

**ASSESSMENTS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

The assessments of the benefits and damages arising out of the making of the local improvements hereinafter named to the owners of real property fronting thereon, having been completed and extended by the Board of Public Works in and for said City, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the City Council of said City at a meeting to be held on the 20th day of November at 7:30 o'clock P. M. to have said assessments in all things confirmed.

Objections to said assessments may be heard before said City Council at such time.

The following assessments are made for installing sewer and water connections with No. 2 of Block No. 68 North of Center Street.

The following is a list of the supposed owners names, a description of the property benefited or damaged and the amount assessed against the same, to-wit:

Supposed owners name.	Lot	Block	Center Street	Am't of Benefits	Am't of Damages
Carl Roloff	2	68	N	153.55	None

NOTE:—In the foregoing assessments, in the column headed Center Street, the letter 'N' is used to denote North of Center Street.

All objections to any of the foregoing assessments must be made in writing and filed with the City Clerk at least one day prior to said day of hearing.

Dated New Ulm, Minnesota, Oct. 29th, 1914.

WM. BACKER, Clerk Board of Public Works.

FERDINAND CRONE, Chairman Board of Public Works.

**Order to Examine Accounts, Etc.**

State of Minnesota, ss  
County of Brown, ss  
In Probate Court,  
Special Term October 31, 1914.

In the matter of the Estate of Augustin Wirth, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Albert Steinhauer, the administrator, of the estate of Augustin Wirth, deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the account of his administration and for assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is Ordered, That said account be examined, and petition and application for the allowance of said claims and debts, be heard by this Court on Friday the 4th day of December A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in New Ulm in said County.

And it is Further Ordered, That notice thereof be given 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 the 31st day of October A. D. 1914.

By the Court,  
GEO. ROSS, Judge of Probate.

State of Minnesota District Court  
County of Brown 9th Judicial District.

Julia Morris, Plaintiff,  
vs  
Frank Morris, Defendant.

**SUMMONS.**

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You, the defendant above named, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Court House, in the City of New Ulm, County and State aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint upon the subscribers, at their office, No. 102 Odd Fellows' Block, Mankato, Minnesota, within thirty (30) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 6th, 1914.

H. L. & J. W. SCHMITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
44-46 Mankato, Minn.

**Order for Hearing Guardian's Account.**

State of Minnesota, ss  
County of Brown, ss  
In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Theodore Henry Richartz, Minor.

On reading and filing the Petition of P. H. Furth, Guardian of Theodore Henry Richartz, the above named Minor.

It is Ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said Petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing his account, that said account be examined and Petition heard by the Judge of this Court on the 1st day of December 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Probate Office in said County.

And It is Further Ordered, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account, by publishing a copy of this order in the New Ulm Review, a weekly newspaper printed and published at New Ulm in said County, at least once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of such hearing.

Dated at New Ulm, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1914.

(Court Seal) GEO. ROSS, Judge of Probate.  
44-46

**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Board of Public Works of the City of New Ulm, will be held at the office of the City Clerk of said City, on the 25th day of November 1914, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of considering and making assessments of benefits to and upon the real property deemed by said Board to be especially benefited by reason of the making of the following local improvements, to-wit:

For the paving of Minnesota Street in the City of New Ulm, Minnesota from the South line of Second South Street to the North line of Third North Street; For the curbing on both sides of Minnesota Street in said City from Second South Street to Third North Street.

Any and all persons interested in said assessments shall have the right to be present and to be heard at said meeting.

Dated New Ulm, Minnesota, November 9th, 1914.

WM. BACKER, Clerk Board of Public Works.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

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For the sprinkling of Washington Street from Sixth North Street to Fifth South Street.

Any and all persons interested in said assessments shall have the right to be present and to be heard at said meeting.

Dated New Ulm, Minn., Nov. 7, 1914.

WM. BACKER, Clerk of the Board of Public Works.

**END STOMACH TROUBLE, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA**

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

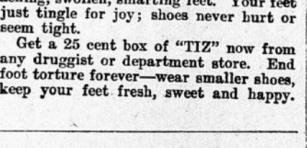
If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest stomach doctor in the world. It's wonderful.

**"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET**

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters and bunions.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "TIZ" brings restful foot comfort. "TIZ" is wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Your feet just sing for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any drugstore or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy.



**PHILADELPHIA'S BIG TREE.**

Plans Laid For the City Children's Christmas Celebration.

The poor children of Philadelphia. It was declared, would have the handsomest, tallest and most gorgeous Christmas tree procurable for a municipal tree if efforts being made by the Child federation did not prove vain. Officers of that body said that a search was being made for a tree sixty-five feet high and with a fifty foot spread.

Nurserymen were appealed to with unfavorable results. Upon hearing the specifications for the enormous tree they invariably shook their heads and said:

"We don't handle them that large. Whoever heard of a sixty-five foot Christmas tree?"

But then there came a telegram from the federation's tree scout in Maine saying that the tree, a magnificent specimen meeting every requirement, had been found. There was much rejoicing at federation headquarters.

Mayor Blankenburg when he learned of the search for a tree assured the federation officers that he had the joy of Philadelphia's kiddies ever at heart and that he would endeavor to find a suitable black spruce in the southern mountains. Other tree scouts were seeking in every forest within a radius of 500 miles of Philadelphia for the handsome evergreen that was to bring happiness to thousands of little ones.

The officers said the tree must be found: that the finest Christmas tree in the city must be for the children.

Chicago's Municipal Christmas Tree. Chicago's municipal Christmas tree is placed in position long enough before the holiday so that it can be sprayed with water and made a spire of glistening ice. According to plans of the Municipal Christmas Tree association, the lake front is made a blaze of light during the week or more the tree is in position. Christmas carols are sung, and there are other suitable exercises.

**OF INTEREST TO SCANDINAVIANS**

**News Gathered in the Fatherland and Elsewhere.**

**PRESS URGES ITS REPEAL**

**Law Prohibiting Manufacture and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Norway Said to Be Proving Unsatisfactory. Tobacco Monopoly Created in Sweden by Recent Act of Riksdag—Denmark Maintains Neutrality Only by Utmost Care and Constant Watching on the Part of Her Diplomats.**

**NORWAY.**

A dispatch from Christiania says: The Norwegian press is making an almost unanimous appeal to the government to rescind the prohibition ordinance which was passed in the first excitement of the war to stop the sale of alcoholic beverages. Nominally 50 per cent of the Norwegian people is represented in the membership of "teetotal societies" and next to Finland Norway ordinarily has the smallest per capita consumption of alcohol in the world. It is the working classes who are most largely represented in the "teetotal" membership. The appeal for rescinding the prohibition act is based primarily on assertions that after more than two months of prohibition the plan has not worked. Persons who could afford it have indulged extensively in the importation of strong liquors from Denmark and Scotland. Individuals have combined to form "private stock companies" and have brought in thousands of gallons every week, each person taking a keg or two for private use. Among the poorer classes complaint is made that the prohibition law has created worse conditions, prompting the concoction of such wierd drinks as "self-murder"—the name given to denaturalized alcohol flavored with oil of peppermint—and the cheapest kinds of so-called sweet wines, made from chemical products, which never saw grapes. The government has already rescinded the special law forbidding distillation of alcohol from potatoes. This is ordinarily an extensive industry in Norway, but at the outbreak of the European war it was thought necessary to stop it in order to conserve the food supply. As a matter of fact, it was found that the potatoes used for this distilling process could not be kept long, there not being enough frost-proof cellars for their storage. The breweries, which also had been forbidden to malt their barley, have recommenced operations.

**DENMARK.**

Denmark is not in the best position during the terrible war. While she has succeeded thus far in maintaining her neutrality, it has been done through the utmost care and watching on the part of her diplomats. The little country is, however, very well defended by fortifications and could give an enemy a mighty stubborn resistance. Efforts by Great Britain to induce Denmark and the Scandinavian countries to participate in the war against Germany are charged by German newspapers, if reports from Copenhagen are true. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin says it is rumored that many hostile ships have been seen in the Skagerack and the Cattegat, adding: "If these ships are British, it shows an intention to make a threatening demonstration against the Scandinavian states, particularly Denmark."

**SWEDEN.**

Through the passing of a certain bill recently in the Swedish riksdag a tobacco monopoly has been created in Sweden. In the upper house the proposition was adopted by a vote of 442 to 95, and in the Second chamber by a vote of 134 to 74. The proposition means that the manufacture of cigars, tobacco for smoking and chewing, etc., shall be turned over to this monopoly, in which the government is to hold one-half of the stock. The debate on this last provision was singularly spirited and lasted for many hours. In the First chamber Premier Hammarskiold, Minister for Foreign Affairs Wallenberg, Minister of Finance Wannerstein and other notables argued in favor of the measure. The adoption of the bill is an interesting departure, being somewhat of a social move, except that the government, or people, own one-half instead of the whole.

**DENMARK.**

Edward D. Winslow, American consul general, says that the Americans, many of whom are stranded in Copenhagen because of the European war, have nearly all left for home and that the next sailing will clear the decks. "The kind treatment given by the Danish people to the Americans never will be forgotten," says Mr. Winslow. "On leaving all have expressed their best wishes for Denmark and its people."

The British foreign office and the Danish government are exchanging communications over the American oil tanker Platuria, detained by the British off the coast of Scotland, according to a report recently to the state department at Washington from London. The nature of the exchanges was not disclosed, but it was presumed Great Britain is seeking a guarantee from Denmark that the Platuria's oil cargo will not be re-exported.

MARION S. NORELIOUS.

**SWEDEN.**

So far as the emigration problem is concerned the present war is rather favorable to Sweden. It certainly prevents thousands of Swedes from emigrating to foreign lands, and that is just what the Swedish government has been aiming to bring about for a good many years. The trouble will be, however, that this will not be of a permanent nature, for when the war is over emigration will likely be resumed more actively than ever. Sweden has lost heavily through emigration during the past twenty-five years and many efforts have been made to check it.

**NORWAY.**

The government has ascertained that the timber owned by private parties is better cared for from year to year. The great lumbering companies in Norrland seem to take the lead, and some of them spend large sums for draining swampy lands. In other parts of the country even the owners of small tracts of timber are endeavoring to apply general rules of systematic forestry.

**NORWAY.**

A press dispatch states that "the result of the sharp attacks on the Norwegian press, both by the Germans and the English, has been to frighten Norway out of any individual opinions of her own. Recently she has been charged with having sold her press to England. She had hardly time to defend herself against this accusation before there appeared in the correspondence of the London papers a severe arraignment of the Norwegian press for having accepted bribes from Germany. In an earnest desire to give no color to either of these charges Norway has sedulously cultivated a neutrality that is beyond reproach. Of all neutralities it is, outwardly at least, the most perfect and unquestionable. As a well known citizen of Christiania remarked, Norway is in the position of the man brought into the police court on suspicion: 'Anything she says will be used against her.' This delicacy of Norway's position is patent to any observer who has been on the streets of the capital for two hours. Men before expressing an opinion of any sort reassure themselves of the identity of the questioner and then look guardedly in both directions to see that they are not being overheard. Press reports have become content with statements of purely uncontroversial matter and the official statements of the English, French and Germans. In the Christiania Morgenbladet there are studiously divided columns with exactly half German and half English statements. A preponderance of one over the other would immediately cause trouble, according to the statement of the editor. In the Verdens Gang a greater proportion of English correspondence gives the paper at first glance an English tone, but any inference of this sort is contradicted in the editorial columns. The statements of government officials are in the same way guarded and noncommittal. It is almost as if a law had been passed forbidding expression of anything except platitudes. This fear of offending either the allies or Germany exhibits the expression of Norway's real attitude toward the war."

**DENMARK.**

The railway department has asked the government to spend about \$1,500,000 for rolling stock during the next twelve months in order to employ at least a part of the men who otherwise will be out of work.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the first half of this year were \$4,386,350, an increase of almost \$300,000 as compared with the figures for the corresponding part of the year 1913.

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**SWEDEN.**

A crisis of supreme importance to Norway and Germany now seems pending. This is the question of shipping contraband articles into Germany. Since the declarations of war the Norwegian exports to Germany have noticeably increased and a visit to the steamship lines plying between Christiania and Stettin shows the importance to Germany of this channel. Government officials in Christiania stated that no ammunition had been carried to Germany by this route and that the Norwegian government would not allow it, but at present Norway is under no injunction from England not to supply Germany with any material she may desire. An observer in Christiania would say that at present enough herring was being shipped from Norway to Germany to supply the whole German army. While citizens of Christiania would not directly state that they expected trouble from this source there were indications everywhere that Norway is now apprehensive of an English challenge of her right to export and transmit products to Germany.

Johan Ludwig Mowinckel, president of the odalsting, one of the two houses

**DIXIE NoTUFT TEN COMPARTMENT MATTRESS**

Patented. Other Patents Pending.

Illustration shows how the filling is distributed in the ten compartments of the Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress, exactly according to the individual requirements of each section.

5 1/4 lbs. filling, 5 lbs. filling, 4 1/2 lbs. filling, 4 lbs. filling, 4 lbs. filling

**DIXIE NoTUFT TEN COMPARTMENT MATTRESS**

The Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress has ten compartments or sections. Each compartment is practically a mattress by itself. Amount of filling in each compartment varies according to the individual requirements. Where wear is heaviest most filling is placed. No other mattress can be built this way, owing to strong, protective patents covering this method of construction.

A positive guarantee against "spreading" goes with every Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress. Consequently you may rest assured of straight, clean edges, and well draped bedding when you use it. It has no tufts—no dirt pockets, and is easy to keep clean. It is most comfortable because most resilient. It is durable because it has no tufts to give way, and can be made most as good as new any time by a slight beating and a sun bath.

**J. H. FORSTER**

**NORWAY.**

A partial mobilization has taken place in Norway, but most of the fortifications which have acted as centers are so distant from Christiania that the capital itself betrays no signs of European war. The streets are quiet, there is none of the feverish anxiety in front of newspaper offices that is common in other capitals and cities of Europe, and Christiania seems to be holding herself from the

**NORWAY.**

war with what cannot help striking the observer as a conscious aloofness, which is on the point of giving way to something more genuine. The most serious damage which Norway has suffered from the war is that which concerns her financial condition. Just as she was in the midst of developing her railways, her water-power, and her agriculture the war suddenly cut off the capital she was borrowing from France. This left her with her developments arrested, and with a public debt of 600,000,000 crowns, or about \$150,000,000. The half completed railways in Norway showed how her development was retarded before it could pay returns on her borrowed capital. The effect of this financial burden has been felt by every business and industry of Norway.

Persuaded by University of Minnesota men, who attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis a short time ago, to visit Minneapolis, Professor J. N. Wille of the University of Christiania accepted the invitation. He spoke before the Norwegian society of Minneapolis Monday night and the Norwegian society of the University of Minnesota Tuesday night. Dr. Wille came with other European botanists to attend the St. Louis celebration.

**SWEDEN.**

The factories of Sweden have been seriously affected by lack of water power as well as by the war and they are running at about one-half of their capacity only, and some have been shut down entirely. The mines owned by Swedish capitalists are running for the most part, but many controlled or owned by foreigners have been shut down. The number of unemployed is not so great as might be expected, however, and the industrial situation in the country could be worse. Commercial paper, which fell in price at the outbreak of the war, has come into greater demand and is selling at about the same figures as before the war.

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