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THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
WEST BOUND

Train
517 Minn. & Dak. Pass. Daily 1:20 a m
13 Local Pass—Daily ex. Sundays 7:42 a m
411 Minn. Special to Tracy—Daily ex. Sun. 10:30 a m
23 Local Pass from Mankato via St. Peter 1:35 p m
503 Minn. Black Hills Express Daily 1:39 p m

EAST BOUND

517 Dakota Minn. Pass Daily 4:15 a m
21 Mankato pass via St. Peter ex. Sun. 8:58 a m
514 Black Hills-Minn. Express Daily 3:41 p m
12 Minnesota Special—Daily ex. Sun. 5:30 p m

M. & St. L. Time Table

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 60—Ex. Sunday 9:30 a. m. To Estherville. Local freight.
No. 80—Ex. Sunday 7:45 a. m. To New Ulm only. Time freight.
No. 110—Ex. Sunday 8:45 p. m. St. Paul, Mpls. to New Ulm. Passgr.
No. 28—Ex. Sunday 12:25 p. m. To Storm Lake.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 123—Ex. Sunday 5:15 a. m. Leave New Ulm to St. Paul and Mpls.
No. 29—Ex. Sunday 1:08 p. m. To St. Paul, Mpls.
No. 87—Ex. Sunday 2:30 p. m. New Ulm to Winthrop.
No. 61—Ex. Sunday 3:45 p. m. Estherville to Winthrop.

All passengers thru trains with no change of cars between New Ulm and Twin Cities.

PECULIARITIES OF STREAMS IN FLOOD.

Interesting features in the behavior of streams during floods are explained by a scientist of the United States Geological Survey in a recent official letter. It has long been known that swift streams are higher at the center than near the banks, that driftwood moves to the banks during the rise and crest of a flood and returns to the center as the waters fall, and that foam is generally abundant on a rising stream and absent from one that is falling, but owing to the imperfect development of the science of hydrology as applied to streams and to the special obscurity of the laws relating to the energies involved in stream flow the causes of these phenomena are not generally known.

It can be shown, however, that the intricate and bewildering play of energy in streams, like all other natural phenomena, is fundamentally systematic. Different causes create distinct sets of forces, which act at the same time but independently in the mass of a stream. A single particle in motion is commonly affected at any instant by forces belonging to several different sets, some local and some general, and the forces of first one and then another set may dominate its movement. The composite movement of groups of particles constitutes currents, and the composite of currents constitutes stream flow. To understand these phenomena it is necessary to study the origin of the different sets of forces and to see how they affect the currents and how the currents affect the shape of a stream.

The elevation of the center of a stream above its margins during a flood is generally the result of the roughness of its bed. Boulders, sand waves, and riffles, and even sand grains, turn parts of the current that strike against them outward from the banks and upward from the bottom of the channel. The particles directly deflected by the obstacles may move but a short distance in that direction, but their energy is transmitted to other particles and by them to still others, setting up a system of forces that act toward the upper middle part of the stream. All forces acting in a liquid cause motion until friction completely wastes the energy involved. Therefore these forces cause movements in the stream's mass that converge toward the upper central part of the cross section. This causes the center of the stream to rise above the margins until hydraulic head balances the deflected forces. The height to which the center of a stream may rise above its margins depends upon the size, shape, and roughness of the channel and the velocity of the current. It is greater in relatively deep and narrow streams and in rough than in smooth channels. Artificial troughs lined with paraffin, planed wood, rough lumber, sand, and gravel are increasingly effective in the order named in producing the phenomenon, and natural streams that have their channels in coarse material show a greater effect than those whose beds are in fine material. The phenomenon is so pronounced in the rapids of Niagara River that it is indicated on the topographic maps published by the Survey.

The peculiar behavior of driftwood during floods is due to the fact that the deep central part of a stream, because of its greater freedom of flow, tends both to rise and to fall slightly in advance of the margins. The swelling of the central part of a stream during a rise gives a shoreward movement to the surface currents which carries the drift toward the banks. During the falling stages the center of the stream is slightly depressed and the surface currents converge toward the center, carrying the drift with them. Eddies also play an important part in this phenomenon, for water is added to the eddy mainly at the surface and is drawn off some distance below the surface, where it is dragged away by the swifter part of the main current. This gives a surface slope toward the eddy and away from the center of the stream. The eddy begins to give up its drift only when the depression of the center of the stream due to the falling stage overcomes the shoreward slope due to the eddy.

The development of foam along the margins of rising streams is due to the escape of air and gas from the soil after it has been covered with water. Observation along the edge of a stream during a rise will show quantities of air bubbling to the surface and forming foam. Foaming is especially notable where the water rises over ground covered by vegetation, but it occurs also even on bare, loose sand and gravel bars.

HURRAH! RINGLING DAY ALMOST HERE

Big Circus and Great Spectacle Occupy Five Trains Crammed With Wonders.

The big event for which the youngsters and grownups have been impatiently waiting is drawing near, for on Thursday Aug. 3, Ringling Brothers' circus is to exhibit afternoon and night in Mankato. Expectancy never ran so high before and it is likely that this district will send a large delegation to feed the elephants. Unusual interest centers around the gigantic spectacle, "Cinderella," with which the famous showmen are this season opening their wonderful main tent program. "Cinderella" is probably the best loved of all fairy tales and to see it produced with more than 1000 persons, hundreds of dancing girls and glorious pageants, indeed gives promise of making "childhood's golden dreams come true." In the same great tent, will come the marvelous circus numbers in which 400 men and women performers, scores of trained animals and a galaxy of special features are introduced. The majority of the acts are entirely new to America, the Ringling Bros. having secured the pick of those European performers who have been obliged to seek engagements in this country because of the war. The all-new street parade will take place show day morning.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!
Says a glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanse, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

Stake the dahlias. Do not let more than two shoots grow.

A Narrow Escape.

It was the woman's first visit to the cinematograph. For a long time she gazed in silent awe at the wonders of the screen, where all sorts of impossible things took place. She could hardly believe the evidence of her own eyes. These things were real—they were actually happening. She stared with goggling eyes as miracle succeeded miracle.

Then a motorcar appeared on the screen, coming into sight in the distance and racing along a country road at about a mile a minute, straight out of the picture at the audience. Catastrophe seemed inevitable, and she shrank back in her seat. Then, just at the critical moment, it swerved aside and dashed out of sight.

The old woman rose firmly to her feet, ignoring the protests of those behind her. "Come along, Annie," she said to her youthful niece. "It ain't safe here. That thing only missed me by a few inches."—London Answers.

The Accident Map.

On the walls of a room at police headquarters in New York city are large maps of the five boroughs. These maps are covered with many large and small pins of various colors. Each color denotes a particular kind of accident. The large headed pins represent fatal accidents and the small ones minor accidents. For example, a large white headed pin represents a fatal automobile accident, while a small one of the same color represents a similar but not serious accident. In the same manner a large green headed pin indicates a fatal trolley car accident. The map of Manhattan shows that a long stretch of Fifth avenue has an almost continuous line of accidents. The Thirtieth precinct shows a greater number of accidents than any other. This precinct contains Delancey street, with the approach to the Williamsburg bridge and many narrow east side streets.—Safety Engineering.

Premonitory.

Junior—So you didn't propose to her, after all? Weed—No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom.—Puck.

It is impossible to be just if one is not generous.—Roux.

A Novel Introduction
By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

I had been at the Chocohasset inn, a summer resort, a couple of days when a young lady arrived whose appearance struck me favorably and forcibly. I was standing on the porch when she came up the steps, and, though she did not notice me, I had a very good opportunity to observe her. "If she is so attractive in appearance," I remarked to myself, "begrimed with engine dust, what next she be in evening dress?" The next morning I went down to breakfast, forgetting to lock the door of my room. On returning to get a cigar, what was my surprise to see the young lady whose appearance I had admired coming out of the apartment. I doffed my hat and stood looking at her inquiringly. She had taken the key, which I had left inside, from the lock and was putting it on the outside. Having locked the door, she turned and faced me. Noticing by my expression that something was wrong, she looked at me inquiringly.

"I fancy you have made a mistake," I said.
"How so?"
"You have evidently mistaken my room for yours."
"Not at all; this is my room."
I beckoned to a chambermaid who was passing and asked her to call for the clerk of the house. He came up and, after telling him of the situation, I asked him what was the number of my room. He said he would have to go back to the office to find out, whereupon I said:

"You needn't do that. Go into the room with the lady and learn whose baggage is there."

He opened the door and entered the room, the lady following him, I following the lady. I had put my trunk in a closet, removing what I especially needed to the bureau drawers. The consequence was that the room appeared to be empty. The girl looked about her, and I saw by her expression that she was puzzled. The clerk opened the closet and displayed my trunk with men's garments hanging above it. The girl looked astonished. He then opened a bureau drawer, and there lay a number of laundered shirts. The girl was astonished.

"I returned to my room after breakfast," she said, "remembering that I had left my portmanteau in this little place on the bureau. I took it without looking about me."

"That's exactly where I left my money," I said, and, lifting the lid of the place referred to, I displayed—emptiness.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the girl. "Can I have taken your property?" She produced a roll of bills and with trembling hands counted them. "Oh, my good gracious! I didn't have but \$7; there are thirty here!"

Had I acquiesced in her statement, as I should have done, the episode would have been ended, and my acquaintance with the lady would have remained undeveloped. But I especially desired that the acquaintance should continue. I did not attempt to soothe her feelings. I did not say that I believed her story or that I disbelieved it.

"I wish you both to come to my room," she said, evidently much troubled, "that I may show you there is \$7 in the same place relatively as this."

"Please excuse me," I said coldly. "It would not be the part of a gentleman to ask for proof in such a matter from a lady."

She cast a half troubled, half indignant glance at me; then, turning on her heel, she said to the clerk imperatively, "Come with me."

He seemed much surprised that I did not at once warmly exonerate the lady and followed her as she had commanded.

I knew very well that the episode had not ended, and I was not mistaken. Later in the day the landlord came to me and said that the lady who had mistaken my room for hers desired to see me, that she might convince me of her innocence of any wrong intention and that she had taken my money by mistake. She was waiting for me in the parlor. I went there at once and approached her with serious mien.

I permitted her to labor through a defense that no lawyer would give a fig for, I wearing an expression of doubt, and when she could go no further from sheer worry I broke into a smile.

"Do you suppose," I said, "that I would suspect that what you did this morning was intentional?"

"Then why have you acted as if you have?" she exclaimed, both relieved and irritated.

There was a pause. I couldn't give the true reason, yet I must get out of the hole somehow.

"I have a reason," I said—"a very important one. But I cannot at present give it to you. Should you care to know it, say, six months hence I will tell it. Possibly the time may be shorter. It may be a few weeks, a few days. We shall see."

I did not doubt that she would keep in touch with me till she got that reason. I was formally introduced to her, and she came for me every day while we were together at the inn to extract it from me. While I was putting her off I was talking and acting very sweet to her, and before we left the place had made such headway that I confessed the true cause.

She pretended to be very angry with me for my action in the matter, but this did not prevent her granting future attentions, and in the end she escorted me as well.

CHEFS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS REPORT TO THE GOOD JUDGE.

JUDGE, NEARLY EVERY OFFICER ON THE FORCE SAYS PATROL DUTY IS A PLEASURE WHEN THEY HAVE A LITTLE CHEW OF W-B CUT TOBACCO.

NEARLY ALL THE FIREMEN USE W-B CUT WHOSE WHEN THEY TAKE SMALL CHEWS.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN THEY PROTECT OUR LIVES AND PROPERTY.



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