

THE GRANGE ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1874.

Sufficient ventilation, thorough drainage, cleanliness and pure drinking are the means by which outbreaks of typhoid fever are avoided.

To "corkus" or not to "corkus" that is the question. The people from Dam to Beesheba are bound to settle this question now and for ever or to die in the last ditch, and the politicians are perfectly satisfied that they should die.

Some children sleep with afflicted livers pastured on the leaves and twigs of a certain tree and were speedily cured, hence comes the discovery of a new tonic, an alkaloid extracted from this tree, the Boldaa gragrans, which increases the appetite, stimulates digestion, and purifies that much abused liver.

We know of certain young gentlemen elected to office at the last election, who have had their feelings somewhat harrowed and their gratitude dampened by numerous bills and demands of men who "patriotically" sacrificed themselves and their teams on election day for the triumph of the noble cause. Yet the people are pure as the angels and the politicians corrupt as satan. We pity the angels. We are all in for reform, even to the sacrificing of all our wife's relations, but "thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

Congress is doing some good work. A bill has passed the House allowing settlers on the public lands in the West, who have suffered from the grasshopper plague, to leave and be absent from their lands till May, 1876, without prejudice to their rights, which shows mercy, justice and consideration. The bill, which on the second day of the session passed the House after the third reading, prohibiting members of congress acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States, is also worthy of commendation. The wonder now is that this should have ever been presented.

In another column we publish a letter coming through the mail to us from a young man lately sentenced to the State's Prison. All the fascinations of crime have passed and the sad reality of merited punishment is before him, and all that he has to comfort him in his sad affliction is the fact that the parents who watched over and cared for him in his innocent helpless infancy, do not know of his disgrace. He looks back on his short experience in crime and finds the only safety is to keep out of the way of temptation. More than this he has learned not to rely wholly on his own good resolutions, but trusting to the grace of God he resolves to lead a different life. We hope that he may be able to keep all his good resolutions.

The Icelanders have celebrated their national "Millenea" and after looking back over the past thousand years have apparently come to the conclusion that they have been foolish for staying so long, and are now talking of going en masse to some more comfortable climate. They sent out a commission who have hit upon Alaska as a country enough like Iceland to remind them of their old home and yet capable not only of sustaining life but also profitable industries. With Alaska settled by the intelligent industrious Icelanders, the Nation thinks that our new Polar acquisition for which Seward was so much derided "is very likely to prove a piece of good luck for us, and perhaps in after ages will redound to the credit of Mr. Seward's statesmanship, as showing, at least, annexed more wisely than he knew." He seems to have annexed more wisely than we knew, for we all laughed, and here is another proof of the folly of always judging by present appearances.

Temperance and Journalistic Independence

This week we received a paper, (Plattsburg Sentinel), in which was enclosed the following letter without signature, and, though it is against our principles to publish communications without the author's name, we propose to publish this one:

Mr. Editor:—Will you please publish "The Cup of Devils, No. 5. Rascality Reviewed," which you will find in the paper enclosed, and oblige a reader of your paper. I told a friend that I would send it to you. He said he was a subscriber to your paper and I hoped you would publish it, but was afraid you would be afraid that it would be offensive to some one. I told him that you claimed to go for reform and I thought there was as much need of reform in the spurious liquor trade, as there was in anything, and I thought you would publish it.

Now the article referred to would fill two and a half columns of our paper, and on account of its length would not be read by one out of twenty of our readers, yet if we do not publish it we are to be charged with cowardice by some one who dare not even let us know his name in making a simple request to publish. We take this occasion to read a little lecture to a large class of readers who are constantly wanting the newspapers to espouse their cause, and are terribly vexed with the timidity of the press, and yet are too slinking and selfish to even permit their names to be publicly named, though they never could possibly lose a cent thereby, in connection with a cause which they expect the editor to espouse with all the energy and talent at his command, no matter who is hit nor what may be the financial loss to the editor. These same narrow-minded persons are the first to stop a paper if it happens to contain a word in opposition to their pet theories, and are the last to pay for the paper under any circumstances. Instead of coming and answering a bold article, appearing over the signature of some brave man in a like bold manner over their own signature, they run off and stop the paper, or what is worse, sneakily abuse the editor privately, because he has dared to open his columns to a free statement of every correspondent's honest views. We do not believe that reform is to be accomplished by choking off the opinions of those who differ with us, and we say as we have said before, that we propose to make the GRANGE ADVANCE a free forum for the discussion of all questions. We believe that if all honest men were as fearless in the expression of their opinions as are editors, errors would soon have such a thorough airing and exposing as would drive them back to the black regions of perdition from which they came.

As far as the temperance question is concerned, we have never refrained from printing whatever we deemed of importance on the subject, and we never had a drinker or saloon-keeper find any fault with us therefor. Everybody likes to hear the truth. The article entitled "The Cup of Devils" is a thorough showing up of the miserable poisonous adulterations concocted from poisonous drugs and palmed off on the dram drinkers as pure liquors, under the names of French brandy, imported wines with all the different fine names, gins, rums, and even the pure old rye whiskey, though as innocent of rye as is pure strychnine. Undisputable evidence is brought to show the fact that, over one hundred and fifty different drugs, chemicals, and poisonous substances now enter into the composition of the various intoxicating beverages in universal use. And yet, these liquors are sent forth to each and every town in the Union as pure ardent spirits. Wholesale druggists make a specialty in that branch of importation for the use of the liquor trade. Chemists, first and second rate, prepare the recipes for mixing, and circulars secretly printed and secretly circulated, state names, prices, quantities. These are scattered over the land like the frogs of Egypt. Extracts, oils, ethers, flavors, etc., for immediately turning one drink into another, go out from the "Wholesale Liquor Dealer."

The writer refers to the celebrated French Brandy case, where the brandy was seized by the government for duty, and pronounced by druggists, chemists and experts, who tasted the mixture, to be genuine French brandy; and yet it was proved on the trial by the man to save himself, that it did not contain a drop of French brandy and such was the fact.

The writer further says:

Forty volumes were privately got up, circulated everywhere on the sly, and were written for the express purpose of showing the whiskey men how to reduce, combine, imitate, drug and poison the whole brood of liquors. With their aid, wine can be made without grapes, brandy without wine, and every drink out of whiskey; corn and strychnine whiskey, remember. Before me are the titles of some of these; for example, we have "The Brewer and Licensed Victualer's Guide;" also, "Fermented Liquors;" and another, entitled, "The Liquor Dealer's Guide;" both these last published in 1828. Then there is "Wine Merchant's Companion," and again "The Complete Practical Distiller," and still another, "Every Man His own Butler," (no grape needed.) And then there is "The Manufacture of Wines and Cordials, without the aid of Distillation; Prepared expressly for the Trade." This book contains no less than one hundred and thirty-five receipts. Chapter VI., tells how to make common, raw whiskey and make it into "brandy, peach brandy, gin, rum, &c., at twelve cents a gallon." All done, please observe, "without the aid of the still."

The writer closes by asking the following questions:

Makers and executors of law—are these things so? Is this traffic in poisonous drinking fluids wrong? If so, then, why not for God and humanity's sake put away this heaven-daring, and soul-destroying evil? You punish a poor old woman if she adulterates a pound of butter by putting a little lard in it—why don't you punish the criminals who adulterate with poisons and filth the daily drinks of forty-three million of free people? You punish the man who counterfeits a true bank note—why don't you punish the American Thugs, who are hourly and everywhere imitating with deleterious substances, the ardent spirits of commerce? Why?

We give it up, and pass the question over to those more directly interested.

Cranberries.

The "Berlin Cranberry," which has become so popular in the market of the United States is raised upon the marshes of Wanshara County, nearly all in the township of Aurora. About 4,000 acres are more or less covered with vines from which berries are picked. Twice this amount is being fitted up and set to vines. The two largest growers Carey and Sackett, pick about three hundred acres each.

In 1872 Carey picked about 30,000 bushels, receiving about \$4.00 per bushel, \$120,000 in all.

Sackett's crop was a little less. The last two years the crop has not exceeded one third the yield of 1872, though some forty acres this year produced 3,000 bushels. The entire crop in this vicinity in 1872 was about 100,000 bushels. The crop this year was about 25,000, being short on account of the excessive drouth and heat causing the worms to devastate extensively. Should this winter and next summer be favorable a crop of 150,000 will be confidentially looked for.

A great many barrels of the fruit are annually shipped to California and the Southern States. The reason the berries are called Berlin Cranberries is because they are all shipped from Berlin City, being the nearest point of access to the marshes by rail.

D. L. DAVENPORT.
Aurora, Wanshara Co. Wis.

CANNON FALLS.

Its Immense Water Power.

The growth of this village for the past two or three years has been such as to surprise all who are not acquainted with the natural advantages of the place. While visiting the village last fall, and looking through the different mills, and informing ourselves of the water powers and other natural advantages, we were only surprised that the growth had been so long delayed. Upon inquiry, we found that there had been a cloud on the titles to property until 1871, which was entirely cleared up in that year by Capt. Edward Murphy, of Minneapolis, and that the existence of this cloud upon the title had been the only thing in the way, and with its removal the rapid growth had commenced. We doubt whether there is another town in the State for which nature has done so much, and we believe that its wonderful advantages for manufacturing will at no very distant day make it one of the most important manufacturing towns in Minnesota, and those who invest in property there will find themselves enriched by that surest of all methods of acquiring wealth in this Western country, the rapid rise of real estate.

That our readers may have some idea of the immense water power at this place we republish the following from a communication by Sherman Hale, appearing in the St. Paul Pioneer of

Sept. 21st, 1871. It is a better description than we feel competent of giving:

It is the opinion of competent judges that no water power of equal capacity can easily be found, so safe, economical and abundant as Cannon Falls and vicinity affords, a very brief recapitulation of which I will make, hoping to arrest and secure the attention really merited. Commencing at a point one half mile below the north eastern addition of Cannon Falls, known as Cannon Falls City, we find a location for a dam twelve feet in height, with a solid rock bottom and banks on which a dam may be constructed which will defy all the rushing waters of floods and freshets that will ever come; and this peculiar feature of river bed is common to all the water power on the Cannon river in the vicinity of Cannon Falls except that on the north east boundary of Cannon Falls, three-quarters of a mile west of the first named water power. This second mill site is now owned by Messrs. Gregg & Co., on which there is a substantial dam, eight feet high, and occupied on the left, or southern bank by a large flouring mill owned by the gentlemen above named, who, by patient, persevering effort, and a great expense, have substantially rebuilt at a point where half the width of the river was deepened twenty-five feet by a flood surpassing in volume of water any ever known here, and which swept away the large flouring mill built by R. H. Knox & Co. The right bank and half the bed of the river is rock, presenting an excellent mill site yet unoccupied. Following up the river about forty rods, we come to the junction where the Little Cannon River enters, on the left or south bank of the Big Cannon. Following up the Little Cannon about the same distance we come to the beautiful falls of the same. At this point we find a beautiful fall of sixteen feet, half of which is perpendicular.

A very remarkable feature is seen here, in the peculiar formation of the banks at the head of the falls. The banks are lime rock, and within sixty or seventy feet and nearly perpendicular, but widen immediately to perhaps one thousand feet, as though the bed of the river above the falls had once been a lake, and had broken through its barriers in the rock and rushed over, deepening its channel to a level of the main river. This is the most natural fitting on the head of a fall to place a dam and make a lake artificially to be found and does not occur but very rarely. Proceeding onward up the river, the banks widen to at least one-half a mile and holds this width for a mile, when they narrow gradually, and when a mile and one-fourth distant from the fall, they narrow up to twenty rods in width, forming the most natural channel for an artificial lake to be found anywhere.

Mr. J. B. Walling, of Red Wing, Minn., is in town, and is stopping at the Huff House. He is introducing his patent trotting invention for horses, and selling the same. He claims to make any gaited horse trot without hindrance to their speed or injury to the horses, making them honest and increasing their speed. He introduced it last evening by putting it on Mr. Choat's pacing horse, and trotted him through town to the satisfaction of all who saw him. It is no doubt a success, and many horse owners in town will probably purchase them.—Winona Republican.

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Office in "Keystone" Brick Block, Main Street, Red Wing, Minnesota.
Will attend to the duties of their profession in all the States and Federal Courts.
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