

The Railroad Strike.

RED WING, July 28th '77.
 Editor of Advance—The attitude assumed by the working men employed on the railroads of this country is now attracting serious attention and is really alarming. I was glad to see that in last week's ADVANCE you treated this question so impartially and truthfully. What you then said is right, as I know by my own experience and observation. Those men have been working for the past five years at very low wages, they have lived in the smallest and cheapest houses and practiced every possible economy. Frequently their poverty has led them to remonstrate with their employers and they have been told by these that business would soon improve and the earnings of the railroads increase, in which event their wages would be restored to the former standard. This story has been told them when those who uttered it must have known that any prospect of improvement was very distant and exceedingly doubtful. The object of the employers was to prevent the dispersion of their men, for they wished to keep them where they could make their services available when the demand for the removal of freight made the business active. And right here let me call your attention to a circumstance which is not generally thought of in this connection. There are two seasons of the year when the shipment of freights over railroads are very much greater than at other times. Of course, this calls into requisition the services of more men than are needed during the duller periods. As the competition between the companies is sharp and unscrupulous, each one strives to move all the freights it can during these busy seasons, and they seek to keep men enough to perform this extra labor in such positions that they can call them into service at the shortest possible notice. This explains why railroad employees are so often reduced to short time and, indeed, it accounts partially for the low wages paid them.

It will thus be understood how it happens that railroad employees are constantly led to hope for better times and to retain their situations until reduced to positive destitution. Instead, however, of their expectations being realized, their wages have been successively ground down, until they have reached a sum which no humane employer would have the heart to offer to those engaged in his service. This is how it happens that men, having families to support, are now at the point of starvation. They were first put upon short time, then their wages were reduced two or three times, and those who demurred were silenced by flattering prospects of an early restoration to full time and good pay. But they again find themselves asked to submit to a further reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent. Many who are first class mechanics and formerly earned from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day have been reduced to from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per month, a sum entirely insufficient to support them. What were they to do? Could they calmly listen to their children crying for bread and see the wives whom they had promised to support emaciated by hunger? Assuredly not. The situation rendered them desperate. They had already listened to the false pretenses of their employers until they found themselves in utter helplessness, and could no longer put faith in anything these might say. They had even been subject to the humiliation of accepting charity from the generously disposed, but their numbers and fearful condition of want constituted a burthen too enormous for even the active and well organized benevolent associations of our cities to attempt to carry. Where, then, could they look for relief? Where was it natural for them to look for it, but to the force of their own strong arms and stout hearts. Moralists might denounce them, governmental authorities might punish them, society might condemn them as ruffians and out-laws, but the pangs of hunger and the woes of want were paramount to all these considerations. Theorists might claim that they should have resorted to other means for relief, but in all its past experience the world seems never to have found any remedy for oppression except revolt, and they therefore knew no other remedy. Are they to blame, then, for resorting to this?

It is not true that these men, as a class, are any more ruffianly or disposed to disorderly conduct than their fellow citizens generally. They are as well raised and well educated as other people and have as much respect for the law. Having lived all my life in a large

city and being personally acquainted with a considerable number of railroad employees, I know whereof I speak, and I know that, as generally as any other class of citizens would have been, the railroad men were extremely reluctant to engage in these strikes and riots, but their necessities, and circumstances arising as consequences of their conduct, seemed to leave them no other alternative. I will admit, with all thoughtful people, that they did wrong in preventing other workmen taking their places and in destroying property, but under extraordinary circumstances, like those influencing them, even these wrongs were excusable, if not justifiable. They were the outgrowths of preceding and greater wrongs, perpetrated by the managers of the railroad companies and the responsibility for the crimes committed and injuries inflicted should attach to these, rather than to such as were forced into the commission of deeds which they must have regretted at the time.

Only think of the difference? The laboring men, who operate the roads, receiving the beggarly pittance of \$15 or \$20 a month, while the officers of these same companies are paid the monstrous salaries of from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year. Or look at the expensive appointments of the palace cars, which the railroad officers and owners fit up for themselves and their families, while the working men and their families are starving in spite of their economy and willingness to labor diligently in the service of these corporations. Have the former a right to appropriate all the blessings of life to themselves? I think not, and I hope to see the time when the working classes will cease to be starved, trampled in the dust, and ground to death by the oppression of soulless corporations; and I believe that this strike and these riots will lead speedily to the discovery and application of a remedy for the evils from which every industrial interest of the country is now suffering. Yours truly, M.

Taxing Mortgages.

FARIBAULT, July 26th, 1877.
 Ed. Grange Advance: In a late number of the ADVANCE I noticed some editorial comments on the action of the city council of Red Wing, in relation to the taxation of mortgages, which I think were not well considered. I have not the papers at hand at this writing, but my recollection of the article is that you deprecated the idea of taxing money loaned on mortgages, first, because it was double taxation, the borrower being taxed on the mortgaged premises, as well as the owner of the mortgage; and, next, because eventually the tax must be paid by the borrower, as the lender will require a higher rate of interest if he is obliged to pay taxes on money loaned.

Taking your objections in their order, I remark, that the taxation is not double on the individuals, as the borrower pays taxes on one kind of property and the lender on another, and, further, that in the so called taxations of mortgages, it is not the mortgage, which is only an incident of the debt, which is taxed, but the note which the mortgage secures. Under our laws no one denies the propriety of taxing unsecured evidences of debts, and does the fact that the payment of debts is made secure make them any less liable to taxation? If we consider money as not property, but only the representative of property, then all taxation of money must be double taxation, if not both property and its representative. But our statutes recognize a taxable property in money, and so long as that is the case, it is certainly as just to tax the lender for money loaned, the payment of which is made secure by a mortgage, as it would be to tax him for his money lying idle or loaned without security.

If the time ever comes in this country when money can be borrowed at so low a rate of interest that it can be used to advantage in the ordinary business transactions of merchants, manufacturers and others, it may be an advantage to relieve it from taxation, but under present circumstances it would be double taxation in earnest, if the owners of real estate should be obliged to pay the money-lenders' share of taxation in addition to their own. Your next objection is one that will apply to all other personal property as well as money for do not the merchants and manufacturers add to their profits or their prices a sufficient sum to cover their taxation on stock in trade, and thus make their customers pay higher prices in consequence? I have thus hastily given views on a matter to which I have been obliged to give considerable attention for some years past and if

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

DIRECT BY CABLE FROM EUROPE!

I am on corner of Main & Bush sts.



In Graham's Block, Red Wing, Minn.

TAKE NOTICE, EVERY BODY.

The latest war news is that the Czar of Russia is determined to be conqueror in his war with the Turk, because, as he says, he is fighting for the beneficent cause of the

GOOD OF THE HUMAN RACE.

But, look! See what good news comes from Red Wing! It is to the purport that

Cheap Charley, the Poor Man's Friend,

The well-known and most popular Clothier in this city, whose store is in Graham's block, corner of Main and Bush streets, has declared himself to be

THE CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE!

And for this reason declares war against all the Clothiers in this vicinity or elsewhere. But, mark! While the Czar is slaughtering hundreds and thousands of human beings the Poor Man's Friend is doing a better thing. For the benefit of the people of this city and of the country at large, he is engaged in

SLAUGHTERING HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING.

As well as his large and full assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Etc., Etc.**

He says to all: Come and see me and convince yourselves that I have the best and the largest stock on hand and am able to do all I promise. My prices will astonish you by their cheapness. My goods are all new and of new styles. We do not deal in auction goods or shoddy; and manufacture our own goods every season from fresh material.

Our facilities and long experience in the business justly entitles us to the people's verdict that we are the Champion Clothiers of the North and West.

Remember that I still hold to the policy of having but one price!

D. F. BLOOMAR.

they are erroneous shall be pleased to see their refutation. F. W. F.

Our correspondent is right in his arguments, but if he will read the article on this subject which we publish in another column he will understand why we object to taxing money loaned. We would like to see interest reduced so low that money could be profitably borrowed for investment in business enterprise, hence, we object to all legislation which tends to maintain high rates of interest. His last proposition is true. It is the productive labor of the country that pays all the taxes although these are nominally assessed on property and its representatives.

How the Country Looks.

Editor Grange Advance: I took a short drive into the country on Saturday to Featherstone prairie. The road has been greatly improved recently in the valley this side of Trippe's hill, having been substantially graded, with culverts under it wherever necessary. The part between the tannery and the city, however, yet needs improvement, being very rough.

Some of the wheat will be harvested this week; all I think, by the last of next. The heads are large and well filled and the berry plump and heavy, and the yield every where in this vicinity will apparently be above average. The barely crop has been harvested. It is said to be most excellent and has been saved in good condition. The oat crop, too, is represented to be unusually prolific.

The wives of the farmers in this region seem to take pride, and they certainly display a good deal of taste, in ornamenting their houses and house yards. All appear to have croquet grounds and means to enjoy pleasure and lighten their cares and labors. I used to think farmers lives were necessarily lonesome, but it is not so on Featherstone prairie, for I found plenty of merry company and social enjoyment wherever I went. M.

—The Garden City Sulky Plow is a handsome affair, does good work, runs easy, and gives general satisfaction. They are for sale by C. Betcher. Call and see them.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE Red Wing Printing Company.

Know all men by these presents, that we the undersigned, do hereby, under, and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved March 7th, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, entitled, "An Act relating to manufacturing corporations, associate ourselves together as a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Red Wing Printing Company.

FIRST. The name of said Corporation shall be the Red Wing Printing Company.

SECOND. The office and principal place of business of such corporation shall be at the city of Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota.

THIRD. The purpose for which such corporation is formed is hereby declared to be that of purchasing, establishing, owning and operating at said Red Wing a printing and publishing house, for the publishing, manufacture, printing and binding of books, pamphlets, papers, printed forms, blanks, letter and bill heads, and doing and carrying on a general job printing business, and the issuing and selling of all articles so manufactured and printed and generally to do, perform and transact any and all acts and business which may be or become reasonably needful or proper for the successful prosecution and conducting of a general job printing and publishing business connected with such printing and publishing establishment.

FOURTH. The amount of the Capital Stock in this corporation is hereby fixed and limited at the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) which stock is hereby divided into one hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

FIFTH. The time of the commencement of said corporation shall be the fifth day of July A. D. 1877, and shall continue for thirty years from and after the date last aforesaid.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands and seals, at said Red Wing this fifth day of July, A. D. 1877.

J. A. LEONARD,
 E. A. KELLY,
 B. B. HERBERT.

Executed in presence of
 H. H. YOUNG,
 E. P. WATSON.

F. W. HOYT,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will Practice in all the Courts of the State OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BLOCK

GOODHUE COUNTY

SAVINGS BANK.
 Pays six Percent. compound interest on deposits.
PASS-BOOK FREE.
 Any man, woman or child can deposit. This bank is designed to encourage savings however modest the amount; and attend as cheerfully to those having but Twenty-five Cents, as those of larger means.
 T. B. SHELDON, Pres't.
 J. S. HOARD, Sec'y. and Treas.

DYSPEPSIA.
 Permanently cured in every instance by the **Eagle Dyspepsia Troches.** They will immediately correct sour stomach, check vomiting and heartburn, cure sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, headache, etc. Being pleasant, safe and harmless, are a sure cure for infants suffering from weak stomach. Price thirty-five cents per Box.
Early Bird Worm Powder.
 A tall timesafe, reliable, strictly vegetable and tasteless, used by old and young with perfect safety, even when worms are not present. Requires but one dose to effect a cure. Price 15 cents per Package. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors,
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F. C. BOYNTON.
 Third st. of Bush.
 Is now prepared to do **Custom grinding,**
 Promptly and to make a superior quality of flour. He gives to his customers the flour from their own wheat, and guarantees that it will be the best that can be made of it. Give him a trial.

DENSMORE BROS.,
 PROPRIETORS OF
RED WING IRON WORKS.
 All kinds of Castings made to order, and finishing and blacksmithing done on short notice.
Steam Engines
 Of a superior pattern for sale at low prices.

ASK YOUR TINNER
 Or Hardware dealers for the **New Standard Enameled Preserving Kettle.**
 Made only by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every kettle made cast iron, warranted and guaranteed not to contain any lead, arsenic or any other poisonous matter whatever.

PIANOS and ORGANS!
 A large variety of styles of **OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.**
 Call and see before purchasing.
 Music Rooms adjoining Dental Rooms.
F. A. WILLIAMSON, Agent.

KEOKUK NORTHERN LINE Packet Company.
 Boats of this line leave Red Wing for St. Louis and intermediate points on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sundays at 10 o'clock, p.m. For freight or passage apply to **W. O. DODGE, AGENT.**
 Office on Bush street with Aller & Jensen

D. C. HILL.
 Builder, Manufacturer and Dealer in **SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, MOULDINGS, CORNICES, BRACKETS, EAVE SPOUTS.**
Aluminous Building Paper.
 Turning, Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order
 Cor. Main and Bluff Sts. RED WING, MINN.

J. C. HAMMOND,
 Architect & Builder,
 Cor. MAIN st. & BROADWAY, SECOND STORY.
 Plans and specifications for buildings prepared at short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Goodhue, ss. District Court, First Judicial District.
 Harriet M. Cole, Plaintiff against George W. Rogers and Maria C. Rogers his wife, Defendants.
 Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree of the District Court of the county of Goodhue, in the first Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, made and rendered in the above entitled action on the twenty first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy seven, and on that day docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, a transcript of which Judgment and Decree duly certified by said Clerk, was on the twenty third day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy seven delivered to me as such Sheriff of said Goodhue county.

I, the undersigned Sheriff, as such Sheriff, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Red Wing, in said Goodhue county, on Saturday the eleventh day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy seven, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the land and premises described in said decree, and hereinafter described, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty four dollars and sixty two cents, together with interest, costs and disbursements as in said decree directed. Said land and premises to be sold are situated in Goodhue county, State of Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz. The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. fourteen (14) in township No. one hundred and twelve (12) north of range No. thirteen (13) west. Also beginning at the south west corner of the east half of the south east quarter of said section No. fourteen (14), thence east forty four and one half (44 1/2) rods, thence north fifty (50) rods to a point on the bank of Wells Creek, thence northerly along the top of the west bank of said creek, the several courses and distances thereof to the southern line of land conveyed to the St. Paul and Chicago Railway company for the right of way of their said road, thence along the southern line of said land of said Railway company, north forty eight (48) degrees west to the west line of the east half of the south east quarter of section fourteen (14) aforesaid, thence by said line south about sixty two (62) rods to the place of beginning containing forty two and one half (42 1/2) acres more or less and being part of said east half of the south east quarter of section fourteen (14) aforesaid, excepting and reserving therefrom about four acres south west of Wells Creek, heretofore conveyed to Edward M. Vining, by deed dated July seventeenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty nine and recorded in Goodhue county, in book F2 page 433. Also one other tract or parcel of land described as follows, viz. Beginning at the north west corner of said east half of the south east quarter of section fourteen (14), thence south about nine and three fourths (9 3/4) rods to the northern line of said land conveyed to the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company, thence along the line of said Railway Company's land south forty eight (48) degrees east fifty (50) rods, thence north to the western bank of Wells Creek, thence northerly along the westerly bank of Wells Creek, about sixty (60) rods to the western end of the new bridge on Wells Creek, thence along the middle of the public road leading from Florence to Froncena station south seventy six and one half (76 1/2) degrees west about twenty nine (29) rods to the west line of the south east quarter of the north east quarter of said section fourteen (14), thence south three and one half (3 1/2) rods to the place of beginning, containing six and three fourths (6 3/4) acres more or less being part of the north east quarter of the south east quarter and of the south east quarter of the north east quarter of said section (14), township one hundred and twelve (12) north of range thirteen (13) west, intended to be the same land donated to George W. Rogers, by Edward H. Murray, Samuel S. Murray, George H. Murray and Emeline Murray, January twentieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy four, recorded in book R2 of Deeds page one hundred and thirty six.

Dated, Red Wing, Minnesota, June 25th, A. D. 1877.
MARTIN S. CHANDLER
 Sheriff of Goodhue county, Minn.
 COLVILL & HOYT,
 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Goodhue, ss. District Court, First Judicial District.
 John T. McKinnis, Plaintiff, against Charles F. Barnard, Defendant.
 The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendant:
 You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court in his office at the Court House in the City of Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office in said City of Red Wing, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said Complaint.
 Dated Red Wing, Minnesota, July 20th, A. D. 1877.
 F. W. HOYT,
 Plaintiff's Attorney.

NELSON & PETERSON,
 DEALERS IN **Hardware, Stoves, Tinware.**
Farm Machinery and Implements.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
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 Bush street, Red Wing, Minn.

J. D. KELLOGG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
 Corner of Main and Plumb St's.,
 Red Wing, Minnesota.