

## Republican Gattings.

### Free Thought and Free Speech Forever.

When a white Republican in the South actively engages in politics, he is apt to be generally regarded as a stench in the nostrils of the respectable element of the community in which he lives.—From the Memphis Scimitar.

### The President's Check.

Harper's Weekly regrets the fact—if it is a fact—that the President has contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. We fail to detect any cause for regret or anything inconsistent with a genuine reform of civil service. Political expenses must be met in some way.—From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

### Honest but Incontinent.

The bold declarations of Judge Thurman against tariff of every description entitle him to the thanks of the Republican party. The judge is no hypocrite; he knows his party text and he sticks to it like a man, without deception or evasion. Let Mr. Cleveland follow his courageous example.—Philadelphia Press.

### Democratic Consistency.

How these brethren do dwell together in unity! In a horn they do, but nowhere else. Says Mr. Jones in his paper New York Times: Nobody teaches that the full amount of the duty is added to the price of the protected domestic products. I suppose that it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied.

### How the Temperance Men Will Vote.

The chances do not look so favorable for a large prohibitionist vote in New Hampshire as usual. That vote has fallen off in front and in Maine in comparison with figures of 1886. There are peculiar reasons why it may in New York. The Democrats have nominated in Governor Hill, a man particularly objectionable to the temperance men. Boston Herald (Mugwump).

### Democracy Defined.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assumed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it.—General Harrison's Letter.

### A Sensible Workingman.

Said a Democratic workingman in New York the other day: I would rather pay one cent more for a dinner and establish an industry worth \$30,000,000 annually to this nation than continue to support 100,000 Englishmen in making tin plate, when that number of Americans want employment. The argument is sound. It is sound from the workingman's standpoint, especially, and it is sound from the standpoint of every intelligent American citizen.

### Impudence.

It is sheer, bald-headed impudence on the part of the Democracy to go on talking about their "tariff-reform." They are for giving us the Irish end of British free-trade. They would go back to the colonial system from which we escaped at the cost of the Revolution. They would secure the operation in the tariff regulations of the Confederate Constitution. They put up Texas and Arkansas to legislate for New England and Pennsylvania. There is no capacity of reform of any kind in the ranks of the Democratic party. That party is as deficient in business ability as in patriotism. In matters of business Carlisle and Mills are babies at the public breast.—M. Halstead.

### A Feint.

If Brice makes any fight in the western states it will only be in the nature of a feint. His real struggle is to add New York to the solid south by means of the slum vote of New York city and the practical consolidation of the eastern corporate monopoly interests to keep the rule of the country away from the west. The republican hope is that outside of the Gould-Brice class, with its motto of "The public be damned," outside of the slum voters of the metropolis, outside of the "northern men with southern principles," enough votes can be had to give the state of New York.—Chicago Tribune.

### Knifing Cleveland.

The Iowa democratic state convention adopted the following resolution: The democratic party, now as heretofore, declares itself opposed to prohibition, and strongly condemns the same as injurious alike to our business interests and the cause of temperance.

This is a very peculiar resolution for a democratic convention. Peculiar because it is true. Prohibition votes are liable to hurt every business interest in the country, as well as the cause of temperance, by helping to elect a man for president who represents alike free trade and the saloon. Are the democrats of Iowa knifing Cleveland?—New York Press.

### A Little Fable

New York Tribune: Once there was a man who got caught out in the rain. He was hailed by Noah as he sailed by in his ark. At the time Noah hailed the man the man was standing tip-toe on top of a flag staff which was planted on the roof of the tallest building that the man could find. But even then the man, at the time Noah hailed him was up to his chin in the water. "How does the wet weather suit you?" inquired Noah. "Oh," replied the man, "I really hadn't noticed any humidity to speak of."

Moral: This fable teaches what The Evening Post means when it says that "the Democrats are satisfied with the Maine election."

### How Maine Went.

Just for the encouragement of the Democratic brethren, who still continue to discuss the political situation down in Maine, the central facts of the situation are given as follows.

1. Every congressional district in the state was carried by an average plurality of about 5,000.
  2. Every county in the state elected, for the first time in years, a Republican to the State Senate.
  3. Every county in the state also gave a plurality for the state ticket.
  4. The plurality in the entire vote was about 22,000.
  5. The majority over all was something less than 18,000; when the Republican managers gave it out a few days before the election that they confidently expected 12,000.
  6. The total prohibition vote in Maine—the mother of the Prohibition movement—was 2,000.
- Now, it is not worth while for our Democratic friends to get out of temper and sulk. The truth is that four years of Democratic experiment has furnished sufficient amusement for the American people, and they have determined to quit, and return to the virtuous in government.

### Not Free Traders O, No

Speaker Carlisle—All trade should be as free as possible.

Roger Q. Mills—A free-trade party, and I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the way of free trade.

Henry Patterson—The Democratic party is a free-trade party or it is nothing. The Democrats who are not a free-trader should go elsewhere.

Secretary Fairchild—Add to the free list as many articles as possible. Reduce duties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible.

Congressman Hale—If we did not require money to defray the expenses of government I would be an absolute and uncompromising free trader.

Henry George—Mr. Cleveland stands before the country a champion of free trade. Mr. Mills' speech is a manly, vigorous and most effective free trade speech.

S. S. Cox—It would be a glorious consummation of this debate could we only have gentlemen on the other side join in this invocation to paper and type and to the hearts of honest men to clear the way for British Cobden free trade.

### What the Republican Party has Done.

It subdued Rebellion and saved the Union. It conquered war and established peace. It gave freedom to a race and a free ballot to all men.

It was patriotic enough to create a debt to carry on war and honest enough to make provision to pay that debt.

It made liberty universal throughout the States and the flag honored throughout the world.

It made treason odious and loyalty the badge of respected citizenship.

It raised the nation from bankruptcy and secured for our public credit the faith of the financial world.

It made persons and property freedom of thought and of expression secure in every part of the land.

It has dignified labor and secured its rightful reward by protective tariff laws.

It has practically given each citizen a free home by securing the public domain from the monopoly of capital.

It has, by a rigid supervision of corporate franchise, made transportation cheap, safe and rapid for persons and property.

It has, by wise economies and just laws, reduced the public debt and the interest upon it.

It has, by generous and yet just, appropriation for pensions, illustrated its love and respect for the Nation's gallant defenders.

It has made competency a condition for appointment to office and fidelity to duty the tenure for holding it.

It has reduced the public expenditure to the lowest point consistent with the general welfare and collected the tax from sources best able to pay it.

It has made religious liberty more secure to all forms of faith by an enlightened public opinion and established free schools with no sectarian denomination in them.

It has, by fidelity to public trust, by its constitutional amendments, by its statutory enactments, Federal and State, by the life and honor of its long line of statesmen, heroes, orators and martyrs, by its sacred traditions, and its matchless history of great things accomplished, proven itself competent and worthy to achieve the great things yet to be done for the good and glory of the country.

### A Millionaire---But, Oh, So Homely.

The homeliest man in the United States was in the Capitol recently, and all the clocks stopped at once. His name is Melville Dennon, he hails from Dakota, is worth \$5,000,000 in cash, has over 100,000 cattle on his ranches, and owns so much land out in that Territory that he does not know how much it is worth or how many acres there are. To look at him you would size him up as being worth just a ten-cent plugged dime. He is travelling for his health and to see if he cannot better his homely looks. State Senator Erwin would be an Apollo alongside of Mr. Dennon for beauty. "I know I am not good looking," he said, with a smile that started all the clocks again, "but do you know my homely looks saved my life once? How? Well, when I first settled out in Dakota the highways were filled with desperate road agents who were ready for murder and robbery at any moment. I had considerable dust with me when I started out prospecting for land.

"I had been on the road for about three days, riding a white horse and looking about me. Fortune favored me, for I had not run across any of the road agents until about sundown of the fourth day, when I saw ahead of me several suspicious looking customers. They gradually approached me, and when about twenty-five feet away suddenly halted. They were all agents, on horseback. They whispered for a few moments among themselves with frightened looks, and then the leader shouted: 'Great Scott! boys, it's the devil on horse back. Let's git,' and off they flew, as if old Nick himself was really after them." Mr. Dennon is rather proud of his homely looks, because it makes him an object of attraction. He has fiery red hair and an extraordinarily large head, but his looks are indescribable. In addition to his pleasure trip East, he is looking for a wife also, and went down to New York City to see if he could find one who will share his \$5,000,000 and lands with him. He was told he had better stop right here in Albany for a day or two, and he promised to come back if he could not find a wife in New York.—Albany Argus.

### The Uncut Leaf.

From the New York Star.

One of the fossilized absurdities and inconveniences of our time is the uncut leaf of the book or magazine. It amounts simply to an unfinished book or magazine. The trimming of each book can be done by a machine in the fractional part of a minute. The reader is now required to do this part of the publisher's unfinished work. The custom is almost "Early English" in its origin, and dates as far back as the time when the English man hadn't many printed books, and was so proud and careful of his periodical as to want it sent him with the leaves uncut as a proof that no one had read it before him. Two hundred and odd years ago it was a "big thing" to have any kind of printed matter, and books were then regarded with actual reverence. But the uncut leaf is one of the many barnacles of custom and usage we stagger under and endure, along with the idea still current with a class that a woman has no head for business, or that a man can learn no new art, trade or profession after fifty.

## FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Saturday, Sept. 22

SENATE.—The Republican senators spent four hours in caucus to-day. Mr. Allison says that no vote was taken upon any subject and that the tariff bill is to be reported. Much speech has been expressed by some of the Republican senators because the tariff bill is not reported. Those who hold this view, say that if the report shall be much longer delayed, the Republicans will not be able to derive any benefit from any bill that they may report.

HOUSE.—A special meeting of the House convened at 10 o'clock to-day. The bill making appropriations has been called for Monday, to consider the Senate bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in the South.

The special committee of the House investigating the charges against representative Stahlacker, New York, took a further adjournment to-day until Monday.

Congressman O'Neill, of Missouri, saw the President today and believes that his labor arbitration bill which has passed both houses, will be approved.

Monday, Sept. 24.

SENATE.—The Senate finance committee's tax bill has finished by the subcommittee, and will be reported to the full committee to-morrow morning. It will be withheld for a brief time from publicity to give the minority an opportunity to frame its adverse report which work Senator Beck is supervising at Fortress Monroe. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the revenue about \$65,000,000.

A bill was introduced by Senator Stewart, directing the president to inform the Chinese government that the relations of peace and good will of the United States require the abrogation of the treaty of amity and commerce between China and the United States so far as they relate to the entry and residence in the United States subjects.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis. Mr. Craine offered a resolution (offered by him some days ago but postponed for consideration), empowering the judiciary committee to report at any time a bill for the suppression of trusts. Referred.

Tuesday Sept. 25.

SENATE.—The Senate passed private pension bills which were on the calendar to which there were no objections. Among the bills passed was a Senate bill granting a pension of \$3,500 a year to the widow of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Mr. Berry said he was opposed to the bill, but would not make any argument against it, contenting himself with voting "no" on its passage, which he did.

HOUSE.—The House passed an amendment to the naval academy bill declaring that hereafter the minimum age for the admission of a cadet to the academy shall be 16 years and the maximum age 21 years.

The house passed a joint resolution, accepting the invitation of the imperial German government to the United States government to become a party to the international geodesic expedition.

Mr. Hitt called up the joint resolution, requesting the president to negotiate with the government of Mexico for the creation of an international commission to determine all questions touching the boundary line between the two countries.

Wednesday Sept. 26.

SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Sherman, which authorizes the senate committee on foreign relations to sit during the recess and to make an inquiry into the relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, was to-day reported back to the senate without recommendation. This means that the resolution is to be made the text of speeches, and it is not expected that it will serve any other purpose.

The resolution bill has been referred to a subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations and that subcommittee, in a parliamentary sense, is "a nurse that cares not for it." There is no expectation in the committee or in the subcommittee that the bill will be reported to the senate unless it shall be with an unfavorable report. The expectation is that there will be no report.

HOUSE.—The house to-day passed the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill. The significant fact about this action is that it was taken without a word of debate. It would have been possible for the opponents of the bill to have presented its passage by raising the point of no quorum; for there is no quorum, and is not likely to be one until next December. But no one is raising that point as to land grant forfeitures bills six weeks before election. A forfeiture bill of such magnitude has probably never before passed the house without material opposition or debate. Helman was not present. The bill now goes to the senate, where it will follow the ordinary course.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

SENATE.—The senate committee on finance began the inquiry into the operations in this country of the French copper syndicate. The information obtained was that the syndicate took all the surplus copper produced in America and sold it abroad, paying the American companies one-half of the realized value above 13 cents a pound and making the deficit good when the price realized was less than 13 cents, whether sold at home or abroad.

The feature of today's session of the Senate was a lively political debate over Mr. Chandler's resolution for the investigation of the Louisiana election outrages. The discussion drifted into the political outrages in Texas. An acrimonious debate ensued between Senators Coke and Spooner.

The Senate committee on finance resumed the reading of the tariff bill for an hour yesterday, and has now progressed to page 135, the first 87 pages being the Mills bill.

HOUSE.—After concluding the testimony the committee investigating the charges against Stahlacker went into secret session, and a few minutes resolved unanimously to report to the house that it found the charges against the accused to be unsubstantiated.

Friday, Sept. 28.

SENATE.—The senate committee on finance devoted four hours to the reading of the new tariff bill to-day and reached the end at half past 8. Senator Harris expects to receive from Senator Beck on Monday the latter's suggestions in regard to the minority report and to be able to submit them to the committee by Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rice of Minnesota presented in the house the report of the special committee which has investigated the charges against Representatives Stahlacker of New York in connection with the new library building. The report finds the charge not sustained, and says the committee is satisfied that Mr. Kelley, who set on foot the inquiry, was misled by the same set of dishonest motives and a sincere desire to vindicate the honesty of the house.

The work of the house is substantially at an end. The deficiency is the last of the appropriation bills, and it is the opinion of both sides of the house that nothing more will be attempted at this session. The Democrats are understood to have agreed upon the policy that no more bills which appropriate money shall be permitted to pass, and that no bills of any nature shall be brought up except it be some bill for a bridge or a right of way. The colorful bills which can be passed by unanimous consent have been nearly all passed. The calendars of the house and of the committee are filled with bills, but they are bills as to which there will be no controversies and which are certain not to pass in the absence of a quorum.

A man was arrested at Tascott at Denver, Col. He gave his name as Edward J. Carter. He had worked here two weeks as a bartender. The police have released Carter on the ground that his resemblance to Tascott, though presenting many striking coincidences was not complete.

## MINNESOTA NEWS.

Four couples were married in Red Wing on the 18th, and it wasn't much of a day for weddings, either.

The town hall at New Trier was burned recently. It was owned by E. N. Wallerius and Peter Kuhn, and valued at \$1,000; insured for \$600.

The young ladies of the Jackson school in Duluth have formed an anti-slang society, and it costs 5 cents for any member to use a slang expression.

Patrick Howard, recently at work for the St. Paul Brass Works company, fell under the wheels of an Omaha freight train and was instantly killed.

The chinch bugs which afflicted Belvidere and vicinity have mysteriously disappeared during the past three weeks. No effort will be made to discover their whereabouts.

Per Person, a Swede farmer aged fifty-seven, near Elbow Lake, hung himself with a rope in his barn. After adjusting the noose he laid down and strangled himself to death.

Hon. D. J. Knox, of Aitkin, had two young deers in his park and a small dog only in play started after one, and the deer in its rapid flight fell down and broke its neck.

A son of George Osborn, a farmer living fifteen miles northwest of Fairmount, had his arm torn off at the shoulder in a threshing machine, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

Recently a threshing machine on John Peterson's farm, northwest of Cedar Mills, McLeod county, set fire to the straw, and the separator and 200 bushels of wheat were burned.

Miss Alice Downs and Mr. Todd, telegraph operators at Alexandria, attempted to leave town in each other's company, but were taken home, where they were married, and left town by the night train.

Congressman MacDonald secured the passage of a bill for the relief of Elizabeth E. Cole of Shakopee. The purpose of the bill is to give the mother the accrued back pension of the son who died some months ago.

A very serious accident occurred at the Polar Star mills at Faribault. A lad seventeen years of age named W. Vail was out duck hunting on the mill pond, when he accidentally discharged the entire contents of one barrel of his gun into his face, killing him instantly.

John Bowman, six miles south of Ada, was attacked by a vicious steer and severely injured, and probably would have been killed had it not been for the brave efforts of his son, a lad of twelve years, who drove the vicious brute away with a club.

A. A. Hrfeman, in Steele county, is the owner of a hen which lays eggs remarkable for size at the rate of three a week. They each measure in circumference seven inches one way and eight and a half inches the other. He says the hen is healthy, and seems to enjoy herself.

A young man named Nelson, at Clear Lake, while delirious with typhoid fever, arose from his bed at about 2 o'clock A. M., while those who were caring for him had dropped to sleep, and wandered away and was not found until the day after, eight miles from home.

Mrs. James Huron has sued her mother-in-law, Bridget Huron, for slander, and places her damages at \$1,000, all at Wabasha. It seems that Mrs. James was not conducting herself in the most decorous way and that her mother-in-law attempted to give her some advice, hence the difficulty.

Frank Dadeck, fourteen years old, had his right leg badly injured in the trimmer at Libbey's mill at Hastings, his apron catching in the shaft and pulling him over into the endless chain. A lump of flesh as large as one's fist was gouged out above the cap and the skin and muscles of the thigh stripped up ten inches.

Fred, aged fifteen years, son of Mrs. Charles Foreman of West Albany township, Wabasha county started with a team to the blacksmith shop, a mile distant, and not returning when expected, his mother went to look for him. She found his dead body in the road with the neck broken, and near by was the team, tangled in the brush. The fatality was no doubt caused by the horses running away.

There lives three miles east of Madelia Isaac Slocum, seventy-eight years old, who voted for William H. Harrison in 1836 and in 1840. In 1840 Mr. Slocum, in company with the club of which he was a member, traveled for ten days with Gen. Harrison in Ohio, during which time they visited and the general spoke at Norwalk, Bellevue, Fremont, Perryburg and Fort Meigs, where they repaired for three days and had a continual audience of 2,000 people. Fort Meigs is where Gen. Harrison fought the British. Mr. Slocum is hale and hearty.

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