

Mother.—Say, Willie, go the corner grocery and get a loaf of Shaker bread. If they have not got it, go to the next grocery, for I want [the Shaker].

Willie: — No, mother; if they have not got it, I will go to Schroder's Bakery, 1129 Main St. There I'll surely get it. They have warm rolls every evening for supper, too.

**DR. E. E. PIERCE**  
Dentist will meet patients at the office of Dr. Walls, South Tenth Street, every Wednesday, prepared to do all kinds of Dental Work.

### Do You Want to Know

about the most delightful places in this country to spend Summer?

A region easy to get to, beautiful scenery, pure bracing cool air, plenty of attractive resorting, hotel-keeping, fishing, golf, swimming to do, all the conventional living, rest, health and comfort.

Then write today, (enclosing two-cent stamp to pay postage) mention this paper and we will send you our 1904 edition of

**"Michigan in Summer,"** containing 64 pages 200 pictures, maps, hotel rates, etc., and interesting information about this famous resort region reached via the

**Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry**  
"THE FISHING LINE."

**PETOSKEY, WEQUETONSING BAY VIEW, MACKINAC ISL., NORTHPORT, WAUCLON LAKE HARBOR PT., TRAVERSE CITY CROOKED LAKE**

A fine train service, fast time, excellent dining cars, etc., from St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago.

**C. L. LOCKWOOD,**  
GEN. PASSENGER & TICKET AGT  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

### The Way To Go

### Special Rates via The Dayton and Western to Franklin, O.

Account of 9th Annual Session Miami Valley Chautauqua \*

July 15 to August 1

Round \$1.40 Trip

Through tickets sold July 14 to August 1. Good returning till August 3d.

Call on agent for full information

**\$2.00**  
To Lake Michigan

### Special Excursion via C. C. & L.

To Benton Harbor, Mich., St. Joseph, Mich., South Bend, Ind.

Sunday, Aug. 7, '04

More than 12 hours to enjoy the numerous attractions and delightful lake breezes.

Special train leaves Richmond at 9:30 p. m. Saturday; returning, leaves St. Joseph at 6:15 p. m. South Bend at 7:15 p. m.

C. A. Blair, P. and T. A.

W. B. Callaway, G. P. A.

FOR SALE—Old papers for sale at the Palladium office, 15 cents a hundred and some thrown in.

## MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

(Continued From First Page.)

electric lighting plants varies as the conditions and makes of plants differ. What would hold good in one plant would be wrong in another. There is a range of depreciation of from 4 per cent. to 10 per cent per annum on electrical machinery. We would probably be perfectly safe in allowing 5 per cent depreciation per annum on the entire plant. This would be equal to building the plant anew every twenty years. The buildings, concrete work &c., would not have to be replaced that often, while other parts would be replaced oftener.

On this basis then, we have the following as the cost of maintaining and operating the electric plant for the year ending June 1st, 1904:

One years interest on \$176.

777.31 at 4 per cent....\$ 7,071.09

5 per cent depreciation... 8,838.86

Expenses of maintenance and operating plant for

the years as per report of commissioners..... 25,655.66

Salaries of Commrs. & Clerk 850.00

Total Expenses ..... \$42,415.61

The total receipts for the year as per commrs. report ..... \$32,557.42

Expenses for year in excess of receipts ..... \$ 9,858.19

To off-set this apparent loss it is only fair to take into consideration the amount saved to the city and its citizens by reason of the lowering of the schedule from the rates prevailing before the city plant began operations. We pay the L. H. & P. Co. \$90.00 a year per light for street lighting, while the 86 lights furnish light by the city plant during last year cost \$75 each; being a saving of \$1,290 to the city. During the year the city plant furnished to the citizens 378,394 K. W. at a price averaging at least 5 cents per K. W. less than electric light could be obtained for the Light, Heat & Power Company before the city began to operate its plant. This amounted to a saving of at least \$18,919.70 to the consumers during the year.

Another saving which is also entitled to consideration as a saving by the city plant is the enforced saving by competition on commercial light and power furnished by the L. H. & P. Co., which before the inauguration of the city plant charged from 5 cents to 8 cents per K. W. more than it has charged during the last year. Assuming that the L. H. & P. Co. does one-third the commercial business that the city plant does, there is an additional saving to the consumers of \$6,306.50.

Total saving as follows:

Saved on 86 street lights....\$1,290.00

Saved on 378,394 K. W.

furnished by city plant. 18,919.70

Saved on light furnished by

L. H. & P. Co. ..... 6,306.50

Total saving ..... \$26,516.20

That is to say, if the same light that has been furnished to the city and citizens during the last year had been furnished and used under the rates prevailing before the city plant went into operation, we would have paid therefore \$26,516.20 more than we did pay. We have made this calculation on a basis of light being only 5 cents per K. W. cheaper than under the old schedule, when in fact it is some 7 1-2 cents cheaper. The estimated saving at 5 cents is conservative. At 7 1-2 cents cheaper the saving would be \$39,777.30.

This saving as against the apparent loss of \$9,858.19 on operating expenses &c., really shows a net saving to the citizens of Richmond of \$16,668.01 during the year, or on the basis of light being 7 1-2 cents cheaper per K. W., the net saving would be \$29,920.21.

The showing made by the city plant during the last year is not a fair test of what may be done. On Sept. 1st the contract with the L. H. & P. Company for street lighting the streets at \$90.00 a year per light expires, and the city plant will then furnish all street lights, and the \$15,000 or \$16,000, now paid yearly to the L. H. & P. Co., will pass to the credit of the city plant. An amount large enough to about cover the interest and depreciation account.

The cost of the plant to June 1st, 1904, was \$192,012.70. The additional costs including the 186 lights to take the place of the lights of the L. H. & P. Co., will be from \$10,000 to \$12,000, making the entire cost of the plant in round numbers \$202,000 to \$204,000. This will be the amount on which interest and depreciation will be calculated next year. With the amount now paid to the L. H. & P. Co., and the additional income from commercial business, we should be able to make a much better showing for the plant in the report for

the year ending June 1st, 1905.

The plant should be given a fair and impartial trial before final judgment is passed. Due credit should be given for every saving that can be traced to it. Among other things the return to the people of Richmond by the L. H. & P. Co. of some \$10,000 or \$12,000 of the people's money it has held for years without interest, and which at this late day it proposes to return on presentation of certificates of deposit. It is hardly probable that the money would be returned at this time if the L. H. & P. Co. did not have the competition of the city plant, and was trying in every way to retain its old business, and get other customers.

The claim made that the lower prices now prevailing is a result of improved methods, and not caused by competition, does not seem to work when it comes to street lights. Mr. Storrs in his communication in Saturday's paper says, that the price of \$90.00 per light as paid to his company under its old contract is "altogether too high today." If this is so and the L. H. & P. Co., is making rates lower simply because of lower costs of production, and not because of competition, why does it still hang on to the \$90.00 a year per light, which it says is altogether too high today?

Mr. Storrs says: "As a matter of fact, in the city of Richmond, there prevails the lowest scale of prices existing anywhere in the state of Indiana." This was not the condition of affairs before the city plant began business, but on the contrary Richmond prices were among the very highest in the state. Give the city plant at least a part of the credit for reduced prices.

In the matter of street lighting, no one could have expected the city council to renew its contract with the L. H. & P. Co. even if it had made an offer even less than the \$60 or \$65 per light.

The city owns its own plant, and the items of interest, depreciation and labor will be about the same to the city whether its plant carries a light or heavy load. As much will be paid for interest, about the same for labor, and depreciation will be about the same with 86 lights as with 275 to 300. The only additional expenses of any consequence will be the additional coal bill. Without the city lights the city plant would make very little more than enough to pay running expenses, and the tax payers would pay the interest and depreciation on account.

A farmer has 50 bushel of grain to haul to market. He owns a fine new wagon, and a good team of horses, able to haul a load of 100 bushel. He has his driver hired by the year. He has agreed to take 25 bushel of grain for a neighbor for which he is to receive pay, and is anxious to get another 25 bushel to make up a full load. He has the 25 bushel and a part of his own 50 bushel in the wagon when along comes another man with a team about half as good as the one owned by the farmer and says: I will haul your 50 bushel for 5 cents a bushel, which is a good deal cheaper than you can haul it yourself. The farmer sits down and calculates the interest on his investment, depreciation on his outfit, amount paid for driver, and extra food required for a team pulling a full load, and concludes it would be cheaper to hire his grain hauled, and he sends his team off to town with the 25 bushel he has agreed to haul for the neighbor, hoping he will be able to get enough more along the road to make at least a half load so that his team will earn at least enough to pay the driver, and the feed bill. We say the man was foolish; that as he was going to town any way he could have taken his own load with very little additional expense.

Richmond has a fine new electric light and power plant of ample capacity to furnish all street lighting and do a large part of the commercial lighting of the city. We have our Supt., engineers, firemen, and line-men hired by the year. We have our money invested in the plant, and the interest account will be the same when the plant is carrying a half load as when fully loaded. The depreciation will really be more when carrying a light load, than when the load is heavy. The only additional expenses of any consequence incurred by furnishing all the street lighting will be the additional coal bill. Would it not have been a foolish piece of business to hire the L. H. & P. Co. to do our street lighting, and then send our own new plant trotting off with less than a half load, hoping to get enough more commercial business to pay ordinary running expenses, and leave interest and depreciation account for taxpayers to settle?

Let us give the city plant a fair test. If you want your home or business place lighted give your own plant consideration. We hope to be able to give proper attention to all customers. If you have complaints to make, either see one of the commissioners or

leave word at the office, No. 625 Main street, and the matter will receive prompt attention.

Joseph Zeller,  
Pettis A. Reid,  
A. M. Gardner,  
Commissioners.

### DUBLIN.

A terrible drought seems pending. The oat crop that is now being put away is certainly a bountiful one.

The blackberry crop seems to be a short one this summer. Now nearly all gone.

Corn, late potatoes and the like are suffering badly for rain.

William Coleman, after some months absence, has returned to his home south of town.

B. F. Hatfield has now one of the most neat store rooms in Dublin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Beard has returned from Indianapolis for a hot weather sojourn in Dublin.

Miss Lora Gillman is visiting at Modoc, Ind.

Ora Ogborn has opened a shoe repair shop in Dublin; something long needed.

J. C. Cristman is engaged in selling nursery stock for some eastern firm.

Miss Edith Hall has gone to Nashville, Tenn., to enter school.

Miss Maggie Baird is on a several weeks vacation visiting among relatives and friends at Greenfield, Ind.

C. F. Baker, after a visit with his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Baker, has returned to Toledo, O.

One of the most pleasant places to while away a few hours of a warm day in July or August is at the Sulphur Springs, southeast of Dublin.

Quite a number from this neck o' the woods took in the Hagerstown fair last week.

To those not familiar with the great travel now east and west let us mention that there are about 10 passenger cars each way on the Panhandle that go over the track every twenty-four hours. These trains have from five to twelve cars each, mostly the long Pullmans.

Author Conner and Edgar Elliott have gone to sign painting at Indianapolis.

Ernest Richey of Richmond was visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Taylor at ast week.

Waren O Hale of Connersville was visiting on his many friends here a day or two last week.

Miss Nellie Swain will teach school the coming term at Mecca, Ind.

Mrs. Jennit Schofield of New Albany is visiting Miss Lillian Houren. Mrs. S. was a teacher in the Blind Institute at Indianapolis when Miss Houren attended.

Miss Jennie Hull of Connersville was visiting her old home and friends here over Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Haskins has been quite sick of late.

A converted Jap who is here in the interest of his people whose name is a jangle of letters lectured at the M. E. church Sunday night to a good audience. His broken English was a little hard to understand. His faith in the outcome of his people in their present struggle was strongly manifested.

Ideal Bread is made by an entirely new process.

Ideal Bread is the most substantial loaf baked in the city.

Ideal Bread is easy to digest.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Castor Oil*. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Castor Oil*

**The Kind You Have Always Bought**  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE GENTUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## MORPHINE

What is to Become of the Constantly Increasing Number of Drug Victims?

### Can They Be Cured?

This question is agitating the minds of the best ministers, doctors and thinking men of today. There are over one million drug users in the United States alone, and the number is rapidly increasing. All unite in saying that a reliable cure is the only salvation.

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