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JAS. W. McEWEEN.

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Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

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Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank owns the **Burglar Safe**, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of the best Time Locks. The bank vaults used as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

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Banking House
of A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned at interest paid on specified time deposits, etc. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.
April 4, '81

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A complete line of light and heavy shoes for men and boys, women and misses, always in stock at bottom prices. Increase of trade more an object than large profits. See our goods before buying.

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English
LADIES' SHOES
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
FOR SALE BY
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Gents' Furnishing Goods!

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Dealers In Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Farm Machinery, BRICK & TILE.

Our Groceries are pure, and will be sold as low as elsewhere. In our Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware Department, will be found everything called for. Our Farm Machinery, in great variety, of the most approved styles. Brick and Tile, manufactured by us, and kept constantly on hand. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

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COVERT'S
MODOC
STOMACH BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
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Fever, Kidney Disease,
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AND IS UNEQUALLED AS A
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NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

CRUSSED INDUSTRIES.

SOME INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE TARIFF.

"I wish the Herald would take the trouble to make a test of the useful industries wiped out by the high war tariff," said a gentleman to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. "That tariff, made by monopolists under the pretense that it was needed to raise the largest possible revenue, struck a deadly blow at many truly American industries. I wonder the so-called free-traders have never made a list of them. It would be instructive just now. Take the smelting of foreign copper ores as one example. It employed skilled labor, it was an important industry, giving employment to many men around Baltimore and at some other points, I think in Massachusetts. We have the richest and most abundant copper mines in the world. Nature has so favored us that the notion of our copper mine owners needing additional artificial protection is nonsense on the face of it. But before 1861 we had a large trade with Chili, which bought from us great quantities of American manufactures, giving us in return Chilean copper ores, which were brought as return cargoes in American ships and smelted by American workmen. When, during the war, everybody rushed for a high tariff, the Lake Superior copper owners took care to get their share of the fashionable protection. They got so high a tariff put on foreign copper ores as to exclude these entirely.

"Now observe what resulted: first, the smelting works, purely American industries, were crushed out at once. I saw the ruins some years ago. The tariff prohibited them from getting the raw materials. But that was only the beginning. Our ships, carrying American manufactures of various kinds to Chili could no longer bring return cargoes of Chilean ores. Without a cargo both ways no man can profitably sail a ship. At first our Yankee captains tried carrying Chilean ores to England, but that sent them home empty. The English, seeing our blunder, sent English manufactures in English bottoms to Chili and freely took in exchange the ores as return cargo. Thus our American manufacturers of furniture and hundreds of other articles lost a valuable market by the high tariff on copper ores. So you see that in order to enrich the Lake Superior copper mine owners, who employ a comparatively insignificant number of men in one of the least desirable and least paid of all the occupations—mining for days' wages—the high tariff men destroyed—first, American smelting works, and, second, a valuable shipping trade, and finally destroyed a large and rapidly growing market for a great variety of American manufactures—a market which the English now, thanks to this single instance of so-called protection to American industries, almost monopolize, and which is so valuable that they run a semi-weekly line of very large and finely-fitted steamers to Valparaiso.

"Now, what has happened to the American manufacturers of copper goods? This: The protected copper mine owners actually charge American manufacturers more for their protected copper than they sell the same copper for to foreigners in English and other European markets. Thus our home manufacturers of copper goods are oppressed in favor of foreigners, and this is called protection to American industry."

An inventor of Sandy Creek, New York, has been offered \$1,000 for a half interest in his patent hair pin.

PAUPER LABOR.

THE WAY IT IS PROTECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA—SOMETHING FOR WORKINGMEN TO PONDER.

[Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.]

General William Lilly, of the Valley of the Lehigh, informs a Chicago newspaper that he is for Blaine, but that he and the rest of his party in Pennsylvania will support any candidate who is "opposed to the leveling down of our working classes to the level of the poor laborers of Continental Europe." The profound sympathy of General Lilly for "our working classes" will not be questioned, but he need not go outside of his Valley to contemplate the pauper labor of Europe. If he has not witnessed it himself, he will find a description of it in the same number of the Press which contains the interview from which we quote. A correspondent writes: "Laborers at the mines are paid as low as sixty cents a day for ten hours work; some get seventy-five cents and others eighty and ninety cents, but the average is seventy-one cents." "The poor mine is decided to work for the merest pittance in order to keep the wolf from the door, and thus it is that they are working for such wages." Does General William Lilly of the Valley believe that free trade is likely to bring the wages lower than that?

The correspondent of the Press quotes from a Reading gentleman extensively engaged in the iron trade: "Men are paid from sixty to eighty cents a day, but I don't care to say much how they live. They exist, nothing more; but their battle to keep body and soul together on sixty cents a day must be imagined. I don't care to describe it." This, General Lilly will observe, is not in "Continental Europe," but in the valley of the Lehigh, almost within sight of his own door. Protection has brought the "pauper labor" to him. The correspondent goes on to tell that "the ore miner rarely has a Sunday suit," and that his family knows nothing of luxuries, and very little of books or newspapers. On wages of sixty cents a day that explanation was hardly necessary. What is your opinion, General Lilly? The correspondent then proceeds to describe some of the poor laborers from the Continent of Europe, "such as Hungarians and Poles, who live on boiled potatoes and molasses and bread, and who do their own cooking in shanties, sleep in the clothes they wear during the day, and cover themselves with straw in the loft."

So much for the poor laborers of Continental Europe when brought near home for inspection. What does General Lilly think of the picture? Strange to say, this labor which receives sixty cents a day and lives on "boiled potatoes, molasses and bread," is very highly protected. For every ton of ore dug out of the ground the American laborer is supposed to receive seventy-five cents a day through the tariff, besides the pay for his labor, to protect him from the half-starved labor of Continental Europe. Now, as he digs about a ton a day, and gets sixty cents a day, what has become of his seventy-five cents worth of protection? The mine owners, who are interested only in the prosperity of American labor, protest that they get none of it. Where, then, has it gone? Possibly General Lilly can tell. A mine owner tries to explain it in saying that thousands of tons of ore come in as ballast "free of our duty." But that won't do, for the last official report shows receipts from the duty on iron ore amounting to upward of \$300,000, representing an importation of 400,000 tons.

The simple explanation is that the tariff affords no pro

tection to labor. If it did, these poor laborers from Continental Europe whose condition saddens General Lilly would not be ground down to a beggarly pittance of sixty cents a day in an occupation in which their labor is protected to the amount of seventy-five cents a day. But the bold protectionist asserts that if it were not for this bounty, which the laborers evidently do not get, they would be "forced so low that pauperism would soon incite riot, bloodshed and rebellion." From the cheerfulness and contentment which are extracted from "boiled potatoes, molasses and bread" at sixty cents a day under the blissful influence of protection, we are to presume that there is no cause of such fear. But it is the habitual use of such assertions to workingmen that is making the cheek of a Pennsylvania protectionist rapidly pass into a proverb.

"FIXING" THE OUTRAGE MILL.

A Dallas (Texas) correspondent sends this to an exchange, under date of the 17th inst.: "It is learned to-day that there was a secret meeting of negroes in this city last night, at which three leaders of that race, Melvin Wade, Frank Fletcher and Geo. Hawkins, were selected to go to Pittsburgh, Penn., as delegates to a national convention to assemble in that city soon to protest against what is known as the 'shot-gun' policy in the South, and to issue an address to the country demanding that the negroes be protected in their political and other rights. It is said two white emissaries from the North have been in Dallas several days posting the negro leaders how to act, and that they are quietly visiting all the leading towns of the state on the same mission; also that they are paid for this service by the national Republican executive committee, and that negro delegates are secured in their expenses. One of the ambitious Dallas darkeys, who was defeated for a delegate, to-day gave the plot and movements away to the reporters. He says they are working up great bloody shirt stories about the alleged race troubles in East and Central Texas last summer for the Presidential campaign. The country should be warned against these outrage manufacturing emissaries, as there is not now, nor have there been, any real race troubles of a political or other character in this section for years, and everything has been as quiet and peaceable as any part of the North."

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

An old physician of forty years' practice recommends the following treatment for lockjaw, having successfully tried it on himself and others. If any person is threatened or taken with lockjaw, from injury on the hands, feet, arms or legs, do not wait for a doctor, but put the injured part into the following preparation: Put hot wood ashes into water as warm as can be borne; if the injured part cannot be put into the water, then wet thick folded cloths in the water and then apply them as soon as possible to the parts, and at the same time bathe the backbone from the neck down with some powerful laxative stimulant, say cayenne pepper and water or mustard and water (good vinegar is better than water). It should be as hot as the patient could bear it. Do not hesitate; go to work and do it, and don't stop until the jaws open. No person need die of lock jaw if these directions are followed.—Eastern Press.

Children's fashionable short dresses, according to a Boston school teacher, are now accountable for more diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. than bad plumbing is.