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JAS. W. McEWEEN.

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

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HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Office in Maccoy's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.
July 11, 1884.

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LOUGHRIDGE & 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.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN.

Physician and Surgeon,
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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 on all balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.

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O. 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 low rates of interest. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

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

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton, Benton and Jasper counties.
OFFICE—Up stairs, over Murray's City Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,

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JUS. OPENED. New and finely furnished. Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot. PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.
Rensselaer, May 11, 1883.

LEAR HOUSE,

J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,
Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind.

Has recently been new furnished through out.

The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable home in town. Try it.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure?

We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove Bright's disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c, a bottle for \$1.00.

An Entprising, Reliable House.

F. B. Meyer can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby obtaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, it will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF EZRA C. NOWELS.

Delivered Before the Cleveland & Hendricks Club, Rensselaer, Ind., Saturday Evening, October 4, 1884.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES GENTLEMEN:—BY INVITATION I AM HERE TO-NIGHT TO SPEAK TO YOU UPON SOME OF THE QUESTIONS THAT AT PRESENT ARE AGITATING THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. AS I SHALL TAKE UP THE SUBJECT OF THE TARIFF, AND THE OPPOSITE SIDE FROM THAT TAKEN BY THE HON. W. W. CURRY ON THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, I TRUST THAT MY FRIENDS MAY, WITH A FEW FRIENDS OF OTHER PARTIES, HEAR ME THROUGH, AND I WILL BE SATISFIED.

It is often said, and very truly, that the prosperity of the people of any country depends chiefly on the way they are enabled to make of their natural resources, but it sometimes so happens that the nation possessing great natural advantages fall through defective laws to attain even a reasonable degree of prosperity, and on the other hand, a nation, poor in natural resources, succeeds under wise laws and by well directed energy in acquiring great wealth, and for the purpose of proving the truth or falsity of these statements, I will give for example Ireland and Holland.

Ireland possesses a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, fine harbors, noble rivers, and a population of nearly seven millions, and capable of great labor, but her people, by reason of unequal laws and bad government are chained to poverty and want, and brought up in ignorance. Holland, a land reclaimed from the mighty, majestic ocean, was originally a destitute of even ordinary advantages, but wise laws, industry and art have accomplished the most marvelous results. Below the level of the sea, and the surface of the adjacent rivers and canals, by human skill and industry, pastures and gardens have been created, which are teeming with flocks and herds, nourishing the industrious and thriving population of many cities, towns and villages. Rivers and canals are made to run many feet above the level of the country. Arries of never-failing wind-mills are perpetually pumping and draining—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other populous and splendid cities rest upon piles driven into the mud and sand. Then it is by wise laws and industry that the people of Holland have been enabled to achieve such a wonderful victory over the forces of nature and to clothe themselves with prosperity.

The people of the United States are rich in all the bounties of nature. We possess a land whose area exceeds four millions square miles, and within its boundaries are embraced every variety of soil and climate, inexhaustible mines of iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver, immense forests, grand lakes and mighty rivers which afford the means of cheap transportation. The agricultural resources of the country are not equalled by any other on the globe. In every section the soil yields bountifully, while the great regions, as in our great Western States, its fertility is unsurpassed. The agricultural productions of this region alone have reached almost a fabulous amount.

Then why should we, possessing all these advantages, be a pauper and prosperous people with no cry of destitution and want coming from the millions of our people? The answer is, that we have made no use of our land, and why should we not? Agriculture, labor and manufactures flourish side by side in this boasted free America, greatly to the advantage of all classes of industry, and in every country there exists in almost every village in our land, and make its influence felt in churches, schools, and neighborhoods.

One of the prime causes of this state of affairs, and the first which I mention, is the illy devised tariff laws which, for the last twenty years, have been the bane of our country. And in speaking on this subject we will assume that to all civilized countries belong the right to supervise and regulate the interests of its people, by protecting them from foreign competition, and to the Government of these United States, it is one of the grave questions of our politics to-day, and as I have suggested, a country may be so over-governed by a watchful administration as to lose to a greater extent the spirit of enterprise, or, by inattention, weaken the legitimate competition of nations. But on the other hand it may be still more weakened by the destruction of the confidence of labor, a result which is sure to follow when fraud is successful, and goes unpunished. So may a Government control or prohibit commercial intercourse between nations, and the citizens of that Government, if they have any rights at all, one of the most obvious and important of these rights should be that of choosing their own mode of production and distribution. But if a country choose to establish protection it creates artificial restraints which exist only in the minds of the people, and in every country seems to be the fulfillment of a contract entered into between the Government and the industry which the Government has called into existence or has stimulated. It then would seem true that if any particular industry is of such a character as to be carried on by the people of any district and the producer fears no rival in the home market, and still more if he dreads no competition in a foreign market, any protection accorded to his industry is superfluous, and, if it can be enlisted against the prosperity of the consumer.

Again, if a protective duty is imposed on the importation of foreign commodities, it is not for the protection of the producer, or the cost of the goods to the consumer, and in every country there are certain commodities that have a superiority which other products enjoy from the facilities which that country, as in manufacturing them, has secured. But, as a protective system is one that is concerned with such products as are liable to foreign competition, and the foreign competitor can only be defeated at the cost of the consumer. But, as a protective regulation can only affect prices in that country which imposes them, it is then true that the only persons who can be made to bear the increased cost which the protective restraint imposes will be the home consumer. 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