

Western Advance.

Terms \$2.00 a Year, \$1.00 for Six Months.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

THE NEW RAIL ROAD LAW.

The rail road law passed by the Minnesota Legislature is another step in the direction of State regulation of railroads. The leading provisions are: 1. That a board of Commissioners, shall be created, with a salary of \$3,000, office at St. Paul, who shall be in session at all times; shall report annually to the Governor, and examine any railroad subject submitted by the Governor; shall have power to employ experts and to examine books, accounts, etc., of railroad companies; shall cause to be prosecuted all corporations for violation of the laws, and shall make a schedule of reasonable maximum rates before August 1st, 1874, for each railroad. 2. That no railroad corporation shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates for passengers, or freight of the same class, or for use of cars upon its own roads or others over which it has a right to operate, or furnishing facilities for loading, handling or transporting freights against any person, town, village, city, or station in this state.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

There are some points in the tax law passed by the Legislature at its last session to which attention should be called: 1st. All lands upon which the tax of the preceding year is not paid before the last day of May will be deemed delinquent. The auditor shall offer the land to the person who will take it for the shortest term of years, and next he shall offer it to the highest bidder. All land so sold may be redeemed at any time within two years from the date of sale. 2nd. A penalty of ten per cent shall be added to the amount of all taxes not paid before the last day of May, and such amount and penalty shall bear interest at the rate of two per cent per month, which shall be included in the judgment. 3d. Delinquent lists hereafter will not be published in newspapers.

This law will take effect on the first of May next, and its provisions will apply to the taxes assessed and levied for the year 1873. We need not comment upon the importance of paying before the last of May.

THE ST. PAUL SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Every good man and woman must breathe freer since reading the result of the St. Paul School Scandal. It is something to know that there is at least one city in the country in which the people will not sit tamely by and permit personal and professional jealousy to ruin fair names by scandal. A similar case occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, a few years ago, but the indignation was not so general nor so pronounced. In this case, a citizen of some prominence slandered a young lady who was dependent upon her own exertions for support, and who was without the usual protectors. No little indignation was caused by this base attempt to ruin the girl's good name, and a number of the prominent ladies of the city called on her and assured her of their sympathy and respect. The people of St. Paul have but one thing more to do to clinch the rebuke which they have administered, and to make sure their determination not to surrender to scandal, and that one thing is to treat Prof. Taylor and the young lady whom he protected as though there had never been any scandal. Otherwise, their enemies will have just the social triumph which, after all, is doubtless their chief desire.

SUMMER.

The N. Y. World says that Sumner was an orator rather than a statesman, and that he was rather a supporter of other men's measures than an originator. How hard it is for a Democratic newspaper to do justice to a Republican or an anti-slavery leader. Sumner, it is true, was not the originator of any of the great war measures, nor of the present system of finance, but who can be called the originator of the several civil rights bills and of the several constitutional amendments by which Slavery is forever prohibited in the United States, if Sumner cannot? These measures were as much original ones as Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence. Besides, Sumner originated such phrases as "the barbarism of slavery," and never bated a jot of heart, hope or effort until he had won the nation to his side. Nevertheless, we believe that Sumner's fame will not rest upon the measures he originated, so much as upon the purity of his character and his unswerving devotion to human rights. Under all circumstances and against all odds, he stood up for the complete emancipation and enfranchisement of not only the colored but of every other race. He was all his life a Radical, an Agitator, a Reformer, knowing that the radicalism of to-day becomes the conservatism of to-morrow. He was content to lead and wait, knowing that when the Democratic party and the N. Y. World sometime during the next century would stand where he then stood, and that he was setting those currents in motion which would carry them there. He will be known to history as the Colored Man's Friend, which is much better than to be known as the originator of any war measure or system of finance.

A writer in the St. Paul Press says that throughout the lumber-producing regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the cut of logs the past winter is not more than two-thirds, or at the outside, three-fourths of that of one year ago. On the other hand, he says the sales of lumber throughout these States, and including the Chicago market, have been, since January first, more than double those of one year ago.

BISHOP WHIPPLE AND THE INDIANS.

The St. Paul Press, recently contained another characteristic letter from Bishop Whipple, who ought to be known in the history of the country as the Red Man's Friend. We do not understand all the points in the Leech Lake Pine Sale well enough to review the Bishop's letter thoroughly and say just where he may be mistaken, but we are quite sure that we understand his noble words in defence of Commissioner Smith, and of the outraged and much-abused Indian. Of Commissioner Smith and his wife he says:

He gathered around him good men, men of family, Christian men. He labored in season and out of season for the Indian's welfare. His wife shared his work. She was an angel of mercy to the people, going from house to house, teaching Indian women the commonest matters of household economy, such as making soft-soap, cookery, &c. She had a school to teach knitting, cutting and making dresses, and basket making. No work was menial in her hands, and she did all from love. She remained some months after Mr. Smith had left. The attack upon her husband and herself have made her insane, and she is in a lunatic asylum.

This hounding of Commissioner Smith by men opposed to the present Indian policy, and by a venomous and unscrupulous press, has excited probably more indignation among those who believe in fair play than any case of the kind on record. Yet when the Commissioner has been triumphantly vindicated, those who have broken his heart and driven his wife into an insane asylum, have not a word of reparation to offer.

Of the treatment the Indians have received at our hands, the Bishop says: We made pledges of everything that a Christian people can do for a heathen people. I will not speak of the way human cupidity was enriched by the treaty. We did not keep our faith. Our politicians made the agencies the reward of political favorites. We not only permitted dishonesty and fraud—the fire-water flowed like a stream of death into their country—their wives and daughters were corrupted and the heathen were dragged to a depth of degradation their fathers never knew. Worse than this: while we permitted every evil to destroy them, we left them wholly without law. No white man has ever been punished for the robbery, seduction, or murder of an Indian. We have never attempted to give them law to protect the innocent or punish the guilty. They have killed each other on the streets of our cities and villages—no questions were asked. We have never attempted to redress any wrongs.

"Why go on?" as the Bishop says. A year or two ago we met at St. Paul a gentleman who had been sent to the Northwest by President Grant to investigate and report upon the working of the new Indian policy. He arrived at the conclusion that not only the Minnesota massacres but that most of our Indian troubles were due to our bad faith and the cupidity and dishonesty of Indian agents.

CONDENSING PEAT.

The Whiteside County (Ill.) Sentinel, gives the method employed by Mr. Dodge of that county in condensing peat for the market. The chief drawback thus far to the development of the peat interest has been the employment of expensive machinery. If Mr. Dodge's plan can be applied to peat beds generally, he has solved the problem of utilizing the peat of the western prairies, including our own. The following is his method: Mr. Dodge's plan is to dig the "raw peat" and convey it to a simple grinding machine which running in water soon transforms the "raw" peat into a powder, which mixed with water produces what is technically known as "peat slush." The slush is then by a force pump driven through a hose to a large but shallow pit prepared for it. After a short time the water evaporates leaving the peat a solid mass in the bottom. The peat almost immediately begins to dry, and if the crust is slightly checked the contraction, incident to the evaporation of the water, causes it to break into blocks of the desired size. After the blocks have dried for some time they are loosely ranked up until thoroughly "cured" then stored in airy cribs. In a short time the blocks are as compact as granite and with one of them a ten penny nail can be driven in to an oak post. Mr. Dodge has we think by his simple yet scientific plan solved the problem: "How can peat be condensed cheaply for the market?" The fuel prepared by Mr. Dodge is excellent; it produces a hot fire; is cheaper than coal, and much cleaner and more pleasant to handle. We have used it during the present winter in heating our office and are perfectly satisfied that as a fuel it is superior to coal.

THE TAMARACK.

Gen. Gorman writes to the St. Paul Press, as follows: You ask me to give you a brief history of the tamarack trees now growing in and around my lots in this city. I bought my property of Gen. Simpson, of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A. in May 1853, and in 1854 took up the tamarack trees from the low ground adjoining Rondo's addition to St. Paul, when taken up they were about 14 inches in diameter, and about 5 feet high. They were taken up when the ground was frozen (in March). My sons cut them out of the ground with an axe, and replanted them at once around my fence. They are now from one foot to fifteen inches in diameter, and from thirty to thirty-five feet high. They have grown very straight, and present a sugar-loaf shape.

The newspapers are beginning their annual stories about large eggs. The Alexandria Post starts off with one which measured seven and a half inches in length by six and a half in circumference. Our hens suspended about the time of the panic, but they are about to resume, and we think when they get fairly started, if the orders are encouraging, that we can beat the Post by an inch or two.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

A writer in the Milwaukee Sentinel says there are 3,700,000 bushels less wheat now on hand in the country than at the same time in 1871. He therefore advises holders to be firm and not allow a combination to force prices down. This statement is questioned by a "bear" operator who, of course anticipates a decline. He says that England and the continent generally have a prospect of a good crop, and that it is impossible to-day to sell for future delivery in England. The St. Paul Press does not wish to advise, but thinks it is not safe to expect a sustained advance on the present price of wheat, and that a decline before the middle of April ought not to cause disappointment.

SEEDING AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

Some of the agricultural journals are advising against the sowing of wheat in regions visited by the grasshopper last year. But a writer in the Sioux City Journal advises early sowing and planting, especially of wheat and corn. Eggs deposited before the 15th of August are mostly hatched. Others will hatch early in May and remain until July is headed. This writer insists upon the absolute necessity of early seeding, so that the crops may get a good start while the hoppers are small.

PLANT TREES.

Too much attention can hardly be paid to tree planting. Tree culture is the one thing which will solve the fuel, the fruit and the storm problems for the prairie regions. In from three to five years every farmer may have a supply of fuel grown upon his farm. The protection which the timber affords will make fruit growing a safe and certain operation. Besides, the climate will be much modified by timber. Not only will the trees serve as a wind break, but they prevent such fierce electrical storms as the one which swept over the newer prairie States in Jan., 1873. In the early settlement of Illinois these severe storms were known, but the development of the country, and the planting of trees which carry off the electricity of the air, has put Illinois beyond the range of any such storms for the future.

The Western Rural, in an article upon tree planting, says: We do not hesitate to say that, if each farm in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska should be planted with windbreaks about the borders, immediately, and the new farms planted as soon as opened, in fifteen or twenty years the climate would be modified to such a degree that many fruits that cannot now be ripened would be successfully grown. It is very certain that the increased crops of every kind which would be gathered would more than pay the cost, leaving the timber as clear gain when it came grown. The clothing of these prairies with timber sufficient to meet the economic wants of the farmers is a serious problem that, sooner or later, must be met, and the sooner we go about it the better. Many sagacious farmers are earnestly planting, particularly in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The planting should become universal, to the extent, at least, of covering at least one-tenth of the area with timber to reach the best results in cultivation.

FRUIT GROWING IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

John Hart, writes to the Winona Republican as follows concerning fruit growing in Southern Minnesota: With your permission I would like to make a few remarks on the past and future of fruit-growing in Southern Minnesota. A great many say that the severe Winters of 1872 and 1873 were the cause of much destruction among our fruit trees. I for one think our trees suffered from some other cause. Previous to last winter, during the summers of '71 and '72, they suffered from insects—and especially in the summer of '72. The latter summer our small birds were not as numerous as in previous years. The insects were very destructive and injured our fruit trees to a great extent. This, together with the severe winter, and especially the light frost we had on the 30th of May, '73. A great many now are discouraged and say apples won't grow in Minnesota. Even the State Horticultural Society tells us that the Red Astrachan is dead, which is one of the hardiest and best apple trees in this part of Minnesota, and which is just as sound to-day as it was eleven years ago when the trees bore their first fruit. Sometimes people are easily discouraged when they see a few dead trees. They say: What is the use of planting any more apple trees—they all get Winter-killed! Now let us look at the past. The month of January, 1864, was as cold a month as we remember in Minnesota. The mercury sank to 40° below zero, and it may have gone 60° for all we know, as our thermometer couldn't tell us anymore. On the 10th of February, 1868, it went down to 35° below zero, and on June 8th, 1864, we had a light frost. On the 14th it was 102° above zero in the shade, and 122° above zero in the sun. In the year 1873 we hadn't it once 30° below zero. Those extremely cold Winters were followed by a good crop of fruit. If extreme cold would have killed our apple trees, why didn't they die in those extremely cold Winters? Another reason why we say that the severe Winters were not the cause of such destruction among our bearing trees, is that we had some trees two and three years old which stood on the same ground with those we lost and of the same varieties, which came through all right.

TEMPERANCE.

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

TRADE.

NINE COUNTIES NOW TRADING AT WORTHINGTON.

FARMING.

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

EDUCATION.

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

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.

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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.

Would it not be well for the Fruit Growers' Society to meet and discuss the subject of fruit growing? There has not been a time in the history of our Society which demanded more investigation than the present. It is hoped that the President and Secretary will call a meeting as soon as convenient, that we all may come together and exchange our views.

St. Paul & Sioux City

AND
Sioux City & Saint Paul R. R.

TIME CARD.

Going West.		
Leave St. Paul at	7.30 a. m.	
Worthington, at	5.05 p. m.	
Arrive at Sioux City, at	9.40 p. m.	
Going East.		
Leave Sioux City at	6.30 a. m.	
Worthington, at	10.50 a. m.	
Arrive at St. Paul, at	8.00 p. m.	

1,500,000 ACRES
PRAIRIE & MEADOW LANDS,
Sited in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa,
FOR SALE
at moderate prices with easy terms of payment.

HO!

For the Spring Trade.

We are now prepared to receive orders for

Seeders,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Plows, etc.

WANTED!

The people of Worthington and vicinity to call and examine the stock of Groceries now offered at

TRADE.

NINE COUNTIES NOW TRADING AT WORTHINGTON.

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WORTHINGTON LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has the yard of the

RE-OPENED

ST. PAUL LUMBER COMPANY,

at this place, and has now on hand

A STOCK OF

Thoroughly Seasoned Lumber

and a full line of

LUMBER,
LATH,
SHINGLES,
DOORS,
SASH,
Mouldings will be kept constantly on hand.

DANIEL ROHREK.

May 1, 1873.

CATHCART & Co.,
(Established in 1852.)

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail. Particular attention given to orders. Samples sent at request.

Third St., St. Paul.

Builders Take Notice.

Lumber,

Lath,
Shingles.

I. N. SATER,
At his

Lumber Yard in Worthington,

has constantly on hand

A Large and Varied Assortment of Pine Lumber,

DOORS,
BLINDS,
MOULDINGS,
SASH,

and everything usually kept by enterprising lumber dealers.

Yard Near Shell's Stable,
WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA

Lumber from J. Dean & Co's Mills, Minneapolis.

WORTHINGTON SEMINARY

FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
AT WORTHINGTON, NOBLES CO. MINN.
ON THE ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILWAY.

TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1873.

This institution is announced in accordance with the declaration of the founders of the National Colony, that the early establishment of a seminary of learning, on a liberal basis, at some favorable point, was part of their plan.

It has been judged advisable to put the enterprise under denominational control; it is, accordingly, introduced under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as auxiliary to the Methodist University. It will be conducted in the most catholic spirit; the object being to unite liberal culture with the precepts and spirit of the Christian system.

The Seminary building, now known as the Methodist Church Block, is spacious and attractive, and admirably located. It fronts on the Public Square, in Worthington, within a short distance of West Okabeena Lake.

It is intended to make the seminary an honor to the State—the equal of any similar institution in the West. The board of instruction is already large and embraces, in an unusual degree, both the experience and ability essential to success. As occasion demands it will be enlarged and nothing shall be wanting to the completeness of the several departments.

The contemplated course of study will cover a period of three years; the design being to prepare students for a collegiate course, or to qualify them to engage successfully in business pursuits. Preparatory classes, however, will be formed, especially for the first six months, during which time, it may be presumed, many will be unprepared for the regular course.

While the school in itself will be unequivocally Christian, it possesses, also, the external advantages of location in a community not only highly intelligent and moral, but untraced by the liquor traffic. This nefarious trade, the prolific source of poverty and crime, is, by law, utterly excluded from Nobles county. No thoughtful parent or guardian will underestimate the importance of this most significant fact.

Prof. Humiston takes charge of a department with which he has been long and honorably connected, and brings with him, as a gift to the institution, philosophical and chemical apparatus worth six hundred and fifty dollars.

PRICES OF TUITION.—In order to extend as far as possible, the benefits of the institution, to those who desire it, and to meet the stringency of the times, tuition, for the first six months, will be but \$5.00 per quarter. This charge will be uniform for all studies except instrumental music, French and ornamental needlework.

The First Quarter will begin, as already announced, Nov. 19th, 1873, and end Feb. 5th, 1874. The Second Quarter will begin on the 6th of Feb. 1874, and end on the 1st of May, 1874. Exercises will be suspended during the Holidays.

Address all communications in regard to the Seminary to E. H. CREVELL, Worthington, Nobles Co., Minnesota.

BOARDING.—Students can, during the coming winter, be accommodated in private families on reasonable terms. Immediate efforts will also be made to provide for any students who may prefer to board themselves. As soon as the success of the institution is assured, a boarding house will be added to our present accommodations.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.

B. H. CREVELL, A. M., Principal.
Mental and Moral Science.
R. F. HUMISTON, A. M.,
Natural Science.
CHAR. T. DUNNING, B. A.,
Greek, Latin and Mathematics.
CHAR. H. BARROWS,
Book-keeping and Penmanship.
MARY H. CREVELL,
Instrumental Music—Piano and Organ.
CLARA J. CRAFT,
French.
J. CRAFT, M. D.,
Vocal Culture.

EVERETT P. FREEMAN,
LATE REGISTER LAND OFFICE,
Jackson, Minn.,

Will for the present remain at Jackson and attend to Land Office business; to contested and appeal cases arising under the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws; and to all branches of legal business pertaining thereto. Patents promptly secured on entries. Retaining fee expected before advice is given or legal assistance rendered. Loans negotiated for parties desiring to enter land.

DAN'L SHELL

Is prepared at all times to furnish the public with good Livery outfits, at his

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
Worthington, Minn.,

Good care is always given teams left in his keeping.

ADDRESS.
All letters addressed to Miller, Humiston & Company, Worthington, Nobles county, Minnesota, will be promptly answered, and full information given concerning the National Colony.

WESTERN HOME

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agency,
Worthington, Minnesota.

SHUCK & BOOKSTAVEN.

We have established an Agency for buying and selling real estate, both town and country, and our arrangements will insure us

Unsurpassed Facilities

both in selling land or providing purchasers with the most desirable bargains in

Both Wild and Improved Lands

HAVE you Land For Sale?

If you have land for sale in ten, twenty, forty, eighty and hundred-and-sixty acre tracts, apply at our agency. We offer the most sure channel for disposal of the same, and all information regarding claims put in our hands will be most strictly confidential, as it is our purpose to conduct an entirely legitimate business.

Our large correspondence will enable us to find cash purchasers more certainly than any other agency.

Do you want a Home?

If you want to purchase land for a home, or if you wish to buy land for speculation, we offer you the most choice selections at terms to suit. Our lands are

Unsurpassed for Richness, in a country

Unsurpassed for Healthfulness, and in a community

Unsurpassed for Intelligence, and we offer bargains

Unsurpassed for Variety.

Homesteads and Preemptions located in Nobles and adjoining counties upon application. Special attention given to Land Office business; to contested and appeal cases arising under the Preemption and Homestead Laws.

Insurance effected in first-class companies. Money to loan on approved real estate security. Conveyances promptly and neatly done. Full particulars, with map, sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp.

TEED & BAKER,

General Dealers in

Ready-Made and Custom

CLOTHING,

Have received their

Stock of WINTER Goods

HEAVY OVERCOATS,
FLANNELS,
Wool Yarns, Home-Made Socks,
Ladies' and Gents' FUR GOODS,

From Alaska Mink to the Finest of the Cheapest Kinds and Grades,

Buck Gloves and Mittens,
A Full Line of Gents' Underwear, &c.

Clothing made to order, by a first-class workman

FIRST-CLASS. PERMANENT. PLUMB & CO'S WESTERN NURSERY, AT WORTHINGTON.

SPECIALTY. Highly varieties of Fruit for Minnesota, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Bulbs, and Plants, Small Fruits in Abundance! Anything and everything in the Nursery line can be had at very low rates by calling at the Nursery or addressing

PLUMB & CO.,
Worthington, Minn.
J. C. & M. J. Plumb, Chas. M. & G. M. Plumb
Milton, Wis.

WORTHINGTON NURSERY.

J. H. BOVERMAN & CO.

Have on hand, and for sale all the hardy varieties of APFLE TREES, EVERGREENS and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Flowering Plants and Bulbs in large quantities, suitable for this market.

The above Nursery stock is of Minnesota growth. Prices low, and warranted as presented. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Catalogues and information furnished on application.

Reserve your orders for, or until called on by HENRY DUNHAM, Agent.

REFERENCES.
T. B. Clement, President First National Bank, Fairbault, Minn.

WORTHINGTON HARNESS SHOP

J. H. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Lines, and dealer in Whips, Whip-stocks, Lashes, Horse Blankets, Curry-combs, Brushes, Hames, Bits, Buck, Snaps, Thread, Wax, etc. TRUNKS and VALISES always on hand. Repairing done cheap and in the best manner. Give me a call.

J. S. STONE,

Boot and Shoe Store.

For Boots & Shoes and Neat Fits. On Fourth Avenue, west side of the Park, Worthington Minn. Work Warranted.

O. BIGELOW,

Proprietor of

MEAT MARKET,

Opposite Worthington House Stables,
WORTHINGTON, MINN.