

# The Worthington Advance.

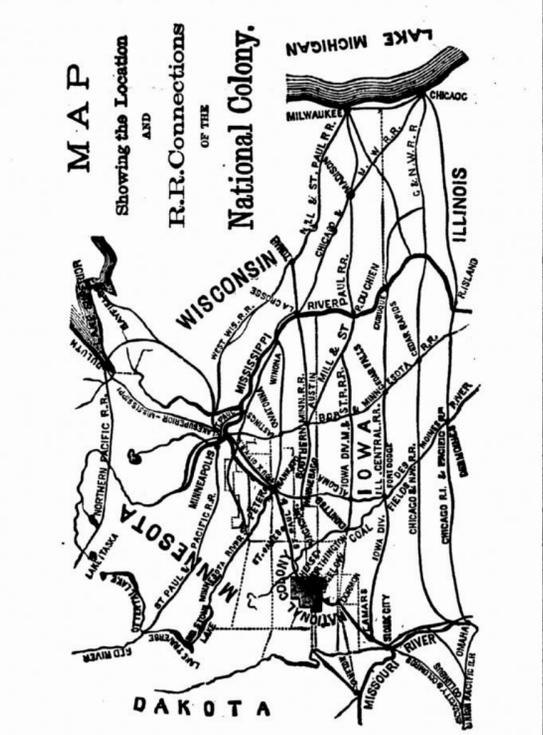
VOL V

WORTHINGTON NOBLES CO., MINN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877.

NO. 25.

150,000 Acres of Land for Sale on Long Time and Small Payments, by the

## NATIONAL COLONY



The National Colony is located in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa. It comprises twelve townships of land in Nobles County, Minnesota, and three and one-half townships in Osceola County, Iowa, and extending undulating prairie, watered by streams and lakes, and having a soil of sandy loam from two to four feet in depth. There are twenty townships of land in Nobles County, and it is admitted on all hands that this colony lies in the very heart of what is called the "CRAZE OF THE PRAIRIES." Southwestern Minnesota, by general consent, long since took the name of the "GRANDES OF THE STATE."

There are some fifty lakes, great and small, in Nobles County. The principal ones are Lakes Okabena, Osceola, Indian Lake, and Graham Lakes. Within a radius of eight miles of Worthington there are over twenty-four miles of lake front.

The numerous lakes and the luxuriant grasses of this region adapt it to stock-growing in an eminent degree, and a number of settlers are arranging to engage in stock-growing, dairying and cheese-making. The dry winters and fine climate are exceedingly favorable to the health of all kinds of stock. Best cattle grown here can be delivered in Chicago for less money than by stock-growers living within twenty miles of that city. Two cheese factories now in operation in the county.

Two railroads now in operation to Worthington. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad runs in a southerly direction to Worthington, and the Chicago & North Western Railroad runs north with St. Paul, distant 177 miles, and Sioux City, distant 99 miles. The Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad extends westward to Lu-Verne and will soon be completed to Sioux Falls. Repairs are now making to extend the Southern Minnesota Railway to Worthington within the next year. Another proposed road is a narrow-gauge coal road to the local fields, which will, in due time, no doubt be built. Another road is projected from Sioux City to Worthington by way of the Rock River Valley. The Southern Minnesota Company contemplates building a branch northwest from Worthington to Pipestone county.

There are three villages in the county, all of which are railroad stations, viz: Worthington, Bigelow and Hersey.

Worthington is the county seat, and is a thriving town, drawing trade from nine of the surrounding counties. It is situated on West Okabena Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, having a circumference of about six miles, and presenting upon its shores many elevated sites for residences. It furnishes sand, gravel, boulders, ice and water in abundance for the town, to say nothing of boating, fishing, gunning, etc. The business of the town is represented by two general stores, five hotels, several lumber yards, fuel yards, meat markets, livery stables, etc., and one large steam flouring mill and two weekly newspapers. The professions are represented by three physicians, two dentists, and four lawyers. There are five church organizations in the place, viz: Union Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Disciples. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians both have neat church edifices, and the Methodists own the large building known as Methodist Block, containing Miller Hall, in which they hold services. The various societies are represented by a Masonic Lodge, a Good Templar Lodge, and a Post of the Grand Army.

Worthington has a good graded school, with three departments, on the Independent District plan. A fine School Building has been erected. In culture and character, the people of Worthington are admitted to be far superior to those of frontier towns generally. The temperance feature of the Colony, which excludes the liquor traffic, has attracted and excluded the more vicious class of settlers. We know of no place in the west where an investment in town lots will pay better.

BIGELOW is a thriving village located some ten miles south-west of Worthington near the Iowa line. It is a railroad station and contains several stores, shops, warehouses, etc., and a cheese factory in successful operation.

HERSEY is another railroad station and village located about eight miles north-east of Worthington. It contains a postoffice, hardware store, hotel, etc., and is located in a beautiful and fertile region, and has a promising future before it.

The National Colony is founded upon a temperance and educational basis. These features entered into the original plan of Dr. A. P. Miller and Professor R. P. Humiston, the founders, and were among the chief inducements which brought to this locality the intelligent class of people who have located here. No intoxicating liquors are sold in the colony. The town charter of Worthington prohibits the liquor traffic. The educational interests of the town and county are in the hands of advanced men, who appreciate the importance of superior educational facilities and who recognize the value of the constant active and efficient work of that organization, of which Miller, Humiston & Co. are the proprietors and managers.

Settlers upon these lands will be transported from Chicago, and intermediate stations, at greatly reduced rates. Descriptive Pamphlets, containing full information in regard to the Colony lands, will be sent free to any applicant personally or by letter to  
**MILLER, HUMISTON & CO., Worthington, Minn.,**  
ALLEN GIBSON, National Colony Agent, 106 Fifth Av., Chicago, Ill.  
or F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

### RECORD OF THE NEWS.

#### Review of the Markets.

Gold remains at the quotation of the past two weeks—\$1.05 1/2, and will probably experience no change in the market until the settlement of the Presidential question. In mercantile circles a good spring trade is anticipated by the wholesale dealers, keeping prices well up in all staple articles. Cotton goods are constantly advancing, standard lines being quoted 1/2 cent higher than at our last report. Ginghams have advanced 1 cent per yard.

The wheat market is good in the West, but badly demoralized in the East; at least buyers are. The majority of large operators in Chicago and Milwaukee are handling the grain much as they would coils of wire—holding it only sufficiently long to transfer it to a proper place. The prices paid at latest sales were as follows for No. 2: New York, \$1.49—last week \$1.41; Chicago, \$1.32—last week \$1.29; Milwaukee, \$1.35—last week \$1.33. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the price has ruled steady at \$1.50 for No. 1; \$1.25 for No. 2; and \$1.20 for No. 3. Reports from country buyers there is a considerable wheat in the hands of the farmers, but the bulk of it is owned by parties who are able to carry it, and it will not be sold until after the spring seeding is completed, and the grasshopper problem is settled. Nearly all are expecting higher prices for their grain than is now current.

St. Paul dealers in furs are paying \$9 1/2 for mink, \$10 for No. 2, and \$11 for No. 3. Reports from country buyers there is a considerable amount of mink in the hands of the farmers, but the bulk of it is owned by parties who are able to carry it, and it will not be sold until after the spring seeding is completed, and the grasshopper problem is settled. Nearly all are expecting higher prices for their grain than is now current.

Apples are firmly held at \$3.50 per bushel for sound, good selections, and stocks are running low. Oranges are higher and advancing in New York; held here at \$6.00. Lemons, \$6.50, with a tendency to higher prices. Stocks of oranges and lemons are ample, and sales large.

#### Murder in Minneapolis.

Wm. H. Sidle, son of H. G. Sidle, president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, was fatally wounded by a girl named Kate Noonan, on Friday evening, the 16th in that city. The girl claims to bear the relation of discarded mistress or victim of the wounded man, and has heretofore instituted proceedings against W. G. Sidle and others, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment. The shooting occurred in the vicinity of the Nicollet House. The young man was assisted into the office of the Gas Light Company, but was subsequently removed into the Nicollet House where he could be made comatose as possible while the surgeons (several of whom were present) were examining the wound, which seems to have been produced by a ball from a pistol of small calibre. At first the wound was thought to be fatal, but a change for the worse occurred at a late hour in the evening, and he died before 12. The woman was at once arrested, and after reaching the lock-up she informed Chief Mungler that she had shot Will Sidle, and thrown the revolver away, and stated that it might be found. She further asked the Chief if Sidle had been badly hurt, and when answered that his wound was dangerous she expressed a strong desire to see him, and wished the return of the pistol, so that she could kill herself. This demand could not be complied with, of course. During the evening up to a late hour she appeared greatly excited, her condition bordering on insanity. In the opinions of the police authorities, it is quite evident from her action and statements, both prior and subsequent to the shooting, that this terrible, bloody episode on the streets was nothing more than a desperate attempt of a plan formed months ago, and that the arrest upon which the action for false imprisonment is based was a judicious movement and thoroughly defensible, no matter from what point it may be considered. After the shooting she frankly assumed the responsibility for the crime, and expressed an evidently sincere desire to destroy her own life and that of her husband, and her revenge, and bit out from her own throat at least what must ever remain a pitiful story.

#### Attempted Assassination of Gov. Packard of Louisiana.

An attempt was made, on the 15th, to assassinate Governor Packard, of Louisiana, in the executive office. The statement given of an eye-witness, given shortly after the occurrence, is that two men, one of them W. H. Weldon, and a slim, one-armed man called at the door of the State Capitol and asked to see Mr. Packard. There was some demur about admitting them, when one proclaimed himself to be an ex-federal officer, and the other a discharged soldier. They were brought to the head of the stairs. The name of Joseph Huttie was sent in, but the one-armed man declined to enter. Weldon reached the executive office, where he found Mr. Packard seated at his desk, talking to Judge Beckwith, who occupied a chair on his right. Weldon sat down in a vacant chair immediately on Mr. Packard's left, and after an instant somewhat sharply asked, "When can I see you?" Packard turned around and found a pistol aimed at his head. He immediately struck it down, and the weapon was discharged, the ball striking him in the right knee cap and inflicting a slight wound. Packard immediately dealt the man a blow with his fist, striking him between the eyes and knocking him down. Several persons in the room drew their pistols and fired, wounding the would-be assassin, but not fatally. The man who tried to kill Packard says his name is William Henry Weldon, and his home is in Ohio. With regard to his attempt to kill Packard, he says that there were four others with him, who were to have assisted him in the undertaking but that upon reaching the office of the State House they refused to go in, and left him to carry out the intended plan of assassination alone.

#### The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. His age and his name are of little avail. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "whys" and "wherefores" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. On the few preparations that have stood the test, those mentioned by Dr. V. Pierce, M.D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been known. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and Incontinent Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Croup, Croup, Bronchitis and Nervous Affections. It always allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, readily overcomes torpid liver and Constipation, while the Female Prescriber has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you suffer from any of the above named ailments, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody, Price \$1.50, postage prepaid, address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Failure of the Penikese School.

Another philanthropic scheme has failed. Mr. Anderson, of New York, whose name has been loaned solely on the quality of his fine-cut tobacco, gave Penikese Island, in Buzzards Bay, on which he founded the Anderson School of Natural History. He put in the island at \$100,000 and gave \$60,000 in bonds. The enthusiastic naturalist gratefully accepted it, and buildings were put up and the school opened. But the fund was hardly more than enough to pay for the houses necessary and to keep them in order. A gasless energy raised enough to pay the deficiency. He died, Mr. Anderson's

### The Presidential Tribunal.

The argument in the Louisiana case was opened in the Senate on the 19th, and continued throughout the entire day on the 19th, and the electoral Commission adjourned until the 14th with the debate incomplete. The entire day was occupied on the 19th with arguments before the Commission in the Louisiana case. Senator McDonald and Representative Jenks spoke in behalf of the Democrats and Senator Howe and Representative Hartman in behalf of the Republicans. At the evening session Matt Carpenter spoke in favor of counting Louisiana for Tilden. He said that he did not appear for Tilden, but for 10,000 legal voters in Louisiana who had been disfranchised by the Returning Board. The evening session terminated with Carpenter's speech incomplete.

The argument in the Louisiana case was continued before the commission on the 14th. Matt Carpenter concluded and was followed by Lyman Trumbull on behalf of the Democrats. Mr. Stoughton, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Jenks on behalf of the Republicans. Democrats endeavored to have the report of the Returning Board sent to Louisiana received but the commission refused to receive it. The main argument in the Louisiana case was concluded on the 19th, Evans speaking for the Republicans and Judge Campbell for the Democrats. The majority of votes evidence was taken under advisement by the commission, and additional argument may ensue on that point.

### Brutal Murder in Iowa.

A Fairfild, Iowa, special dispatch to the Burlington Hawkeye, gives account of an unprovoked murder at Batavia, Feb. 12th, and great excitement in that section "concerning it. Thos. W. Hill, a druggist, having closed his place of business, was visited at his residence by three or four men, who demanded liquor from the drug store. Hill refused to give them, and one of them, with abusive language, drew a revolver and fired several shots, taking effect. Hill was not expected to recover as his accounts John Wright, one of the crowd, had been arrested, and is in jail in default of \$8,000 bail. Frank Henry, who did the shooting, has not been captured, although there is little reason to doubt that he will be soon.

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

#### Proceedings of the Second Sessio

On the 9th and 12th no other business was transacted by either house except that recorded under the head of Presidential Tribunal in another column.

In the Senate on the 13th a joint resolution of the United States legislature was presented asking for protection to inventors they should receive a just compensation for their inventions. Mr. Windom presented the same matter as a bill, and the Senate passed a bill on the 13th, authorizing the laying of a telegraph cable from Baltimore to France. A debate sprung up on the Florida electoral court, and the report of the investigating committee on the part of the Florida legislature was read. Mr. Packard, of Florida, who has heretofore acted with the Republicans, spoke at some length, declaring his opposition to the bill, and claiming that every man, woman and child in his State knows that the Tilden electors were true electors. Mr. Furman was reminded that the same canvassing board counted him (Furman) into Congress, in the name of the electors as they counted in the Hayes electors.

In the Senate on the 14th the joint resolution of the Minnesota Legislature for the improvement of Red River of the North was received by the Senate. The bill was published of a new revision of the statutes of the State. The most of the time for the day was given to the discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill, relating to the Central and Union Pacific lines.

The House adopted the majority report of the Florida investigating committee as a resolution. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The Senate on the 15th discussed the bill for the support of the government of the District of Columbia. The unfinished business was an amendment to the Pacific railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of indebtedness to the government, but a decisive vote was not reached.

The naval appropriation bill passed after slight amendment. The political discussion of the bill was removed. The Sioux treaty bill regarding the reservation of the Black Hills, which came from the Senate, passed, with an amendment providing that the Sioux should be removed from the reservation of the Indians to the Indian territory.

The Senate on the 16th spent the entire day in discussing the bill amending the act to create a sinking fund. The bill was reported by Mr. McMillan. The bill was passed by the Senate on the 16th, and the House on the 17th.

The House transacted no business of a general character, but while in committee on the bill for the improvement of the Pacific Railroad, the House passed a bill for the improvement of the Pacific Railroad, relating to the Central and Union Pacific lines.

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### At 5 p. m. on the 10th, the Commission on the Louisiana case made public the following business made transacted in secret session:

Mr. Hoar offered the following: That evidence be received to show that the act of Louisiana establishing the returning board of that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said returning board are void.

This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Thurman, Payne—7.

Mr. Hoar offered a fourth substitute, which was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Thurman, Payne—7.

Resolved, That evidence be received to show that the returning board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State, was not legally constituted, and that the certificate of the said board is void.

This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Thurman, Payne—7.

Resolved, That evidence be received to show that the returning board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State, was not legally constituted, and that the certificate of the said board is void.

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### Minnesota Legislature.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced in the House on the 13th, and referred to appropriate committees. Senate bills were passed to incorporate the village of Owatonna to aid the national military; amending the charters of Shakopee, and Albert Lea; authorizing Nobles and Ramsey counties to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building; amending the charter of Shakopee, and Albert Lea; authorizing Nobles and Ramsey counties to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building; amending the charter of Shakopee, and Albert Lea; authorizing Nobles and Ramsey counties to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building.

The House on the 14th, returning the thanks of the State to Manning and Wheeler and other citizens of Northfield, for their heroic conduct in repelling the gang of robbers. Senate bills were passed among others, for posting up constitutional amendments on election day; reducing the text of keystone to 110 degrees; for ascertaining the feasibility of making an insane asylum of one of the Normal School buildings; to require county treasurers to visit townships to collect taxes only when ordered by the commissioners; appeals from probate courts, relating to the stay of executions. House bills passed: for the incorporation of religious bodies; abolishing tax penalties in the case of hoppers; counties; relating to sheriff's deeds; preventing killing deer in Morrison county; for the discharge of indigent persons from the regulation of the construction of ditches. In committee of the whole the grasshopper bounty bill was under discussion, but final action not taken. The committee on state railroad bonds reported two bills to the Senate, one to devote the 600,000 acres of internal improvement lands providing for a settlement with the bondholders of the railroad, and the other to repeal the law for the repeal of the Inebriate Asylum act and reported back from the committee by majority and minority recommendations. The bill introduced for uniformity and the free use of text books; for repealing the law for publishing session laws in the newspapers; abolishing the offices of insurance Commissioners, Adjutant General and Railroad Commissioners. Senate bills were passed appropriating \$4,000 to pay reward for the capture of the robbers,

and regulating salaries of county officers. The temperance bill was taken up on the 15th. A strong lobby of ladies had been present for several days, as also had prominent representatives of the liquor interest. The debate was the warmest and most interesting of the session, and was participated in by First, H. B. Wilson, Messrs. Mott, Fredrick, Bean, H. H. and others against the bill, and by Messrs. Bentley and Eld in its favor. The bill was lost 53 to 50. The text book bill next came up and it was warmly discussed as the previous measure, but no action taken. The Senate, on the 15th, in committee of the whole, recommended the House grasshopper bounty bill to pass; only two votes being given against any of its provisions. Among the bills introduced was one to declare dogs to be personal property, also one to allow limited divorce. A Senate bill was passed fixing the location of the new judicial district. The House bill for a tax of 1/4 mills to support the common schools came up as a special order, and was discussed at length. Messrs. Wilkinson, James, J. J. Jr., and Yale opposed the bill as calculated to take the cities to the extent of 40,000 in the support of their tax levies. Messrs. Whipple, D. C. Donnelly, Robbins and others supported the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading by a large majority.

In the House on the 15th a bill was introduced for general law authorizing towns and villages to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. A bill was also introduced for the purpose of amending the act incorporating East Janesville; and House bills were passed requiring town clerks to make reports to county auditors of town meetings and annual tax levies, and relating to mechanic's tools. The text book bill, providing for the issue of cheap text books for the common schools was discussed at length and after a protracted debate a special committee for perfecting its amendments.

In the Senate on the 16th a bill was passed opening up tax judgments in certain sales; also a bill for relief of settlers on salt spring lands; and a bill reducing county salaries in Lyon county. A bill also passed creating the village of Duluth, and the city of Duluth. A bill similar to the House bill, authorizing the counties of Stearns, McLeod, McLeod, Hennepin and Carver counties to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building, was passed, and the House bill for extending the act incorporating East Janesville; and House bills were passed requiring town clerks to make reports to county auditors of town meetings and annual tax levies, and relating to mechanic's tools. The text book bill, providing for the issue of cheap text books for the common schools was discussed at length and after a protracted debate a special committee for perfecting its amendments.

The Commission by a majority of votes, is also of opinion it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors, as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the United States, and matter offered to be proved all cuncti said certificates and papers.

The Commission is also of opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning board of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana was a lawfully constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law and that the vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the United States, and matter offered to be proved all cuncti said certificates and papers.

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and regulating salaries of county officers. The temperance bill was taken up on the 15th. A strong lobby of ladies had been present for several days, as also had prominent representatives of the liquor interest. The debate was the warmest and most interesting of the session, and was participated in by First, H. B. Wilson, Messrs. Mott, Fredrick, Bean, H. H. and others against the bill, and by Messrs. Bentley and Eld in its favor. The bill was lost 53 to 50. The text book bill next came up and it was warmly discussed as the previous measure, but no action taken. The Senate, on the 15th, in committee of the whole, recommended the House grasshopper bounty bill to pass; only two votes being given against any of its provisions. Among the bills introduced was one to declare dogs to be personal property, also one to allow limited divorce. A Senate bill was passed fixing the location of the new judicial district. The House bill for a tax of 1/4 mills to support the common schools came up as a special order, and was discussed at length. Messrs. Wilkinson, James, J. J. Jr., and Yale opposed the bill as calculated to take the cities to the extent of 40,000 in the support of their tax levies. Messrs. Whipple, D. C. Donnelly, Robbins and others supported the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading by a large majority.

In the House on the 15th a bill was introduced for general law authorizing towns and villages to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. A bill was also introduced for the purpose of amending the act incorporating East Janesville; and House bills were passed requiring town clerks to make reports to county auditors of town meetings and annual tax levies, and relating to mechanic's tools. The text book bill, providing for the issue of cheap text books for the common schools was discussed at length and after a protracted debate a special committee for perfecting its amendments.

In the Senate on the 16th a bill was passed opening up tax judgments in certain sales; also a bill for relief of settlers on salt spring lands; and a bill reducing county salaries in Lyon county. A bill also passed creating the village of Duluth, and the city of Duluth. A bill similar to the House bill, authorizing the counties of Stearns, McLeod, McLeod, Hennepin and Carver counties to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a school building, was passed, and the House bill for extending the act incorporating East Janesville; and House bills were passed requiring town clerks to make reports to county auditors of town meetings and annual tax levies, and relating to mechanic's tools. The text book bill, providing for the issue of cheap text books for the common schools was discussed at length and after a protracted debate a special committee for perfecting its amendments.

The Commission by a majority of votes, is also of opinion it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors, as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the United States, and matter offered to be proved all cuncti said certificates and papers.

The Commission is also of opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning board of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana was a lawfully constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law and that the vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the United States, and matter offered to be proved all cuncti said certificates and papers.

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