



We are just beginning to Receive

Our New Fall Goods

And in order to make room for them we are offering every article in the way of Summer Goods positively at

Your Own Price.

Our Fall and Winter Goods will be Cheaper than Ever Before Known.

M'CLURE & GRAHAM.

Montgomery County News.

LOCAL NEWS.

WINGATE.
Howard Smith is over from Gas City. T. W. Boyland is down from Elwood to see the fair.

Mayor Mackley, of Bloomington, has been the guest of Gen. M. D. Manson.

The time in circuit court this week has been occupied in making up the issues.

Josh McKinsey was 67 years old on Thursday and he wasn't ashamed to tell it.

The Stroh lumber yard changed ownership Monday. The new firm is Frank Humphrey & Co.

F. M. Alston will complete the tin work on the large Masonic hall at Odell's Corner next week.

Mrs. Harry Brissenden, Misses Rosa Love and Lulu Jenkins, of Ladoga, spent Thursday in the city.

Ladoga defeated Lebanon in the big game of ball there Wednesday, and won the \$200 purse hung up on the result.

The sixty days limit for voters to change from one township to another expired yesterday. Voters should bear this fact in mind.

Property outside the city limits gets no protection from the fire department. The council has again called the attention of the department to this ordinance.

The organ recital, under the direction of Albert Dietz, of Louisville, at the Methodist church Monday night, although not largely attended, was made up of a first class program.

A. F. Ramsey and P. C. Somerville are the promoters of a new telephone system, for which they have asked a franchise from the city council. With reasonable rates the line would be well patronized by both business men and private citizens.

The special policeman on the fair ground are, R. B. Snyder, Dave Milholand, Herman Wilson Sam Snyder, B. Cox, James Sharpe, Charles Hoffman, Wm. McCoy, Marion Insley, James Barr, Chas. White, Allen Robinson, Wm. Middleton, Irwin Transue and H. McDaniel.

All persons expecting to be candidates before the democratic township convention to be held Saturday, Sept. 29th at Center school house, Coal Creek township are requested to report their names to R. S. Osburn, of New Richmond Enterprise and also to the office they aspire to.

The following gentlemen guarded the high board fence around the fair ground this week: John Riley, Larsh Duncan, John Byas, Clarence Ferman, Harry Mikels, Jas. Harris, Grant Cope, Wm. Bannister, James Keys, Al Scott, Aaron Britton, Clarence Burke, John Conner, John Foxworthy, Clayton Snyder.

The people of Logansport were startled to find a black flag decorated in red, with skull and cross-bones, floating from the flag staff in front of the new high school building, and the police were summoned to lower it. The flag was afterward claimed by a student of the high school, who said it had been adopted by the class for the coming year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

INDIANA TAX REFORM.

Invaluable Service to the People by the Democratic Party.

History of the Tax Law of 1891 and Its Beneficent Results.

A Barbarous System Replaced by a Just and Equitable Code—Burdens Equalized and Taxes Proportioned to Possessions—Illinois and Indiana Contrasted—Former Still Complaining of Partiality in Exemptions and Favoritism to Corporations—Latter Favored at the Expense of the People—Facts and Figures in Illustration—Superiority of the Indiana Plan—Democracy's Great Triumph.

For many years the necessity for reform in the system of taxation was one of the most pressing questions in the state of Indiana. It was recognized that the prevailing system was unjust, vicious and oppressively unequal in its operations, but every effort for a change long proved abortive. Under the old laws prevailing in the state up to the year 1891, the corporations always managed to evade payment of their just proportion of taxation. The corporate influences appeared to be in complete control of the machinery for levying taxes, and for years, by means known only to themselves and the revenue officials, shifted almost the entire burden of taxation to the shoulders of individual property owners. While only a small per cent of the taxes were paid by corporations and railroad interests, their holdings largely exceeded the total assessed valuation of the entire state. Hundreds of thousands of individual property owners throughout the state were for years assessed at from one-third to one-half the actual value of their possessions, while the corporations were either entirely overlooked by the local assessors and state board of equalization, or succeeded in having their aggregations of wealth listed at one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, of its value. Nor was this all or the worst. Many rich corporations, such as the Pullman Car company, escaped taxation altogether. Though doing business in the state on a large scale, enjoying the protection of her laws and getting the benefit of her rich resources, they returned not a dollar to the treasury in compensation. The attempts to remedy this iniquitous system long proved vain. The Republican party, though often in power, refused to do anything. The demands of the people were unheard or unheeded. The old code, out of date and unjust to the last degree, was allowed to remain on the statute books.

Such was the situation when the Democratic party assumed control of the legislature in the winter of 1890-91. The leaders of the party had determined to make a sweeping change in the whole system of taxation and the session was largely taken up in framing and passing the new law. It was carefully studied and framed on scientific principles, in accordance with the views of the most enlightened and progressive students of political economy. Its passage was opposed at every step by the privileged corporations, backed by the Republican party. It was only after a bitter struggle that the measure finally became a law. The Republican press and speakers assailed it with utmost virulence, attacking both its principle and details, and calling upon the people to defeat the Democracy and restore the old system. In fact, opposition to this great law was made one of the cardinal Republican tenets in 1892, and had that party been given power there is no doubt that it would have been repealed. Every device was resorted to to prejudice the people against it. The operation of the law was obstructed in every possible way, payment of taxes was resisted and suits were brought to declare the law unconstitutional.

The basic principle underlying this law is that all persons shall pay taxes in proportion to their means. While none are allowed to escape, they will all be assessed equitably. The wealthiest corporation must bear its burden equally with the small farmer or householder. While according equal rights to all, special privileges will be allowed to none. How unjustly the old plan operated and the inestimable reform that has been accomplished by this great Democratic law may be judged from the single item of railroad property. The total assessments of railroad properties in the state of Indiana for the year 1890, under the old system, was \$69,762,676. For 1891, after the new law came into effect, the assessment of the same properties was \$161,039,169. For 1892 it was \$165,582 and for 1893 it was \$159,248,873. It will be seen that the aggregate for these three years was \$480,883,84, as against \$209,288,028, which would have been the assessment during these three years on the basis of 1890, showing an excess under the new law of \$271,595,816. But while railroad property, being the largest item, attracts the most attention, the operation of the law worked a similar reformation proportionally in all kinds of corporate property which had theretofore escaped taxation in whole or in part. This enlargement of the list of taxables, while greatly increasing the state's resources, also operates to relieve the smaller taxpayers of the unjust burdens put upon them by the inequitable operation of the old method.

Perhaps no better way can be employed to bring into bold relief the public benefits conferred by the great Democratic reform law of 1891 than to contrast the present conditions of the two neighboring states of Indiana and Illinois. In the latter the old system still prevails, the tax law there being very similar to the one in operation here up to 1891. The state boards of equalization of the two states have been in session during the past two weeks, and the merits and demerits of their respective laws may readily be compared. In Indiana no complaints are heard except from a few big corporations, who are begging for a lowering of assessments on account of hard times and bad business. The people generally are satisfied, understanding that they now have a law that is perfectly just in its provisions and only needs honest and fair

administration to secure ideal results. In Illinois the complaints are loud and deep and a demand comes up from every quarter of the state for the passage of a tax law similar to that in Indiana. The records in Illinois show that more than \$100,000,000 worth of railroad property does not pay a cent of taxes, while every acre owned by the farmer is assessed to the fullest extent. The same records show that the colossal corporations of the state, with capital stock reaching into the hundred million figures, pay taxes on but \$5,363,947. It goes without saying that such a condition of affairs constitutes a crime against every individual taxpayer in the state. It is wholesale robbery of the people by the trusts and corporate monopolies, aided and abetted by officials chosen by the taxpayers to secure an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. Farming lands throughout the state are assessed at from \$12 to \$50 per acre, while a corporation like that of the Pullman Palace Car company, having a paid-up capital of \$36,000,000, owning a city in itself and possessed of assets valued at \$50,000,000, is permitted to pay taxes on less than \$2,000,000, or about 4 per cent of its real value. Owners of humble homes worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 are assessed at from \$1,000 to \$2,500, or half their real value, while railroads owning \$20,000,000 worth of property are allowed to escape on an assessed valuation of less than \$1,000,000. Real estate experts estimate the value of railroad property in Chicago at \$600,000,000, yet the state board of equalization places the assessed value at less than \$13,000,000 and in the entire state of Illinois at \$82,000,000, although known to be worth \$1,000,000. In other words, the individual taxpayer has to pay taxes on about one-fourth the real value of his property, while the big railroad corporations escape with assessments of from one-tenth to one-twentieth of the real value of their holdings. The \$30,000,000 paid-up capital stock of Pullman's Palace Car company is assessed at the pitiful figure of \$672,346. This same company has never paid a dollar of taxes in Indiana until the present year, which is the result of a law passed by the last Democratic legislature of Indiana. It has made millions of dollars in the state during the last 30 years without returning a single dollar in taxes. The remedy for this glaring abuse is due solely to the Democratic party.

Last year the total assessed value of property in Illinois was \$847,191,516, of which \$790,837,855 was placed on real estate and personal property, \$79,531,738 on railroads, and \$5,363,947 on capital stock corporations other than railroads. This tells the story of how the people pay the taxes while the corporations, which have the people by the throat, escape the burdens of government. Precisely similar to this were the conditions prevailing in Indiana until the legislation of 1891 plucked up the abuser by the roots, made mandatory provisions for equal and just assessments and compelled all classes of property to bear their fair share of the taxation. How it has operated as to the railroads is illustrated in the figures above given, contrasting the assessment of 1890 with subsequent years. But it is not simply necessary to have a good law to insure justice to the people. To the Democratic party of Indiana belongs the credit of first enacting the tax law and then enforcing it with vigorous impartiality and stern justice to all. The administration of the law was resisted by one of the most powerful combinations ever formed for such a purpose. All the railroad companies of the state in refusing payment of taxes and in a suit to declare the law unconstitutional and void. This litigation involved more money than any other tax case ever before tried in the United States. How it was fought through for the state and finally won by the Democratic attorney general; how the railroads were compelled to come to terms and settle their long withheld dues, are matters of recent history and form one of the proudest triumphs of the Democratic party. Valuable as was the service to the people of enacting such a law, the honest and fearless enforcement of its provisions was the chief factor in its success.

Meanwhile some fifty miners were imprisoned in the colliery. They had been at work in another portion of the mine and all means of exit was completely wiped out. James Perrin, one of the oldest of the miners, got the men together and started to lead them up through a tunnel which had been used as an air shaft, but which leads to the surface through a series of steep slopes. A rescuing party on the surface made an attempt to cut a passage through debris which blocked the main entrance. Falling in this some of the more daring rescuers came into this passage and came to where the imprisoned miners were struggling upward. The men were carried to the surface, where a great crowd of excited panic-stricken people were awaiting them. Up to 9 o'clock at night all the persons who could be found have been taken from the ruins, although the full roll of those to be accounted for can not be prepared as yet.

MUST QUIT POLITICS.

Union Pacific Will Discharge Men Who Accept Party Nominations.

REPUBLICANISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Look Upon This Picture and Then Cast Your Eye Upon This.

As another campaign is on, it is well to contrast the records of the two great parties now contesting for supremacy in Indiana. During its tenure of power at various times in the last decade the Democratic party has done these things:

It passed the mechanics' lien law.

It passed the law giving laborers a lien upon the product of their labor for wages and material furnished.

It passed the law protecting labor organizations.

It passed the law providing for the safety of miners and the proper ventilation of mines.

It passed the law constituting eight hours a day's labor in public employment.

It passed the law prohibiting the blacklisting of employees.

It passed the law prohibiting "pluck-me" stores.

It passed the employees' liability law.

It passed the law prohibiting the importation of Pinkerton detectives.

It passed the law against the importation of alien or foreign laborers.

It enacted the school book law.

It enacted laws to purify elections.

It enacted the Australian ballot law.

It deviated and passed the present tax law.

It passed the new fee and salary law.

It enacted the Barrett improvement law.

It passed the state board of charities law.

The Other Side.

Every one of the above mentioned laws, now admitted to be valuable, was opposed to the last by the Republican party.

It fought the school book law with utmost desperation.

It arrayed itself against the labor reform laws.

It opposed the 8-hour day law.

It was against the employees' liability bill.

It was the champion of Pinkerton detectives.

It fought all the laws to purify elections.

It arrayed itself like a stone wall against the Australian ballot law, which it regarded as an attack upon its inalienable right to buy votes.

It was savagely against the present equitable tax law and fought it at every stage, and if returned to power is pledged to repeal it and go back to the old system of corporation favoritism.

It opposed the fee and salary law.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DROPS INTO A MINE.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN SWALLOWED UP.

A Dozen Houses Sink Out of Sight—Fatalities Can Not Yet Be Estimated—Miners Shut in by the Accident but Rescued.

LORRY, Pa., Sept. 6.—The little mining town of Scotch Valley, in Lackawanna county, was swallowed up last night in one of the most complete mine cave-ins ever known in this region. The scene of disaster is on the slope of Mount Lookout, the score of houses comprising the hamlet being at the mouth of the shaft of the Mount Lookout colliery. The dozen houses on either side of the principal street of the hamlet are completely swallowed up in the gaping hole and nothing can be seen of the other buildings of the town but the roof, gables, and chimneys. It is impossible at this time to state accurately the number of fatalities. Rescuing parties are now exerting every means to release the occupants of the engulfed dwellings.

The cave-in was caused by the giving way of timber supports in the workings of the Mount Lookout colliery, which has not been in operation for about two years. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the inhabitants of the hamlet were startled by rumbling and reports like falling rock in the caverns of the abandoned mine many hundreds of feet below them. The terror stricken people soon felt the ground tremble and sway like an earthquake beneath them. Report was followed by report, and accompanied by other tremors, and the village sank out of sight in the gaping cavity.

Meanwhile some fifty miners were imprisoned in the colliery. They had been at work in another portion of the mine and all means of exit was completely wiped out. James Perrin, one of the oldest of the miners, got the men together and started to lead them up through a tunnel which had been used as an air shaft, but which leads to the surface through a series of steep slopes. A rescuing party on the surface made an attempt to cut a passage through debris which blocked the main entrance. Falling in this some of the more daring rescuers came into this passage and came to where the imprisoned miners were struggling upward. The men were carried to the surface, where a great crowd of excited panic-stricken people were awaiting them. Up to 9 o'clock at night all the persons who could be found have been taken from the ruins, although the full roll of those to be accounted for can not be prepared as yet.

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