

From Indiana Granger.

The Salary Grab.

Oh! won't you hear
What roaring cheer
Was spent by the Radical Congress, O!
And how so gay
They raised their pay
And raised the people's taxes, O!
There was Eldridge the scold,
And Butler the bold,
Who stole so many spoons, O!
And Banks and Deves,
With their eager old claws,
On the scent of the loves of the fishes, O!
Arrah! by my soul, it would make your heart leap
For grief to hear the poor soldiers begging for their
pay, the widows for their pensions, and the officers
for new loans, while all the members are drinking
and singing merrily,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars the dandy, O!
There was Blaine in the chair
With his iron-grey hair,
A singing the tax bill cheerily, O!
And snuffed the rabble
So loudly did gabble,
The audience scarcely slumber, O!
It was eye, it was no,
Which so tightly they too low—
The eyes will rise, and the Speaker, O!
And quickly arose
Two eyes to a nose,
And the salary bill was carried, O!
Yes! by my soul! they unanimously disagreed upon
every question except the salary bill. Gentlemen
order. This bill proposes to give us all a yearly
salary of seventy-five hundred dollars, and myself
ten thousand. Shall it pass? Ay! ay! ay! ay!
The eyes have it, therefore they begin to sing,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars the dandy, O!
But ooh! by my shoul,
They all star'd like an owl,
When the people all hissed the ditty, O!
Said Blaine, we're all broke,
They kick the tax bill, O!
The devil has got in the rabble, O!
We have put on their backs,
A mountain of tax,
An army, a bank, et cetera, O!
Which so tightly they too low,
That we all could have sworn,
They were all perfectly broken to the halter, O!
How shall we creep out of this scrape, says one. Says
Carpenter, I will persuade the people that twenty-
five dollars a day is too little to support myself and
wife. Says Butler, I'll turn the thing off as a joke.
Says Alcorn, I'll beg pardon of my constituents,
and promise never to do the like again. "Well
done, my lads!" says Grant, and so they all began
to sing again,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars a day,
Twenty-five dollars the dandy, O!

The Communists of Wall Street.

The number of men who date their ruin from the day they permitted themselves to be led aside by the demoralizing and fascinating influences of Wall street, will never be known. Of late years, the startling developments constantly made, cause sober men to ask themselves, with bated breath, "who next, and whom can we trust?" The greedy lust for gold spares neither sex nor age. Just as many of the respectable citizens of Paris, workmen, soldiers, professional men and scholars, first tolerated, then sanctioned, then joined the commune, and rushed with rapid strides to arson, robbery, murder and ignominious fates and deaths, so scores of men, in every station in life, eminent in attainments and position in the church and out of the church, in private and in public life, in the desire for sudden wealth, for increased incomes, for denied luxuries, first cast a side-long glance, then timidly venture—then boldly plunge; if successful, infatuated—if losing, desperate, they are driven head long, until with their sense of honor lost, their consciences blunted, their standing threatened, they become liars, thieves, forgers, fugitives, and victims of outraged laws. Strong words—but true as gospel. Column upon column could be filled with instances, but no reader of this can fail to appreciate the truth of the broad statement. Sad to say, the most striking examples are not to be found among the lowly, or ignorant and poor—these sin in a different way, and while properly punished, have some mitigatory circumstances, by reason of their station, want of knowledge, and poverty; but that a youth of liberal education, of brilliant social position, with affluent surroundings and an assured future, should forge millions to gamble in gold—that trusted government officials, with ample salaries, should embezzle hundreds of thousands of public money to speculate in stocks—that an educated and accomplished man, the son of a trusted leader in the church, should steal half a million from the safe of the company he managed, to cast into the black and deadly pool of Wall street, are offenses "so rank that they cry aloud to heaven."

And the misery of these poor wretches as they are running their course! The ever present consciousness of waning virtue, and of undeserved confidence—the watchful efforts to conceal the fraud—the anxious days and sleepless nights—the anguish of loving, faithful and innocent hearts when discovery comes! But what matters all this to the harpies of Wall street—these are "the outsiders" they want to "rope in" and "bleed." A "broker's market" is dull enough, but when the "up town and country orders" come in, they sweetly sing "will you come into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly, and their care-worn faces are illumined with a smile, far more innocent than that which played over the countenance of Ah Sin with his ambush of right bowers, but with their hearts burning with a deadlier intent than that which actuated the guileless celestial in his little game with western roughs.

In a large majority of cases these "bankers and brokers" are perfectly cognizant of the fact that their customers are operating with stolen funds. No cashier, on \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, can put up margins of ten, twenty or fifty thousand dollars on Pacific Mail, except by using the moneys of his company. No government paymasters or collectors can buy and sell large blocks of stocks or gold out of his salary, but so long as he does not tell his brokers that he is stealing, although they know it perfectly well, they are most satisfied to make their heavy commissions out of him, and if they are pious, thank God for sending so valued a customer.

If we could transport our Wall street communists to some penal colony, our troubles would be ended, or if we could hedge them in and let them cheat and prey upon each other, the country would experience an immense relief, but as unfortunately neither can be done, what remains whereby their pernicious influence, if not destroyed can be lessened?

Judge and jury and jail seem to have no effect, for as one poor victim is removed, two take his place. How can a minister find it in his heart to denounce those who rent his best pews, and place big bills on

the collection plate, and who take occasionally a thousand or two dollars from him "just for a few days," and hand him back \$10,000 as a return on a "little flyer?" and how can a denomination denounce the notorious falsity and chicanery and unfair dealing of a prominent operator in Wall street, who not very long ago gave their theological seminary \$500,000, obtained by the most despicable means?

If Jay Gould himself were to-morrow to give one million of dollars of his ill-gotten wealth to any denomination in this country, the members of it would become his apologists, and not denouncers. This may be controverted, but it cannot be disproved, for it is simply human nature.

It remains for the press, boldly, unqualifiedly and persistently to denounce these men, and expose their villainous practices. There is positively no safety for the business community, unless this gambling propensity in business men, and persons holding positions of trust, is checked. Public opinion must be brought to bear, first, against the illegitimate manner in which stocks are bought and sold and manipulated in these evil days, and secondly, against this disposition among all classes, the country over, to dabble in Wall street.

State Agent's Circular Notice.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE GRANGE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

DEAR SIR:—Will you do me the kindness to insert the following notice in your valuable paper for the benefit of my brother Patrons and the officers of the State Grange, &c.:

Some time ago I gave notice that I would issue a circular and confidential price list for the benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in a short time. Well, brothers, I have got my circular and part of my price list on proof sheet sent to my office to-day, and to-day's mail has brought me better prices for some kinds of machinery, and as I have not got as full and complete a list as I should like to present to the State Grange I have concluded to wait two or three weeks and have a full and complete list at bottom figures, as I find that this State Agency system is growing more and more popular every day. As for instance, when I first started out on this business it was hard work to get men to talk to me or write me a very cordial letter, but two short months has made a vast difference. Instead of short, cold, indifferent letters from clerks the letters are from leading business men and presidents of wealthy companies that manufacture largely, and at greatly reduced rates; some of which have been reduced three different times, and new firms writing me daily, asking questions and sending price lists and circulars, and giving liberal discounts off from their regular retail price list, and I am at work for the best interest of the Order and so far have spent my time, and considerable money. I thought best not to issue my price list before the 10th or 12th of December and distribute them at the State Grange meeting, at Faribault, on the 15th inst., as my motto is anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Doing so I hope my brothers will have patience with me, for my delay is to their benefit; and manufacturers will hurry up and send me their bottom figures so that I can insert them in my list; that is, if they wish to deal with the Patrons through their Agent, for this is their last chance to have farm machinery advertised free of charge this year. Our own State manufacturers are not alive to their own interests. I am afraid the eastern manufacturers will get the start of them, notwithstanding my orders to give our State the preference, eastern men are sharp after your State Agent, with bottom figures on their implements. It is my wish to give our home institutions a fair chance, but if they won't deal with us I don't want them to blame me, for I have given them due notice and, if necessary, will call on them, and will be happy to do so if any firm will drop me a line at Winona, for we need all our money in the State, and by purchasing at home we will save the freight.

J. S. DENMAN, State Agent.

Co-operation by the Grangers.

The Chicago Tribune's correspondent writing up the progress of the Grangers' movement in Iowa, gives some results worth looking at: The Grange has saved its members in Iowa \$50,000 the past season on plows; \$30,000 on sewing machines (which they get for \$30 to \$57); twenty-five per cent. on mowing machines, miscellaneous implements and parlor organs; twenty per cent. on wagons; twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. on scales and forks, etc. Altogether it is thought that \$2,000,000 have been saved to the farmers of Iowa in this year. All orders are made through the State agent of the Grange, who is under \$50,000 bonds to do his work honestly. Co-operative stores are also on trial in some sections. But the co-operative selling promises to be on a grander scale than the co-operative buying. The grange has entered into relations with certain Chicago commission houses which give bonds in \$100,000 each to do their selling. Farmers or granges can now ship directly to Chicago. The order is also building warehouses and elevators throughout the State, in which the farmers take stock, and thus realize better prices on their produce and good dividends on their investment. This is only the experience of one year, and can not be regarded as proving the permanence of the plans thus so successfully inaugurated, but so far as it goes is on the encouraging side.

"Construction Companies."

A "Western Man" contributes a trenchant article to the New York Times of the 6th, on railroad freights and construction companies, from which we extract the following:

The "construction company" is now part and parcel of nearly all modern railroad schemes, and while ordinary stockholders and bondholders are innocent and unsophisticatedly ignorant of the "inner circle's" transactions, the chosen men who are looked up to for counsel, advice and direction, and who are prohibited by all railroad charters from being interested in contracts, often become under the associated evils of a "construction company" the very men, of all others, who are absorbing the vitality and resources of railway enterprises. Dividend day arrives, and the directors face the stockholders with funds derived either from recent sales of bonds, or from exorbitant freight tariffs that have been so adjusted as to cover twice or thrice the first cost of the roads; or lay the blame to the rebellious farmers of the West, who are accused of having combined to deprive capital invested in railways of fair remuneration.

Under the operation of this sort of iniquity it is surprising that the bondholders occasionally find themselves only stockholders. It is quite necessary for the Congressional Committee to travel around the country in pursuit of information that will lead to the discovery of the real seat of difficulty in regard to transportation, if the Chairman of that Committee, who is a Minnesotan, will call the attention of the public to one fact that probably has not escaped his cognizance, for it is very well known in the North-west that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been phlebotomized upon the most gigantic scale by a select ring of adventurers and speculators, some of whom have been suddenly translated from poverty to affluence through their connection with that road or Company.

Upon one contract alone, a certain "construction company," having its headquarters in Minnesota, is credited with having divided one million two hundred thousand dollars to each of its twelve members. Every railway in the West, if honestly administered, will yield a good dividend on its actual cost. The entire West is suffering for larger, better, and cheaper facilities for transportation to the sea-board. In addition to all existing and contemplated railways, the country needs that great national system of inter-State water communication which was so judiciously brought to the notice of Congress last December by the President of the United States. But the country also needs that these great avenues of commerce shall be so managed as to promote and not to oppress industry or endanger capital.

Paragraphs from the Buffalo Anti-Monopolist.

The labor of the country furnishes nearly the whole support of the cities. The wealth of this nation like the wealth of other nations, is rapidly accumulating in the hands of a comparatively few persons in our large cities.

All candid men will acknowledge this truth, that the wealth is not distributed in accordance with either the physical or mental usefulness of those who obtain it.

Opposed to the masses who live in toil and poverty, is a small proportion of the human race, surrounded by all the appliances of luxury, and living in comparative idleness.

Agrarianism is the division of property unjustly. Our monetary system, is a system of agrarianism. Agrarianism takes the property of a man who produces it, and gives it to a man who does not produce it. The cause of monopolies is the wrong and unjust distribution of the products of labor; monopolies cannot possibly be created from any other cause. It is simply a system that transfers the property from the hands of the producers, into the hands of those who do not produce it.

If the earth should open her chasms and spew out pure malleable gold and silver, as plenty as the rocks in the mountains, it would afford no relief. But if she should cast out wheat, corn and vegetables, beef, pork, mutton, poultry, besides garments, houses, furniture, etc., the people would be supplied with the means of subsistence.

Let man neither sow nor reap, let manufacturing cease, commerce be suspended, and what would be the condition of our country at the end of five years? Would not a large proportion of the people have sunk into their graves from starvation; and would not those who were living be almost naked like the barbarians?

The producing classes of all civilized nations have been and are as a body poor. Nearly all wealth is the production of labor; therefore, producers would have possessed it, had not something intervened to prevent this natural result. Even in our own country, where the reward of labor is greater than in most others, some cause is operating with continual and growing effect to separate production from the producer.

None will dispute that it is the bounden duty of a good government to protect and preserve the rights of property; none will deny that it is the solemn duty of government to protect William B. Astor in the right to a hundred million dollars of property, if he has it. Can they doubt then the same sacred duty of the government to protect the producer in the rights of property, viz: the products of his day's labor! If it is good logic and justice in the former case, is it not as good logic and justice in the latter case?

The Grange Advance exposes the latest trick by which credulous farmers are induced to buy worthless goods. A peddler, traveling through Goodhue county, represents himself as the agent of an English trading house which has failed but whose creditors have given it an extension of time and privilege of paying forty cents on the dollar, while its goods are admitted to this country by special revenue act at less duty than other people's goods.—Dispatch.

Nice young men who wear half pound rings on their fingers and feather tips in their hats, have sworn off—sworn off paying their debts—until money is easier.

WHERE TO FIND THE GREATEST BARGAINS!!

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Will and do sell all of their Goods consisting of

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BUFFALO ROBES,
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SUITS CUT and MADE TO ORDER,
at
GRANGE PRICES FOR CASH.

Give us a call and you will find what we say we mean.

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Sign of the Green Front, Main Street,

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BUSH STREET,

Exclusive Dealers in

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

PURTY,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

&c., &c.

House, Sign, Carriage and
Ornamental Painting in
all its Branches.

F. KEMPE & CO.,

Dealers in

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GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, &c.,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Clauson's old stand, corner of Plum and Third st.

BIXBY'S CITY BAKERY

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The Only First-Class Bakery,

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Respectable Eating House

IN THE CITY.

Main Street, opposite Baker's Popular Hardware

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Corner Plum and Third Streets,

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SLEDS, &c., &c.

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SEE THE NEW IMPROVED.

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WILL SELL AT COST

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Granges will have a chance to compare

prices.

Best Japan Tea, 70 cts.; best Syrup, 35 cts.; Codfish,

8 cts. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

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CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

A GOOD FARM

Of one hundred and sixty acres of land, about eight miles from Red Wing, on the Wisconsin side, in Pierce county, in the town of Isabel. The farm is well fenced with both line and cross fences, has a road on two sides of it and a row of fine shade trees shading each road. There are sixty acres under cultivation and twenty more ready for the plow; also forty acres of good timber lands. The farm has a good, comfortable house and barn, good sheds and out-houses, an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, just commencing to bear.

Parties who wish to buy a Cheap Farm will do well to examine this one before purchasing elsewhere.

Price, \$2,000, on easy terms.

For further information inquire of C. E. KIMMEL,

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AND

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AND

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