

COSTS LESS TO LIVE.

Under the New Democratic Tariff Legislation.

All the Necessaries of Life Reduced In Price.

The Genial Advertiser Knocks Out the Arguments of the Able Republican Editor—Advertising Columns of Republican Papers Prove the Falsity of the Claims Made in the Editorial Columns. John Wanamaker Knocks the Bottom Out of All Republican Theories—Merchants Elsewhere Show the Benefits to the People of Reduced Tariff Rates.

The able Republican editor is having a hard time of it these days trying to make his editorial columns "consist" with his advertising columns. The aforesaid able editor is engaged in a frantic and futile effort to prove that the repeal of the McKinley law and the enactment of a Democratic tariff law is going to lead the country to the demotion bowwows and that the laboring man is about to be driven to absolute starvation.

But the genial advertiser is discounting the efforts of the worried editor by announcing prices away below what they were under the McKinley tariff. Everything almost that the laborer is forced to buy is cheaper. The advertiser tells him so, tersely and in display type. And these are arguments which the able Republican editor cannot overcome.

John Wanamaker, who was postmaster general under Harrison—having bought the position by giving \$500,000 to the Dudley blocks-of-five fund in 1888—set the ball a-rolling in Philadelphia, and the columns of the daily papers in all the large cities of the country are now filled with similar advertisements.

The Effect in Indiana.

The Indiana Journal has been one of the foremost papers in the country to preach the doctrine of "protection for protection's sake," but its advertising columns are daily refuting its "protection" assertions. The Sunday Journal's "display pages" are a splendid testimonial to the service which the new tariff is doing for the people who buy things. Here are a few extracts from Sunday's Journal:

Nicoll, the tailor, advertises:

"REJOICE—BE GLAD!"

THE HOUR OF YOUR SALVATION FROM EXORBITANT PRICES IS AT HAND.

THE WILSON BILL DID IT.

Did it ever occur to you that with the advent of FREE WOOL you get the best imported fabrics for the same price you have formerly paid for domestic fabrics?

You realize that you can have a suit made to your measure for as little as \$15 and \$18 from materials which heretofore were offered at \$20 and \$25?

And the Kahn Tailoring company also bears testimony to the advantage secured by clothing buyers from the new tariff law as follows:

The continual tariff agitation has made it possible for us to buy woolens at such prices that we are now able to make suits at \$20 and \$25, which, previous to this season, we could not sell at less than \$30 or \$35.

Merchants in other lines also bear witness to the lessened cost of living under the new tariff, but the following by the Pettis Dry Goods company will be sufficient for illustration:

NEW TARIFF TRADING.

Means trading on the basis of the new tariff schedule. That's the kind of trading we did last week. Our customers liked it, too. Nothing sensational, mind you, but good substantial reductions on goods already affected and on goods that will be affected sooner or latter by the new tariff. Our customers get the benefit NOW. No matter whether the change takes place Sept. 1 or June 1, all the goods in our store are marked down to the new tariff basis now.

SEE HOW BENEFICIAL NEW TARIFF TRADE IS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORY.

Takes Whole Pages to Tell of Reductions In Prices.

But if the Indiana Journal is worried by its advertisers, what must be the agony of the Republican editors in Philadelphia, where John Wanamaker is taking whole pages to tell the people what a benefit the new tariff bill is to them. Here are a few statements from Wanamaker's advertisements:

In new wool dress goods, cheviots imported to sell at \$1.50 and \$1 per yard are reduced to 50 cents; cashmere and cheviot plaids imported to sell at \$1.50 and \$2.00 down to 50 cents. All-wool sacking goes from 50 cents to 37½ per yard; sull cloth from 75 to 60 cents; French and worsted serges from \$1.25 to \$1; Bengalines from \$1.50 to \$1; silkfigured tanises and batistes from \$1.50 to 75 cents. Broad cloth, in all colors, is cut from \$3 to \$1.50. Women's wash dresses, in duck, pique and the like, that have ranged from \$8 to \$10, are put down to a uniform price of \$2, and a vest goes with each suit. All silk satins drop according to price as follows: \$1 per yard cut to 75 cents; \$1.25 cut to 90 cents; \$1.50 cut to \$1.25; \$2 cut to \$1.10; \$3 cut to \$2.50; \$3.50 cut to \$2.50. On silks the cuts average higher, ranging from 33 to 50 per cent off all along the line.

Wanamaker sells everything. In shoes the reductions are as heavy as in fabrics. Women's calf Oxford ties go from \$2 to \$1.30. Infants' shoes go from \$1 to 50 cents. High-cut Romeo slippers, in all sizes and colors, are reduced from \$3 to \$1.50. On linens of all kinds the average drop is 20 per cent. On ribbons it is 40 per cent. On carpets it is 30 per cent. On silk curtains it is over 50 per cent. On children's clothing it is 40 per cent. Wall papers go all to pieces, being from 80 per cent in higher grades to 50 in the lower ones. Men's clothing goes down 25 to 30 per cent, and youths' clothing still lower.

In Chicago.

The Chicago papers are also filled with announcements of reductions in prices

one to the new tariff act. The Tribune, the Republican organ, contains in the Sunday issue almost innumerable advertisements of this character:

Schlesinger & Mayer start with a page devoted to showing the reduction in dry goods, using this display line as a heading to the list of prices:

FREE TARIFF PRICES, BY WHICH MANY REDUCTIONS ARE MADE.

In Chicago, too, the grocers are telling of cut prices due to the lower tariff rates. For instance, C. Jevne & Co. announce sharp cuts in prices with this preliminary statement:

IMPORTING DIRECT, WE ARE FIRST IN THE FIELD TO GIVE OUR TRADE THE BENEFIT OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE TARIFF.

And adds among other things:

The change in the tariff enables us to make a REDUCTION in every kind of imported cheese.

All the Chicago papers fairly bristle with similar statements. And the story of Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago is the story of every other city in the country. In each one prices on the NECESSARIES of life—the things which everybody must have—are reduced sharply as the result of the enactment of the Democratic tariff law.

IT IS THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

Tariff reform is "a condition and not a theory" that confronts the people of the United States. During the long struggle against the trust-breeding monopoly-sustaining system of protection, Democrats have been telling their neighbors that lower tariffs meant cheaper necessities of life. The merchants of the land are now demonstrating the truth of Democratic theories by marking lower prices on their goods.

The tariff is a tax and a Democratic congress has reduced the tax.

The people are getting the benefit.

Democracy is vindicated.

STORY OF THE PENSIONS.

What a Democratic Administration Has Done For the Soldiers.

United States Pension Agent Spencer for Indiana, upon the request of H. C. Bell, deputy commissioner of pensions, forwarded to that gentleman a statement showing the number of new names added to the pension rolls at the Indianapolis agency since March 4, 1883, when the Democratic party came into power, and also the number of pensioners who have been reduced in rate or whose names have been dropped from the rolls in Indiana since that time. These reports show that 3,902 new names have been added to the rolls in this state, and but 165 have been reduced in rate, and but \$2 dropped from the rolls. So it will be seen that less than one in each county has been dropped, while an average of 42 new names in each county has been placed upon the rolls and an average of less than two, in each county has been reduced in rate.

When it is remembered that there are over 68,000 pensioners residing in the state of Indiana it will be seen how clearly these figures show that the pensioners of Indiana have not been increased by the administration. The total dropped and reduced are 247, distributed through 72 counties.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS.

Some of the Necessaries of Life Cheapened to the Consumers.

A few of the necessities of life upon which material reductions have been made by the new tariff bill are as follows:

	Ready made clothing	57	per cent
Perfume	38	...	
Men's gloves	41	...	
Spectacles	33	...	
Slates	33	...	
Bariron	40	...	
Men's hats	53	...	
Axes	25	...	
Hammers	33	...	
Iron pipe	33	...	
Cards	32	...	
Clocks	44	...	
Oiled cloths	37	...	
Stockings	30	...	
Knife handles	57	...	
Hoopers	70	...	
Cotton dress goods	54	...	
Pushes	53	...	
Carpeting carpers	50 to 63	per cent	
Matting	52	...	
Colors and dyes	51	...	
Calico	51	...	
Sulphur	21	...	
Earthenware	45	...	
Tablets	23	...	
Wooden yarns	56	...	
Castor oil	56	...	
White lead	50	...	
Cement and tiles	50	...	
Cutter	27 to 51	per cent	
Wheels	50	...	
Brooms	50	...	
Tin plates	45	...	

WANAMAKER'S TESTIMONY.

The Democratic Tariff Reduces the Cost of Bed Blankets.

"Four hundred pairs handsome all-wool couch, bed or wrapper blankets, precisely like them regularly \$5 up to a week ago; our price \$2.50 the pair."—Advertisement by John Wanamaker, Harrison's postmaster general, in Philadelphia Times.

OH, SUGAR!

Here are the current prices of sugar in Indianapolis under the Republican (McKinley) tariff in September, 1893, and under the Democratic tariff in September, 1893:

	Sept. 1893	Sept. 1894
Hard sugars	62¢/75¢/8¢	56¢/59¢/5¢
Confectioners' "A"	55¢/60¢/54¢	54¢/56¢/5¢
Soft "A"	53¢/59¢/51¢	49¢/51¢/5¢
Extra "C"	49¢/54¢/47¢	47¢/50¢/45¢
Yellow "C"	47¢/51¢/45¢	45¢/48¢/43¢
Dark yellow	48¢/54¢/48¢	48¢/54¢/48¢

BENEFITS OF THE WOOLGROWERS.

The McKinley tariff placed a high tax on wool. Because of this tax the manufacture of woolen goods was restricted, the demand for home grown wool was lessened and the price of wool fell to the lowest point in years. Wool has increased 4 cents per pound since the passage of the Wilson bill.—Logansport Pharos.

AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

Hon. C. W. Fairbanks is very rich, and it is understood that the income tax of the new tariff bill does not meet with his approval.—Daviess County Democrat.

NOT A GOOD POPULIST YEAR.

The Populist vote is falling off not only in the south, but also in the east and west. This is not a good Populist year.—New Albany Public Press.

MUST STICK TO FACTS

CANDIDATE OWEN PLACED IN AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

He Must Speak in the Presence of Captain Myers, Who Will Hold Him Down to the Cold Truth—A Joint Discussion Between the Heads of the Tickets, Grand Opening of the Campaign In Each County Next Saturday—Senator Voorhees Speaks at Home.

The voters of Indiana are assured a most interesting feature of the canvass in the joint discussion between the heads of the tickets, recently arranged by Chairmen Taggart and Gowdy. Knowing full well the matchless ability of Captain Myers as a stump, Chairman Taggart early issued a challenge for a joint discussion between him and Mr. Owen.

Chairman Gowdy was not so anxious, what he most desired was to get Owen off in some out-of-the-way corner of the state where he could talk uninterrupted and where his broad assertions of alleged facts would go unchallenged. Mr. Gowdy had mapped out a campaign of elaborate misrepresentation and realized that Owen would be highly efficient in carrying it out if left undisturbed. Mr. Gowdy hemmed and hawed and squirmed but Mr. Taggart was unmerciful and forced Mr. Gowdy to either arrange a joint debate or acknowledge that his candidate was unable to meet the issue. With much fear and trembling, Mr. Gowdy at last gave his reluctant consent and the following dates for the meeting of Captain Myers and Mr. Owen were arranged:

DISTRICT.	DATE.	PLACE.
First	Oct. 2	Evansville
Second	Oct. 3	Terre Haute
Third	Oct. 9	New Albany
Fourth	Oct. 9	Laurelton
Fifth	Oct. 11	Columbus
Sixth	Oct. 13	Richmond
Seventh	Oct. 14	Indiana
Eighth	Oct. 18	Terre Haute
Ninth	Oct. 20	Lafayette
Tenth	Oct. 23	Logansport
Eleventh	Oct. 25	Marietta
Twelfth	Oct. 27	Fort Wayne
Thirteenth	Oct. 29	South Bend

Mr. Owen will have the opening and closing speeches in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh districts, and Captain Myers in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts.

The hour for holding these meetings will be determined by the district chairmen and announced later.

The arrangement of this series of meetings is regarded as a substantial initial victory for the Democrats, for even the Republican managers recognize the superiority of Captain Myers to his antagonist as a political speaker. In addition to this the presence of Captain Myers will compel Mr. Owen to stick more closely to facts than he would otherwise. And facts are not good Republican arguments this year.

TO RALLY EVERYWHERE.

Meetings to Be Held in Every County Saturday, Sept. 22.

Saturday, Sept. 22, will put a crimp in Republican hopes in Indiana. That day will mark the formal opening of the Democratic campaign, and from that time on till the closing of the polls the pace will be fast and furious. On Saturday, Sept. 22, the gallant Democracy will be out in full force in every county. Such a magnificent array of orators has never before been marshaled into service in political battle on one day in Indiana. Among the orators for the day will be a large number of speakers of national repute. But it would scarcely seem necessary to get people from outside the state, for Indiana's Democracy has a host of speakers who cannot be excelled, who will be heard on opening day. It is impossible to name them all, but among them will be the eloquent Senator Voorhees, the erudite Senator Turpie, the logical, argumentative Governor Matthews, the forceful, blunt and powerful Attorney General Smith, Congressman Bynum, Cooper, Taylor, Bretz, McNamara, Brookshire, Holman, Brown and Martin, Hon. S. M. Stockslager, Hon. John W. Kern, Hon. Charles L. Jewett, Hon. Joseph E. Bell, Hon. Henry C. Bell, Hon. Patrick Keef and a host of others to whom the Indiana Democrats delight to listen. It will certainly be a great day for the Indiana Democracy.