Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage hereinafter mentioned and described, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative; which said mortgage was duly executed and delivered by John Siebert and Guste Siebert, his wife, as mortgagors to the "New Ulm Building and Loan Association" of New Ulm, Minnesota, an organization duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Minnesota, as mortgagee, and bears date the third day of December, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Brown and State of Minnesota on the third day of December, A. D. 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Book "V" of Mortgages on page 481, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of Four Hundred ($400.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum and a monthly premium of Two Dollars for the same, both payable monthly on the regular stated meeting day of each and every month thereafter and also the Sum of Two Dollars payable on each regular stated meeting day of each and every month thereafter, as and for the monthly contribution on four shares of the capital stock of said Association until such shares mature and said series of stock ceases and determines, according to the terms of said mortgage and that certain obligation and writing therein mentioned for such payment, and whereas it was agreed in said mortgage that if said mortgagors should fail for the space of four months to pay said monthly payments, or if default should be made for the space of four months to pay the taxes, premium on insurance or ground rent of said mortgaged property after the same shall have become due, or should said shares of stock or any or either of them upon which said loan was made, be sold for the non-payment of dues, and whereas default has been made and continued for more than four months immediately preceding the date of this notice in said monthly payments of premium, interest and dues, and in performance of many of the conditions, covenants and agreements in said mortgage contained and whereas said stock and the whole thereof was sold for the non payment of dues, by reason of which said defaults, said principal sum has become due and payable and said mortgagee has elected to declare and has declared the whole of said principal debt immediately due and payable, and there is claimed to be due, and is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including $14.00 paid by said mortgagee for delinquent and unpaid taxes on said premises and the sum of $14.85 paid by said mortgagee for premium on insurance on said premises, the sum of Two Hundred Ninety-two and twenty-five one hundredths Dollars ($292.25) and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof:

And whereas said mortgagee is empowered and authorized in and by said mortgage in case of such default to sell said premises at public auction and convey the same to the purchaser in fee simple agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in such mortgage and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lots Number Four (4), Five (5), Six [6] and Eight [8] in Block Number Thirty-two [32] North of Center Street in the City of New Ulm, County of Brown and State of Minnesota, together with the rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Brown County, on Thursday, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court-house in said city of New Ulm, in said Brown County, to pay and satisfy the sum which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with all costs and expenses, including Twenty-five [$25.00] Dollars attorneys' fees, stipulated in said mortgage subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Sept. 28th, 1895.

New Ulm Building and Loan Association.
Mortgagee.

Albert Steinhauser,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

State of Minnesota, County of Brown. } ss.
In Probate Court, General Term, October 7th, 1895.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Wilfahrt, Deceased.

On Reading and filing the petition of Frances Wilfahrt of Brown County, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Joseph Wilfahrt, late of Brown County, Minnesota on the first day of July A. D. 185, at the town of Sigel, Brown County, Minn., died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the, time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It Is Ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in New Ulm, at the Court House in said county.

Ordered Further, that notice be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of 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 the City of New Ulm in said county.

Dated New Ulm, Minn., Oct. 7th., A. D. 1895.

By the Court,
Jonas Laudenschlager.
[L. S.] Judge of Probate

SUMMONS

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

N. Henningsen, Plaintiff.
vs.
Anton Ramsauer, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint.—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 of 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 subscriber at his 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 October 14th, 1895.

JOHN LIND.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
New Ulm, Minn.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

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

N. Henningsen, Plaintiff,
vs
Anton Ramsauer, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint.—Defendants,

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants to have the plaintiff adjudged the owner and entitled to the possession of the property described below, and of which the plaintiff is the owner and in the possession of the same, and to have all claim, right, estate, lien or interest of the defendants or of any of them adverse to this plaintiff set aside and adjudged void and to have the title to said property quieted in the plaintiff.

The premises affected by said action are situated in the County of Brown and described as follows: Lot Six (6) of Block One Hundred Thirty seven (137) South of Center Street, in the City of New Ulm, according to the Plat of said Cty as the same appears on file and of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Dated October 14, 1895.

JOHN LIND.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
New Ulm, Minn.

After the Grip, diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc Hood's Sarsaparilla is of wonderful benefit in imparting the strength and vigor, so much desired.

ABOUT SHIPS' BELLS.

A LANGUAGE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN LANDSMEN SUPPOSE.

In Addition to Announcing the Time the Bells Are Used For Making Certain Signals—Formality on Board a Naval Vessel at Eight Bells.

The language of a ship's bell, so significant to a sailor man, is full of mystery for the average landlubber, and most of the visitors to a warship leave the ship as ignorant of the meaning of the bell signals as when they went aboard.

Commander Rockwell, U. S. N., has given some information on the subject which will be interesting to the thousands who have visited Uncle Sam's ships.

"As bunting is the medium through which a ship ordinarily communicates with the outside world," he says, "so the bell is that through which she addresses herself to those aboard, and which in all the navies of the world rings forth the hours, summons to worship and peals the danger signals.

"Every landsman has probably learned and forgotten the method of striking the hour aboard ship, but the dullest may make sure of this knowledge for the rest of his life by getting two or three things clear in his head. The nautical day begins and ends at noon, when eight bells is struck. The bell is struck half hourly day and night, one stroke being added for every half hour, until eight is reached, when the count begins again at one bell.

"Thus the hours are indicated in every navy of the civilized world, except the British. Here there is a curious deviation from the ordinary naval method of indicating the hour.

"In the matter of the bell there is in the United States navy a routine long established by precedent. The bell, usually a small affair, of rather high, light tone, hangs either just forward or just abaft of the foremast, on or under the forecastle. The captain's orderly keeps the time and reports to the officer of the deck the hour in terms of bells. The officer of the deck then bids the messenger of the watch to strike the bell.

"There is somewhat more formality at eight bells than at other times, for then the hour is reported to the captain, and the bell is not struck until he has said, 'Make it so.'

"Here is the routine at 8 a. m.: The orderly says to the officer of the deck, 'Eight bells, sir.' The officer of the deck replies, 'Report to the captain eight bells and chronometers wound, sir.' The orderly then goes to the captain and says, 'Eight bells and chronometers wound, sir.' The captain, if he be so minded, replies: 'Very well. Make it so.' The orderly returns to the officer of the deck and says, 'Make it so.' The officer of the deck says to the messenger of the watch, 'Strike eight bells,' and if everybody has been prompt the messenger strikes eight bells at exactly 8 a. m.

"Nobody knows whether it would be eight bells if the dignified captain should take it into his head to withhold his majestic 'Make it so,' for an American naval captain is so powerful a person aboard ship and routine has so powerful a hold on the navy that perhaps the captain, if so minded, might put the nautical day out of joint.

"When ships are cruising in squadron, the entire fleet, lying in port, awaits the flagship's bells. On all the other ships the messenger stands by the bell, clapper in hand, and as soon as the bell has sounded the bells throughout the fleet are sounded. Lying, as they are, quite close together, the effect is interesting and agreeable.

"The flagship also gives out the time to the other vessels every morning. Shortly before seven bells, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., a time signal is displayed by the flagship. At exactly 7:30 this signal drops, the clocks on all the ships are set, and seven bells is struck throughout the fleet.

"The ship's bell serves not only to indicate the hours, but to signal a variety of other things. When the ship carries a chaplain, the bell is tolled for service on Sunday morning. The bell, however, is not tolled at funerals. With a nice sense of propriety the navy regulations provide for the mere passing of the word, 'All hands bury the dead.' In all matters pertaining to death the navy is distinguished for delicacy and a touch of old fashioned sentiment, to be expected of men who, in theory at least, are supposed to be risking their lives in the service of others.

"The bell is also the fire signal. When a fire is discovered aboard ship, the bell is rung rapidly, and the ship's company responds with the proper appliances for putting out the fire. When a ship is in action, however, the bell is not used as a fire signal, lest the knowledge that there is a fire aboard ship threw the crew into panic and distract them from their business of fighting. A fire during action is reported to the captain, and he details officers and men to the duty of putting out the blaze.

"The ship's bell is employed in all the navies, except the Turkish, as a fog signal. When a ship lies at anchor in a fog the bell is kept going with strokes in sets of three, separated by a short interval. The Turks, who have a distrust of bells, use drums for this purpose.

"The provisions of the United States navy make it impossible that the various signals of the bells shall be confused one with another. The tolling for church, single strokes, separated by a single interval, cannot be mistaken for the rapid and irregular fire alarm, nor can either of these be confused with the triple fog signal. The half hour signals are different from either of these. They are sounded in pairs, with a short interval. If an odd number is to be sounded the single stroke comes last."—Boston Globe.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in pause where I shall first begin,
and both neglect.—Shakespeare.

CASTOR OIL FOR JACK TARS.

Thousands of Gallons Sold to Captains Who Doctor Their Crews.

Just below the Produce Exchange is a neat looking drug store which has a peculiar line of trade. The proprietor has been in the business almost a quarter of a century, and if the adventurous youths who hanker to be sailor boys only knew how many thousand gallons of castor oil the druggist had doled out in his time to ships' captains the said youth would decide to hunt adventures on land.

This drug store fits out ships with medicines. Anybody who has had any experience with the merchant service knows that the captain is usually the only M. D. aboard, and that his knowledge was never gained in any college of pharmacy or medicine. In the office of the United States shipping commissioners is filed a record of the trip of every ship that takes a crew from United States ports. It is virtually a private diary kept by the captain for the benefit of the government. No matter what happens, the amount and number of the doses of medicine administered to the crew and to each individual of it are set down, with the minutest details. It appears from these diaries that the most popular and potent medicine known to captains is good old fashioned castor oil.

No matter what is the trouble with Jack, he gets castor oil. None of the newfangled variations of it is prescribed. The proprietor of the drug store bears out this statement. He says that more castor oil is administered to sailors than any other medicine, unless it may be salts and senna. No captain will sail without a liberal supply of both. Oftentimes a captain has reason to believe some of his crew are shamming illness, and then the castor oil is administered in doses to bring any man to his sober senses.

Among the medicines in the captain's chest are rhubarb, quinine, jamaica ginger and paregoric and certain old fashioned patent medicines. No modern discoveries in that line are allowable. So this druggist keeps on hand for his shipping patronage patent medicines that the modern patent medicine fiend never heard of, they date so far back.

Little sugar pills don't go with captains. Medicine is administered to a sailor with the idea that the worse it tastes the more apt the sick man is to think it is curing him. Sailors scorn little sugar coated pills.—New York World.

A Good Natured Emperor.

It was a few evenings before the emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. General de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said aloud, lighting a cigarette. "In a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless Providence and the lunacy commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the general went up stairs to the empress' drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the emperor came up to him with a smile. "My dear general," he remarked quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the empress."

That did not suit the general's book at all, but he did not utter a word in defense. He only bowed. He was, in fact, too astonished at his comment having reached the ears of the emperor so soon. As far as he was aware, no servant had entered the room while he was there. He was then reluctantly compelled to conclude that an equal had played the part of telltale, and that alone would convey a fair idea of the code of honor that obtains among the immediate entourage of the sovereigns. Nevertheless he was not going to be left out of the fighting, so on the 14th of May he simply had his horse and baggage taken to the imperial train, selected a seat in an empty compartment and only showed his face at Marseilles. The emperor merely smiled and held out his hand. This is a sample of the emperor's amiability, of his willingness to let bygones be bygones.—North American Review.

A Story of Monte Carlo.

In the good old days of M. Blanc it was the custom, so the story goes, directly a suicide was found to stuff his pockets full of bank notes. This was done to prove that his losses at play were not the cause of his hurried departure from the shores of time. The last person who received this generous treatment was, I believe, an American. He was found lying in one of the quiet alleys of the beautiful grounds, with an empty bottle labeled "Poison" by his side. The secret agents of the bold Blanc instantly stuffed his pockets full of gold and notes, preparatory to giving information to the police. No sooner had they filled him as full of lucre as he could hold than the suicide leaped to his feet, raised his hat, exclaimed, "Thank you very much!" and went off to enjoy himself with his newly acquired wealth.—G. R. Sims in "Dagonet's Daunnerin's."

Welsh Sand Wastes.

Large tracts of sand wastes are being reclaimed along the Welsh coast. Series of parallel fences are put up seawards, closely interwoven with wires and furze, and spaces between these posts are filled with earth and road scrapings. In these various trees, such as sycamore, willow, pine and alder, are planted, while the ridges are sown with gorse and broom seed and planted with brier.

She Wanted Samples.

"Is this where you vote?" said an Ohio votress to an election officer.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then please cut off samples of all the tickets, and I'll take them home and see which I like best."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

WRECKED THE VAULT.

Robbers Use Dynamite to Rob an Anaconda Bank.

BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 22.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Hoge, Daley & Co.'s bank at Anaconda. A hole was cut through the roof of the building to the safe and a hole drilled and filled with dynamite which was touched off by a fuse. A frightful explosion occurred which shattered plate glass and broke open the vaulr. A crowd soon collected and one of the robbers was captured on the roof of the building. He was recognized as a well known young mechanic named A. L. Firpo. He later implicated Will H. Darling, a young blacksmith, as the

Originator and Leader

in the attempted robbery. Darling ran away when the explosion occurred, and fell off a building, breaking several ribs. He went to his room, where he was arrested during the afternoon. They had been planning the robbery for three months or more, and had made their own tools for the job. They worked all night on the roof and cut through sheet iron and about three feet of masonry and into the vault. They found $6,000 in silver but preferred the gold, of which there was about $100,000 in a compartment and attempted to blow it out with dynamite, but miscalculated the force of the explosive.

TO BOMBARD NEW YORK.

Spanish Newspapers Talk of Teaching Us a Lesson.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—Raca Latina, a Spanish daily paper here, the organ of the resident Spaniards, declares that when Spain has completed the subjugation of Cuba she will send the Sixth division of the Spanish navy to bombard New York, thus inaugurating a war with a nation of barbarians, who, although numerically superior to the Spaniards, are really contemptible, blustering dwarfs. Spain must rely on her Spanish pride to teach the Yankees a lesson. The organs of the Spanish colony here are exceedingly bitter against the American people, and war is a common threat.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Last of the Wisconsin Railway Men Who Robbed Trains Sentenced.

GREEN BAY, Oct. 22.—Conductor Edward R. Richardson and Brakeman John Moffat, the last of the gang of railway men who robbed the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad cars of $5,000 to 10,000 worth of merchandise, plead guilty, and on a compromise, received a jail sentence of seven months.

TYPHOID AND DIPHTHERIA.

Both Are Declared to Be Epidemic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The health department declared both diphtheria and typhoid fever epidemic in Chicago. The department reported 330 new cases of diphtheria last week, 49.4 per cent of which were fatal. The epidemics are charged to impure water, and the health commissioner has issued a warning against the drinking of unboiled water.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Oliver Cromwell's head is said to have been found in Kent, Eng.

Cashier Van Bokkein of a Chicago bank returned $5,000 of the $35,000 he stole.

Don M. Dickinson was defeated for nomination for mayor of Detroit in the Democratic city convention.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21, 1895.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¼c; December, 59¼c.

CORN—No. 3, 30¼c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 white, 19@20c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 40½c; sample on track, 24@42c.

RYE—No. 1, 40c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 21, 1895.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; No. 2 Northern, 52¾c; No. 3 spring, 52½c; rejected, 45c; No. 1 Northern, 57⅛c; October, 56⅝c; December No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 57⅛c; May, 61¼c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21, 1895.

WHEAT — October, 54¾c; December, 55c; May, 59¼c. On Track — No. 1 hard, 56¼c; No. 1 Northern, 55c; No. 2 Northern, 53½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 21, 1895.

HOGS—Market steady with Saturday. Range of prices, $3.15@3.55.

CATTLE—Market steady; good supply of fat cattle.

SHEEP—Market steady on good stuff; canners unsalable; several loads sold late Saturday to local dealers.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 400; calves, 10; sheep, 2,600.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1895.

HOGS—Market generally 5c lower; trade rather slow.

Sales ranged at $3.40@3.90 for light; $3.30@3.90 for mixed; $3.30@3.90 for heavy packing and shipping lots; $3.30@3.50 for rough.

CATTLE—Market strong; good grades 10c higher.

Beeves, $3.20@5.30; cows and heifers, $1.30@3.50; Texas steers, $2.70@3.40. Westerns, $2.85@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.90.

SHEEP—Market steady.

Receipts: Hogs, 42,000; cattle, 16,000; sheep, 26,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1895.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 59¼c; December, 60½c; May, 64⅜c.

CORN—October, 29⅞c; November, 29⅝c; December, 27⅞c; January, 27¼c; May, 29⅜c.

OATS—October, 17⅝c; December, 17⅞c; May, 20½c.

PORK—October, $8.12½; December, $8.22½; January, $9.12½; May, $9.40.

LARD — October, $5.47½; January, $5.57½; May, $5.75.

SHORT RIBS—October, $4.72½; November, $4.50; January, $4.60.