EPUBLICAN BLASTS.

We want to know whether Mr. Cleveland with us or not in this fight!" exclaimed ar. Watterson about ten days ago. Money talks," responded Mr. Cleveland, nd put up \$10,000 (or less) to aid his relection.—Kansas City Journal

Will Rebuke Them.

The wage-earners and producers, who are shemselves the consumers, will inflict in November a crushing rebuke to those who are trying to force the American scale of wages, profits and living down to the European level.—Cleveland Leader.

Too Late for the Operatic Season.

"Retaliation: or, Cleveland and the Kan-ucks," is not the title of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest comic opera. The President's buffo message came too late in the season to be available for operatic purposes this year.— Brooklyn Daily Times.

What has Mr. Cleveland's United States marshals been doing while all this imported contract labor has been pouring into New York to take the place of American laborers. Who is running the government now, any-way?—Omaha Republican.

Why They Can.

I know something about steel rails. I know that even with our present duty foreign steel companies can afford to put eir rails on our markets at the rate charged by Mr. Carnegie. Why is this? Simply because iron workers in England and Germany earn sixty and fifty cents a day instead of the for more which the Pittsburg men receive." Channey Depew.

Hold His Coat Tails.

"Just see me wallop Canada! Hand me club—no, not that one, a bigger one."—G. Cleveland. But the senate and the people are asking why he hasn't used the club which was placed in his hands a year and a half ago.

e senate now gives him a bigger club he
e right down behind it, just as he did
the other one, and hide. As a bluffer,
veland swells up very large.—Detroit

No Free Trade for Connecticut.

et movement in this state against Trade tendency of the democrats is ag and deep. It amounts to an ex-ou may hear it wherever you go. a talking it quietly over among them-ecognize that the issue is vital to ad old-time democratic business men, cing the party for its folly, have deelves .- Hartford Courant.

Upsetting Democratic Falsehoods. It is alleged that the Mills bill is not a Free de measure, because it reduces the duties 7 per cent. This is a subterfuge, and as as a falsehood. It entirely removes the from articles now producing \$22,000,-1 year revenue, or, say, on \$60,000,000, asing the amount of Free Trade imports 00,000,000, the total imports being but 000,000. In other words, it increases alue of Free Trade articles so that they itute three-fifths of our entire importa
—Chicago Journal

That Letter,

w York World: It may be remarked that ocuments is due.

timore American: President Cleveland 1 invoke the services of Mr. Gallagher, t the letter go ria Transcript: We wonder if President land will mention anything in his letter eptance about the dangers of a third

ledo Blade: Grover having gotten off ingo" message will probably now have time to devote to his long-delayed let-

York Tribune: Cleveland's letter of ptance is being held back for want of The setting of the first 100 words exted all the capital I's and M's.

The Republican Young Ladies.

easant to have the cirls with u The Mail told of the repuban club organized for campaign pa-des by miss Minnie E. Davis, of this city. will be a pretty feature of the parades. It il be a telling one, too. It will show the world what is tolerably generally known already-that charming girls are generally republicans.
The young ladies who form this republican

club are not women's rights women. They are simply enthusiastic girls who wish to aid a good cause. They are the young Mary Logans and Lady Randolph Churchills, of Chicago, who think, and rightly, that a woman, in a womanly way, can do much to promote a party's success.-Chicago Mail.

Some of His Record.

Come, flatterers and worshipers of the Tatcome, natterers and worshipers of the Tat-tooed President, tell us if these things are not true. Is the record at fault when it sets forth the names of 218 officeholders ap-pointed since 1885 who have been directly connected with the criminal classes? Is it true or is it false that the civil list of this re forming genius of yours includes two murderers, two hirelings of assassins, seven forgers, three rioters, five indicted offenders against the revenue laws, and mail thieves, defrauding county officials, embezzlers, bribers blackmailers, gamblers, wife beaters, and drunkards without number? Is there any possible answer on your part to the indict-ment framed by the Tribune against the ad-ministration as at once the least efficient, the most partisan, and the most corrupt and in-famous in the annals of American politics?— New York Tribune.

Democracy and the Veterans.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer referred to the Union veterans as "stupid and bigoted soldiers." Congressman Kilgore, an ex-Confederate Democratic officeholder, openly insulted them on the floor of the house as paupers; and now Matson, the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, in a Democratic majority report from the committee on pensions,

says:
And if one (meaning a soldier pensioner)
receives not enough, it is because he did not
serve long enough, and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow soldiers? And for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be al-

lowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities.

Isn't that statement disgraceful? If an old veteran, mained or in the last stages of disease, is unable to support himself, he can go to the poorhouse before the government shall matson's declaration. This is some more of the great love the Democratic party bears bit more next spring. Put in pota-

A Tale With A Moral.

John Smith had a board fence around his corn field to keep out his neighbor Brown's cows. Mr. Brown didn't like this fence at all. His pastures were lean and dry, and he its protection restored.—Springfield (Mass.) Union,

thought it would be a fine thing if his cows thought it would be a fine thing if his cows could get into Mr. Smith's field. Accordingly he form work with Mr. Smith's hired man and pel-suaded him by arguments and bribes to pull down a part of the fence.

One day when Mr. Smith was looking over his farm he found the man at work removing some of the heards from the farm.

ing some of the boards from the fence

"What are you doing there!"demanded Mr.

Smith.

"I'm reforming the fence, sorr—there's a dale too much of it for the good of the corn."

"But you'll let in Brown's cows, and they'll trample down the whole field," urged Mr.

Smith:
"Bedad, it won't be so bad as that, sorr I'm only taking down 15 or 20 per cent of the fence. There's enough of it left to pro-tect the corn, sorr. I'm only rejuicing the average of the fence. Sure, it's there still." It is enough to say that Mr. Smith didn't see the point, and, ordered the fence and

After Two Months.

General Harrison in every respect is a stronger candidate to-day than when he was nominated two months ago. His record as a gallant soldier in the field, a distinguished leader of the Indian bar, and a sogacious legislator with an honorable and useful career in the United States Senate is without flaw, crease, or wrinkle. The Democratic press has found leisure to scrutinize his speeches and public acts, and to ascertain whether he has ever done or said anything whether he has ever done or said anything which could be used against him in a Presi-dential canvass. Feeble attempts to conviet him of inconsistency in his record on the Chinese question, of hoslility to the interests of workingmen during the labor riots of 1877, and of contemptuous disregard of the principles of Civil Service Reform have been principles of Civil Service Reform have been abandoned as soon as made. Defamation has recoiled at once upon the defamers, and only served to prove that General Harrison's reputation is invulnerable. Eight weeks have passed, and our friends the enemy have nothing to say againstit. They can only repeat the silly fling with which they greeted his nomination that he is the grandon of his grandtion that he is the grandson of his grand-father, as if it were anything against him that an earlier Harrison should have won the battle of Tippecanoe and the tariff can-vass of 1840, or that a still earlier Harrison should have signed the Declaration of Inde-pendence. The Republican leader is not only a strong candidate from his unblemished rep-utation, and his honorable career as a soldier and statesman, but he is also a man of in tellectual resources and sagacious judgment. Since his nomination he has made as many as eighty speeches in Indianapolis, in answer to congratulatory addresses, and he has in-variably left a favorable impression upon the delegations who have listened to him, and upon the larger audience in the country which has attentively followed his words.

Bottles That won't Break.

The paper bottle industry has achieved considerable success in the West, and is gradually extending throughout the United States. Foremost among the advantages accruing from this new adaption of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable, while the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of an article of the same size in glass, stoneware or tin. A great saving in weight is moreover effected, a desideratum of no small moment where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consider ation, while the cost of packing is reduced to minimum, for breaking in transit, which is a constant source of loss with glass bottles, is obviously impossible. Special machinery is employed in the manufacture of paper bottles. A long slip of paper of requisite; thickness, having been formed into a tube by bending around a circular "mandrel," is cov-The utilization of paper is constantly receiving new adaptions, a bare enumeration of which would constitute a formidable list, while enough has been said to demonstrate that the latest development of this matrial in the bottle-making industry bids fair to hold not an unimportant part in the varied uses now obtained from paper.

Trees on a Raw Prairie.

Thousands of dollars have been thrown away and much valuable time wasted in "experiments" of this sort, and still we find new people coming along asking the old question. There is no question of great terms of this sort. is no question of greater practical importance than this of tree culture on the prairie. I have been on the track of facts several years, and I say plainly that there is not one prairie in twenty on which you can set out trees of any sort with reasonable prospect of ultimate success. I don't know why it is, but if you break within say half a mile of where other trees are growing, you will get poplars to do there fairly well, but right out on the prairie they won't grow till by free cultivation you have worked the "wild Indian" out of your land. I once saw in western Iowa a grove of maples each side of a roadway. On one side they were going backward, every tree put in to close the gaps dying faster than the originals. On the other side strong, healthy trees, that had been planted two years after the others on land that was meantime cropped-all other conditions being the same.

Try the experiment yourself. Break at once if not already done, and backset in October, or earlier, four or five inches deep, where you want your trees to grow. Plant a little of it in trees this fall, a little toes and corn on the rest of the patch. Grow them two years on the same ground, going down deeper each season. Then plant as before. I back the unmanured potato patch every time. This is what my observation leads to, some places the land after corn may be as good as the other. Twenty years after, the last of those trees will be first and the first last; many of them probably dead. Slow and sure is the pace for tree planting and don't you forget it .- "Rambler,"

in the Farmer.

The Indians at Crow Creek Agency are still considering the treaty for opening the Sioux reservation. The outlook is very bright at this agency and very gratifying reports are also received from the lower Brule, where it is expected that still less difficulty will be enexpected that still less difficulty will be en-countered in securing signatures. Capt. Pratt is confident that if a comparatively clean sweep can be made at these two agen-cies no serious difficulty will be met in secur-ing sufficient signatures to repder the bill operative. The prospects of a successful ter-mination of the labors of the commission are not by any means hopeless.

mination of the labors of the commission are not by any means hopeless.

The fountain head of all the opposition encountered here lies with a certain few who have forged ahead of the great mass and now possess considerable stock, and they are fearful that they will not have the entireearth to graze over. They seem to lose sight of the fact that it takes but a fifth of the proposed reservation to locate every Indian entitled to land upon a 320-acre farm and that an abundance will be left, They are opposed from selfish purposes and seem to be willing to sacrifice schools and all the privileges of civilization and advancement to the great mass of Indians so long as they are allowed to occupy thoulong as they are allowed to occupy thou-sands of acres with their comparatively small herds of cattle. Still this bill would would not interfere with them in any respect, but they allege that any change would necessarily do so. Chief White Ghost at the last council said:
Now, my friends we want to do this work

Now, my friends we want to do this work peaceably and quietly. That is good, that is right; I am glad of that. We want to put our attention closely to the work you have brought to us. We want to consider it quietly and peaceably. We were to come torward with the pen, but this is not the day; we want to put it off another day.

White Ghost was about to retire, when Judge White called his attention to a brief which the Indians had referred to him for consideration, which covered two requests.

consideration, which covered two requests which the Indians made, one being remuner ated from the Northwestern road for about seventy-five acres of land which that road had taken possession of when extending to Pierre and the other calling for the transfer of a number of their people to this agency from Standing Rock. The judge stated that he had examined the papers carefully, and would call the attention of the government to both matters at once. White Ghost then said:

I thank you for that; that is good. The Great Father when he sees he has an important work to do, work that must be done quick and properly, he takes his soldiers by the hand and tells them to do it right. The great father will choose a man from among the multitude, a good and wise man, for a judge. A man who has no malice toward any one. That is the kind of the man, the great father generally chooses of the man, the greatfather generally chooses for a judge. And among you all there is a great spirit who watches over him who is chosen and it will be well with us. Why I am happy at this. I have suffered from this earthly work, this land work, and I hope that everything will be straightened out. I have wished for that, and it will make me happy. Grunts of approval were frequent during the speech of White Ghost. He was immediately followed by other prominent speakers, none of whom spoke in reality against the bill, but laid great stress upon the proposition set forth in White Ghost's speech. The real sensation of the day came when Bowed Head, an Indian, sprang into the circle and delivered the following urgent ap-

peal to the Indians:
You are my friends, and what I am going to say may hurt you. Nevertheless I am going to speak. My friends, I am on a different path from some of the rest of you. I am not one of the chiefs sitting there, but I am a member of the tribune, and I want to make a lead for the children. I am not a bit afraid of you, because you are men. The only man I am afraid of is the God in whom I believe. I want to save the young generation of this tribe. He that believes in the Great Spirit and sweats for him, I believe in him. I am going to say a few words to you Indians. I going to say a lew words to you indians. I am not going to act for my own personal good. I have no children, but I have grand-children. I do not wish to impose upon the rights of you chiefs who are sitting in front. No, my friends, I only look at it for myself around a circular "mandrel," is covered externally with an outer glazed sheet, bearing any labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the end of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper—or of wood, if special strength is required—nothing further beyond pouring in and lining the inside with a composition, which, on inside with a composition, which, on setting, will effectually resist the action of acids, spirits, inks, dyes, etc. where even now the grass does not grow and old buffalo lanes that we can see on the prairies. That is all that is left of their work. We can see the old stones that they worship-ped still piled up. Young men, do you wish your children to go in this way? You chiefs, my brothers, my cousins, my relatives, I pray you to have mercy on the young people who are beginning life and have no property to start with. I do not say these words because I seek to gain honor for myself personally. I seek to gain honor for myself personally. I do not say them because I expect my great father to remember me hereafter for it. Come forward, you chiefs, and set us an example. ["How."] We are waiting for you because you are chiefs ["how"], but if you do not come forward; we will go forward regardless of you. ["How."] White Ghost, you are poor in health and death is waiting for you every day But I have

FOLLOWS HIS EXAMPLE. A young Indian named Williams then walked into the circle and placing his hat gently on the ground said that in the presence of older men he uncovered his head. He then made the most feeling and effective speech that has yet been delivered by the Indians, calling on the Indians if they loved their children and wished them to become educated, made hanvy and prosperous come educated, made happy and prosperous to come forward and sign the paper, and then walked bravely up to the table and regardwalked bravely up to the table and regardless of threats placed his name upon the bill. At this action the entire mass of Indians sprang to their feet. For a moment a fearful silence prevailed. Then the friends of the bill, including two chiefs, gathered about the table, and those opposed, seeing the folly of interference, quietly withdrew from the council. It was an imposing sight when Williams walked coolly and quietly up to the table had the first name enrolled, and he deserves great credit for his nerve, having been frequently threatened nerve, having been frequently threatened with death if he carried out his determinawith death if he carried out his determina-tion. About sixty names were enrolled at the council and about thirty more later on at the rooms of the commissioners. The commissioners are gratified with the day's work, and are confident that nearly every Indian on the reserve will come up and sign during the coming week. No more councils will be held, and the work hereafter will be done at the rooms of the commissioners. The commissioners brought their work at this agency to a climax at the evening's council by calling for signatures, which resulted in nearly 100 being secured.

A Couple of Fatal Sunday Fires.

At West Superior Wis., at an early hour on Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the American house. Before the fire department arrived the entire building was enveloped in flames, and the screams of frantic men and women escaping from the burning building some in only their night clothes, lent horror some in only their night clothes, lent horror to the scene. The fire was finally gotten under control and confined to the hotel. The cause was a lamp explosion in a room occupied by Walter Carter, Minch Storm and John Oleson, who had been out the night previous until pretty late and were considerably intoxicated. Their escape was almost miraculous. The girls who were employed in the hotel were so horrified by the awful death that confronted them

that it was with difficulty that they were forced to leave the doomed hotel. The charred bodies of three men were found one of which is supposed to be that of Pat Claire a Canadian. The others have not been identified. Several men appeared at windows in the second story, and blankets were held by citizens for them to jump into, but they fel back again and it is not known whether or not they escaped by other means.

citizens for them to jump into, but they fel back again and it is not known whether on not they escaped by other means.

At about the same hour a fire broke out in the toy warehouse of E. A. Prior & Co., at Baltimore. Before the firemen could get to work an explosion of fire works wrecked the building and caused the flames to spread with alarming rapidity to the drug house of J. H. Winkelman & Co., on the north and the hat house of M.S. Levy & Co., on the south. Scarcely had the fire entered the edifice occupied by the drug house when the inside of the building seemed to suddenly drop in. A terrific explosion followed and the immense building collapsed. The entire fire department had by this time reached the scene, and as the attention of the men was concentrated on the building under which their comrades were burned the flames had chance to spread, and spread they did with frightful rapidity. In an incredible short space of time the entire block, running from Lumbard to Pratt street, was a seething mass of flame. At the drug house the firemen worked bravely. Holes were cut through the pavement and every effort was made to reach the imprisoned men, but they were buried under a great mass of brick and iron and fierce flames were roaring around the spot. Awful groans eame from the pile, which seemed to make the working firemen put forth superhuman efforts, and, aftermore which seemed to make the working firemen put forth superhuman efforts, and, after more than an hour's work, it became evident that some of the men were alive, and that they were being roasted to death. John Kelly, of Truck No. 2, managed to crawl out from the rubbish, and, of the eight men who entered the building, he was the only one to escape with his life. He was cut and bruised, but his injuries are not serious.

Labor Day.

Monday, September 3rd, was the national labor holiday, and in all the larger cities it was duly observed. In New York the organi-zations turned out in their full strength, and there were probably not less than 15,000 men in line. Following Marshal Sullivan and staff, who were at the head of the proand staff, who were at the head of the procession, came a number of carriages containing the Central Labor union's committees of arrangement. The right of the line was held by the building trades, the housesmiths leading under Section Marshal James McKim. There were 500 of the housesmiths and as many of the slate and metal roofers. The section contained nearly three thousand workers of all classes, and fifteen bands of music. A feature of thus portion of the procession was the all classes, and fifteen bands of music. A feature of this portion of the procession was the marble cutters' display. Several wagons were occupied by sculptors and stone dressers plying their trade upon pieces of halffinished work. The German and Hebrew typographical unions, leading the printing trade section, next appeared, followed by the bookbinders. Three hundred cystermen, some on foot and some in wagons, presented a neat appearance in brand new jumpers and caps. In the baker's section, a cone six feet high on a four foot base covered with ornamented ginger snaps, attracted attention. ornamented ginger snaps, attracted attention.
It was borne on the shoulders of eight men.
A six foot loaf of Vienna bread followed. A six foot loaf of Vienna bread followed. Five hundred brewers escorted the car of Gambrinus and other emblematical "chariots." Gambrinus held a foaming goblet and was attended by two pages. Each brewer had a sprig of hops in his hat. The printing trades again claimed the column, and Typographical Union No. 6, a thousand stuping, each changle headed by a hand or drum corps. each chapel headed by a band or drum corps

marched by.

An immense blood-red flag was carried An immense blood-red hag was carried through the leading streets of Cleveland Ohio, and behind it marched a score of anarchists. This was "labor day," so-called, and twelve hundred men formed in line and with marine and waith with music and waving emblems paraded the down-town thoroughfares and then with-drew to a garden in the suburbs. At the garden the anarchists unfurled their flag and refused to acknowledge the stars and stripes. The committee in charge induced them to puttheir flag away. When the committee men turned their backs, the anarchists seized their emblem of blood and waved it aloft triumphantly. Immediately they were attacked by a hundred working men. The flag was trampled under foot, and one anarchist after another went to the ground in the fight that continued for at least ten minutes. All the anarchists but five escaped the three detect ives who were present, but those who got away were bleeding and lame and will hardly appear in public for some time

Success at Crow Creek.

The Indian commissioners have left the Crow Creek agency for lower Brule. They Crow Creek agency for lower Brule. They have made arrangements for the reception of all the signers who may present themselves during their absence. They leave with the satisfaction of having left behind them an army of active workers among the Indians, who are certain to bring comparatively every one eligible to sign finally. The list is steadily increasing, and the most gratifying feature about the result of the work is that those who are arrayed upon the side of of the commissioners are the most intelligent, industrious and progressive element upon industrious and progressive element upon the reservation.

In compliance with the request of Chief

In compliance with the request of Uniel Dog Back the commissioners held another council. Chief White Ghost and several others delivered speeches, but they simply rehashed their former speeches and reiterated that they were not ready to sign. Chief Dogthat they were not ready to sign. Chief Dog-Black then delivered a good speech in favor of the bill, at the conclusion of which he came forward and touched the pen. A num-ber of his friends followed. When Dog-Back began speaking. White Ghost and a number of his followers quietly left the circle and were seen no more at the council. The Indians who had signed had requested Judge Wright to deliver a speech and the council therefore adjourned to the headquarters of the commissioners, where headquarters of the commissioners, where the judge delivered the most eloquent and touching appeal to the Indians that has yet been uttered. He reviewed their past and present life and what their future would be if they accepted this act. The time had come when their old customs had to be thrown aside and their roaming and unsettled life abandoned and the habits, customs and characters of the whites adopted. The school is the civilizer and the provision for educational facilities having expired in The school is the civilizer and the provision for educational facilities having expired in the treaty of 1860 it was necessary that further provision be made and the act now under discussion did this grandly and completely. It furnished them with farms, houses, horses, cattle, clothing and everything the provisions of the content and the school of th thing necessary to happiness; contentmen

and prosperity.

The speech of the judge had a marked effect upon his hearers and they left the circle active workers for the measure. The result of their work is beginning to be noticed in the of their work is beginning to be noticed in the stragglers who are continually presenting themselves for enrollment. The commission-ers feel that they have succeeded and confi-dent that with the workers who are so active-ly advocating the adoption of the act nearly every signature on their ereservation will short ly be placed upon the black paper. The In-dians are scattering out to their homes and ly be placed upon the black paper. The Indians are scattering out to their homes and when they are away from the influence of the chiefs, who are afraid that the Sioux bill will depose them, the work will be speedily finished at this agency.

Martin Voss, aged 60 years, one of the most prominent farmers of Winona county Minn, was killed while on his way from Winona to his home in New Hartford. His team ran away, throwing him out, and his skull was crushed, being dead when found He leaves a family well provided for.

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