Western Advance.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

Every parent whose son is away at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence.—*Daniel Webster.*

Republican Ticket.

For Congress.

MARK H. DUNNELL.
Of Steele County.

The notorious Lord Gordon Gordon, who has for years been probably the most conspicuous sham, imposter and embezzler, before the public, committed suicide on the third at Headingly. He had just been arrested on a charge of embezzling jewelry from a Glasgow house.

Old Uncle Billy Allen, the Democratic Governor of Ohio, who was taken out of the political vault in which he had lain for twenty years or more, and set up to be Governor of the State, recently addressed a re-union of veteran soldiers at Dayton, Ohio. He spoke of the trials and sufferings of the soldiers in the Mexican war and scarcely alluded to the late war for the preservation of the Union. What a jolly time there will be when the Democratic party gets into power again. The war for the Union and the Union soldiers will be ignored, and the Mexican war will be glorified as the pivot on which our military glory turns.

THE TRIBUNE LETTER.

We give elsewhere in full the letter of Mr. Z. L. White, to the New York *Tribune*, written from this place. As we stated when Mr. White was here, his statements can be relied on. Some of the minor statements need correcting now, as, for instance, that three townships in this county are entirely devastated. Seward is probably the only one in which the wheat crop can be said to be totally destroyed. As to Mr. White's general statement concerning the grasshoppers, and his estimates as to the crop loss and the destitution, they are as just and reliable as could be made at the time.

GOV. DAVIS.

The St. Paul *Press* sums up the amount thus far raised for the grasshopper sufferers, through the efforts of Gov. Davis, at $17,000, not one-fifth the amount needed, and says "what is to be done we hardly know." The first thing to be done, it seems us, is for the public journals and the people to heartily second the efforts of Gov. Davis.—There seems to be, in the older portions of the State a disposition among some newspapers and with some persons to throw cold water on the efforts of the Governor and an attempt to ridicule him out of his noble undertaking. Not only has he done all that could be legitimately done as the Executive of the State, but he has constantly drawn upon his own purse for the relief of the sufferers. The people of the grasshopper district appreciate his efforts, and will remember them with gratitude.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BISHOP WHIPPLE.

An insane divinity student named Nims, made an attempt to assassinate Bishop Whipple, on Sunday last at Faribault. During the morning service at the Cathedral, and just after the announcement that the Bishop would preach in the evening, a man moved rapidly up the aisle, and when near the bishop drew a pistol. The Bishop sprang forward, caught the man's arm, whirled him round, and pinioned him until he was disarmed. The Bishop had refused to ordain Nims a deacon on account of unsoundness of mind, and this is supposed to be the cause of the attempt. The young man has been sent to the insane Asylum at St. Peter. At the evening service the congregation united in devout thanksgiving for the Bishop's deliverance.

The Bishop's remarkable presence of mind saved his life. Thousands of persons throughout the country who have learned to love and revere Bishop Whipple, will join with his congregation in devout thanksgiving for his escape.

THE ATTEMPT TO RUIN BEECHER.

The Beecher-Tilton affair drags its slow length along. Beecher's statement has not been made yet. As the scandal progresses, it becomes more and more probable that Tilton and Moulton have formed a conspiracy to ruin Beecher. The more we see of Tilton the more detestable he becomes. For years he has been cackling to lay this egg, as has been said. He takes advantage of his wife's weakness when she is ill and unable to resist his importunities, and extorts confessions from her and forces her to sign papers without knowing what they contain. Having thus made, as he supposes, a case, he publishes his wife to the world as an adulteress.

There is one result of this wretched scandal that cannot be too severely condemned. The newspapers are publishing everything relating to Beecher and Tilton, whether relevant or irrelevant, false or true. Thus stories coming from nameless and irresponsible persons are scattered broadcast throughout the country, which, if published in book form and sold on the street, would subject the printer and vendor to arrest and punishment for dealing in obscene literature. Now is the time for any one who delights in the obscene to come forward with an obscene story, and he can have it carried into every Christian home where a daily newspaper is read.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAIDS.

Previous Experiences with the Insects—Where they come from—Their method of laying eggs—No eggs laid to hurt next year's crop—Summary of damage inflicted.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WORTHINGTON, Minn., July 22.

Three times in the history of Minnesota have portions of the State been devastated by locusts, and each time their ravages have been confined to the newly settled and sparsely populated counties. In 1856 an army of grass hoppers wafted on the southwest wind settled down upon the country around St. Cloud, then on the frontier, devoured the crops, deposited their eggs, and died. The next year these eggs hatched out, and the young grasshoppers, after eating up almost every green thing, developed their wings and flew away never to return. Again about the close of the war the locusts came into the southeastern counties of the State and greatly injured the grain. Whether they attacked the crops the second year or not I have not been able to learn, but since 1865 the farmers in that section of Minnesota have never been troubled with grasshoppers. Finally, in 1873, swarms of these pests, full-grown, came once more from the almost boundless prairies lying to the south-west, and over-run a few of the most recently settled counties in this State and Iowa. A portion of the crops was saved, but during their short stay the locusts deposited their eggs by the millions on the newly-broken prairie, and from these were hatched the "hoppers," which the people of these south-westesn counties have been fighting since the early Spring.

THE GRASSHOPPERS' HOME ON THE PRAIRIE.

This having been Minnesota's experience with the grasshoppers, and I have no doubt that of almost every prairie State of the West has been similar, the thinking people of this devastated district take heart and believe that they have seen the last of the "hoppers." The theory, which seems to me a very plausible one, is that the home of the locusts is on the boundlets Plains, which begin several hundred miles to the south-west of here.—When fully developed and able to use their wings, they are carried by the wind "whither it listeth." Occasionally when the wind prevails for a long time from the west or south-west, a swarm of them is brought over to the frontier settlements. Guided by instinct, they alight upon the fields where the tender crops offer a more tempting food than the tough prairie grass, and the extent of the damage they do depends upon the size of the army and the length of their stay. If they remain long enough to deposit their eggs, then the devastation the second year will probably be greater than that of the first. It will be noticed that none but frontier counties in Minnesota have ever yet suffered from grasshopper raids. The locusts attack the first fields they reach on the frontier, and having satisfied their hunger there, have never been known to injure crops in the older settled counties in the State. Ten years may pass before another swarm will come within 500 miles of here, and by that time these dozen counties in the south-western corner of Minnesota and the north-western corner of Iowa will no longer be upon the frontier.

The locusts, when they arrived here last year, were fully matured and just ready to deposit their eggs. They remained but a few days, but during that time they destroyed, as nearly as I can learn, at least one-fourth of the crop in the places invaded. On some farms they left nothing; others were only little damaged. But what was more important to the settlers than the wheat and corn they devoured was the fact that they left their eggs all over the land they devastated. The manner of laying their eggs has been described to me by Prof. Humiston of this place, who has studied the habits of the "hoppers" with considerable care. The tail of the female locust consists of a hard, bony, cone-shaped substance, capable of being thrust into the ground from one-half an inch to an inch in depth.—Just above this on the body of the insect, and attached to it is the egg-cell. The grasshopper is able to push its conical-shaped tail down into the ground and to leave it there with the cell containing the eggs. The warm sun in the Spring causes the eggs to hatch and the field is covered with millions of young grasshoppers, not as large as a kernel of wheat, just when the tender shoots of grain begin to show themselves above the ground.

These, probably, do more harm than those that are fully grown, for they remain right in the field for weeks, eating up the crop as fast as it grows, allowing the weeds to start, and so totally destroying every vestige of the grain. I have seen throughout this section dozens of fields of wheat, corn, oats and flax that have been so thoroughly wiped out by these little grasshoppers that it is difficult to learn from careful inspection of the field that anything had been planted there. In other instances, where the crop got a little start before the locusts were hatched, they were unable to destroy the whole of it, but thinned it out so that oats, or wheat, or flax now covers one-half or one-third of the ground.

MODE OF DESTROYING THE INSECTS IN THE EGGS.

The people of this Colony knew last Fall that their land was full of these locusts' eggs, and anticipated that unless they could be destroyed the crops would be greatly injured again this year. Prof. Humiston and others conceived the idea of plowing deep and thus covering the eggs with a layer of earth so thick as to postpone, at least, the time of hatching. Much of the land in which the prairie had just been broken, this being only the second year that a crop has been raised here. Some of the farmers "back-set" the land in the Fall—that is turned the sod back again and covered it with a thin layer of earth. I visited one of Prof. Humiston's wheat-fields to-day, a part of which had been treated in this way, while part had been sown among the locusts' eggs. The contrast was wonderful. The part that had been "back-set" will yield at least four times as much wheat to the acre as the other.—The young grasshoppers that hatched on the field appeared later and in much smaller numbers. In fact, had the matured locusts let it alone, it would have yielded more than an average crop of wheat. The theory is that turning the eggs well under prevents many of them from hatching, and delays those that do hatch so long that the crop has a chance to get a good start.

The matured grasshoppers also greatly damaged the crops in this vicinity. The people are not agreed whether these are the same locusts that were produced here or strangers who invaded the country. I think they were the former. They did not always come from the same direction, and were not at work on every field at the same time. The invasion of last week which seems to have come from the north, being first heard of along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, may have been an exception. I shall speak of it at greater length at another time.—After they developed their wings, the locusts generally began to fly each day, between 10 o'clock in the afternoon.—If they alighted in a wheat or oat field they were generally so thick that there were from three to ten grasshoppers on every stalk of grain. In the corn fields they actually covered the corn that was three or four feet high, and in many cases bent it down to the ground with their weight. Neither flax, potatoes, garden vegetables nor any other crop escaped.

ROPING IN THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The people in the counties which I have visited north and east of here made little effort to drive the grasshoppers away, but the farmers of this Colony gave them no rest from the time they discovered them upon their fields until they took their flight, and the result is the prospect of saving at least four times as much grain as they otherwise would have gathered. One of the most effectual means employed was to "rope" the fields—that is, to hitch each end of a rope to a horse and drag it over the grain. This disturbed the "hoppers" and brushed many of them off of the heads of the grain upon the ground, where they would remain until the swarm got ready to fly and doing little damage. Others would return to their work of destruction, but would be allowed to remain but a few minutes before they were again disturbed. This "roping" was continued until the locusts became disgusted and flew away. I saw to-day two fields of wheat with only a ten-foot road between them.—Before the grasshoppers came one promised equally as well as the other. The pests alighted on both fields at the same time, and one was "roped" while the the other was not. The former will yet yield from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre; the latter is not worth harvesting. Some farmers found smoking very effectual. When the grasshoppers were flying, they placed damp prairie grass on the windward side of their fields and set fire to it. The grasshoppers either did not alight, or if they did, did not stay long. But this was not always successful. A farmer in the county east of here who tried it told me that at first he thought the "hoppers" were about to leave; he went away for a fresh load of grass, and when he came back he "found the rascals roosting on the fence and warming their feet by his fires." After that, the hotter he made the fires and the denser the smoke the better they seemed to like it.

The locusts have now nearly disappeared from this entire region, and have gone without laying their eggs.—In one field of flax which I visited in Watonwan County on Sunday, I saw them in great numbers and they were breeding but had as yet deposited no eggs.

EFFECT OF THIS YEAR'S RAID.

This year's grasshopper raid has extended over about a dozen counties in the south-west corner of Minnesota, and a section somewhat smaller in north-western Iowa. The devastation of this region was due principally to locusts that were hatched here, except that accomplished by the immense swarm which, coming from the north, arrived here on Friday last, and left again on Sunday. What the aggregate amount of damage done is, it is difficult to say. In this county, taken together, I should think that nearly one-half the crops of all kinds should be saved. In three townships in this county everything is completely destroyed. Some of the adjoining counties have been injured more than this, some less.

The entire section devastated in Minnesota would have produced about one twelfth of the wheat crop of the State had the grasshoppers let it alone, and a proportionate quantity of the other crops. I think it is none too liberal an estimate to say that one-half a crop will be saved. The suffering in individual cases will, of course, be far greater than this estimate would indicate. In this county, where half a crop will be gathered, there are one hundred and fifty families who have nothing and will have to be cared for and furnished with seed for next season. Two hundred dollars would be a small sum to keep one of these families a year, so that at least $30,000 will be needed in this county, and I suppose not less than $500,000 will be needed in the entire section. The most of this aid must come from outside the devastated region. This country has only been settled from one to five years, and the majority of the people have yet to raise their first paying crop. Nearly all the farms in this section are mortgaged, as well as the stock, farming implements, and in some cases the crops. The local merchants have given all the credit they have been able to, and must now have their pay from those who save anything from this year's ruin. The State, either by an act of the Legislature, or by a well organized system of contributions, ought to help these people, for they are generally a temperate, frugal, industrious class, who, if carried over this winter and given any chance in the future, will, in a few years, add more than tenfold to the future wealth of the State. Gov. Davis' appeal and Representative Dunnell's promise to obtain from the General Government aid for these people, was, I think, ill-advised. But they must live during the coming season, and will yet develop from this wonderful soil one of the richest agricultural sections on the continent.

A total estimate for the damage inflicted that appears to be approximately correct is, for value of crops destryed in Minnesota, $3,000,000; in Iowa, $2,000,000. About 4,000 persons in both States will require help to the total extent of about $800,000.

The total valuation of property at Northfield is $787,458.

The Winona Republican says that owing to the low water the steamboats have begun to transfer at the rapids.

State Normal School.

MANKATO, MINN.

1. FALL TERM commences August 20, 1874.
2. Pupils must be at least fifteen years of age.
3. Applicants for admission to the Normal Department will be examined in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic.
4. Tuition free to those who pledge to teach two years in the Common Schools of the State. All others will be charged EIGHT DOLLARS PER TERM.
5. Special facilities for those who wish to learn how to teach.

For further information apply to the Principal.

D. C. JOHN,
46—3w* Mankato, Minn.

I. N. SATER,

At his

Lumber Yard in Worthington,

has constantly on hand

A Large and Varied Assortment of Pine Lumber.

S. O. MORSE,
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STAPLE AND FANCY
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The Best Goods always on hand at
THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Choice Tobaccos and Cigars.

Terms Strictly Cash on Delivery.

Bigelow, June 25, 1874.—[42.

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LUMBER,
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Constantly on hand.

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

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GROCERIES
DELIVERED
FREE OF CHARGE !

Orders for Groceries left at my store will receive prompt attention, and the goods will be delivered AT ANY PLACE DESIGNATED FREE OF CHARGE. We invite all our friends to come and test our Stock of Groceries and Provisions for themselves, and be convinced we are selling them at bottom prices.

We intend to sell only the best of everything in our line—and at the same time only ask moderate prices.

We quote the prices of a few staple goods:

Brown Sugar, 9½ pounds,	$1 00
Yellow C. " 8½ "	1 00
Coffee A. (white) 8 "	1 00
Standard " 7½ "	1 00
Molasses ⅌ gallon,	70
Molasses Syrup "	$1 20

Teas, Coffees, and other goods at corresponding prices.

Groceries and Provisions given in exchange for Country Produce.

38tf] C. C. LUCKEY.

Town Lots for Sale !

In HERSEY and BIGELOW, on the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad.

Desirable Lots for sale in the above named villages on favorable terms.

Hersey has a Hotel, Post Office, Lumber Yard and several shops and stores, and is surrounded by a beautiful country.

Bigelow is near the Iowa line, has also several stores and shops and is destined to become a thriving village.

Apply or address

Wm. H. HUMISTON,
WORTHINGTON, NOBLES CO., MINNESOTA.
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For the Spring Trade.

We are now prepared to receive orders for

Seeders,
Harrows,
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Plows, etc.

Persons desiring any of these goods will find our stock complete.

☞Also Stoves, Tin and Hardware,

At Panic Prices,

at the Colony Store.

HUMISTON & STOCKDALE.

THE GEM
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Is the most wonderful scientific production of the nineteenth century. It furnishes the power of a high-priced instrument for a mere trifle, and exceeds in usefulness any microscope ever invented. It reveals the hidden wonders of God's minute creation—as Eels in Vinegar, Animals in Water, Butterflies' *Feathers*, the Golden Marrow of a Hair, etc., etc. *It also shows TRICHINA SPIRALIS or Pork Worm, wherever it exists in pork.* IT IS JUST THE THING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG FOLKS, and grown folks too. Price, $1.50. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. Agents wanted everywhere. Men and Women, Boys and Girls; whole or spare time, day time *or evening.* COMPLETE OUTFIT mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address THE BEVERLY COMPANY, 284 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Concentrated Potash,
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Of Double the Strength of any other
SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompaning each package.

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Spirit Lake Stage-Line.

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 Worthtngton 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. [44-1y.

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

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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.

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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, Initial Paper, Envelopes in great variety, Pencils, Pens, Pen-Holders, Inks.

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A full line of Family Groceries, Wooden Ware new stock of Stone Ware.

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.

WORTHINGTON SEMINARY

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

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 *Hamline 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 Okabena 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 ormed, 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 uncurst 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 under-estimate 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.

Address all communications in regard to the Seminary to B. H. CREVER, 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. CREVER, A. M., Principal.
Mental and Moral Science.
R. F. HUMISTON, A. M.,
Natural Science.
CHAS. T. DUNNING, B. A.,
Gree, Latin and Mathematics.
CHAS. H. BARROWS,
Book-keeping and Penmanship.
MARY H. CREVER,
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CLARA J. CRAFT,
French.
J. CRAFT, M. D.,
Vocal Culture

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LOCATED IN SOUTHWESTERN Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa.

Twelve Townships
OF
Rich Prairie Land
In Nobles County, Minnesota.

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

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

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Several Townships of GOVERNMENT LAND in the County STILL VACANT.

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

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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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FERTILE SOIL,
CONVENIENT MARKETS,
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NO AGUE,
NO CONSUMPTION,
NO LIQUOR TRAFFIC,
NO DESPERADOES,
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Send stamp for copy of the National Colony JOURNAL, giving full particulars, to

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FAMILY RECORD

Is and Elegant Oil Chromo, Photograph Album and Family Record Combined, and is designed for the insertion and preservation of the pictures of the family as well as the names. It is something new, beautiful, useful and attractive, and should ornament every home in the land. All who see it pronounce it superb, and are lavish in its praise. The faces of dear ones appear in a tasteful setting of gold and beautiful colors, and it is at once and forever a household treasure. Price, $1.00. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. A GOOD THING FOR AGENTS, Men and Women, Boys and Girls; whole or spare time, day-time or evening. Agents wanted everywhere. COMPLETE OUTFIT mailed, post-daid, on receipt of price. Address the BEVERLY COMPANY, 284 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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A building, suitable for a store and dwelling, on Tenth Street, two doors north of Worthington Hotel. Also about 80 acres of land near the village; all of which will be sold at a bargain.

[4w37] C. P. FAKE.

OXEN FOR SALE.

A large yoke of Oxen, eight years old, for sale. A No. one pair of cattle. Apply to

3[40] W. H. MOCK, Elk Township.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVES.

Eastern (daily)	5 p. m.
Southern "	9:42 a. m.
Western—Lu Verne, Sioux Falls, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at	6 p. m.
Spirit Lake Monday	6 p. m.
Jackson, Tuesday and Friday	6 p. m.
Lake Shetek, Saturday	6 p. m.

DEPARTS.

Eastern (daily)	9:42 a. m.
Southern "	5 p. m.
Western—Lu Verne and Sioux Falls, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	7 a. m.
Spirit Lake, Tuesday	7 a. m.
Jackson, Wednesday and Saturday	7 a. m.
Lake Shetek, Friday	7 a. m.

All mails close 20 minutes before departure.
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Going West.	
Leave St. Paul at	8.00 a. m
" Worthington, at	5.00 p. m
Arrive at Sioux City, at	9.30 p. m
Going East.	
Leave Sioux City at	5.30 a. m
" Worthington, at	9.42 a. m
Arrive at St. Paul, at	7.00 p. m

1,500,000 ACRES

PRAIRIE & MEADOW LANDS,

Situated in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa,

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at moderate prices with easy terms of payment.

ALSO TOWN LOTS,

in towns at railroad stations. Land bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad to be taken at par in exchange for land within their limits.

For particulars address: "Land Department St. P. & S. C. and S. C. & St. P. R. R. Co., St. Paul Minn.

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.

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