illusion of the insane that I am sane.

But while I have always lived, moved and had my being under conviction that the majority not only rules but also actually exists, come to think of it, I have never seen a majority, while everywhere about us is the large, active and exceedingly vocal and assertive minority.

The majority of the people in the United States believe in our present form of government, yet I never met a man in my life that did not think he could improve it.

The majority are sound and well, but did you ever run across a well woman?

The majority are sane, yet have you ever found one man indubitably so?

The fact of the matter is that the average man is a myth; he is a mathematical hypothesis; he exists only for the purpose of statistics and arguments; he is the stuff out of which generalities are formed. He is like an atom or a kilowatt or a nebular hypothesis. Everybody is abnormal. Normality is merely the imaginary point where the abnormalities balance.

I never talked any length of time with a human being who did not by and by say something like "Well, I am peculiar, I know," "I am strange," "I am not like most folks," or words to that effect.

Strange that the entire population of the globe is in the minority!

The rarest person in the world to find is the one who does, says or thinks as most people do.—Frank Crane in Chicago News.

A STRUGGLE WITH A WIFE.

How Strindberg's Unhappy Marriage Colored His Work.

The extremely unhappy married life of August Strindberg is commented upon by Clayton Hamilton in the Bookman.

"At the age of twenty-six," he says, "Strindberg fell in love with the woman who was to exert a deeper influence upon his work than any other factor in his life experience. She was already married, but she obtained a divorce and married Strindberg. For a time their wedded life was happy, and the poet in this single sunny period of his experience poured forth an amazing number and variety of literary works conceived in the romantic mood. But a little later his marriage began to be disrupted by dissensions, and the domestic life became increasingly unbearable to both parties as the years proceeded. Held together by their children, they endured a life of torture until finally, after sixteen years, they abandoned the hopeless struggle and were divorced.

"This tragic experience has colored all the later work of Strindberg. He had begun by conceiving life as war, and he now discovered in his own case that love, which is the origin and essence of life, is also war—a year long, lifelong battle without an interrupting truce. Hence he conceived love as only the obverse of a two sided passion, of which the inevitable reverse is hatred. Other poets have made the same discovery. Compare, for instance, Mr. Kipling's harrowing lines: 'I 'ate you, grinnin' there. * * * Ah, Gawd, I love you so!'"

Smothered Pig.

There is a fish in Hawaiian waters which is known by the native name of humuhumunukunukukuapuaa, which means literally "sewing up the nose." The native Hawaiian method of killing a pig to be roasted is to smother it, not cut its throat, and it is smothered by sewing up the pig's mouth and nose. This fish with the long name has spines which in ancient times were used as needles to sew up the pig's mouth; hence the name more fully means "the fish that provides the needles for sewing up the nose of the pig."

The Morning Star.

The morning star, an iron ball studded with spikes and fastened by means of a chain to a short handle, was much used in medieval times as a military weapon. It was exceedingly formidable, for when thrown it could not easily be avoided or dodged, the chain permitting it to curve around the arm or over the shield. It was confessedly modeled after a common cactus which grows in every part of Italy.

Dangerous Early Marriages.

"I believe early marriages are risky."

"I know it. I've often noticed in novels that when a couple get married before page 50 they have all kinds of complications before you get to the end of the book."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One on Pop.

Willie—Pop, what are "ancestors?" Father—Well, I'm one of yours—your granddad is another. Willie—Oh! But why is it that folks brag about them?—Exchange.

On the Run.

"Ran into town yesterday to do some shopping."

"Buy much?"

"No; ran out of money."—Boston Transcript.

HILLES AT HEAD OF COMMITTEE

Picked to Manage Taft Presidential Campaign.

REYNOLDS CHOSEN SECRETARY

Former Member of Tariff Board Selected for Place at Meeting of Subcommittee.

Washington, July 10.—Charles D. Hilles, President Taft's secretary, has been chosen chairman of the Republican national committee. James B. Reynolds of Massachusetts, a member of the tariff board, was chosen secretary.

These selections were made by the nine members of the national committee, acting as a subcommittee, after conferences with President Taft.

Chairman Hilles and the full national committee will meet Friday, July 19, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to appoint a treasurer, other officers, an executive committee and an advisory committee.

At the day's meeting Otto T. Bannard of New York, Charles G. Dawes and David R. Forgan of Chicago, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City and John Hays Hammond of Washington all were considered for the office of treasurer, but not even a tentative decision was reached.

Mr. Hilles will resign his office as secretary to the president Saturday night. It is thought unlikely Mr. Taft will appoint a successor, but will turn the business of the executive office to the two assistant secretaries, Rudolph Forster and Sherman Allen.

Headquarters of the national committee are to be opened in New York the first of next week.

The opening of a Middle West headquarters at Chicago and a Pacific coast headquarters at Portland, Ore., was considered at the meeting of the subcommittee and practically decided upon.

CAMPAIGN WAS EXPENSIVE

Roosevelt's Election in 1904 Cost Nearly $2,000,000.

Washington, July 12.—A total of $1,900,000 was raised by the Republican national committee in 1904 for Theodore Roosevelt's presidential campaign, according to George B. Cortelyou, then chairman of that committee, who testified before the senate campaign contribution committee.

Mr. Cortelyou testified that at the beginning of the campaign he had laid down general rules as to contributions and was not concerned with detailed contributions except in rare cases. One of the rules was that there should be no promise or pledge attached to contributions, he said.

TRAIN HELD UP BY ROBBERS

Attempt to Dynamite Safe Proves Unsuccessful.

Parsons, Kan., July 11.—Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 9, known as the Katy Limited, was held up by six masked men near Coffeyville, Kan. The bandits held the train two hours, during which time the passengers and trainmen were corralled and guarded in the coaches by two of the robbers while the other four exploded nine charges of dynamite in their unsuccessful attempt to blast open the safe in the baggage car. No effort was made to rob the passengers and no one was injured.

PLATFORM SUITS GOMPERS

Labor Leader in Conference With Woodrow Wilson.

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—Governor Woodrow Wilson was in conference for more than an hour with Samuel Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor. After the meeting Gompers said:

"We discussed with the governor the platform adopted by the Baltimore convention and expressed ourselves as being in entire approval with the planks affecting the rights of the working people of the United States.

CHAFIN AGAIN SELECTED

Named for President by Prohibition Convention.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 14.—The national Prohibition convention concluded its labors with the nomination of the party standard bearers of four years ago—Eugene W. Chafin of Arizona for president and Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio for vice president. In each case the nomination was made by acclamation after a single ballot had indicated the preference of the delegates.

New Head of the Elks.

Portland, Ore., July 11.—Thomas B. Mills of Superior, Wis., chairman of the board of grand trustees, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks by acclamation to succeed John P. Sullivan, New Orleans. Rochester, N. Y., was selected by acclamation for the 1913 convention.