

(Continued from first page.)  
nation's prominent public figures, is a powerful orator. No other man in the state is a better drawing card than Senator Clapp and it is expected that his presence will attract a great many people.

In the afternoon a base ball game between the Springfield Sluggers and the Sleepy Eye Indians promises to be the big attraction. For those who love music, the Orpheus band under the leadership of K. F. Reasoner will discourse the latest as well as all the patriotic selections. The Sleepy Eye band has also been engaged.

A couple of Japanese aerialists and gymnasts have been engaged to give free street performances, including a daring slide down a 400 foot wire by a lady suspended by her hair.

There will also be street sports, grand display of fireworks and bowery dances, all day picture shows and numerous other attractions for old and young.

But Springfield will not have a corner on the noise. Hanska has been preparing for some time to show her loyalty and plans are well under way for the biggest time the town has ever had. The Third will be the big day here as at Springfield. The celebration will begin at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon with a monster industrial prize parade of floats, etc., a prize having been offered for the best decorated advertising float. Dinner and refreshments will be served in the park as well as at the restaurants. After the noon hour the people will have an opportunity to hear one of the best speakers in Brown county when Wm. H. Dempsey of New Ulm will deliver a patriotic address in the park.

In the line of amusements and sports there will be no dull moment as the committee has arranged for various attractions such as a ball game between Hanska and St. James, races of all kinds, target shooting, trap shooting etc.

For the young people a dance has been arranged for in the evening on a roomy platform in the park.

(Continued from first page.)

divided to consider all its phases. Two districts are considered with the expense involved in both. The report takes up the territory to be heated, the amount of space required to heat the territory, the loss in transmission, the operating cost and the income to be derived from the plant above expenses.

The first district includes a total of 66 buildings in the business section while district "B" includes an additional 45 buildings to which the mains would not doubt be extended in a short time. The entire cost of the plant in district "A" is estimated to be \$26,698.53 and the extension to "B" will cost an additional \$13,391.50, a total of \$40,090.03. It is estimated that the gross revenue from district "A" will be \$10,750 and that the operating expense will come to \$1,554.00. This means a net profit of \$7,095.14 or the net return of 26.5 per cent on the investment. When both districts are considered, it is estimated that the investment of \$40,000 will return a net profit of 28.6 per cent.

This is the proposition the business men will consider at the meeting Tuesday night. There seems to be little doubt but that the merchants will be unanimous in its support of the project and if this is the case, the next step will be to lay the matter before the city council for their consideration.

## OUR COLONIAL SOLONS.

First Legislative Assembly Met at Jamestown, Va., in 1619.

The first representative legislative assembly ever held in America convened at Jamestown, Va., in July, 1619, a year before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth and a decade before the Massachusetts Bay colony was begun. It consisted of the governor, Sir George Yeardley, his council, two burgesses elected by each of the eleven incorporated plantations. The assembly sat in the chancel of the little church where five years before Pocahontas had been married to John Rolfe. John Twine, the clerk of the assembly, says in his official report:

"The most convenient place we could find to sit in was the quire of the church where Sir George Yeardley, the governor, being set down in his accustomed place, those of the counsel of estate sat next him on both hands, except one who sat right before him, John Twine, clerk of the general assembly, being placed next the speaker, and Thomas Pierce, the sergeant, standing at the barre, to be ready for any service the assembly should require. But forasmuch as men's affairs doe little prosper where God's service is neglected, all the burgesses took their places in the quire till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his owne glory and the good of this plantation."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.



## Anneke Van Winkle's Wit

A Story of an Old Dutch Town.

By F. A. MITCHEL

The city of Schenectady, N. Y., until the latter part of the nineteenth century was a sleepy Dutch village.

In the early days, when the Indians used to come into Schenectady to dispose of their pelts in exchange for various articles, the principal of which was firewater, there lived in the town a young man named Hieleger Van Tromp. He was in love with Anneke Van Winkle, a fine specimen of a Dutch girl, who, when wearing all the petticoats she possessed, looked very much like a humming top.

Some twenty miles from Schenectady the remains of a historical mansion that was occupied by Sir William Johnson, prominent in colonial times, still stand. A fur trader named Martin Smith lived in that region and made frequent trips to Schenectady in the way of business. On one of his trips he caught sight of Anneke Van Winkle and fell violently in love with her. A neighbor of Hieleger's told him that he had better look out for his sweetheart, for the Englishman was then at her house begging her to go back with him to the Long house, as the residence of Sir William Johnson was called.

This is the only recorded case of Hieleger showing any animation. He got up from his chair, dropping his pipe, which was shattered, and triangulated to Anneke's house. Smith saw him coming, his eyes afire, and with discretion withdrew. Hieleger chased him out of the town, and when the former returned his shirt was bloody.

It was supposed that the Dutchman had given the Englishman nothing more than a good trouncing until a man came in from Johnson's to learn what had become of Smith, for he had come to Schenectady for a day only, and though a week had passed he had not returned. The fact that when Hieleger had come back from chasing his would be rival blood was on his clothing was proof to the Dutchmen that he had killed Smith. A search was made for the body, but it was not found. But this had little weight, for it was supposed that the murderer had buried it.

Hieleger was tried and convicted. The fact that Smith had disappeared after having been chased, that blood was on the shirt of the man who had chased him, was quite enough for those who tried Van Tromp without wasting words over any possible explanation. The Dutchman of that period was not imaginative or ingenious. What was before his eyes he saw; of what might be behind his back he took no note. That Hieleger had killed the man who sought to take his sweetheart from him they did not doubt. Some were inclined to leniency on account of the provocation, but these were overruled by the wise heads who declared that murder was murder and that was all there was about it. So Hieleger was condemned to be hanged one month from the day on which he was convicted.

Anneke received the verdict stolidly. At least she appeared to do so, though her face was so fat that it is not probable any change of expression could appear in her lineaments. Nevertheless she loved Hieleger, and her love for him had been much enhanced on seeing him chase away the man who had thrust his attention upon her. She went to her home, sat down in the living room and taking up her knitting, began to think, for Anneke could never think unless her fingers were working the needles.

It would be a mistake to suppose that because Anneke's face was as round as an apple and her little eyes were set above a pair of exuberant cheeks she had no power of thought. She had a considerable thinking apparatus—that is, for those times in the stupid Dutch town in which she lived. And she was not so slow in her thoughts as one would suppose. While she was knitting a pair of stockings she thought out a plan by which she might possibly save her lover from the gallows. It was not a plan that would work in any other age or among any other people, but for them it was admirably adapted, for the Schenectady burgher was a man accustomed to moving in a single plane. Out of that plane he at once became befogged and could not move at all.

There was in those days one church in which all the people of Schenectady worshiped. In its steeple was a clock that furnished them the time. The sun might rise and set irregularly, but the clock went right on just the same. Indeed, it would have been treason to doubt its accuracy, for it was the only calendar in the town. By the hour it marked all things were decided. If a man promised to pay a sum of money in thirty days the expiration of the period was not marked by the fact that the sun had risen and set thirty times, but that the hour hand of the clock had noted the passage of thirty days.

The people in Schenectady were used in those days to getting up at 6 in the morning. One morning a large number of persons awaking at their usual time were surprised that they remained awake an hour before the clock struck 6. But they were slow in comparing notes, and even if they had done so they would not have suspected that

there was anything wrong with the clock. They would have attributed the fact that so many of them had lain awake an hour in the morning to coincidence.

The next morning when the people awoke they discovered that the clock instead of registering 6 or 5, as it had done the morning before, registered 4. This circumstance created a greater disturbance in the village than anything that had ever occurred there since the great Indian massacre. It was evident that the clock had lost considerable time for two days before the sun had risen at 6, and now when the clock struck that hour the sun was high in the heavens.

Had the clock been a few minutes too slow or too fast, even had the burghers known it, they would not have wondered. As it was they did not know what to make of it. So great was their faith in their timepiece that instead of thinking it wrong they laid the blame on the sun, though many of them preferred to believe that the devil had got into the belfry and had interfered with the mechanism. A committee of three was appointed to sit up and watch the hands to see when the change took place. The dial was lighted by a full moon, and they could see it distinctly. By 10 o'clock they had drunk so much schnapps that they saw a marvelous sight. The hands spun round like the spokes of a rapidly revolving wagon wheel, first forward and then backward, stopping at 9. This settled the matter. The devil was at work in the belfry.

When twelve days had passed the burghers began to notice that each morning the clock was getting nearer their rising hour, though now it seemed to be gaining instead of losing, and before four weeks had passed it had come right again. Then they concluded that the devil had tired of fooling with it and had let it alone, for it went on steadily for twenty-four days after it had commenced its antics.

Meanwhile the date of Hieleger Van Tromp's execution approached. The morning of the execution Anneke Van Winkle went to the judge of the court and said:

"Your worship, I have a confession to make."

"What is it, Anneke?" asked the judge.

"It is in connection with the hanging of Hieleger Van Tromp. What day was he sentenced to be hanged?"

"Friday; that is today."

"This is not Friday, your worship; it is Saturday."

"What is the matter with you, Anneke? Has the loss of your lover made you mad?"

"No, your worship. I say it is Saturday, because we have lost a day. Every night for twenty-four days I have climbed to the belfry of the church and turned the hands of the clock back an hour."

"Did you do that, Anneke?"

"Yes."

The judge began to puzzle his brain over the question as to whether a day had been lost or not by the setting back of the clock. But not reaching any conclusion, he sent word to the sheriff not to execute the prisoner until further orders. Then he called in the most prominent citizens and stated the case to them, asking their opinion whether, Anneke having set back the hands of the clock twenty-four hours, the day on which Hieleger Van Tromp was to be executed had passed.

The question struck those to whom it was propounded as the most difficult they had ever been called upon to solve. After an hour's babel, during which some maintained one side and some another and frequent shifting from one side to the other, it was decided that the matter was too important to be decided in a hurry, and they adjourned to a place where they could procure schnapps and tobacco.

When the hour of noon came—the time the hanging had been ordered—the debate was still going on and had extended to every person in the village. Never had there been such excitement in the sleepy old town since the day of the great Indian fight in 1690. A man would be of one opinion, while his wife took the opposite view. They quarreled. Fathers and sons, mothers and daughters contended, and before nightfall all the lovers in town were estranged.

The next morning, there being doubt whether the day was Saturday or Sunday, the trouble broke out afresh. Some called on the domine to hold service; others declared that the church should not be opened. This caused a riot at the door of the sanctuary, those trying to get in being attacked by those trying to keep the church shut.

During the afternoon a man was seen crossing the Mohawk river in a boat. It was agreed that this person, who doubtless came from the Long house, be asked whether the day was Saturday or Sunday. When he came near enough for the people to distinguish his features he was seen to be Martin Smith, the "murdered" man.

Every man and woman and child, being more interested in the date than the legal aspects involved in Smith's return, met him with the question, "What day is this?" He was so startled that he could not tell them till he had examined memoranda he had in his pocket; then he declared that it was Saturday.

The question of the hanging was settled not only by the return of the supposed victim, but from the fact that the day set for the execution had passed. The people were beside themselves with joy that they had not hung Hieleger and took Anneke, whose wit had saved him, on their shoulders and carried her to the jail, where her lover was set free, and they insisted that a wedding service be performed immediately.

So the domine was called, and the pair were married.

## Blessings at The Front.

A very poignant story reaches Mr. Punch of London indirectly from the trenches. A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon a prey to the most excruciating agony in the big toe, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his footgear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing-paper, now reduced to pulp; and on it appeared in bold feminine hand the almost illegible benediction:—"God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"

## LEGAL NOTICES

### Order To Show Cause.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Christiane Pfenninger, Deceased.

Whereas Herman F. Keller, Auguste Keller, Elizabeth Bevier, Carline Wilde, Fred J. Keller and Auguste Kiesling have presented and caused to be filed in the above named proceedings a verified petition praying that the order of this Court made and entered herein on March 14, 1914, admitting to probate the Will of the above named decedent be vacated and set aside, and that said Petitioners be allowed to appear and object to the probating and allowance of said Will as the Last Will and Testament of the decedent; and likewise praying that the Order of this Court of March 19, 1914, appointing Herman Held as executor of said estate be vacated and set aside;

Now, Therefore, It is Hereby Ordered that Henry Engel, a legatee in said Will, and said Herman Held, a legatee and also executor in said Will, and all other persons interested in said estate, be and appear before this Court at a Special Term thereof to be held at the Probate Office, at the Court House in the City of New Ulm, in the above named County and State, on the 15th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

And said Petitioners are likewise Ordered to appear at said time and place and make such showing as may be possible and pertinent under said petition.

It is Further Ordered that this Order be served personally upon said Herman Held and said Henry Engel, and that it be published three (3) successive weeks in the New Ulm Review, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said City of New Ulm.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1915.  
By the Court,  
(Court Seal) GEO. ROSS,  
25-27 Judge of Probate.

### Order to Present Claims Within Three Months.

State of Minnesota,  
County of Brown, ss.  
In Probate Court,  
Special Term, June 19, 1915.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frederick Walther, Deceased.

Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Frederick Walther deceased, late of the City of New Ulm in the County of Brown and the State of Minnesota being granted to Friederick Walther.

It Appearing on proper proof by affidavit Friederick Walther, made and filed herein, as provided by law, that there are no debts against the estate of said deceased:

It Is Ordered, That three 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, if any there be, 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 October 1915 at 10 o'clock, a. m. at a General Term of said Probate Court, to be held at 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 in said County.

Dated at New Ulm this 19th day of June 1915.  
By the Court,  
(Court Seal) GEO. ROSS,  
25-27 Judge of Probate.

**\$100 Reward, \$100**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one freeware disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
Address: J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 7c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, District Court,  
County of Brown, Ninth Judicial District.

Ernst Sauer, Plaintiff,

vs.  
Sylvester Freeman, Hieronimus Schmedel, Heinrich Schmidt, Michael Seiter, Christian Mayer, Friedrich Kuhlmann, J. H. Heine, Emma Brand, W. Hausenstein, Friedrich Kahner, Peter Griesheimer, Mary Keck, Caroline Keck, Peter Frey, Joseph Hitz, Nicolaus Heinen, Peter Richards, Friedr. Gotlieb Melges, Friedrich Seemann, Charles E. Flaudreau, Carl W. Schmidt, Henry Timme, Carl Sauer, William Pfander, Heinrich Waas, Charlotte Paulina Waas, Henry John Waas, Alice Christina Waas, Albert Waas, Francis I. Erd, Horatio C. Cooper, Laura V. Cooper, Laura V. Linck, Carl Jaenisch, Hermann Jaenisch, Hugo Kahlfeldt, Alma Kahlfeldt, Oscar Kahlfeldt, Henry Schalck, John C. Fenske, Edward Stein, F. G. Melges, Jacob Brandenberger, Ernst Echemann, guardian of Minor Children of Jacob Brandenberger, Peter Constans, Charlotte Lauschke, Christoph Schumann, Conrad F. Held, Theodor Kraefft, Luther Whitton, Mary Meyerding, Mary Stoll, Amelia Hoffman, Emma Kiesling, and Joseph Lehrer, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein.

Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the above named Defendants:  
You and each of you 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 the District Court in the Ninth Judicial District in and for the County of Brown and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the City of New Ulm in said County, within twenty 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 in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 28, 1915.

STEINHAUSER & ERICKSON,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys,  
New Ulm, Minnesota.

## NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

State of Minnesota, District Court,  
County of Brown, Ninth Judicial District.

Ernst Sauer, Plaintiff,

vs.  
John Joseph Dambach, Nicolaus Boffferding, Anna Barbara Locher, Wilhelm Locher, John Locher, Nicolaus Heinen, Mrs. Nicolaus Heinen, Theresia Rathmann, Math. Rathmann, Mrs. Math. Rathmann, Nic Heinen, John Graf, Mrs. John Graf, John Schmitz, John Schmitz Estate, George Grin, Joseph Green, Martha Green, Benedict Green, Reinhold Mueller, Anton Ochs, Mrs. Anton Ochs, John Harmann, also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein.

Defendants.

THE REAL PROPERTY AFFECTED BY SAID ACTION IS SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF BROWN IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS, TO-WIT:

The east seventy acres of the Southeast quarter of Section Four (4); the East thirty-five acres of the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Nine (9); Sublots Nos. One (1), Two (2), Three (3) Four (4), Five (5), and Six (6) of the West half of the Northeast quarter of Section Four (4); and Four and eighty-one hundredths (4.81) acres situate in the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Four (4), more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the Northeast section corner of said Section Four (4); thence running West twenty rods; thence South thirty-five rods; thence in a Southeasterly direction to a point forty-two rods South of said Northeast corner of said Section Four (4); thence North on the section line forty-two rods to the point of beginning; All of the foregoing lying and being in Township One hundred and ten (110), North, of Range Thirty-one (31), West.

That part of Government Lot Eight (8), of Section Thirty-three (33), in Township one hundred eleven (111), North, of Range Thirty-one (31), West, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of said Section Thirty-three (33); thence West sixteen rods; thence North eight rods; thence in a Southeasterly direction to a point on the East line of said Section lying one rod North from the Southeast corner of said Section Thirty-three (33); thence South one-half acre to the place of beginning containing one-half acre.

Dated June 28, 1915.

STEINHAUSER & ERICKSON,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys,  
New Ulm, Minnesota.

## Order to Examine Accounts Etc.

State of Minnesota,  
County of Brown, ss.

In Probate Court,  
Special Term, June 21, 1915.

In the Matter of the Estate of Johanna Friton, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Adolph Klaus, the administrator of the estate of Johanna Friton, 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 so paid by him and not yet allowed according to law, be heard by this Court on Friday the 16th day of July A. D. 1915 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 21st day of June A. D. 1915.

By the Court,  
(Court Seal) GEO. ROSS,  
25-27 Judge of Probate.

## FROM START TO FINISH

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