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

SPEED OF SHIPS.

Influence of the Depth of Water and the Dragging From Below.

On first thought the sea's depth seems of small importance if the ship finds depth enough to give her an easy draught. If she can run free apparently it makes little difference whether she has six feet or 600 feet between her keel and the bottom. Such an inference is erroneous, however, for the depth exercises an important influence. The British cruisers Blake and Blenheim were expected to run twenty-one knots, but actually ran two knots less in shallow water. They ran again under the same power, but the depth was between 135 and 165 feet, and their speed was twenty-two knots—one knot over the maximum calculation.

The difference in speed is attributed to the influence of the "wave of translation" displaced by the ship as she moves forward, which acts as a brake. The nearer the ship's keel to the bottom the stronger the friction. A ship drawing twenty-seven feet of water (say a ship of 12,000 tonnage) feels that friction over a depth of 250 feet. According to some calculations, the dragging influence ceases to be felt at a depth equal to ten and one-half times the draft if the ship stands high out of the water.

A curious feature of the matter is that the speed of the ship is as important an element as the depth of the water—that is to say, the influence of the depth on the ship's speed is more or less powerful in proportion as the speed is great. A ship increases her speed more easily over deep water; but, on the other hand, the faster a ship runs the more depth of water she needs to prevent the hindrance caused by the dragging influence of the friction which is always felt when the ship's keel senses bottom. Running ten knots an hour, a ship must have between twenty-six and twenty-seven feet of depth or she is dragged from below. If running twenty knots she needs a depth of 104 to 105 feet, and when running thirty knots she feels the drag over a depth of nearly 321 feet.—Harper's Weekly.

Summer colds are hard to get rid of, and frequently lead to asthma, bronchitis, and hay fever. Do not let your cold get a hold on you, but use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for quick relief. W. H. Allen, Chelsea, Wis., says: "We prefer Foley's Honey and Tar Compound to other cough medicines because it quickly cures coughs and colds. It will ward off a cold if taken in time." Contains no opiates. O. M. Olsen.

BLUE LAWS OF OLD

Codes That Terrorized New England In Colonial Days.

ENACTED BY THE PURITANS.

Witchcraft Was an Offense Punishable With Death, and It Was a Crime For Husband and Wife or Mother and Child to Kiss on the Sabbath Day.

Blue laws were no joke, though often an object of irony and derision. They were drawn up by Puritan pioneers—a race of stern and inflexible men who in the excess of their religious zeal and enthusiasm adopted such sanctimonious names as Stand-Fast-on-High Stringer, Kill-Sin Smith, More Fruit Fowler, Fight-the-Good-Fight Fowler.

It may be well to say here that each of these names cited was actually given to and borne by a man, and names of the same sort are to be found in the records of New England, says Himmans in his "Blue Laws of Connecticut."

These men went straight to the old Mosaic law of Holy Writ for their code. In fact, each section of the capital laws has its Bible text appended—a grewsome combination of sermon and death warrant.

The original blue laws were those written of New Haven, Connecticut colony, at the first more or less unwritten, or at least unprinted, but systematized and printed by Governor Eaton in 1656. They were enveloped in blue colored paper, whence the popular and subsequently unpopular name.

The Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies also had their blue laws, calculated to send a chill through every human vein. Even New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina—in fact, all the English colonial settlements in seventeenth century America—had laws, orders and resolutions of more or less pronounced indigo tint. But the true blue laws or code was that which terrorized early Connecticut. These, known as capital laws and purporting to punish, according to the penalties prescribed in the Old Testament, those offenses forbidden therein, were enacted in April, 1642. The texts of Scripture on which they are based were added to each law, as dicta probantia, showing the divine authority by which they were defending, and are singular specimens of jurisprudence.

For instance, witchcraft is one of the first offenses taken up. It is enacted that "if a man or woman be a witch or hath consulted with a familiar spirit they shall be put to death." And "if any man steal a man or mankind or selleth him or he be found in his hand he shall be put to death."

Yet the good colonists made slaves of the Pequot Indians as the regulation punishment for breaking these same blue laws.

The Puritan legislators, having disposed of the ordinary everyday crimes, went on in due course to enact the more minute laws, covering every conceivable misdemeanor, from sneezing in church to crossing a stream otherwise than by the licensed ferry.

It reminds one of De Quincey's ironical observations to the effect that the habit of murder if persisted in may lead insensibly to procrastination and Sabbath breaking.

The following examples, transcribed literally from the best authorities on American colonial history, relate mostly to the heinous crime of Sabbath breaking:

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

"If any man shall kiss his wife or wife kiss her husband on the Lord's day the party in fault shall be punished at the discretion of the court of magistrates."

(Tradition says a gentleman of New Haven after an absence of some months reached home on the Sabbath and, meeting his wife at his door, kissed her with an appetite and for his temerity in violating this law the next day was arraigned before the court and fined for so palpable a breach of the law on the Lord's day.)

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make mince pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp."

It is said by Peters in his "History of Connecticut" that these laws were the laws made by the people of New Haven previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies and, as he says, "were very properly termed blue laws—i. e., bloody laws. "for," says he, "they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment, whipping, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."—New York Sun.

In For Life.

A certain English peer drove in a taxicab to Westminster and when he got out gave the driver a very small tip. The driver mistook him for a member of the house of commons and exploded:

"I hope you get turned out next election and don't never get in again!"

"Don't worry, my friend," said the peer as he set off for the house of lords. "I'm in for life."

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.—Arabian Proverb.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

Why an Outburst of the One May Cause a Flow of the Other.

What is laughter and why do tears so often accompany it?

On each side of the throat is an artery called the carotid. At the level of the larynx this divides, one branch, which carries blood to the brain, being called the internal, the other, which distributes blood to the face, being called the external. These two branches are joined about the level of the eyes by the ophthalmic artery, which forms a canal between them. This communication is the cause of the close connection between the brain and the tear glands, between laughter and grief, both of which are generators of tears.

Physiologically, a burst of laughter is nothing but a strenuous effort, like lifting a heavy weight. In both cases the muscles of the throat and stomach contract.

When laughter is excessive the whole body is convulsed; every muscle is contracted. In the place of normal respiration come short intermittent respirations, insufficient to free the lungs from the semi-asphyxia produced by the contraction of the throat muscles. The face shows the congestion of the blood vessels of the head. Apoplexy may in rare cases result. These muscular contractions compress the external carotid, which can no longer supply the brain with blood. In consequence this rushes up the internal carotid, which becomes choked and dilated. It can stand the pressure only because the ophthalmic artery relieves it. Taking this route the blood congests the tear glands, which overflow.

Tears are exactly the same as the liquid part of the blood. So it is a fair deduction that the action of crying is equivalent to a certain loss of blood, which relieves the congestion of the brain. This is why women feel so much better after a good cry.

The facial contortions of weeping persons are caused by the automatic contraction of such muscles as are needed to compress the tear glands and so help to squeeze out the tears.—New York World.

BATTLE OF MARATHON.

The Most Decisive Day In the History of the World.

The single day in the world's history which was fraught with the most tremendous consequences to mankind was the day on which the battle of Marathon was fought. The handful of tiny states that inhabited Greece had developed faculties which indicated that man had advanced another stage toward the highest ideals.

Foremost among those little nations was Athens, which state, too, contained the germs of human freedom. It was the forerunner of the democracies of the world. But the very existence of Athens and Greece was threatened by the huge barbaric empire of Persia. Darius had sent out his hordes of warriors to add the Grecian states to his vast dominions. Face to face his forces met the Athenians on the plains of Marathon.

Hitherto invincible in the field, the Persians looked upon the little army opposed to them with contempt. The Greeks themselves hesitated to hazard a battle with the conquerors of the world. Their generals debated the question, and the decision to fight the Persians was caused by the eloquence of the immortal Miltiades. He led his 10,000 Greeks against the Persian host and gained a decisive victory. The glorious day of Marathon beat back the advancing tide of eastern despotism and barbarism and saved the freedom and civilization of the western world.—Pearson's Weekly.

Seventeenth Century Grocers.

Department stores would have fared hard in the seventeenth century unless their proprietors could have induced parliament to grant more privileges than were allowed to other shopkeepers. The articles that a grocer might sell were definitely prescribed. They were "raysons, currants, sugar, spice, sope, candle, molasses, gunpowder, shot, match, tar, pitch, rosin, tobacco, cotton yarn, starch, bluing, prunes, figs, linseed oil, lead, olives, figs, Spanish white alabaster, alum, almonds, brimstone, lampblack and candle rushes.

No Money, No Marriage.

"A fortune teller told me that you are going to marry me," said the young man with the prominent socks.

"Did she also tell you that you are going to inherit a very large fortune?" inquired the girl with the matinee hair.

"She didn't say anything about a fortune."

"Then she is not much of a fortune teller, and you had better not place any reliance in anything she says."—Washington Herald.

Maternalism.

Kind Gentleman—What are you going to do, Johnny, when you become a man? Johnny—Nawthin'. Kind Gentleman—What? Not going to do anything? Johnny—No. Just as soon as I started something ma would tell me to stop it.—Judge.

Never Tempted.

"George Washington never told a lie."

"Well, he wasn't much of a fisherman anyway."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Pretty Grouchy.

Gabe—Smith is a grouchy guy, isn't he? Steve—Grouchy? Why, he hates to look at himself in a mirror.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pity is best taught by fellowship in woe.—Coleridge.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce to the voters of Brown County that I am a candidate for re-election for the office of Judge of Probate of Brown County as a non-partisan, subject to the approval of the voters at the primary election Sept. 17th. I respectfully solicit your vote and support.

GEORGE ROSS.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Brown County on the Democratic Ticket, before the Primaries September 17, 1912. Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully Yours,
ALBERT J. SCHRAMM

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Democratic Nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Brown County, subject to the will of the voters at the Primary Election September 17th, 1912, and respectfully solicit your vote and support.

Respectfully Yours,
HENRY J. BERG.

Foley Kidney Pills

TONIC IN ACTION - QUICK IN RESULTS

Give prompt relief from BACKACHE, KIDNEY and BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, CONGESTION of the KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER and all annoying URINARY IRREGULARITIES. A positive boon to MIDDLE AGED and ELDERLY PEOPLE and for WOMEN.

HAVE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION

E. A. Davis, 627 Washington St., Connersville Ind., is in his 85th year. He writes us: "I have lately suffered much from my kidneys and bladder. I had severe backaches and my kidney action was too frequent, causing me to lose much sleep at night, and in my bladder there was constant pain. I took Foley Kidney Pills for some time and am now free of all trouble and again able to be up and around. Foley Kidney Pills have my highest recommendation."

O. M. OLSEN

RHEUMATISM

This nerve-racking disease is caused from impure blood and uric acid poison. External applications sometimes give temporary relief but won't cure; the sure way to secure permanent results is to thoroughly eradicate from the blood all the impurities. Nothing on earth will drive out the poisons from your system, keep the bowels, kidneys and liver in good condition as SEVEN BARKS, the wonderful remedy that has proved its great merits the past 42 years.

SEVEN BARKS can be had of all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle. Give it a good trial and watch your rheumatism disappear.

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New Ulm Roller Mill Co.

An increasing number of people report regularly of the satisfactory results from taking Foley Kidney Pills and commend their healing and curative qualities. Foley Kidney Pills are a carefully prepared medicine, guaranteed to contain no harmful or habit forming drugs. They can have only a beneficial effect when used for kidney and bladder troubles, for backache, rheumatism, weak back or lumbago. O. M. Olsen.

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