

SCHEDULES			
Effective Feb. 7th, 1904			
EAST AND SOUTH			
	AM	PM	PM
	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
	Daily	Daily	ex-Sun.
Ly Richmond	8:00	4:30	6:35
Ly Cottage Grove	9:35	5:05	7:30
Ar Cincinnati	11:20	6:55	9:10
NORTH AND WEST			
	AM	PM	PM
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
	Daily	Daily	ex-Sun.
Ly Cincinnati	7:45	5:15	7:30
Ar Richmond	10:20	8:00	10:30
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS DIV.			
	AM	PM	PM
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
	Daily	Daily	ex-Sun.
Ly Richmond	10:20	8:00	10:30
Ar Cincinnati	11:50	9:20	11:30
Ar Peru	12:30pm	10:30	12:40
Ar North Judson	1:00pm	11:35	1:40
DAYTON AND XENIA DIV.			
	AM	PM	PM
	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
	Daily	Daily	ex-Sun.
Ly Richmond	5:15	12:30pm	2:50
Ar Richmond	8:50	4:30pm	6:55

2 TRAINS 2
Every Day
Muncie, Marion, Peru
and Northern Indiana cities
via
C. C. & L.
Leave Richmond
Daily, 10:20 a.m.—8:00 p.m.
Through tickets sold at all
points.
For particulars enquire of
C. A. BLAIR, C. P. A.
Home Tel. 44

WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS
1904
\$150,000
FOR
Athletic Events
in the
Great Arena
at the
Exposition
FOR A ROUTE
Look at the Map
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES

A FINE
CORNER LOT
On Street Car Line
In Boulevard
Addition
AT A
BARGAIN
W. H. Bradbury & Son
Westcott Block.

TIME TABLE.	
On Sundays Cars Leave One Trip Later.	
First car leaves Richmond for Indianapolis at 5 a. m.	
First car leaves Dublin for Richmond at 5 a. m.	
Every car for Indianapolis leaves Richmond on the odd hour, from 5:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.	
First car leaves Indianapolis for Richmond at 7:00 a. m. and every other hour thereafter until 5:00 p. m.	
Hourly service from Richmond to Dublin and intermediate points, from 5:00 a. m. to 11:00 p. m.	
Subject to change without notice.	
RATE OF FARE.	
Richmond to Graves	\$0.05
" to Centerville	10
" to Jackson Park	15
" to Washington Rd.	15
" to Germantown	20
" to Cambridge City	25
" to Dublin	30
" to Indianapolis	1.05

Hotel Rates St. Louis World's Fair.
For copy of World's Fair official pamphlet, naming Hotel accommodations and rates during Universal Exposition of 1904, address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania-Vandalia Lines, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Lines

TIME TABLE

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO DIV.
In Effect 2 p. m., Feb. 16, 1904.

WESTWARD		
Arrive	Rich and Logan Ac Ex	Depart
11:10 am	Chicago Mail and Ex	6:45 am
12:30 pm	Cin and Mack Ex	11:15 am
4:45 pm	Cin and Logan Ex	5:00 pm
7:25 pm	Cin and Rich Ac Ex	
10:30 pm	Cin and Mack Mail and Ex	
11:00 pm	Cin and Chi Mail and Ex	11:15 pm
EASTWARD		
4:05 am	Chi and Cin Mail and Ex	4:15 am
4:45 am	Mack and Cin Mail and Ex	4:55 am
7:00 am	Rich and Cin Ac Ex	7:00 am
10:10 am	Logan and Cin Ac Ex	10:10 am
3:45 pm	Mack and Cin Ex	3:45 pm
5:40 pm	Fast South Ex and Mail	5:40 pm
	Logan and Rich Ac	

COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS DIV.
In Effect 9 a. m., Nov. 29.

WESTWARD		
Arrive	N Y and St L Mail	Depart
4:45 am	St L Fast Ex	4:50 am
10:25 am	St L Fast Mail and Ex	10:30 am
1:25 pm	Col and Ind Ac Ex	1:25 pm
9:15 pm	N Y and St L Mail and Ex	9:20 pm
	Col and Ind Ac Ex	
EASTWARD		
5:25 am	St L and N Y Mail and Ex	5:35 am
9:45 am	Ind and Col Ac Mail and Ex	10:15 am
9:50 am	St L and N Y Fast Mail	10:00 am
3:45 pm	Ind and Col Ac Ex	3:57 pm
4:50 pm	Penna Special (Mail)	
7:20 pm	St L and N Y Mail and Ex	7:30 pm
8:40 pm	St L and N Y Limited Ex	

DAYTON AND XENIA DIV.
In Effect 12:01 p. m., Jan. 24

WESTWARD		
Arrive	St L Fast Ex	Depart
4:37 am	Spring and Rich Ac	4:40 am
10:10 am	St L Fast Mail and Ex	10:15 am
10:02 pm	Spring and Rich Mail and Ex	
EASTWARD		
5:30 am	Rich and Spring Mail and Ex	5:30 am
8:15 am	Rich and Xenia Ac Ex	8:15 am
9:55 am	N Y Fast Mail	9:55 am
4:45 pm	Penna Special Mail and Ex	4:45 pm
8:40 pm	St L and N Y Limited Ex	8:40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RY.
In Effect 8 a. m., Feb. 16

SOUTHWEST		
Arrive	Mack and Cin Mail and Ex	Depart
4:35 am	St W and Rich Mail and Ex	4:40 am
9:45 am	Mack and Cin Mail and Ex	9:50 am
	Sunday Ac	
NORTHWEST		
5:40 am	Rich and G R Mail and Ex	5:40 am
12:50 pm	Cin and Mack Mail and Ex	12:50 pm
10:55 pm	Cin and Mack Mail and Ex	10:55 pm

TIME TABLE

Dayton and Western
Traction Co.

In effect January 25, 1904.
Cars leave union station, south 8th St., every hour—6:00, 7:45, and 45 minutes after every hour until 7:45 p. m., 9:00, 9:15 and 11 p. m., for New Westville, New Paris, Eaton, West Alexandria, Dayton, Xenia, Tippencanoe, Troy, Piqua, Springfield, Urbana, London, Columbus.
Last car to Dayton at 9 p. m., stops only at New Westville, New Hope, Eaton, West Alexandria and way points.
9:15 and 11 p. m. to West Alexandria only.
New Paris local car leaves at 4:50, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20 and 6:20 p. m.
For further information call phone 269.
C. O. BAKER, Agent.

LIMITED CARS.

The break-down in the Greenfield station has been repaired and limited cars on the interurban line were put in operation today, and will continue regularly. City cars leaving the corner of eighth and Main at 8:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. make immediate connection with the Indianapolis car at the west side barns. In addition to these cars local cars leave company office, near the corner of eighth and Main at 7, 9 and 11 in the morning and 1, 3 and 5 in the afternoon. Returning cars leave Indianapolis for Richmond same hours.

Money Loaned

from 5 to 6 per cent.
Thompson's Loan and Real Estate Agency, Main and seventh streets.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung," writes J. F. Hughes, of DuPont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Quarantined by A. G. Loken and Co.'s drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A run down system, or despondency invariably precede suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by A. G. Loken & Co., druggists.

Special Fares to Dayton via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Dayton, account Ben Hur performance will be sold March 1st from London, Morrow Springfield, Richmond and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines, good returning March 2d, inclusive.

JAPAN STRONG IN ITS SIMPLICITY

So Says T. P. O'Connor In Describing Native Customs.

NO NATION HAS SO FEW WANTS.

This Characteristic, He Says, Is an Essential Source of Military Strength and Enables Armies to March Preternaturally Light-Tinned and Impermanence of Japanese Houses and of Other Things Considered a Part of the National Bulwark.

Japan is a topsy turvy country. Its population small in stature, its houses that seem mostly made up of paper, its whole view of life, has in it something that constantly gives one the idea that you are dwelling among a nation of scarcely grownup children. They are formidable children, these Japanese, as the Chinese have discovered, but all the same there is something in their whole being that strikes the westerner as not grown up, says T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in the Chicago Tribune.

A few weeks ago I read a book by Lafcadio Hearn, in which he laid particular stress on what he happily called the "impermanence of Japan." This is also the keynote of many of the chapters in a book by Mr. Douglas Sladen. The impermanence begins at the beginning—that is to say, at the house and the home. "A Japanese house," writes Mr. Sladen, "is the simplest thing in the world. It consists of a post at each corner and a roof. The roof may or may not be covered with enormous purple tiles. Cross-beams are added, not to support the roof, but the walls, which are made of paper, and slide down between the beams and the platform, raised a foot above the ground, which does duty for a floor. A Japanese house is generally all on one floor, and in the daytime it is all one room if it is a small house. The number of rooms in it depends on the number of bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided for the night by paper shutters fixed in grooves, like the divisions of an old fashioned work-box. There are no doors or passages. Your bedroom acts as a passage, and when you want a door you slide back the nearest panel. There are plenty of Japanese houses which, when secured for the night, would hardly stand a drunken man leaning against them. Some go as far as having windows made of glass, too, which is un-Japanese. The ordinary native is quite satisfied with the light that filters through paper. The Japanese love air. Unless it is too cold or too wet the poor Jap takes down the whole front of his house in the daytime. If it is too sunny, he hangs a big blue or brown curtain in front of it, like the sheet for a magic lantern, with a huge white ideogram taking the place of the picture. An ideogram is a Chinese monogram." Let us not laugh at or even scorn this simplicity of the Japanese house. It is of course the natural consequence of a climate where the earthquake and the typhoon are not unknown or ever infrequent phenomena. Furthermore this thinness and impermanence of the Japanese house and of other things Japanese are a part of the strength of the nation. No man has so few wants. They have no bread, no beds, no fires, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women. Both sexes wear instead several dressing gowns, one over the other. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on top of another. In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour bins, no kitchen tables. But, then, they have no tables or chairs in the drawing room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and the teapot and committing suicide. These and a cushion or two and a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventional politeness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese house except the guest chamber. And the articles in the guest chamber consist of a screen, a kakemono and a flower vase. The Japanese have no forks or spoons or tablecloths. They have no sheets, no wine glasses, no tumblers.

And see one of the results of this magnificent want of wants, if I may use the phrase. It is an essential source of military strength to England's ally. It enables his armies to march preternaturally light, and in a case of blockade or a national disaster it would be almost impossible to starve him into surrender.

In Japan, with all the inbred politeness and good feeling, woman still holds a place far from satisfactory in the ethics and life of the country. "In houses," sums up the author on this side of Japanese life, "which are uncorrupted by foreign influences a woman of whatever class is only a servant unless her husband chooses otherwise. She is expected to wait on him, brush and mend his clothes, only speak when she is spoken to and always give place aux hommes. It is she who slides back the shutter for him to pass through, and she is expected to walk a pace or two behind him, even when there is plenty of room for them to go side by side.

There are two exceptions to this rule among the upper and among the lower classes. If a woman belongs to an aristocratic family and especially to one which has adopted some European

methods and ideas, she is treated with something of the reverence given to woman in Europe. She not only dresses like a European woman, but she is allowed to walk by her husband's side, and even she is allowed to pass through a door before him. Among working women the woman has great freedom, for she is able to earn her own living.

Divorce theoretically is easy in Japan, and indeed it is said that 33 per cent of marriages end in divorce. But among the middle classes and to a certain extent among the upper divorce is made difficult by the dread of scandal, while for working women there is no such restriction, and if accordingly she be dissatisfied she has no hesitation in getting her divorce, and she can always easily find another man ready to share with her the burdens of life and the earnings which she and he can make together.

A Japanese girl of even wealthy parents does not get a dowry and when she is divorced is not protected by settlements. She has her chance only in families where there are no sons. In this case, again, the freedom of the woman has far wider range. Her husband is obliged to take her name, and she can get a divorce with facility. You see that the position of woman is as much a matter of economics as of sentiment in Japan as in other parts of the world.

GREEK DANCE IN CHICAGO.

Repose and Elegance Supersede Kangaroo Walk and High Heels.

The Greek dance fad has come to Chicago, bringing in its train a horde of new ideas and classic tancies destined to revolutionize former methods of gait, dress and deportment, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Banished forever are the kangaroo walk, high heels and tight lacing, and their attendant follies must retire into oblivion. The strictly up to date woman is Greek.

These are her rules for becoming graceful:

Don't slouch. Stand with head up, chin in, chest up and forward.

For pose of head put a book on your head—the old rule—balance it, and your head is set right.

Don't go upstairs bent over. Lift your chest, and you can't get out of breath.

Don't indulge in the kangaroo walk, with the feet running after the body. The feet should propel the body forward.

Don't hurry. Be calm. Take time. It pays in the end.

When you go shopping, be serene, be dignified, be deliberate. You will make better bargains in the end.

She walks, dresses and even shops along Grecian lines. She abhors haste and confusion. She never hurries, never worries, and nothing on earth can induce her to run for a street car. Such unbecoming conduct would be wholly at variance with Greek principles of demeanor. To be Grecian one must be calm. Serenity is imperative to classic dignity.

The authority for all these statements is none other than Miss Cozette Keller, formerly director of the school of expression in the Chicago Musical college. It was Miss Keller herself who introduced the Greek fad to Gothamites, and it is she who is responsible for its appearance in Chicago.

"I think," contended Miss Keller, "that the craze for the classic and statuesque shows an elevated taste. The public is tired of glare and glitter. It wants to be refreshed, hence its clamor for white draperies, the soft lights, the coldly beautiful lines in the Greek dance."

TERMS USED IN FAR EAST.

Glossary of Expressions Native to Manchuria and Korea.

The following glossary of the native terms used in the far east appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

MANCHURIAN TERMS.

FU—To the name of a city, indicates capital of province, a city of the first class.

CHOU—Indicates city of the second class.

YI—A small post town, as Yichangyi.

And at the termination of geographical terms:

KIANG, HO, YCHUAN, YCHU—All mean stream, river.

HA—Sea, sometimes lake.

SHAN—Mountain.

KUAN—Camp, strong, fortified place.

SHANHAIKUAN—The fortified camp where the mountains and the sea meet aptly illustrates these three terms.

LING—Pass over a mountain.

YCHENGCHENHOLO—Town, large village.

At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated:

YA—Great, large. HUANG—Yellow.

SIAO—Small, little. SI—West.

PEI—North. TUNG—East.

NAN—South. SHIANG—Upper.

HEI—Black. HIO—Lower.

KOREAN TERMS.

PO or PHO—Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters.

For instance:

YONGAMPHO—The harbor near mouth of Yalu river.

DO—Indicates that the place is a province and means, therefore, "the district of," or that it is the capital city of such a province.

HAN—River.

Japanese Hand Warmers.

If you drop into a shop where Japanese novelties are for sale and see some curious perforated objects that look like "mouth organs" planned on oriental lines don't make the mistake of buying them for musical instruments. They are kiros, or Japanese hand warmers, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fuel suitable for use comes with the kiros. Enough can be purchased for 15 cents to last a month. It is a curious preparation of charcoal and gives off little gas and no smoke. In Japan those who have to work out of doors in cold weather carry several kiros inside their clothing and are able to face the lowest temperatures.

Christianity in Japan.

There are nearly 500 Christian churches in Japan and over 1,000 missionaries.

POLO

SATURDAY
NIGHT
MARCH 5

AT COLSIEUM

Muncie vs. Richmond.

Watch Watch Watch
Watch What?

Watch the big windows of the only department store in Richmond.

We secured a traveling man's samples of one of the biggest clothing houses in this section of the country, and until each and every suit is sold, we will sell

Suits that are worth from \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15 up to \$20, all go at, each **\$8.25**

Come quick, while they last.

They are all new and of the latest styles. You know they carry the best in their sample line.

Watch our big window and buy your suit now. Sizes from 32 to 48, so we can fit you all.

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with some coal—even good looking coal—is that it won't burn, a prime requisite of "black diamonds" that at all repay buying. No such "flake" possible here, because our coal quality guarantee goes with every ton leaving our yards.

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