Worthington Advance.

Terms $2.00 a Year, $1.00 for Six Months.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

THANKSGIVING ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

REV. B. H. CREVER,

At the Union Congregational Church, in Worthington, Nov. 26, 1874.

Abundant Reasons for Thanksgiving.

The Heritage of the Northwest.

Progress and Prospects OF The National Colony.

THE ADDRESS.

Let us enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise.—Ps. 100-4.

Uunder the Mosaic Institute provision was made for religious observances in the homes of the people, where, especially, the rising generation were to be diligently instructed in the principles and precepts of the Law. It accorded however with the genius and aim of the Levitical system to establish one select center of divine worship, and to invest this chosen locality with great and peculiar interest.

This single fact has been sufficient, in the worlds history, to rescue from oblivion and exalt to unequelled eminence, what had been but a paltry hamlet—the Jebus of the Canaanites. The solemnity of interest and divine signifficance with which Jerusalem is invested, belongs to no city on earth besides. With what eloquent emphasis and varied expression does the Psalmist assert this fact:—The Lord hath chosen Zion; he hath desired it for a habitation! The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the all the dwellings of Jacob. Her walls were salvation; her gates praise. Contemplating it from a distance he exclaims:—Our feet shall stand within thy gates O Jerusalem! Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.—Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions sake I will now say, peace be within thee.

These sacred Gates have been long since dismantled; Zion is desolate and waste; but to this day pilgrims from every clime under heaven, tread, with hushed solemnity, the heights and avenues over which passed, in joyous multitudes, the sons of Jacob; and in Joneliness the Son of God.

Gods chosen people were to enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into courts with praise. It was not enough that they should give tithes all that they possessed; that they should bring to God the firstlings of flocks and herds; that they maintain the daily sacrafice. This was solemnly enjoined. Through these types and shadows devout Israelites were encouraged to look forward to some efficacious provision for the worlds woe; but it did not cover the full measure of obligation. The heart must superadd some independant and generous expression of love. Such expression of hearty and loving devotion as is equally embraced in the great schedule of religious duty.

This grateful element of divine worship necessarily perpetuates itself in every change of dispensation. The sensuous and scenic ritual of the ancient temple has perished, but in ten thousand temples, under the economy of grace, the grateful, voluntary offering reappears.

Praise and thanksgiving offerred to the Most High, is the highest expression of worship. It is pre-eminently characteristic of the christian assembly. This grateful homage of the soul, under our American civilization, has assumed the character of a national sentiment, and this sentiment has chrystalized into the form of an annually recurring public observance.

We are to-day, for the third time since the founding of the National Colony, in the presence of this Thanksgiving Festival. The reflections of a general character, which present themselves are neither few nor unimpressive:—

ADVANCED CIVILIZATION.

It ought to awaken a thrill of grateful emotion, in every true and noble mind, that God has given us our being in an age of the world's history that is distinguished by such astonishing progress in every department of human activity and investigation. A single generation, in our modern civilization, moves through a cycle of progress equivolent to many centuries of the remote past. Man has but a single breif probation in which to act his part, and who, if he could control his destiny, would choose to come upon the stage when, as yet, science and art and philosophy had scarcely lit their lamps; to creep across the plain of existence with scarce a star or two twinkling in the gloomy vault of night. It is a luxury to live in an age of daring adventure that searches the planet from the equator to the pole; an age of locomotion that places remotest continents in virtual proximity; an age that in a trice sends sends the quiver of an electric flash around the globe, seconded by a journalism that lays a transcript of the world's life each day upon our breakfast table. An age of discovery and invention, that is rapidly placing man on his destined eminence—a godlike superiority above nature and the drudgery of life; a scientific age that sounds all depths, scales all hights, and wrings from nature's grasp her inmost mysteries; an age when learning, and science, and art and invention lay their achievements at the feet of Christ and take their part in the world's evangel; an age when the thrones and palaces of kings are giving place to the forum and senate of men; and the shrines of hoary error and superstitution are making way for the tempel of God.

We live, to-day, in such an age and who, that is alive indeed, can fail on such an occasion to send the insence of a grateful soul to the author of his existence. There are those, indeed, who can scarcely be said to live. They may in some sence exist, but they are like bats clinging to the carved portals and groined arches of sunlit tempels; they are sheer earth upon the wheels of progress; barnacles to the ship that sweeps the seas of time. We must leave such to whatever they are capable of in the low plain of their animal natures; but let us see to it that we put ourselves in sympathetic and grateful contact with whatever is grand and good and holy and high in this earth. Let us feel the heart-throb of the living world about us and resolve that our own hearts shall keep time with its most exalted pulsations.

To do this it is not necessary, as possibly some might suppose, to be born to what is ordinarily called fortune. In such an age as this it is a great fortune to be born at all. It is well, for such as can command it, to enjoy the privilege of early and eminent instruction, and so to start with high advantage in the race of life; but there is an elixer in the very air of our times that should stir the slumbering susceptabilities of the dullest soul. We need but breathe, it seems to me, to be thrilled with the consciousness of our great opportunities.

Let us then, on this day of grateful commemoration sincerely unite in blessing the name of God that we live in this year of grace 1874.

HERITAGE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Leaving now this general line of thought, let us not fail to thank God to-day for our goodly heritage in the Northwest.

The region designated by this general expression was later in securing public attention than much of the trans-Mississippi territory to the farther South; but the style in which, for the last decade or two it has been striding to the front, leaves no doubt as to its relative and prospective importance. In popular estimate Minnesota is regarded as an extreme and terminal member of the siterhood of States, and yet it lies, geographically, in the historic belt of power, and, though now a border state, it is, nevertheless, midway between the oceans, and the ascertained center of the continent. The relation of Minnesota to the navigable inland water ways of the continent is strongly suggestive of her prospective greatness. She holds within herself the sources of mighty currents—currents that course their way thousands of miles South and North and East, reaching, ultimately, the Gulf and the Atlantic; while to the West, over embryo States, stretches the already designated path of a National Highway that will bind her with ribs of steel to the great Pacific.

As though conscious of these potential facts, and with a seeming purpose of fitting the great Neophyte for her place of central and commanding importance, nature has endowed her with a wealth of resource that seems equal to any future or possible demand.—There is a fatness in her soil; there is a breadth of acreage within her imperial proportions that may well fit her to become, in no inconsiderable degree, the grainery of the world. The native excellence of her leading cereal, whether in the berry itself, or in that brand of flour of which our own Okabena Mills furnishes so supurb a specimen, has already distanced, and can successfully defy all competition in the markets of the world. This is not an accident, nor the result of merely human skill, but rather of that law of nature which confers upon all productions a perfection correspondent to the highest northern limit of their growth.

And what shall we say of those products that embed themselves beneath the surface or force their tap-roots deep into the heart of the rich and wonderful mould. A man must feed, for a time, on the tubers of Minnesota to be able to appreciate the supreme preference of the Irish for the favorite product of the Emerald Isle; while of root crops at large it may justly be said, not only that they are immense in development, but that their nutritive worth and richness of quality are proportionate to their size.

As to the adaptation both of the country and climate to grazing and dairying purposes, the question, we think, is settled by the splendid success attending experiments already made. It is doubtful whether a finer herd has ever invited public attention or more richly rewarded its owner than that of the Hon. Mr. King. Who can look, during the Summer months, at the undulating and illimitable sea of verdure that covers the prairies, or contemplate the possible storage of scented hay, without the thought of utilizing this natural and unbounded wealth. Scenes of pastoral content and loveliness greet the fancy, while, in the near future, we picture multitudinous flocks and herds covering these plains and encompassing ten thousand lakes that beautify the landscape, lakes from which the Elk and the Antelope were wont to slake their thrist.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Commerce and manufactures are, in like manner, a predestined certainty.—Of this the flour and lumber mills of Minneapolis are at once the token and the prophecy. The Falls of St. Anthony and those of the St. Croix respond to the pineries and mineral resources of the North. These, combined with skill and invention, will furnish material to build up the great spaces to the west and the south of us and also annually feed the hungry millions of the East.—The appropriate monuments of this great industrial activity and life will, in due time, be seen in splendid cities that shall adorn the manufacturing and commercial centres, and among these will also undoubtedly be found the great future metropolis of the Northwest.

SKIES.

Above all this scene of wealth and power and earthly beauty are the resplendent skies, only seen in their glory (especially at night) when viewed through the thin and transparent medium of a high latitude.

WINTER.

The actual or imagined severity of the climate of Minnesota has turned from her the steps of thousands who have sought a more congenial temperature in Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado. Without intending any offence to our neighbors, we think this is chiefly to be regretted for the sake of those who failed to reach this parallel. It is at least safe to say, that any serious modification of the climate would be the sorest calamity that could be inflicted on the State.

Exchange our crisp, exhilerating winter air, ranging from zero to 40° below, with the entire absence of dampness and rain, for a more temperate clime, and you will probably escape the cutting winds and driving snows to which we are exposed, but you must inevitably accept successive snow and rain and sleet and drizzle, with as many fitful changes of temperature, that are incomparably more trying to the constitution, continually originating pulmonary and other ills to which flesh is heir, and carrying thousands to premature graves.

The winters of Minnesota are only serious in the first years of settlement before such improve nents can be erected as will effectually resist the keen and penetrating blast. These once secured, together with needful supplies for man and beast, and winter in Minnesota is preferable to that of lower latitudes, and as thoroughly enjoyable as any season of the year,

PRAISE,

We therefore conclude that if, in the ringing notes of praise with which we enter into the courts of the Lord, we justly celebrate our nativity in a century of incomparable progress, so, also, we should make some just return for a heritage of climate and soil and geographical position, combining, in so rare a degree, what is most valuable in earthly estate.

SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA.

This brings us to such considerations as may fitly arise in connection with our more immediate locality.

If we have correctly estimated the natural advantages and position of the State, it would seem to be pointed out as pre-eminently fitted for occupation by intelligent and enterprising communities. And if preferences may be entertained for one section of the State as compared with another, the claims of the Southwest cannot be slightly considered. The single great deficiency—the absence of timber—is not found to be so serious as was at first apprehended. Fuel, at reasonable rates and of excellent quality can always be obtained, while, as a matter of economy, larger quantities of the coarser grasses are being utilized. A few years, however, will witness, in this regard, an improvement that will change the general aspect of the country. Much time and labor has been already expended in forest culture and, with the encouragement afforded by the National and State governments, groves will multiply until every quarter section will bear witness to the grand result. Cities and farms in the older settlements, once as treeless as the open prairie, are now, during the Summer months, embowered in verdure and beauty. This is the recognized aim and purpose of the people of this frontier. The growth of two seasons past declares surprizingly how soon the desired consummation will be reached.—Your Dryad tastes, ever reverting to the pathless woods of childhood, will be gratified; the winds will be checked in their wild career; your well-fed flocks and kine will repose in the coveted shade of groves of your own planting, and the landscape, mountains alone excepted, will be complete.

THE NATIONAL COLONY.

Citizens of Worthington and of the National Colony! in your concurrent occupation of these lands three years ago; coming, as you did, from distant and widely-separated but cherished homes, there were two objects you especially kept in view, independent of your wish to improve your temporal condition. One of these was to reproduce, as soon as possible, in your novel surroundings, the social and religious privileges to which you had been long accustomed; the other was to rule out, inflexibly, to the extent of your power, one great and prolific evil with which most of the older communities are cursed. I mean, of course, the liquor traffic.

There is reason to hope that both these objects will be successfully attained. The expression of the religious sentiment of our people during the first year will not soon be forgotten, the heartiness of song, the earnestness of prayer, the fervency of utterance. Many of your homes, while yet unfinished, were thus happily consecrated by temporary occupation. We were, as yet, undistinguished by denominational lines; now that we are separating into bands and laying the foundation of what we may hope shall prove to be permanent and prosperous churches, let us still cherish what was most sacred in this earliest expression of Christian character: a sincere respect by all for the conscientious preferences of each; and a genuine catholicity which ever rejoices to find a common ground of fellowship in the great and cardinal principles of the Christian faith.

CHURCH EDIFICES.

The existence of three church edifices in Worthington, such as would be creditable to older towns, with numerous places of religious worship in the several townships, testify to the fidelity with which the inhabitants are carrying into effect this important branch of their original design.

EDUCATION.

Education is an essential element in all enlightened civilization. This great interest has received early and merited attention.

The county is already districted under the public school system, and school houses, at various points, are coming successively into view. The public schools of Worthington, now an independent school district, are, in their several departments, justly deserving of the commendation they receive.—Their several spacious departments are filled with studious and attentive youth under faithful and capable instructors.

WORTHINGTON SEMINARY,

So auspiciously inaugurated a year ago, and carried with zeal and success to the close of an academic year, has been compelled to recognize the disastrous visitation of the past summer.—The enterprise is necessarily dependent on the ability of the people. If their labors had been crowned with success, the growing reputation of the school would have secured it a gratifying representation from our own and contigious counties. If the armies that devoured us during the past summer are mercifully restrained in the future, this cherished undertaking will feel the inspiration of more prosperous times. It is a great and indispensible requisite, one which, if worthily sustained, will prove an ornament and a blessing.

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE.

Journalism, as a department of public instruction, has, for so young a community, a most creditable representation in the WORTHINGTON ADVANCE. Its editorial management evinces a just estimate of the responsible part it is called to perform. It is conducted with taste and tact and unusual ability. It defends innocence and virtue, and is independent and just in its political judgments. Our citizens are probably not aware of the extent to which the growth of the community depends upon this medium of communication. Certainly they are not sufficiently impressed with this fact. If we will unite to make our journal the great power it may become, it will pay us back a thousand fold.—Success to the ADVANCE!

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The second of the two great objects specially contemplated in our settlement was the resistance of the liquor traffic.

The struggle of a half century with the demon of drink leaves him still entrenched in fearful strength. The lust of gold prompts to the traffic, and neither legislation, nor persuasion, nor anguish, nor tears, nor death, effectually prevent. Appetite responds to the lust of gold and equals it in power.—The victim is as relentlessly bent on his own destruction as his destroyer is intent on his utmost dime. Before such a conjunction, how powerless are tribunals! how feeble all organization! Is there any escape from this omnipresent curse? If there be, it would seem to consist in establishing some where a city of refuge, such as the National Colony, to which men and families may repair who would escape from the constant evidences and the innumerable woes of intemperance.

This is the theory of our organization and settlement. The emissaries of Satan are ordinarily in advance on the frontier. The inevitable saloon is conspicuous on the utmost verge of civilization. What hope therefore would there be of success; could the Devil be outwitted, could we steal a march upon crime, and, in spite of the embarrassing provisions of homestead legislation, secure such a settlement of the public land as would give us sufficient strength to keep the enemy at bay?. The attempt has been made, and now, after the lapse of three years, the result is before the world. We are, confessedly, not all saints; neither would it be safe to affirm that wisdom will die with us, but we are not cursed with saloons; neither in Worthington, nor Hersey, nor Bigelow; nor is there a place for the sale of liquor in any part of the county. There are no gambling hells, nor billiard tables, nor any known place where youth or men can be inveigled and damned.—This is our honest joy and cause of rejoicing. For this triumph of peace and innocence we ought to bless God, and, on this third anniversary of our National Festival, we will enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise.

No one will question the legitimacy nor the justness of these principles as the basis of a social or civil organization, but the question arises, Will they endure? Can their ascendancy be perpetuated? Where are the impregnable barriers that are effectually to resist the liquid fires of damnation that roll over all the land? We must candidly confess that we have nothing on which to rely but public sentiment, nurtured by faith and prayer. If our people prove recreant to their vows; or if they shall fail to transmit to their children an abiding constancy in their own solemn convic ions, our distinguishing trait will be swept out of existance. There is good reason to hope tnat no such disaster awaits us.—If I do not greatly err the temperance sentiment of the community is stronger to-day than ever before. Very bad men do not remain long where there are no swearing nor drinking centers. They soon become thoroughly disgusted and leave. From this cause, we have, in quite a number of instances, been already most happily releived. Our people have now the convincing testimony that come from a beneficent experince:—the peace and quietness of the community; the absence of crime; the safety of those who would, elsewhere, be betrayed by appetite; the inexpensiveness of justice in the absence of criminal proceedure; the healthful state of public morals—no profanity, no sad scenes of violence or blood—all corroborating the fact that drunkenness is the one prolific source of crime and casualty, and that, if this can but be removed nine tenths of all the woes that afflict society will disappear.

REPUTATION.

Another ground of my confidence in the stability of our "peculiar institution" is the fair reputation we have acquired abroad. It is not for ourselves alone we have been able to achieve so great and beneficent a result. There is a select public, widely distributed, who have awaited the result with interested attention. This is the reserve force on whose timely prescence we may assuredly rely if, in this unsanguinery struggle, we ourselves stand well to our guns. When we first staked off our position and stationed our pickets good men doubted as to our success, and many a baleful prophet predicted our speedy discomfiture, now, by the blessing of divine providence, the fears of the good have been dissipated and false prophets have been put to shame. We can now, in consequence, more confidently invite the favorable attention of those who concur with us in the estimate we place upon sobriety, intelligence and moral worth. The village of Worthington and the National Colony are widely and favorably known.—If the leading minds among ourselves will work up vigorously toward their own ideal, there is no such word as fail. We must foster our religious institutions; we must uphold the churches if it were on no other ground than mere public considerations. Edifices dedicated to religious worship are the sacred ornaments of the town and will have a determining effect, a thousand miles away, upon the best class of those who are thinking of the west. We must carry out the educational programme. The salubrity of our climate; the comeliness of our young village, with the added charm of our twin lakes; the perfect safety to morals resulting from the exclusion of the rum traffic, and the presence of an intelligent and virtuous community, point out the pre-eminent fitness of the locality as an educational centre. This will further tend to influence a most valuable and desirable class of emigrants.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRY.

In addition to all this, and of very grave moment at this juncture, is the necessity of diversifying our industry. It has been a serious mistake that, during the few years of the existence of the settlement, the resources of our people have been so exclusively devoted to the raising of grain. It seems singular now, in the light of two grasshopper visitations in two successive years, that we did not see the wisdom of devoting at least a part of our time and substance to utiltzing, on a somewhat extensive scale, the illimitable abundance of native grass. Attention is now being turned in this direction. Wool growing, the dairy, the cheese factory, the herd, these in a few years will largely contribute to improve the condition of the people by relieving them of a too exclusive dependence on the growth of cereals.

GRASSHOPPER VISITATION.

I have spoken only incidentally of the great calamity which has involved us, in common with hundreds of miles of expansive territory to the north and south. On each of the two previous occurrences of the day a banquet was spread, by common contribution, for the people of the whole county. No matter how many degrees below, they came up by hundreds, from far and near, old and young. The crisp air created keen appetites, but yet no power of attack was equal to the task of disposing of the immense accumulation of pastries and meats. To-day this feature of the programme is wanting. It is, I confess, a good dedl like the play of Hamlet with the char cter of Hamlet omitted. But it was thought incompatible with the well-known destitution of our country to undertake, at present, any extensive provision of this character. Those of us who have still something left will have the opportunity of contributing to the relief of others whose destitution is complete.

Let us accept this afflictive dispensation in the spirit of meek submission to the Divine Will. Trials, in some form, have entered into the experience of all new settlements and, of whatever distressing severity they may at times have been, they have been conremplated in after years, as forming a part of that healthful discipline under which the highest type of moral excellence is developed. I have every confidence that in future years this scourge of locusts will be regarded in this light. I am also more entirely convinced than I have ever been of the natural advantages of our position. The air we breathe is a God-given luxury of priceless worth; the soil we cultivate is replete with productive power, and after reckoning all that is dark or bright in the history of the past year. I can unite sincerely with every truly Christian heart in saying, "Let us enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise."

DR. G. O. MOORE. CAPT. J. W. SMITH.

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Cor. 10th St. & 3d Ave.,

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Opposite Worthington Hotel.

With thanks for favors in the past, we desire to remind the good people of Worthington and surrounding country that *We are here*, ready at all times to serve them with goods as low as they can be found in Southern Minnesota.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

We have a full stock of fresh and reliable DRUGS—all standard Patent Medicines—Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Druggists' Sundries, Notions, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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School Books, Blank Books, Gift and Toy Books, Letter Paper, Foolscap, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, Plain and Fancy Note Paper, Ini ial Paper, Envelopes in great variety, Pencils, Pens, Pen-Holders, Inks.

NEWS DEPOT.

We are now prepared to furnish any publication in the United States at publishers' rates. Call on us for dailies, pictorials, magazines, etc.

Tobaccos.

Best brands of Cigars—and full line of smokers' Material.

Lamps and Lamp Goods.

A large variety of Lamps and Fixtures. Eight kinds of Chimneys.

We have but one price, and that as low as the lowest, and, with our experience, we feel warranted in saying that we can make it an object for you to give us a liberal share of your patronage.

Articles not in stock will be furnished on short notice.

MOORE & SMITH.

March 21, 1874.

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Having Refitted and Furnished

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AT

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IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER A

Complete Assortment of

General Merchandise,

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Bigelow, June 25, 1874.—[42

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Constantly on hand.

OFFICE—At Store. YARD—Corner Ninth St. and First Avenue.

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BURNING THE PRAIRIE.

$25 REWARD.

THE Commissioners of Nobles County will pay TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may wilfully or carelessly, by any means, set fire to the grass on the prairie within the county during this Autumn, and allowing the same to run beyond his own premises contrary to the statutes of Minnesota. By order of Commissioners,

WM. M. BEAR, Auditor.

August 15, 1874.—49-3m.

Awake and Asleep. These Oil Chromos will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of 50 cents. Two new Chromos, THE CHERRY GIRLS; also, SMILES and TEARS, same price, A beautiful BOQUET OF FLOWERS for 30 cts. or two different subjects for fifty cents. Brilliant FRUIT CHROMOS, mounted. 9x11, only $7 per 100. Superb German Landscape, mounted, 9x11, $8 per 100. Retail price, 30 cts. each, or two for 50 cts. Scrap Book Chromos, assorted, $1 per 100. Departure and Return of THE LIFE BOAT, only $1.50 per pair. If you are in need of employment send $5 for a portfolio with choice stock of Chromos, and commence work at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars free, or Illustrated Circular on receipt of 3 cent stamp.

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DOTY & LAMBERT, having secured the carrying of the mails from Spirit Lake to Worthington, will run as follows:

Leave Spirit Lake at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and arrive at Worthington at 6 o'clock p. m.

Returning, leave Worthington on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Spirit Lake at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Any business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Passengers carried at reasonable rates. [44-ly.

THE NATIONAL COLONY

LOCATED IN SOUTHWESTERN Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa.

Twelve Townships

OF

Rich Prairie Land

In Nobles County, Minnesota.

Soil and Climate

The CREAM OF THE PRAIRIES and the GARDEN OF THE STATE.

The Climate of the Mountains and the Soil of the River Bottoms.

Government Lands.

Several Townships of GOVERNMENT LAND in the County STILL VACANT.

RAILROADS.

These lands are on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad which runs daily trains to both cities.

Towns and Villages.

Three THRIVING VILLAGES growing up in the Colony.

Worthington the Business, Railroad, Social, and Educational Centre of a large extent of country.

TRADE.

NINE COUNTIES NOW TRADING AT WORTHINGTON.

FARMING.

A FARMING POPULATION of several thousand now on the lands and the County RAPIDLY FILLING UP.

TEMPERANCE.

The National Colony is organized upon a TEMPERANCE BASIS. No INTOXICATING BEVERAGES sold in the County.

EDUCATION.

Good PUBLIC SCHOOLS and a SEMINARY OF LEARNING now in operation at Worthington.

Advantages.

FERTILE SOIL,

CONVENIENT MARKETS,

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE,

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

Superior Mail, Railroad, School, Church and other Privileges.

NO AGUE,

NO CONSUMPTION,

NO LIQUOR TRAFFIC,

NO DESPERADOES,

NO INDIANS.

RAPID INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF LAND ASSURED.

Send stamp for copy of the National Colony JOURNAL, giving full particulars, to

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO.,

Worthington, Nobles County Minnesota.

THE ADVANCE.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

Worthington, Minnesota.

The ADVANCE is the regularly-issued county paper, and the only newspaper published in Nobles county. To persons abroad who contemplate coming to the National Colony, the ADVANCE will prove of great value, as it will chronicle from week to week every step in the progress of the Colony, and will give besides a great quantity of valuable information concerning the prairies of the West.

DEPARTMENTS.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

Special prominence will be given to all questions affecting the interests of the farmers, and to agricultural topics. An account of every farm in the county will be given. Correspondence solicited from farmers. Write facts and observations upon farming matters, and the editor will put them in shape for the press. Particular attention will be given to the subject of Tree Culture, as one of vital importance to this part of the West.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Reliable information will be given concerning the securing of Government Land. Letters of inquiry as to the homestead and tree-claim laws will be promptly and correctly answered through the paper, and all the decisions of the General Land Office which can be obtained will be published.

COLONY DEPARTMENT.

The ADVANCE, as intimated above, will be a map and history of the National Colony. All questions relating to the soil, climate, and other natural advantages, and to the development of Southwestern Minnesota, will be faithfully answered.

NEWS AND LOCAL.

The ADVANCE will give a general summary of the news of the world, but its aim will be to become a first-class local newspaper, devoted especially to home news and home interests. Correspondence from the different townships and from the several counties tributary to Worthington solicited.

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