

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The National Trust Company has resumed business.

—They are trying Stokes for the third or fourth time in New York.

—Patrons hold your wheat. The foreign demand was never greater, and the prospect for a good price is the very best.

—Somebody has tried to garnish old Pom's 7,000 bribery money. Some of his creditors are anxious to find out to whom it belongs.

—Injunctions have been removed from the sale of stocks, but there are, instead of reaching their old prices, constant declines and reactions.

—Specie is being shipped in large quantities from Europe to this country, and the resumption of specie payment is being discussed by those in authority.

—The iron workers in Philadelphia resist a reduction in their wages, and are standing out manfully for their rights. Subscriptions have been taken to aid them.

—Henry H. Boody has been charged with pocketing the neat little sum of \$245,000 which he had, as Treasurer of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Co. There is not always honor among thieves.

—A great change for the better is reported this morning, Oct. 5th, for the condition of Memphis, only eighteen deaths from yellow fever yesterday. Liberal contributions have flowed in from all parts of the country.

—A special meeting of the County Union, P. of H., of Olmsted County is to be held October 15th, in Rochester, to attend to several matters of interest. J. L. Wright is Master, and S. D. Hillman, Secretary.

—The Union National Bank of Chicago has resumed business; so have the banks of Cincinnati. Thus resumption causes no excitement. If men had kept as cool all the time there would have been in many instances no need of suspension.

—It is now stated that Senator Conkling will not accept the office of Chief Justice if tendered him. He is going to retire from public life and apply himself to practicing law and laying up a fortune. If this be true there must be reform somewhere, for whoever heard of a man's declining an office in this age, when offered. They do sometimes modestly decline before it is offered.

—Three shots were fired at Senator Pomeroy while walking up one of the streets in Washington on the 11th. One shot passed through his hat and one took effect in his breast, but proved to be only a flesh wound. The shooter gave us a reason for shooting "he ruined myself and family." The Senator says he never had any difficulty and does not know why the fellow shot him. It is probably because he had taken a liking to him.

THE CONTESTED OSAGE LANDS—LARGE MEETINGS OF SETTLERS.

The settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas held a meeting on Wednesday at which 5,000 people were present. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to pass, early next season, an act authorizing and requiring the U. S. District Attorney for Kansas, in conjunction with the attorney selected by the settlers on the Osage lands, to file a bill in chancery in the U. S. Circuit Court to set aside and annul the patents heretofore issued to railroad companies, on the ground that neither of said roads have any grant of lands within the limits of the Osage Ceded Lands; calling upon the legislature of Kansas to memorialize Congress for the passage of such an act; renewing fealty to the cause, and pledging unflinchingly to prosecute the claims until the highest tribunal of the land shall decide them. Gov. Osborne, Congressman Cobb, and several State Senators made speeches of this effect that the government of Kansas was in sympathy with the people in their efforts to retain possession of their homes, pledging support to the settlers in their endeavors to protect their claims and asserting that no railroad legally owned a foot of land in Kansas, for the reason that they had not complied with the law. The meeting was quiet and orderly, but very earnest. No incendiary language was used by any speaker and no threats by any of the settlers.

A FRENCH doctor has announced the discovery of a safeguard against hydrophobia. It's a ladder.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Albert Lea, received too late for insertion, but will appear next week. We have also received from some of the Wisconsin Patrons some matter which we thought we might be able to crowd in but have failed. Friends you shall have a hearing next week.

—In our next number will be commenced a story of thrilling interest, illustrating life among the common people in Sweden, translated especially for THE GRANGE ADVANCE. The story is by August Blanche, one of Sweden's best authors, a champion of freedom and equal rights, though living in a monarchy. The story is entitled "The Iron Carrier." It is no sickly sentimental love story, but it has to deal with questions that concern laborers the world over.

—The next issue will contain articles on home manufactures. "The prospects of a higher price for wheat," "A short lecture by our lecturer," "Music in our Granges," &c., &c., all new, original and spicy. There will also be editorial correspondence, a large number of communications, news from County Councils of P. of H. and Grange news of every description. Our young Patrons corner will be full of amusement and instruction, and "Our family Circle" shall be furnished with all that is new, entertaining and useful.

—The work of getting out the first issue of a paper is no small task. Two of the three editors, constituting the editorial staff on this paper, have been absent in the interest of the paper in different parts of the State the most of the time since the preparation of copy for this issue was commenced, so that the editorial work has fallen, to a great extent, on one, and it has not been possible to treat editorially upon quite as broad a range of subjects as had been at first laid out. Yet, we believe that whatever has been lost in this direction has been made up in editorial correspondence. It is the design to make this editorial correspondence, at all times, an important feature in this paper, for we believe that in this way the paper will be made more interesting and accomplish a great deal more good. Some one connected with the paper will travel constantly through the State taking notes.

—We send copies of this first issue to Masters of each Grange in the State, relying upon them as they feel an interest in the noble cause which this paper has espoused, and for which alone it has its existence, to give the paper a thorough canvass. To Grange clubs of ten or more we offer the paper at \$1.50 per year. We give no large commissions, for a good paper cannot be run without great expense, and we need all the money we can get to put back into the paper in order to make it an honor to the Patrons and a more powerful and useful agent in helping on the grand reform. We believe that Patrons have enough interest in their labors to work for their paper without charge, yet, as a sort of reward of merit we furnish each brother, who will send us a club of thirty subscribers, at the regular Grange club rates, one copy for a year free. Nearly every Grange of average strength can get up a club of thirty in the Grange and neighborhood if they will only work. Come brothers work for your paper.

MARSHALL BESSEY died suddenly in Lake City, of heart disease, on Friday. He had been a prominent banker or wheat-buyer there for about ten years past, and had been a victim of heart disease for some years.

The West has suffered fearfully from this scarcity of currency in the autumn," says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. "The annual tax which is paid in consequence of the present restrictions is not less than five to ten millions. The principle seems indubitable that if capitalists are willing to give ample and undoubted security in the form of government bonds for the currency issued, they should be permitted to obtain that amount of currency which the legitimate business of the country imperatively demands. It is reported that the President intends to recommend a free banking law. We regret that he has not done so ere this.

—A Mr. Hughes, of Bristol township, this county, in attempting to burn off the stubble last Tuesday, let the fire communicate to his wheat stacks—the crop of thirty acres—and the whole was destroyed. There was at least 500 bushels of wheat burned. No insurance.—*Chatfield Democrat.*

ANTI-MONOPOLY PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The leading issues that have hitherto divided the people of this country into political parties have ceased to exist, and it is unwise to seek to continue the old party organizations, now that new and momentous questions have arisen; and WHEREAS, The principal questions now demanding consideration is that involving the privileges and powers of corporations as antagonizing with and operating in opposition to the well-being of the people; and

WHEREAS, We, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the State of Minnesota deem the triumph of the people in this contest with monopolies essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions and the promotion of our private and national prosperity; and

WHEREAS, In addition to this, and to the honest and economical administration of the government, we recognize no party distinctions nor political issues now before the country as worthy of more than minor consideration; we therefore, resolved:

First—That the purpose of all proper government is the promotion of the welfare of the entire people; and that, therefore, the conduct of any citizen, association, or co-partnership, whether chartered or otherwise, which may operate to the prejudice of this general welfare, is antagonistic to the true objects of government, and violative of the fundamental principles upon which all correct law is based.

Second—That we receive with satisfaction the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Blake* against the *Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company*, in which the court holds in effect that railroads are simply improved highways, public roads; and that as such the right to prescribe a rate of tolls and charges is a public duty, and that no private corporation or individual can divert them; and that the thanks of all the people of this State are due to W. P. Clough, the attorney for plaintiffs, whose skill and ability, and devotion to the cause of the people, secured this great judicial triumph.

Third—That we will recognize no political party nor individual aspirant for office as worthy of our support, unless it or he will unite with us in declaring that a government cannot alienate its sovereignty, either in whole or in part, to any person or association or corporation, for any purpose whatever, but is always and must forever remain subject to the sovereign authority and control of the government.

Fourth—That we will not aid in elevating any man to any important public position, who will not consent to the exercise by the Legislature of the power to revoke and annul at any time, any chartered privilege or so-called vested right, or any privilege claimed to be involved in any charter or corporation, or by other similar corporations, to the detriment of the public welfare; and that we will demand from every candidate for a high executive, legislative or judicial position, to whom we accord our support, that he shall pledge himself to recognize the maintenance of this right by the government as a sacred duty, essential for the preservation of the liberties of the people, and the stability and prosperity of the commonwealth.

Fifth—That taxes can only be rightfully levied for the purpose of raising revenues to defray the expenses of the government in the discharge of its legitimate duties, supporting public institutions and promoting the public welfare, and that the exercise of such power to the benefit of a class, or of classes in the community, while being detrimental to other classes, are unjust and oppressive; and that tariffs levied on imported articles may be and often are so changed as to be a source of discrimination and injury; and that it is, therefore, essential that the utmost care should be taken in framing such tariff laws, in order that these objectionable features may be avoided, and that they may operate for the well-being of the entire community.

Sixth—That every public officer is amenable to a republican government that its servants should be compensated for their public services to an extent that will make office-holding attractive to human cupidity; and that in the late act of Congress, increasing the salaries of the members of the House of Representatives, the plea and excuse urged in its palliation, we recognize only a corrupt and reprehensible avarice and a reckless disregard of the public weal, which deserve the severest censure; and that we demand that the salaries of the lowest practical moment, and declare every man who supported and approved it, or aided and abetted in procuring its passage and approval, or received benefit through its enactment, whether in the shape of back or future pay, as a member of the same, or as a fellow citizen, and unfit for the further occupancy of any position of honor or trust.

Seventh—That all participants in the Credit Mobilier and other corrupt transactions exposed by the investigation of the Credit Mobilier by the late Treasurer, investigation of this State, deserve to have been punished as criminals; and that those who aided in screening them from more complete exposure and consequent punishment, should likewise become objects of public scorn and contempt.

Eighth—That we have seen with alarm the startling revelations in reference to the condition of our State Treasury; the undoubted defalcation of one Treasurer of over \$100,000 and the reported defalcation of his successor of nearly \$40,000; the loaning of the public funds to warehousemen and lumber dealers; the making up of accounts with bogus certificates of deposit; the fact that nearly half a million of the school fund, the precious heritage of our children, was left unaccounted for by law, and completely at the mercy of the unscrupulous officials; the false statements of the State Treasurer before the committee; and finally the desperate efforts that were successfully made to hide the ring of guilty parties who had used the State Treasurer as their tool.

Ninth—That every public officer is amenable to the people for his conduct, and that public sentiment should demand and compel the resignation of all those who are guilty of misrepresenting their constituents, or of malfeasance in office, or of neglecting to execute faithfully the duties entrusted to them.

Tenth—That the fees and salaries at present allowed to county and other officials within the State are frequently excessive, and that these should never be greater than is paid by private individuals to their employes engaged in similar duties and bearing similar responsibilities; and that we demand that the State Legislature shall, at its next session, remedy this evil and reduce such salaries, fees, &c., to what will be no more than a just and reasonable compensation; and that by removing the inducements for holding, less the desire for such office, an obstacle to considerable extent one of the most potent causes of local and political corruption.

Eleventh—That the present system of collecting taxes merits condemnation, and that we insist upon having the law so altered that the duties shall be performed by the town treasurers, thus saving the tax payers trouble and expense, and obviating one of the most prolific causes of the creation and fostering of corrupt rings at the county seats to speculate off the public funds for the benefit of the few, and to misuse the public funds.

Twelfth—That we claim that the law requiring the railroad companies to fence the line of their road, should be strictly enforced, and that the said companies should be compelled to pay for all loss or damage to stock caused by the absence of such fences.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to the monopoly of wood and coal in our great cities by the railroad rings as a shameful tax upon the industry of the people.

Fourteenth—That we are in favor of the free water communication with the ocean by means of the improvement of the Mississippi and other great rivers of the State, and the improvement of the great lakes; and that we are in favor of an examination by the National Government of the region between the St. Croix and Lake Superior, to ascertain whether canal communication can be made to connect the tributaries of the Mississippi with waters of Lake Superior.

candidates selected in the interests of the masses of the people for all the positions in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government to be elected this fall; and that to the end that this policy may generally obtain, we solicit the co-operation of the industrial classes of other States, in order that the influence of the movement may be extended to the administration of our national affairs.

Resolutions of the Republican State Convention.

Resolved, 1. That the Republican party continues to be the party of progress and reform; that while pledging itself anew to the great principles of universal freedom and equal human rights with which it has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in government, State and nation, it meets boldly new questions as they arise, in the same spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition; and that it presents the first example of a great party wise and just enough to correct its own errors and abuses.

2. That whereas the republican party has ever been the friend of the oppressed—securing freedom to the slave, giving a home to the landless, obtaining from European countries a recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens—it now greets with a hearty sympathy and extended hand to help every movement to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence, interest and rights.

3. The producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railway or other wise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be restricted, and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railway and other corporations prevented.

4. That in our opinion no rights should be vested in railway corporations beyond the control of future legislation, and that such laws should be enacted as will limit to just and reasonable tolls freights and charges of railway and transportation companies and protect the people from imposition; and that the Legislature should attach such conditions to all new grants and the amendments or extension of old charters as will place the rights of legislative control over such corporations beyond all question.

5. That we highly indorse the action of the late Legislature instigating and reforming the abuses in the office of State Treasurer, and heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

6. When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That the wise, patriotic, and efficient administration of Governor Horace Austin entitles him to the unqualified approbation of the whole people of the State. That the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Attorney General by the Hon. F. R. E. Cornell merit the highest public commendation.

8. That in view of the recent decision of the land Department at Washington in favor of certain railway companies, and against a large class of settlers upon a portion of the public lands in this State, whereby great injury and suffering is likely to result to such settlers, this convention earnestly requests such action on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as shall secure the honest settler against any loss and injury as far as possible.

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It is said that cruel people are always cowards. When Captain Jack was about to be hung he repeatedly urged the propriety and expediency of substituting a relative of his in his own place. He wanted to be hung by proxy. That would have been easier for him, but very much like death to the other fellow.

It is a matter of interest to our readers to know the best place to purchase their goods, and there is no place where they can buy their Dry Goods, either at retail by the Patrons or at wholesale by the Granges, than the large wholesale and retail Dry Goods House of H. Choate, Winona, Minn. It is one of the largest stocks in the State, and has become justly popular by keeping the best quantity and largest assortment of goods and always selling at the lowest prices. Granges are sold as low as they can buy in any Eastern Market.

Red Wing Grange, No. 353, meets at its hall on the second and third Fridays of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.
Visiting Patrons cordially invited.
J. F. FINGREY, Master.

Advance Grange, No. 60, Lake City, meets at its hall the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
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