

THE JOURNAL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY. M. K. TURNER & CO., Proprietors and Publishers.

OFFICE—Eleventh St., up stairs in Journal Building.

TERMS: Per year \$2.00, Six months \$1.00, Three months .50, Single copies .05.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. T. MARTIN, M. D., F. J. SCHUB, M. D., Proprietors and Publishers. U. S. Examining Surgeons.

D. DOUGHERTY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office second door east of post-office.

J. F. WILSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

O. A. ASHBAUGH, D. D. S., DENTAL PARLOR. On corner of Eleventh and North streets.

CORNELIUS & SULLIVAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Upstairs in Gluck Building, 11th street.

H. J. HUBSON, NOTARY PUBLIC. 12th Street, 2 doors west of Hammond House.

THURSTON & POWERS, SURGEON DENTISTS. Office in Mitchell Block, Columbus, Nebraska.

J. G. REEDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Olive St., Columbus, Nebraska.

V. A. MACKEN, DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Cigars.

MCALLISTER BROS., ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office upstairs in McAllister's building.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF MACFARLAND & COWDRY.

F. F. RUNNER, M. D., (Successor to Dr. C. G. A. Hulthorst) HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

J. J. MAUGHAN, Justice, County Surgeon, Notary, Land and Collection Agent.

F. H. RUSCHE, 11th St., opposite Lindell Hotel. Sells Hammers, Saddles, Collars, Whips.

GEORGE SPOONER, CONTRACTOR FOR ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK.

J. S. MURDOCK & SON, Carpenters and Contractors. Have had an extended experience.

O. C. SHANNON, MANUFACTURER OF Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!

G. W. CLARK, LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT. His lands comprise some fine tracts.

COLUMBUS PACKING CO., COLUMBUS, - NEB. Packers and Dealers in all kinds of Hog product.

JAMES SALMON, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Plans and estimates supplied for either frame or brick buildings.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. Will be in his office at the Court House on the third Saturday of each month.

The Commercial Tribune

VOL. XV.--NO. 14.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 742.

COLUMBUS STATE BANK! Authorized Capital, \$50,000. Paid in Capital, \$25,000. Surplus and Profits, \$6,000.

FIRST National Bank! COLUMBUS, NEB. Authorized Capital, \$250,000. Paid in Capital, \$125,000. Surplus and Profits, \$12,000.

CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000. DIRECTIONS: LEXANDER GERARD, Pres't. GEO. W. HULST, Vice Pres't.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: A. ANDERSON, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

Bank of Deposit, Discount and Exchange. Collections Promptly Made on all Points.

COAL AND LIME! J. E. NORTH & CO., DEALERS IN Coal, Lime, Hair, Cement.

CITIZENS' BANK! HUMPHREY, NEB. Prompt attention given to Collections.

Rock Sping Coal, \$7.00 per ton. Carbon (Wyoming) Coal, 6.00. Eldon (Iowa) Coal, 3.50.

LINDSAY & TREKELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Blacksmith Coal of best quality.

Blacksmith Coal of best quality always on hand at lowest prices.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE! OIL CAKE, CHOPPED FEED, Bran, Shorts, BOLTED & UNBOLTED CORN MEAL.

North Side Eleventh St., COLUMBUS, NEB. Improved and Unimproved Farms, Hay and Grazing Lands and City Property for Sale Cheap.

GRAHAM FLOUR, AND FOUR KINDS OF THE BEST WHEAT FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Union Pacific LAND OFFICE. Improved and Unimproved Farms, Hay and Grazing Lands and City Property for Sale Cheap.

HENRY GASS, UNDERTAKER! Repairing of all kinds of Upholstery Goods.

Final proof made on Timber Claims, Homesteads and Pre-emptions. All wishing to buy lands of any description.

COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES. Furniture, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureau Tables, Safes, Lounges, &c.

BECKER & WELCH, PROPRIETORS OF SHELL CREEK MILLS. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND MEAL.

GOLD. For the working class send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free of cost a box of sample goods.

FLOUR AND MEAL. OFFICE, - COLUMBUS, NEB. SPEICE & NORTH, General Agents for the Sale of REAL ESTATE.

NO HUMBUG! But a Grand Success. R. P. BRIGHAM'S ATOMATIC WATER-PROOFING.

LOUIS SCHREIBER, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker. All kinds of Repairing done on Short Notice.

J. WAGNER, Livery and Feed Stable. Prepared to furnish the public with good teams, buggies and carriages.

Also sell the world-famous Walter A. Wood Mowers, Reapers, Combined Machines, Harvesters, and Self-binders—the best made.

W. A. HEALY, State & Moore Sts., Chicago. BIRD CALLOGUE, Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Stationery.

Shop opposite the "Patent" on Olive St., COLUMBUS, Neb.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

The Next President of the United States to the People.

He Reviews the Prominent Questions of the Day.

Favoring the Continuance of a Strong Protective Tariff.

And Claiming that It Has Not Injured Our Export Trade.

He Shows Wherein It Has Benefited Agriculture.

And Declares Free Trade Disastrous to the Workingman.

Our Foreign Relations Favor Our Domestic Development.

He Favors Closer Relations with Other American Powers.

Notes a Growing Reconciliation Between North and South.

His Views on Civil Service Reform Clearly Expressed.

Mormonism, Currency, Public Lands and Shipping Interests.

A Free Ballot the Safeguard of Republicanism.

AGUSTA, Me., July 15th, 1884. The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the republican national convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred upon me by the people.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

It is my duty to state to you that I have no personal interest in the result of the election, and I have no personal animosity against any party or individual.

My only interest is in the welfare of the people, and I have no doubt that you are all of the same opinion.

and millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). The great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war.

It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people.

Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation.

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty per cent is a performance that surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern.

Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found in the progress of the United States, since the accession of the republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and today has seen one of the most prosperous only in the history of the United States there has been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries, and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history.

Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country has been so rapid and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the tax-payer.

No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which is justified in the highest degree in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. It is suggested also that in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade in the case of those commodities which are not produced in the United States.

It is impossible to point to a single commodity which takes place elsewhere with every thing like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed.

It is in this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would readily admit that the tariff is a monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the republican party.

Compared with our foreign commerce, the internal commerce is inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in the other nations of the world combined.

These internal exchanges are not only in amount but in value far in excess of those of any other nation. The total exports from the United States from the declaration of independence in 1776 down to the day of our present commercial relations with all that had previously been exported from the American colonies amounted to less than nine thousand million of dollars.

The other exports from 1870 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars—the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a prodigious amount of goods and services were exported from the United States, and under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce.

All this, it is to be noted, is analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the union never had such a growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold.

During the same period the imports and exports which have entered the ports of our country have more than doubled in both in value and in amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF. The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer. The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

The policy is the wisest and best which has yet been devised for the development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present revenue system have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade.

But happily the farmers of America are obviously unfit to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of labor in the hands of a few men) is injurious to the interest. It is the duty of the agricultural interest to see that the agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is engaged in every adjustment of revenue laws to the benefit of the farmer.

not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institution of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any common system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere.

The republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor, not to degrade it. As a substitute for our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be to harm to our manufactures and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system of the country's greatest dread, stability is its greatest enemy. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our home and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which will be a blessing to our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon