

THRILLING STORY OF INDIAN FIGHT

(Continued from first page.)

We got new mounts and started to the cabins we had left on the Cottonwood the day before. We never reached them. We found the mutilated remains of the Blum family upon a little rise of land and this told the grim story of the attack upon the cabins. They had evidently started for New Ulm and had been overtaken. Only one young son, Johnnie, had escaped the fate of his family. Hidden in the tall grass of the slough nearby he had witnessed the murder of his entire family. The bodies were mutilated and each bore the terrible "Sioux Mark" on its throat. Others of the party had escaped by hiding in the slough and finally made their way to New Ulm.

"There was no need of going farther and we prepared to return to the town. Near where the Blum family was found, we came across the harness the Indians had stripped from the horses. The wagon was nearby. There was no wagon box but the running gears were covered by a long plank such as lumber men use. Carroll and I were so tired of riding by this time that we hitched our horses to the wagon and started to ride back. On all sides as far as the eye could reach we could see the smoke of ruined homes that told of the ravages of the Sioux. As we were returning, a hard thunderstorm came up and drenched us to the skin. Late in the afternoon we approached New Ulm. I had left the wagon and was walking on ahead in an endeavor to get warm. Slightly ahead of me George Lamb and William Tuttle were walking. Suddenly we noticed a horse man in the valley below. We were puzzled to know whether the rider was friend or foe. The question seemed settled when he called to us: "Come on boys, it's all right."

"We rode on and into the Indian's trap. Suddenly, on all sides, they arose and closed in on us. An exciting running fight followed. Carroll came galloping up with the wagon and as he passed I caught on behind. My gun became entangled in the rear wheels and was torn from my hands. An instant later Carroll was shot and the driverless horses continued at a sharp gallop. Phil Kirby was thrown from the wagon when it hit a log just as he was shooting at the Indians. He caught the reach of the wagon and held on. Three times the Indians turned the team away from the town but each time the horses veered back with almost human intelligence and finally succeeded in running the gauntlet. Just as they pulled up in front of the Dakota House the reins became entangled in the wheels and brot the team to a stop. Had this happened on the open prairie, it would have meant the death of the entire party. Nine of the sixteen lost their lives as it was.

"I rushed into the store across from the hotel and was at once surrounded by the women who eagerly asked for news of their loved ones. 'Where is Am?' demanded Mrs. Ambrose Loomis. I hadn't the courage to tell her that I had seen the poor fellow shot dead at my side in the fight so I tried to calm her by saying that he would be in soon. Something in my look gave my words the lie for after looking in my face intently for a minute she screamed, 'Ambrose is dead, I can see it in your face.' I at once left this heart breaking scene and reported for duty to Judge Flandreau.

"Flandreau ordered me to the top of the store across from the hotel to pick off Indians at long range. My eyes were keener then than they are now and I was a good long range shot. I told the Colonel that I had no gun and he ordered me to find one. I finally found a man hiding among the women in the store with a gun that seemed suited to my use. It was a peculiar make, such as I have never seen since. Evidently of foreign make, it had two barrels, one below the other. He refused to hand over the gun and I reported to the judge to that effect.

Flandreau wasted no time with him. "Hand over that gun", demanded the chief. Still the man clung to his weapon and refused to part with it. 'Give me that gun' thundered Flandreau, and the weapon was meekly surrendered.

"I took my station on the top of the roof with the double-barreled rifle and a bottle containing powder and was joined by Senator Swift who afterwards became governor of the state. We had a theodolite and could get a fine view of the surrounding country thru the telescope. Besides picking off Indians, we were in position to report the charges of Little Crow before they were well under way. Here is where the Sioux chief showed his poor generalship. Had he attacked on all sides at once nothing could have saved the plucky little garrison. But he would charge on but one side at a time and that enabled us to meet his attacks as they came.

"There were many stirring incidents during the days we defended the town. In a hand to hand fight between the Indians and whites for one of the log cabins at the end of the street, the Indians were defeated and driven back. An Indian is no match for a white man in real fighting. He wants odds of about four to one. The 'anvil cannon' we made to scare them added a touch of humor to the tense situation. We knew of the Indian's wholesome respect for artillery and so took two anvils out on the street and loading them with powder and arranging a section of stove pipe to resemble a cannon we shot off the anvils a few times to intimidate the red-skins. The plan worked admirably.

"The rescue of the town was perhaps the most dramatic event of those stirring days. Off in the distance that last day we saw a body of troops approaching. It was impossible to tell whether they were friend or foe. One of our brave fellows (his name escapes me now) rode out to meet them with a field glass in his hands. We were covering him with our rifles at his own request. Our orders were that if the Indians closed in on him he was to meet death by our bullets rather than at the hands of the Sioux. That was the hardest duty ever placed upon me. But suddenly we saw him wave his hat and dash out to meet the troops who proved to be the relief party under E. St. Julian Cox. And as the troops came near, we saw the Indians quietly slipping away in defeat.

"Preparations were at once made to take the women and children to a place of safety and they were speedily loaded into the wagons. The greatest trouble we had was to make the people realize the impossibility of saving their household goods. I remember one family insisted upon taking their big feather bed with them. Under the directions of Judge Flandreau, I made short work of the bed by simply slashing it with my knife. The feathers soon floated away in the wind.

"There, you have my recollections of the Indian uprising. I am glad to get back to New Ulm and I intend to look over the ground that I remember so well. There have been many changes but I still have a clear picture of how the town looked when it was simply one short street of log cabins with but a few brick buildings.

"There is just one thing I would like to suggest to the good people of New Ulm, and that is that they take every measure possible to keep fresh the memory of those who so gallantly gave their lives for the city. The graves of the old defenders should be cared for with the reverence due to the memory of their brave deeds. When I was here a year ago, their graves did not look as well kept as they might have been. I say this, not in criticism, but merely as a suggestion of a fine way in which you may show your appreciation of their bravery."

After the war the people will need much romance and many stories of love in quiet places to get their minds and hearts in tune with beauty and sentiment.

NEW ULM IS TO HAVE STYLE SHOW.

New York and Chicago will not have a thing on New Ulm if the plans of the local merchants materialize. And there seems to be every reason on earth to think they will. At a meeting of the dry-goods merchants of the city last Monday night it was definitely decided to stage a style-show at Turner Hall theater in early September. After attending the Chicago style-show last week, the merchants got together and decided that New Ulm was metropolitan enough to put one over, too.

The style show will be staged at Turner theater early in September and not only the drygoods merchants will be back of it, but the other merchants are promising their cooperation for the accessories. So the New Ulm young lady who walks across the stage in her most crushing style will wear not only fashion's latest decree in dress but will also have her dainty foot encased in the very latest foot-wear and her head will be surmounted by an equally up-to-the-minute millinery display. And it is thot that the jewelers will do their share and show, thru the medium of the models, what the latest word is in gold mesh bags and solitaires. Whether the druggists will be given an opportunity to display their 1916 models of powder puffs and face creams has not been settled.

It would be possible to send to Chicago for the trained models to display the Fall and Winter styles. But the chivalry of Messers Ochs and Ottomeyer would never hear to such a slight on the young ladies of New Ulm. They are of the opinion that New Ulm's fair maids can wear the glad rags with as much distinction and style as any Chicago or New York girl. So they are planning to pick their models from the city. It will be a distinction to be chosen as the artist to wear the swell dinner gowns and it will certainly add interest to the show to know that it is a home girl who is posing as the model. So now is the time for the girls to commence to watch their walk and carriage.

The plan is to show all styles and types of dress from the very niftiest thing in Fall and Winter suits to the most sensible costume for the kitchen. And the show will not be entirely devoted to things feminine, by any means. Swagger young gentlemen in all the splendors of haberdashery will pose before the audience as gracefully as the hero of a McGrath novel. And the "kiddies" too will be given a chance to see what is what in their styles. Altogether, if the style show materializes as the merchants plan it will be one of the best things seen in New Ulm for a long time.

The manner of staging the style show is to have different tableaux of figures appear. A sprightly Miss in her smart tailor made street costume, a group of laughing school girls in neat school dresses, athletic young men in every costume from picnic garb to the conventional swallow-tail. All the styles of all the people will be shown, in short. The various scenes will be liberally interspersed with musical numbers and everything will be done to make the first Style Show of New Ulm a success both socially and educationally.

It is an entirely new thing in the way of advertising in this section and the local merchants will be deserving of much praise if they succeed in putting it over.

It has been asserted that American money is not artistic. Yet there are times when a filthy, crumpled dollar bill seems beautiful.

LUTHERAN JUBILEE

(Continued from first page.)

to its present strength. The speaker has a strong personality and his address held the great throng unusually well. There was no difficulty in hearing his powerful voice to the very outskirts of the crowd.

Rev. H. Boettcher of Gibbon was next introduced and delivered a short address

that was well received. The most striking feature of the afternoon service was the singing of the gathering. Led by the trained choir of some forty male voices they raised their voices in a mighty thanksgiving that could be distinctly heard at the bottom of the long hill leading to the College Heights.

At the evening services held in the church, Rev. H. Strasen of Courtland was the principal speaker. His strong sermon closed the celebration of the half century of activity on the part of the St. Paul's congregation.

HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATION.

The Ev. Lutheran St. Paul's congregation of this city was organized on July 30, 1865. The charter members were Friedrich Boock, Jonas Laudenschlaeger, Aug. Hellmann, Herm. Kiesling, C. Pauli, Carl Fritsche and Henry Steinhauser Sr., of these seven Mr. Kiesling is the only survivor. Jonas Laudenschlaeger was chairman of the organization, Friedrich Boock assumed the duties of secretary and Herm. Kiesling was treasurer. The trustees were C. Pauli, Carl Fritsche and Henry Steinhauser, Sr.

Preparations were at once initiated for the erection of a place of worship and during September, 1865, but a few months after the organization of the congregation, the cornerstone of the first Lutheran church in New Ulm was laid. The edifice was completed and dedicated in June, 1866, on the site of the present parochial school. The building was 26x42 feet and was also used temporarily as a school.

Until in August, 1867, the local congregation did not have an ordained minister to look after the spiritual welfare of its members, but Candidate Popp, who was ordained later, discharged the duties of pastor. He was called in October, 1866, and remained in New Ulm until the following June, when Rev. Aug. Kenter was called. He was pastor of the local church until September, 1869. Rev. G. Reim was called in July, 1870, and remained as pastor until he died on June 22, 1882. He was the father of Prof. A. F. and C. G. Reim of this city. Rev. C. J. Albrecht took up his duties as pastor during the month of August of that year. He has been pastor ever since.

The first parsonage of the local Lutheran congregation was erected in 1868, of brick, on the present site of the new Concordia club house, and south of the first church. This was used until 1890, when the present parsonage, located across the street from the present church building, was erected that year.

The first Lutheran parochial school was erected in the later seventies, and consisted of one room. This was built between the first church and the parsonage, or occupied the site, which is vacant at this time and is between the present parochial school and the club house. No regular school was held until 1885, when the first teacher, H. Abele, was employed. Prior to this time Rev. Reim and Rev. Albrecht, held school at intervals in the church and latter in the school building.

Teachers Abele, Freund, Weiler and Luebker were only temporary instructors and remained in New Ulm but a short time. A frame school was erected in 1886 adjoining the present church. This used until 1900, when the present parochial school building was erected, which is 40x70 feet and consists of two stories and basement. The building is of brick.

Wm. F. Blauert was secured as teacher in 1888 and W. F. Muesing the following year and both remained as instructors in the local school, until last year, when the latter resigned. The former is still here. Teacher Louis Sievert was called in 1902 and he remained until 1908. H. Klatt was called last year to succeed Teacher Muesing and will take up his work in the local parochial school this fall. In 1911 a school house was erected at Essig and church services are also held there.

The present church was built in the

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year 1882 and was dedicated on Oct. 22nd, of that year. It consisted of the front main edifice at the time, and this part is 86x72 feet, exclusive of the tower. A wing addition was added in 1899. This is 40x68 feet without the altar niche. The edifice is now 130 feet long, over all.

The local congregation maintains a cemetery, situated west of the city, and near the City and Catholic cemeteries. This was laid out during 1876 and the first lot was sold the following year. Henry Steinhauser, Sr., and Friedrich Boock took an active part in the work of laying out this burying ground.

During the early part of this year the Concordia club was organized for the purpose of forming a corporation for the erection of a club house. The contract was recently let and at this time the work on this building is going ahead as rapidly as possible.

At the present time the congregation of the Ev. Lutheran St. Paul's church numbers some 1,350 souls, of whom 200 are voting members. During the interim between the organization of the congregation and the present time there have been 4,030 children baptized and 1,72 confirmed. The number attending the Lord's suppers during these fifty years is 62,960. There have been 655 couples married and 921 funeral services performed.

This is the eighth jubilee celebration of the local congregation. The first celebration was held in 1890, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the congregation was commemorated. Eight years later, in 1898, Rev. Albrecht celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the ministry. In 1907 Rev. Albrecht, assisted by the local congregation, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate in the local church. The same year Prof. J. Schaller celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry. In 1913 two jubilee celebrations were held, one to commemorate twenty-five years of labor as a teacher of W. F. Blauert and the other to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Rev. Albrecht's entry into the ministry. In the following year, 1914 Teacher W. F. Muesing held his twenty-fifth anniversary.

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remarkably well in the rich soil of that region. These products are raised more and more each year. They are bound to increase the value of land there the same as they have done here.

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