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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-
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Practice in all the Courts.

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Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax
securities, and leasing lands. V. H.

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Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newton
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COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton
Beaton and Jasper counties.

OFFICE—Up-stairs, over Murray's City
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D. D. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.
Bank building, up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHBRIDGE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel.
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
accounts running unsettled longer than
three months. V. H.

DR. L. R. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer Ind.

Sale promptly attended. Will give special at-
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

R. S. Dwiggins, Zimri Dwiggins,
President. Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.

Does a general Banking business; gives
special attention to collections; remit-
tances made on day of payment at current
rate of interest, and paid on balances;
certificates bearing interest issued; ex-
change bought and sold.

This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which
took the premium at the Chicago Exposition
in 1873. This Safe is protected by one of
Barrett's Time Locks. The bunk vaulted
safe can be used. It will be seen
from this for that the Bank furnishes
as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M. COY. THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
F. A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson. Bankers.
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking busi-
ness at all available points. Money loans
made on specified time deposits, &c.
Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy &
Thompson. April 1881.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,



Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware,

Stoves

South Side Washington Street.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

BEDFORD & WARNER,

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.

BEDFORD & WARNER.



CRUSHED INDUSTRIES.

SOME INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN
DESTRUED 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 nation 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 quantity of American manufactures, giving us in return Chilian 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 Chilian ores. Without a cargo both ways no man can profitably sail a ship. At first our Yankee captains tried carrying Chilian 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 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 WORK-
INGMEN 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's 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."

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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 lockjaw 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.