

DO YOU EVER THINK

Of the New Tax Law's Benefits to You Personally?

And of How the Railroads are Made to Help You Pay Taxes?

Comparison of the Assessments on Railroad Property Under the Old and New Laws—Railroad Assessments Increased More Than 100 Per Cent, With a Corresponding Saving to Other Taxpayers.

Did it ever occur to you to note what the new tax law had done in your county to increase the assessment of railroads and to compel them to pay their just share of the taxes in your county? Did it ever occur to you that the average increase in railroad assessment was 135 per cent under the new law? Did it ever occur to you that under the new law the railroads are paying double the taxes that they did in 1890 and that the extra amount they pay is just so much taken off the burdens of taxation resting on the farmers and other taxpayers residing in your county? If you have never done this it is well that you should do so for the fate of the new tax law is at stake in the approaching elections. The Republican party is pledged to repeal this law if it gets the power. In other words the question is put to the people of Indiana whether they will take \$10,000,000 of railroad property off the tax duplicate, and lose thereby the taxes on that amount, every bit of these taxes being placed upon the people of the state. It is a question whether the railroads or the farmers shall pay taxes on this \$10,000,000 of property.

It is a very easy matter by the aid of the figures appended to determine just how much taxpayers of each county would be called upon to pay as a result of a fulfillment of the Republican pledge to make this donation to the railroad corporations. Just note the increase in the assessment under the new law, then take the rate of county taxation and compute the size of your county's gift to the railroads and the amount of your share in that gift. The figures will prove startling.

The assessment of railroad property in the various counties in the state under the old and the new laws was as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Adams.....	\$17,500	\$1,281,570
Allen.....	2,550,574	3,572,572
Bartholomew.....	204,309	1,830,572
Benton.....	631,423	1,731,551
Blackford.....	272,153	1,730,639
Boone.....	60,468	1,888,408
Brown.....	574,812	1,211,054
Cass.....	1,287,977	2,394,826
Clark.....	1,016,823	2,430,052
Clay.....	689,232	1,436,557
Clinton.....	781,149	1,787,334
Dayles.....	191,451	207,285
Dearborn.....	547,755	1,215,118
Decatur.....	640,102	1,355,733
DeKalb.....	580,115	1,236,062
Delaware.....	1,254,520	2,340,572
Dubois.....	611,104	1,482,663
Elkhart.....	310,124	1,089,073
Ellettsville.....	1,254,520	2,340,572
Floyd.....	236,582	954,411
Fountain.....	702,576	1,039,248
Franklin.....	1,028,773	2,333,239
Fulton.....	570,016	1,506,664
Gibson.....	701,004	1,303,493
Grant.....	683,133	1,514,121
Greene.....	529,119	1,201,177
Hamilton.....	385,771	842,324
Hancock.....	631,148	1,757,959
Harrison.....	367,576	1,089,073
Hendricks.....	942,804	2,227,648
Henry.....	961,876	2,658,783
Howard.....	485,883	1,087,338
Huntington.....	728,150	1,484,252
Jackson.....	788,225	1,825,582
Jasper.....	538,466	1,426,199
Jay.....	457,451	1,154,464
Jefferson.....	191,451	207,285
Jennings.....	637,742	1,745,212
Johnson.....	451,475	988,238
Knox.....	775,000	1,779,499
Kosciusko.....	1,529,717	3,013,032
Lagrange.....	201,755	469,385
Lake.....	4,055,891	8,953,209
Laporte.....	1,028,773	2,333,239
Lawrence.....	689,433	1,677,501
Madison.....	361,411	2,157,598
Marion.....	2,285,745	11,156,173
Marshall.....	1,772,828	3,704,632
Martin.....	238,172	666,418
Miami.....	880,433	1,897,465
Monroe.....	680,136	1,683,116
Montgomery.....	797,614	2,139,169
Morgan.....	282,440	719,725
Newton.....	614,228	1,736,011
Noel.....	1,254,520	2,340,572
Ohio.....	174,510	884,663
Orange.....	275,023	831,052
Owen.....	587,389	1,688,112
Perry.....	61,612	151,356
Pike.....	173,007	446,708
Porter.....	2,232,171	5,429,212
Posey.....	727,001	1,486,170
Pulaski.....	492,045	1,246,521
Putnam.....	1,071,718	2,347,173
Randolph.....	910,639	2,363,584
Ripley.....	417,537	901,988
Rush.....	495,681	1,446,534
Scott.....	286,144	610,583
Shelby.....	63,424	1,840,417
Spencer.....	309,897	738,411
Starke.....	1,140,075	2,557,316
Steuben.....	183,254	380,045
St. Joseph.....	1,406,211	2,891,352
Sullivan.....	532,751	1,204,969
Switzerland.....	1,201,616	2,543,450
Tipton.....	456,552	976,696
Union.....	181,445	563,979
Vanderburg.....	973,951	2,042,940
Vermillion.....	463,885	1,225,556
Vigo.....	1,212,536	2,511,338
Wabash.....	855,377	1,832,442
Warren.....	467,049	1,042,947
Warrick.....	207,964	526,628
Washington.....	229,832	570,137
Wayne.....	907,821	2,234,322
Wells.....	429,830	1,143,236
White.....	724,541	1,801,242
Whitley.....	1,084,080	2,101,445
Total.....	\$69,782,676	\$180,806,575
Total increase.....		\$91,040,589
For cent of increase.....		135

It will be seen that the railroad assessment under the new law is more than double what it was under the old law. That means a great deal to the taxpayers of Indiana.

And yet this law, which is conceded to be the best law ever devised for compelling the railroads to bear their share of the public burdens, the Republicans are pledged to repeal if they get the power. Voters should figure out in dollars and cents just what this means to each of them.

Cause of the Business Revival.
Unquestionably the Democratic papers are right in attributing the great business improvement to the settlement of the tariff question. Republican papers can acknowledge this without leaving themselves open to an imputation of disloyalty to party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Stands For Corporate Rule.
The Republican party is pledged to repeal the law that compels corporate wealth to bear its just share of taxation

—the law which it denounced as "infamous" in its state platform. The Republican party of Indiana stands for corporate rule.—Kokomo Dispatch.

THESE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

MORE REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY IS PRODUCED.

Showing That the New Democratic Tariff Is Rapidly Bringing About a Return of Prosperity—All Industrial Enterprises in Indiana Enjoying a Veritable Boom—The Outlook Was Never Better.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette continues to bear testimony to the business revival which has followed on the taking effect of the new tariff law. In its Sunday edition appear these headlines, among others:

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

CONTINUED EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF OIL INDUSTRIES.

NEW ENTERPRISES CREATING A DEMAND FOR LABOR IN WHEELING.

IN BUCKEYE FACTORIES.

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICED AMONG DAYTON INDUSTRIES.

The Indiana division of the Commercial-Gazette's industrial page is especially interesting. Following are the headlines and a few of the items:

THE GAS BELT BEHIVE.

IMMENSE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN WAGES AT MUNCIE.

GLAD HEARTS AND HAPPY HOMES.

MANY OF THEM AT ELWOOD—WHERE ALL IS ACTIVITY AGAIN.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 5.—The payroll of the several manufacturing concerns in Muncie last week by far exceeds any week in the history of the city.

The Muncie Iron and Steel company is preparing to add six furnaces to its plant, giving employment to a large number of hands.

At Albany the papermill, two glass factories, furniture factory and all others are running full time.

Eaton, north of Muncie, reports great prosperity among the several manufacturing concerns.

The Early, Jones & Barr Windowglass company is running full force.

The Ames baggy works, with 25 hands, the Bartlett coilhoop works and the Standard washboard works, each with about 25 hands, are running full capacity.

The Excelsior factory and the Eaton pulley works are other important industries that are working many hands.

The shoe factory at Daleville will soon be ready for a large force of hands.

LIKE YE OLDEN TIMES.

GENERAL RESUMPTION OF ALL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AT ELWOOD.

ELWOOD, Oct. 6.—During the week just past abundant indications of returning prosperity have been manifest and the outlook is decidedly improved. There are not enough houses in the city to accommodate the workmen.

The Elwood steam forge works will be running at full capacity by Oct. 15.

Thursday morning the last of Elwood factories resumed operations.

The Nivison & Wiskopf bottle factory is steadily increasing its force.

At the Holland radiator works a steady increase in payroll is reported.

The Elwood hoop factory is unable to supply the demand for its product and will increase its plant.

At the McBeth lampchimney plant things are being rushed at a rate wholly unknown before in the history of this factory.

At the W. R. McCloy lampchimney factory several new hands have been added.

AT OTHER POINTS.

The glass business is looking up materially in Frankton and it will not be long until every industry in the place will be running.

Indications are also very favorable for the location of an immense iron foundry and machine works at Frankton to employ a large number of men.

Next Monday the Lippincott Glass company at Alexandria will put on an extra force of 20 shops, thereby giving employment to 80 or 100 additional men. Nearly 600 men are now at work at the plant.

The situation at the other Alexandria factories may be summed up as follows: The Alexandria Windowglass company is now employing 25 additional men and business is encouraging. At the plateglass plant of the DePauws the 300 men are making things hum day and night.

The Kelly ax factory at Alexandria has added between 75 and 100 men since last week to its force, and is behind with its orders. The new waterworks system is being completed rapidly, and employment is given here to a large force of men at remunerative wages.

The Anderson Coil Hoop company was organized in this city Wednesday. In all departments about 60 men will be employed.

The contract was let Wednesday afternoon for the construction of the buildings for the new Buckeye Manufacturing company, a steel casting works at Anderson. The entire plant will employ 400 men.

W. P. Collum, John A. Magee and Porter Haskell, all of Clarion, Pa., have closed a lease on a big tract of land at Alexandria for the purpose of building a tinplate plant. The plant they propose to erect will employ 250 men, and will be put into operation about the first of February.

The tinplate manufacturing company that located in Anderson two weeks ago, and which has been known as the "Mattler company," was incorporated Tuesday. The corporation will be known as the National Tinplate company. The company will erect the largest tinplate plant in the United States, with terneplate and steel rollingmill combined. Eight hundred men will be employed.

Contracts will be let Monday for the erection of the Riverview agricultural implement and supply buildings at Anderson.

The American Wire Nail company at Anderson will keep its plant in operation night and day from now until the first of the year.

Work begins Monday on the buildings for the new Wright shovel works in North Anderson.

You Can Scarcely Guess:-



WHAT A VARIETY OF BARGAINS

WE ARE OFFERING IN OUR Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

Goods are so Cheap and the Special Low Price we are giving now almost gives them away. But we must do some business whether we make any profit or not

Goods must go at some Price

YOU SAY

"Sprang & True are most always busy."

Very true. We believe in pushing trade by giving Low Prices. Come in with the CASH and we will surprise you how many goods you can buy with a



DON'T FORGET THE PLACE, SPRANG & TRUE.

BUGGIES.

FARM IMPLEMENTS & WAGONS.

BUSINESS MEN TALK.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW ON PRICES.

The General Tendency Is Toward Lower Prices or a Better Quality of Goods For Prices Formerly Paid For Inferior Goods.

[Pera (Ind.) Sentinel.]

Four years ago The Sentinel laid before its readers statements of a number of our leading merchants as to the effect of the McKinley law upon the prices of merchandise and upon trade generally. That law having been repealed, and a new tariff law enacted by the last congress to take its place, we have thought proper to interview the same merchants as to the effect of the new law on prices and upon trade in their various lines. We herewith publish the statements of 1890 and 1894, in parallel columns, and submit them to our readers without comment, leaving them to make their own deductions from the statements of the persons interviewed, all of whom are well known as leading business men of our city:

1890 John S. Lenhart, of the firm of Lenhart & Sons, said: "Houses with which I do business have sent out notification that all goods in our line are being advanced. Looking glasses have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. Coffin trimmings of all kinds have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. All kinds of upholstered goods are demanding an increased price on account of the increased price of the material used in upholstering. Varnish has also been placed up a notch. I have noticed that the general tone of all manufactured goods is upward, and yet I haven't heard of manufacturers paying any more to their hands. There is general dissatisfaction all over the country among business men at the effect produced on trade."

1894 John S. Lenhart, of the firm of Lenhart & Sons, says: "The passage of the new tariff law has had a perceptible effect in our line and of stimulating trade. Trade has improved perceptibly within the past month and as the new schedule of prices has enabled us to buy our goods cheaper than formerly we can afford to do so and sell them cheaper. The placing of lumber on the free list will not benefit furniture manufacturers as much as users of pine lumber and other timber and lumber in building, but it will have a tendency to make the furniture cheaper. The heavy cuts in plushes, velvets, carpets and in upholstering, also the reductions on glue, paints, oil, varnishes, plate glass, etc., will enable retailers to sell a much better quality of goods at the same price they were formerly compelled to charge for inferior goods and to sell the inferior goods at a less price than under the McKinley law."

1890 J. W. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis, Stiles & Co., said: "There has been an advance in all kinds of material going into the manufacture of carriages and buggies. Manufacturers in this country have advanced their prices for the cloth and finishing have all advanced. Axles and steel tires are higher in price than under the bill. An increased price for material means an increased price for the finished product, which means fewer sales. Fewer sales means the employment of fewer hands. I regard it as a most unjust measure. It affects all classes and the consumer has to pay the bill in the long run. When will the people have the sand and moral courage to rectify the wrongs that are being heaped upon them?"

1894 J. W. Ellis, of Ellis, Stiles & Co., carriage manufacturers, says: "The passage of the new tariff law has enabled us to give our customers a better grade of cloth in trimming for the same price they formerly paid for lighter goods. We can now give them cloth weighing 18 lbs. for the same price we formerly gave them 16 lbs. of the same cloth. The new tariff law has enabled us to give our customers a better grade of cloth in trimming for the same price they formerly paid for lighter goods. We can now give them cloth weighing 18 lbs. for the same price we formerly gave them 16 lbs. of the same cloth. The new tariff law has enabled us to give our customers a better grade of cloth in trimming for the same price they formerly paid for lighter goods. We can now give them cloth weighing 18 lbs. for the same price we formerly gave them 16 lbs. of the same cloth."

1890 Beck & Kelly, when approached on the question, said: "There has been an advance in many things handled by us and nearly all kinds of hardware. The new tariff law has enabled us to give our customers a better grade of cloth in trimming for the same price they formerly paid for lighter goods. We can now give them cloth weighing 18 lbs. for the same price we formerly gave them 16 lbs. of the same cloth. The new tariff law has enabled us to give our customers a better grade of cloth in trimming for the same price they formerly paid for lighter goods. We can now give them cloth weighing 18 lbs. for the same price we formerly gave them 16 lbs. of the same cloth."

1894 John H. Beck, hardware, stores and tinware, said: "Prices of foreign cutlery will be much lower than under the McKinley law by reason of the reduction in import duties on the same. Tin and manufacturers of tin will also be lower for the same reason. Builders' hardware will probably remain about the same as at present. Nails will be some lower; glass will also be considerably cheaper; paints will tend downward, as will nearly all goods in the line. Builders will notice quite a difference in the cost of tin roofing from the rates that we have been compelled to charge for the past three or four years. They will be doubly benefited by the new law, as they will be able to buy a much better quality of roofing tin for less money than they have heretofore had to pay for poor tin."

1890 Ed T. Gray, when approached on the question, said: "I haven't investigated the subject very much, but from notices received from wholesale houses I have been informed that leather has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent. I am certain that all kinds of cloth will be higher, especially in plush goods. Horse blankets will be higher, but as I bought all my goods in that line before the bill took effect, prices will not be materially changed for the present at least."

1894 Julius Falk, the clothier and gent's furnisher, said: "My business for the month of August and September of this year has been much heavier than during the same period of last year, but not up to the mark of 1892. I am selling woollen suits, overcoats, hats, caps and underwear lower than ever before and the demand seems to be for the better grades of goods. The reason why customers are paying the higher grades of goods this year is because

worsted goods than any 10 retailers in Chicago have, which I bought before the bill affected them. Yes, it will be hard on the fellows who buy now."

1894 Felix Levy of the French Bazaar said: "As a result of the reductions on cotton goods domestic cottons are selling 25 per cent lower than under the old system. Prices of woollens remain about the same, as the new tariff law will not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1895. I think prices of the cheaper grades of woollen goods will be 25 per cent and of the finer grades about 12 1/2 or 15 per cent. The present stocks were purchased under the old tariff rates. The new rates have been reduced, but the new law will not change materially until after Jan. 1, 1895. I have made an adjustment of retail prices to correspond with the new law. It will work great hardship."

1890 Hugh McCaffrey, when asked what goods handled by him would be affected most, said: "I have not had the time to investigate all the phases of the bill, but from what I have learned from the grocers bearing upon the wholesale houses, I can say that cheese, glassware, cutlery and tinware will all be made higher. The American factories are all stiffening up their prices on account of the McKinley bill. The consumer will have to pay the advance."

1894 Hugh McCaffrey, of McCaffrey & Co., grocers, said: "I have been too busy lately at the mill and in the store to carefully examine all of the schedules of the new tariff law. I can say, however, that word received from home manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers indicate that there will be no concessions in many lines. By reference to our advertisement in this issue of The Sentinel, our readers can see for themselves what we are doing. There is no guess work about our statement. They are the prices we are offering our customers. There are many phases of the grocery business which would require a volume of ink to speak of in detail. A list of the prices at which we are offering goods tells its story."

1890 George C. Miller, of the firm of Shirk & Miller, said: "There can be no question that the new law is having a very decided tendency to increase the prices of many lines of goods. Especially is this true in the case of the worsted goods, tin, carpets, glassware and boots and shoes. While I do not think that the bill is brought to bear so heavily on leather goods as upon some other classes, the tariff on the raw material going into the manufacture of them greatly enhances the price. I am in favor of free raw material for the manufacturers. With the gradual drift toward lower prices, enables merchants to sell at a better quality of goods for the same prices they have been compelled to pay for inferior goods in times past. Cotton is selling at a steadily declining price for some time and are now selling at low figures. There has been very little, if any, change in the cost of footwear. We are able to give better values for the same money. Quensaries is selling at a lower scale of prices than formerly. The reduction of duties on foreign goods has materially reduced retail prices of foreign goods. Prices of tin have declined and will probably continue to do so. American manufacturers are constantly improving their methods of manufacture and the result will be a higher grade of tin for the same or lower prices than in the past. Builders' hardware was never so cheap as now. To sum up, I am of the opinion that there is a universal tendency to improve the quality of all goods. There is less shoddy put upon the market each year. The natural result will be that consumers will get better goods for their money than formerly."

1894 George C. Miller, of Shirk & Miller, is considered an authority on the new law. He was last year, but not up to 1892. The general tendency of the new tariff bill is to lower prices of goods in nearly all lines. We are selling tin, carpets, glassware, blankets, dress goods and woolen clothing, hats and caps, etc., cheaper than we did last year. There is a disposition on the part of manufacturers for some time past to improve the style, quality and finish of goods, which, taken in connection with the gradual drift toward lower prices, enables merchants to sell at a better quality of goods for the same prices they have been compelled to pay for inferior goods in times past. Cotton is selling at a steadily declining price for some time and are now selling at low figures. There has been very little, if any, change in the cost of footwear. We are able to give better values for the same money. Quensaries is selling at a lower scale of prices than formerly. The reduction of duties on foreign goods has materially reduced retail prices of foreign goods. Prices of tin have declined and will probably continue to do so. American manufacturers are constantly improving their methods of manufacture and the result will be a higher grade of tin for the same or lower prices than in the past. Builders' hardware was never so cheap as now. To sum up, I am of the opinion that there is a universal tendency to improve the quality of all goods. There is less shoddy put upon the market each year. The natural result will be that consumers will get better goods for their money than formerly."

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It will be seen by reference to the various interviews that the consensus of opinion is that the new system will result in a cheapening of goods and improvement in their quality. "A condition devoutly to be wished."

The Sentinel has always contended that high tariff meant high prices for necessities, and we think the unbiased statements of facts of persons in a position to know whereof they speak full supports that view of the matter.

Seeing the Effects.
Democratic prospects grow brighter each day. The party has weathered the storm of a Republican panic and it ranks are closing. The fainthearted have taken new courage as they begin to see the good effects of legislation for the whole people.—Frankfort Crescen.

The Democratic Argument.
Twenty-five to 50 per cent reduction in the price of all garments, whether male or female, is the Democratic argument that is finishing all that is left of protection.—Evansville Courier.