

Worthington Advance.

Terms \$2.00 a Year, \$1.00 for Six Months.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1897.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Elsewhere we give an interesting sketch of the first settlement of Nobles county, written by our friend B. W. Woolstencroft, of Graham Lakes. These facts will be found quite interesting to our readers and useful to the future historian of the county. We hope our friend will write again, and that others who have facts concerning the early settlement of the county will contribute them to the ADVANCE. Farmers, write for your paper.

REPUTATION.

Minnesota, at the election held on the 12th, voted herself a repudiating State by a majority of about 4 to 1. The leading newspapers of both parties; the Governors of the State for 20 years; the Supreme Court; all the religious bodies which have taken action on the subject, have all agreed the binding obligation of the debt, but the cry of "swindle" was raised, and the people, fearing a swindle and not taking the trouble to understand fully the question, voted down the most reasonable proposition that will probably ever be presented for the adjustment of this vexed question.

Minnesota, therefore remains a repudiating State by the deliberate act of her people. But sooner or later, the bonds will have to be paid. Every newspaper, every pulpit, every county political convention, every State Convention, every religious assembly, should go on demanding the payment of these bonds until they are paid.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

The Worthington Journal came out last week with another column in defence of Worthington Ringism. It says it is willing now to have the county officers divided equally between the town and the country. So much then for the attacks of the ADVANCE on Ringism. Before the ADVANCE showed up the Ring and its organ, their policy was to concentrate all the offices on Worthington men. Now, they are willing to give half the offices to the farmers. The ADVANCE has done good service, then, so far.

We ask the farmers to keep steadily in mind the one and only issue in the controversy between the two papers. The ADVANCE is opposed to Ringism; the Journal is an advocate of Ringism. The ADVANCE is the People's and the Farmer's Paper; the Journal is the organ of a political Ring composed of a half dozen men. The ADVANCE is devoted to the best interests of the whole county; the Journal is devoted to the interests of a little town clique. The ADVANCE is the old, established county paper; the Journal is an upstart gotten up to keep the county in the hands of a half dozen men. The ADVANCE was started to give the people a legitimate newspaper; the Journal was started to run the ADVANCE out and to perpetuate the power of the Ring.

The personal spats between the editors have nothing to do with the real issue. On our part these personal thrusts are nearly always jokes; on the part of the Journal, they are nearly always malignant attacks, indicating bitter spite and hate, and made up in many cases of infamous falsehoods.

The bitterness and rage of the Journal indicates how completely the Journal set are discomfited. Farmers, put down Ringism, and there will be peace in the community.

The Journal comes out in favor of reducing the wages of the teachers in our schools but opposes a voluntary reduction in the salaries of county officers. So completely is it controlled by three or four of the Ring officers that it is compelled to justify the taking of every cent which can be legally squeezed out of the county, but it comes out "bravely" and defiantly in favor of reducing the wages of the lady teachers. Here would be a good picture for Nast!

A county official circulating a petition to cut down the wages of female teachers to reduce taxes. A citizen circulating a petition asking the county officers to abate a portion of their salaries in order to reduce the taxes. Contention among the Ring officials and farmers. "That's a horse of another color!" "We can't encourage that kind of thing!" "Too thin!" "Not if we know ourselves!" "What's the use to hold office if we can't get all the law-abiding as?"

It is intolerable bigotry. Journal. There it is again. Because we do not agree with the Journal set that religion is a mere matter of expediency and policy; because we do not agree with them that business men may cheat their creditors and rob each other of their property; because we have insisted that church Trustees should at least be as honest as non-professing business men; because we have insisted upon elevating the standard in county politics and taking the political machine out of the hands of political rings, the Journal hurries upon that one string continually, and it is "bigot!" "bigot!" "bigot!" It is the truth that hurts them.

"No rogue or fool felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law." The Journal repeats the story about "shiftless mendicants and beggars" which we settled last winter. The only foundation for this story was in our remark that certain of the Journal set, who undertook to distribute relief to the suffering settlers, had taken all the best dried apples and clothing home. Another thing. We can prove that the editors of the Journal presented worthy and suffering farmers from getting relief because he had a grudge against them growing out of

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NOBLES COUNTY.

FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY.
HARDSHIPS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Nobles county was first settled June 19, 1867, by Joseph and Stephen Muck. These were followed by B. F. Tanner, and O. B. Lacey. John Barnett, Martin Rice, Chas. Drury and B. W. Woolstencroft arrived July 4, 1867. This settlement was made at Graham Lakes. There were probably 75 acres of timber on the Lakes at that time and they were very beautiful. During the following fall there were several more families joined these and things began to look more like civilization.

During the Summer of 1867 a mail route was established from Blue Earth City to Yankton, D. T., via Graham Lakes with Philo Hawes as contractor. Chas. Drury was appointed postmaster at Graham Lakes, Jan. 28, 1868, being the first P. M. in the county.

FIRST WHITE CHILD.
The first white child born in the county was Minnie Leach, born May 27, 1868, to D. T. and Mrs. M. Leach. Her father was a settler on the early settlement. Being poor men they were compelled to earn a living by trapping and as they were inexperienced in the art of setting traps this was no easy task. They were often caught in the blizzards 10 or 15 miles from home, sometimes being on the prairie during the entire storm, when nothing but their own physical strength could save them. As a type of these adventures I will relate a couple. They will illustrate the nature of the trials and sufferings endured:

EARLY HARDSHIPS.
In February, 1869, a company consisting of John Anson and his son William, Chas. Haus and C. M. Tompkins (a Quaker who had both his feet frozen on a former occasion) started to find a slough in Town 102, Range 40. They were not certain of its whereabouts, and did not understand traveling by the section, and consequently got lost. The second day in the morning they were overtaken by a storm of blinding fury, and could only guess their course. After wandering about for two days in the prairie they happened to find the corner of a Section of which I had given them a plot with the Section, Town and Range marked thereon. They then knew where they were the first time in two days. They turned their team around (for they were going almost directly away from home) and although the poor cattle had been three days traveling in the snow with no roads, nothing to eat but a little corn meal and were snow blind, they had to be driven home to save the lives of the men, as they too were snow blind with one exception, and that one nearly so. The wonder was that they were not all frozen to death.

The other case was Chas. Derby and the writer. We were camped on the bank of Summit Lake in a small tent. On the night of the 17th of January, 1870, severe storm arose and raged for three days and nights. The snow drifted terribly covering the tent and crowding it down so we had no room to lie down. On the third night, at 9 o'clock, we started home, having been obliged to go to sleep. We had no road, no guide, and the thermometer at 27 below zero. We got along very well until we got into a large slough where the snow was very loose and deep and we could find no way out for some time. When we did my feet were frozen almost solid. We finally arrived home about 3 o'clock in the morning. I could enumerate a number of instances of face adventures but these were enough to satisfy me and I judge will satisfy the reader.

In the spring of 1870, there came a rumor that the Indians were coming to "wipe us out" and we were organized into a company and proceeded to fortify the island for defence. Well, when we got our fort almost completed, we found the rumor groundless and so were disbanded. For this service we never received any pay; and I have not heard of any reward or pensions for wounds received or injuries incurred.

ORGANIZING THE COUNTY.
In October, 1870, Governor Austin appointed Chas. Drury, Benj. Harrison, and B. W. Woolstencroft to organize the county. These Commissioners appointed County Officers several times before they effected an organization.

FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS.
The officers elected at the first election were: Auditor—H. D. Bookstaver. Treasurer—Henry Brynton. Register of Deeds—Selon Fox. Judge of Probate—F. M. Sisson. Sheriff—C. J. Bullis. Clerk of Court—J. H. Cunningham. Surveyor—B. W. Woolstencroft. Coroner—Stephen Muck. Commissioners—J. S. Swan, J. H. Cunningham and B. W. Woolstencroft.

At the time the Railroad was built into the county our population numbered 113 souls. We had never had any "hoppers" and believed that all we needed to have the county settled was the railroad.

The above are a few items I have typed down from time to time and I will leave the subject to some one more worthy to deal with it. B. W. W.

LOCUST REPORT.
Dr. B. D. Churchill, of Indian Lake, has made a report on the locust hatch, to Prof. Thomas, who applied to him for a report. The main points in the Doctor's report are as follows:

Most of the eggs not disturbed by plowing hatched, except those eaten by black birds, the red parasites and a species of white worm. Thinks that nineteen twentieths of the eggs plowed under early and deep failed to hatch. Plowed his own six inches deep in September and had no locusts. A neighbor plowed 3 inches deep and his crops have been injured by the hatch. Breaking which was back-set has few locusts. That which was not back-set produced a great many. The greatest number of eggs were deposited in corn ground, new breaking and stubble. A simple contrivance for catching the young is to take a full sheet of common stove-pipe iron and punch 10 or 12 holes, one near each edge and near the ends. Then attach a rope and it can be easily drawn by a man or boy. It is easier laid than the scoops and clears a wider strip. Saved his tomato vines last year by sprinkling sulphur over them. Black birds are the only birds he knows of that dig up and eat the eggs. Young locusts leave the grass at sun down and crawl under lumps of earth and into cracks in the ground. During a cold rain they are hard to find. But the sun is never too hot for them. The focus of a sun glass will not kill a full grown locust. I have held the glass above the head so as to get a direct focus, which, if held over paper and moved along, would burn a streak as fast as it moved, and after 15 minutes the locust was not destroyed.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE LATE WAR.

FROM THE DIARY OF A HIGH PRIVATE IN THE REAR RANK.

Col. Cushman, of Ottawa, Illinois, established a recruiting camp at the Fair grounds near that city, early in the fall of 1861 and succeeded in recruiting what was called a Brigade, on Gen. Fremont's plan, that is, ten companies of Infantry, one company of Artillery and one company of Cavalry. The Infantry was numbered the 584 Illinois, the Artillery was commanded by Captain Coggeswell and our company by Capt. Wm. Ford, all known as the Cushman Brigade. The Colonel was justly proud of his men, when they were mustered into the U. S. service and ordered to Chicago, for they had been thoroughly drilled during the four months of their stay in their recruiting camp by Lieut. Col. Pitts, who had served with distinction in the Mexican war. But in March, 1862, the Artillery was sent on to Grant and the Cavalry company sent to St. Louis, leaving him only the Infantry, and with them he was ordered up the Tennessee River. This was done by Gen. Halleck's orders, who had succeeded Gen. Fremont in the command of the Western Army. The Cavalry arrived at Pittsburg landing the day following the hard fought battle and was assigned to the command of the famous Gen. Nelson, who, it will be remembered, was killed later in the war by Gen. Jeff Davis. Nelson sent an order to Col. Cushman the day of the assignment to bring out his regiment immediately for inspection. The regiment was got in order and placed in line as soon as possible, and after waiting several hours and no one appearing to inspect them, they gradually broke ranks and sat about on logs and stumps to rest, both officers and men, and after about an hour longer they saw a large man on horse-back dashing through the brush just in the rear of the camp, followed by a dozen or more Union Cavalrymen at full speed, making the mud and brush fly in every direction. The big man on a black horse they supposed to be a rebel spy or a guerrilla, trying to make his escape. The cavaliers gained so fast on the big guerrilla as they approached, that the whole regiment broke forth into a cheer, throwing up their caps. But the big guerrilla, who had been halted, and halted, demanding to know who commanded that rabble, when the boys pointed out the Colonel, Nelson rode up to him, with fury in his eye, saying, "Do you command this rabble?" Col. Cushman replied, "Yes." "Well," said Nelson, "you can send your sword to my headquarters and consider yourself under arrest for disobedience of orders."

With this, Nelson rode back the way he came. The Colonel saw at once that it was no use to remonstrate and as soon as he got the affair adjusted, he resigned his commission and went home having had enough of the war before his regiment had fired a shot.

N. V. MCD.

HOW IT LOOKS TO A VISITOR.
Mr. R. H. Doe, of Rochester, Minn., whose visit to the Colony we noticed at the time, is writing some very interesting letters to the Post of that city. His last is on his tour through Martin, Jackson and Nobles counties. We give below what he says of Jackson and Worthington, omitting his views on the "prayer."

We arrived at Jackson about an hour before dark. After tea took a stroll around town, hoping to find some spirit of cheerfulness and enterprise, this being the county seat and representative place, but we met the same sad, cheerless, contented and contented scene more vivid and painful, not a light in the whole village except at our hotel, as though their sorrows were better endured under the silent covering of night.

As we near Worthington, one would think we were approaching a great city, so well does it show in all directions. Here we met our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, looking as much at home as though they were frontiersmen, except the grey hairs bespeaking maturing age. Mr. Moulton is Land Receiver in this district, and fills the bill to a T. Hoping the government may never have a less worthy agent in this district, and fills the bill to a T. Hoping the government may never have a less worthy agent in this district, and fills the bill to a T.

Worthington is about five years old—a clean, fresh, cosy place, closely nestled on the banks of Lake Okobesa. It has about one thousand population, and a more intelligent, orderly people, it was never by good fortune. It is also a fine illustration of a prosperous town, built on strictly temperate principles, and considering the locust plague, has a remarkable growth. One thing I noticed, and that was, so much dirt throwing by the newspapers, and church jealousies, generating local hatred and denominational pride. Such a state of feeling was the sign of a town that was not yet a part of the country.

Here we took the cars for Adrian, seventeen miles west. A more beautiful country it was never my good fortune to see. Here we met Mr. Hosmer, who told us his wife was soon to be with him. The change from Rochester school to this beautiful prairie country cannot be otherwise than enjoyable, and the people may feel proud of the companionship of so cultivated and accomplished a lady. Here, also, we met Mr. Crosby, a more beautiful ago married Miss Ireland; all in fine spirits and in love with the country.

The farmers, generally, are running to stock as fast as possible, and what locusts are left are more than confident of the future success of the country, and certainly they have the soil for all kinds of successful farming, and it is hard to believe this country was not intended for man. From what we saw and heard, we are of the opinion that the year will show a decrease of the pests, and henceforward we may look for peace and prosperity.

THE CROPS.
From all parts of Minnesota we hear the same report, viz: that the small grain never was in more promising condition. Corn, owing to the backward season, is not doing well, but what we lack on corn we should make up on wheat and other small grain. The season seems to have been gotten up with special reference to making a good wheat crop and retarding the development of the grasshoppers.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies at 24 S. A. DAVIS.

GRASSHOPPER EXTENSION.

WESTERN CITY, June 12, 1897.

EDITOR ADVANCE: Please inform me through the paper whether I will have to appear in person in order to get an extension on my claim. The extension I have run out the first day of July. I have rented it and it is now to fax. Times are hard here and I have not the means to go back and forth with. Have 35 acres of corn here to tend. N. ASHBAUGH.

We suppose Mr. Ashbaugh refers to the grasshopper extension. We will repeat for Mr. A.'s benefit what we have before published in answer to similar letters:

1. The extension for another year will not be granted unless his crops are destroyed this year.

2. In case his crops are destroyed this year, he can secure an extension for another year without appearing in person. A letter to the Land Office will be sufficient. Affidavit still better.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE BOND QUESTION.

Below we give the official vote on the Railroad Bond question, as returned to the County Auditor. The majority for is 97. Seward is the banner township for and Little Rock the banner township against. Ransom, Elk and Seward voted solid in favor of the proposition and Little Rock solid against:

	For	Against	Maj.
Worthington Village	6	63	
Worthington Tp.	16	2	14
Dewald	9	1	8
Olney	11	13	
Westside	10	18	
Indian Lake	10	5	5
Bigelow	13	17	4
Ransom	11	26	11
Little Rock	6	2	28
Grand Prairie	12	10	2
Hersey	6	0	6
Elk	6	0	6
Summit Lake	6	3	3
Graham Lakes	13	7	6
Seward	16	16	

For Amendment 205
Against 118
Majority For 97

THE LOCUSTS.
For several days past, locusts have been seen flying over, a few stragglers, supposed to have hatched in Kansas and the States south of us. Prof. Thomas, we notice, still maintains that there were not to be any general and serious damage to crops this year from the locust. The tendency of the locust is to rise when the wings are developed and take long flights. So long as the wind is favorable they will continue until they reach their destination. If unfavorable, they settle down until the wind is in the right direction and then pursue their journey. The Professor thinks it quite probable therefore that as soon as they are matured, they will rise from the several States where they are now developing and fly off to the northwest as they did two years ago from Missouri. We certainly hope that this will prove to be the correct view.

No change in this county since our last. Here and there a field has been somewhat damaged, but the universal opinion is that we are safe this year unless raided again.

HERSEY DEPARTMENT.

HERSEY TIME TABLE—SIOUX CITY & ST. PAUL R. R.
Going East: 4:47 a. m. Going West: 11:17 a. m. 3:18 p. m. 11:40 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemphes, of Henderson, are on a visit to Charles Hartshorne.

A few full grown grasshoppers are reported to have been seen on the prairie near here.

T. P. Crowe has returned from Blue Earth. He reports the grasshoppers as quite plenty there but says they are doing no damage to field crops except on a few high and sandy knolls.

Our enterprising merchant M. Heiser has procured a fresh supply of No. 1 flour from Garden City, which he is prepared to furnish his customers at lowest cash price possible.

We visited the cheese factory of Mr. Lenzen a few days ago and were kindly entertained by the genial Jerard who we found as merry as ever in spite of his 205 lbs avoirdupois and all the grasshoppers in the State. They are making five cheeses per day which average about 40 pounds each. We tasted one which was only 30 days old and thought it was as good for the age as we ever saw.

W. A. TALBUT, Justice of the Peace.

HERSEY MINN.

Martin Heiser, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Notions, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Look at my goods and ask prices before you buy elsewhere. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange at the highest market price.

Agent for the Marsh Harvester, The Muckey, Combined Reaper and Mower, the MONITOR PLOW, and dealer in Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

Having purchased the stock of A. J. Timlin, I shall be pleased to see his former patrons and hope to give satisfaction.

HERSEY MINN.

HERSEY HOTEL, HERSEY, MINNESOTA.

I have recently opened this house and am prepared to accommodate the travelling public as cheaply as can be obtained elsewhere.

BIGELOW DEPARTMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

Arrives—Eastern (daily) 12:30 a. m. Southern (daily) 1:58 a. m. Western—Little Rock, Grand Prairie, Handy and Ash Creek, Saturday, at 5 p. m. Departs—Eastern (daily) 1:58 a. m. Southern (daily) 12:30 a. m. Western—Little Rock, Grand Prairie, Handy and Ash Creek, Friday, 8 a. m. All will close at 7 p. m. of each day. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 1 to 1:30 p. m. O. MORSE, P. M.

CRUICK DIRECTORY.
Sabbath School every Sabbath morning at 10:30 Services at 12 o'clock m. on alternate Sabbaths. Prayer meeting on Sunday and Thursday evenings at 7 p. m. Pastor.

A. V. Randall has moved his house a few blocks east to Tenth Street.

An old landmark is gone. The first house built in Bigelow was recently moved out upon Mr. H. C. Morey's farm in Iowa, about 1/4 of a mile from town.

The following programme has been adopted for July Fourth: Salute at sunrise, noon and sunset; Rag Muffins at 11 o'clock; Picnic Dinner at 12; Exhibition game of Base Ball from 1 to 2 o'clock; Fast Horse Race, at 2; Slow ditto at 2:30; Sack Race at 3; Foot Race at 3:30; Match game of Base Ball between the Little Rock and the Bigelow Clubs at 4 o'clock. H. C. Morey, Marshal of the Day. James Cowin, S. O. Morse, Jno. DeBoos, H. C. Morey, J. R. Jones, Committee of Arrangements. There will be swings, croquet, etc., etc. Refreshments will be for sale on the grounds. A grand pavilion will be erected for the occasion. Good music will be rendered during the day and evening.

For Sale.
POLAND CHINA & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Bottom prices. Address L. N. WALDEN, 42-3w.] Bigelow, Nobles County, Minn.

HERD NOTICE.
The undersigned will take young cattle to herd the coming season, at

Reasonable Rates.
Having engaged the services of an experienced and careful herdsman, also an extensive range of Fresh Pasture, bordering on Okobesa Lake, with an abundance of

Clear Running Water,
He hopes to be enabled to give entire satisfaction. Parties having a large stock of cattle to herd will find it to their interest to consult him before making engagements elsewhere.

Several high grade Durham bulls, also one thoroughbred cow, which will be in attendance. Special attention will be given to high breeding when desired, at reasonable rates.

The Cheese Factory
Will be managed by E. S. MILLS & SON,

As heretofore. Milk will be taken to work up on shares or by the pound, on the usual terms. They will also pay a liberal price for the use of good milk; or, from parties living at a distance would be glad to come to milk and care for giving for the same a liberal share of the product of cheese.

Application for herding should be made by the 15th of May. Proposals to furnish milk or cows for the factory should be made on or before the first of May next. For particulars call on address 5-25] Bigelow, Minn.

JAMES COWIN, Lumber Dealer,

Keeps a full assortment of BUILDING MATERIAL, DRY AND DRESSED LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, GLAZED SASH and BUILDING PAPER.

Also Wood and Coal. Cash Paid for Wheat. Mountain Bank Coal for Sale.

BIGELOW MINN.

Hardware.

A new and large stock of Hardware, Tinware Stoves, etc., just received at the Bigelow Hardware Store.

And to be sold at prices that defy competition. Old Copper, Lead, Brass and Greenbacks taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN DEBOOS, Agt.

I have just added GROCERIES to my stock of Hardware, and propose to sell them at bottom prices for cash or country produce.

BIGELOW MINN.

BLACKSMITHING.
I shall be pleased at short notice and at reasonable rates.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
A. V. RANDALL, MINN.

R. JONES, Dealer in Dry Goods & Groceries.

Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Notions, and Ready-Made Clothing.

And all other goods usually kept in a country store. The above goods will be sold Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

BIGELOW MINN.

FARMS and HOMES

IN THE

National Colony,
LOCATED IN NORTHERN IOWA

AND Southern Minnesota,
ON THE

Railroad Lands
OF THE
Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Are now offered at LOWER PRICES, on more LIBERAL TERMS, and with GREATER ADVANTAGES than any FARMING LANDS ever offered in this country, by

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

For information and descriptive pamphlets call on or address

ALLEN GIBSON,
No. 100, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 441-141.

Merchant Tailor.
181 West Madison St., Chicago.

Suits Made to Order.
Good Fit Guaranteed.

SUITS SENT BY EXPRESS TO ANY PART OF THE WEST.
Business Suits from \$13 to \$30.

Samples sent promptly to any address, with rules for Self-Measurement.

W. B. GRAHAM,
181 West Madison St., Chicago, Illinois. 5-30-3m.

THE NEW HOME

Is the only Lake Shore Route, and is the only one running between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Kankakee, and other lines. Through routes for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago and North Western Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are made at junction points with trains of all cross roads.

Tickets over this route are sold by all Company Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada. Remember, you ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North Western Railway, and take none other.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Fifth Avenue; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Office, 52 Clark Street; St. Paul Office, 75 Canal Street; Minneapolis Office, 100 Hennepin Avenue; Duluth Office, 100 Hennepin Avenue; Wells and Kintz Streets.

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St. Paul & Sioux City

AND
Sioux City & Saint Paul R. R.

TIME CARD.

Going West.
Leave St. Paul, at 8:15 p. m.
Arrive at Sioux City, at 12:00 a. m.
Leave Sioux City, at 12:00 a. m.
Arrive at St. Paul, at 11:10 a. m.

Going East.
Leave St. Paul, at 12:25 p. m.
Arrive at Sioux City, at 12:25 p. m.
Leave