

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
AT 922 MAN STREET.CENTRAL UNION 21  
HOME 21

ENTERED AT RICHMOND POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

Daily delivered by carrier to any part of the city for six cents a week.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY  
Outside city, six months, in advance \$1.50  
Outside city, one month, in advance .25  
Outside city, one year, in advance 3.00  
WEEKLY—By mail one year, \$1.00 in advance.

IF YOU FAIL at any time to get your paper from your carrier, you will confer a favor by at once notifying the office by telephone.

James R. Hart, Editor.  
S. M. Rutherford, Business Manager  
John S. Fitzgibbons, City Editor



## THE OPENING.

The Republican campaign is opened. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and about 3,000 people on the inside, and as many more on the outside, opened the campaign at the Coliseum last night. If every opening in Indiana is as enthusiastic as the one at Richmond, the State will give 40,000 Republican majority. If a single thing interfered with the entire success of the meeting, it was the exceedingly hot weather but people paid but little attention to the temperature because they all seemed charmed with the "Grand Old Man" from Illinois.

Congressman Watson made a happy speech introducing Speaker Cannon, who began by speaking of Mr. Watson's industry and ability as a member of the lower house.

Mr. Cannon's speech was a thorough discussion of protection, sound money and President Roosevelt. He reminded one of the school teacher because his illustrations were so simple and lucid that every one present could grasp his full meaning. Mr. Cannon is a man of such wonderful resources that he can give facts and figures without the use of a census report or a manuscript. His speech was full of hope and encouragement for the people of the country.

Congressman "Jim" Watson received quite a welcome last night. An effort was made to get him to speak at the close of Mr. Cannon's speech but of course he would not do so on an evening given entirely to Mr. Cannon.

Earlham College may well feel proud of Congressman Cannon. He was one of Earlham's students. Such students always bring fame to their alma maters.

Japan and Russia are still at business and it looks like Russia is not going out of business just yet.

## THE KAFFIR BOY CHOIR

(Continued from First Page.)

given by the littlest member of the choir, whose age is but three and a half years, the rendition of this familiar little song being touching in the extreme. A two part musical monologue by the oldest and one of the younger boys was given with good dramatic effect, the program ending with a song by the whole company called "Good News." This closed the appearances of the Kaffir Boys' Choir which gave two of the most novel and enjoyable entertainments afforded by this year's Chautauqua.

### Concerts by the Jubilee Singers.

The huge audience which greeted the Kaffir Boys' Choir was reinforced to hear the concert given by the Dixie Concert company, which is the most popular single attraction this year so far. These singers with their melodious voices, magnetic manner, varied repertoire and knowledge of the tastes of their hearers, always give the greatest pleasure upon every appearance. A number of spirited chorus numbers and negro melodies were given in the afternoon, but the "star" feature was without doubt the solo number by Mr. Hall, the second tenor, whose powerful voice, with a wonderfully sweet upper register, was heard to great effect in several popular songs, his first song being encored persistently. Every appearance of Mr. Hall being greeted with applause as a tenor voice of this quality is rare. In the evening the comedian of the company, Mr. Boardman, appeared in one or two amusing monologues which took with the audience. Mr. Boardman being a genuine comedian of more than usual talent for humorous numbers of this character. In the evening the company gave another short and varied program, immediately after the evening lecture, which was greeted so appreciatively that they ran over their time, and were compelled to refuse to respond to the insistent applause. The feature of the evening's program was the solo "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," by the basso of the company and its manager, Mr. W. C. Buckner, who has a wonderful voice of marvelous lower register and strong lyrical quality. Mr. Buckner in response to an encore giving "Forty Fathoms Deep," with

chorus accompanist. The able and accomplished accompanist of the company Mrs. Boardman, contributes greatly to the success of the company's appearances, her adaptability and musical tact being at all times evident.

### Evening Lecture by Prof. Schaffer.

"Does Education Pay?" was the theme of the discourse of Professor Schaffer last evening and so convincingly eloquent in the affirmative was Professor Schaffer's argument that it would have been a perverse and stupid person who would or could have taken the opposite and pessimistic position at the close of the very impartial and sane discussion of American democracy's greatest institution, its public school system. It was an attempt to prove that money spent upon the right education of the people is the best investment of public money that can be made. The material attitude which has for its apogee the comfort induced by roast fowl for dinner and a new bonnet at Easter resultant fatality to necessary material comfort in the final outcome. "Does it pay?" has become the slogan of the tax payer, specially whenever any money for an improvement in our public schools is asked for or suggested. Professor Schaffer took Germany as an illustration of the nation which had made education "pay." Queen Louise, of fame in history prevailed upon the Emperor to send seventeen young men to Pestalozzi for study and upon their return there was instituted the beginnings of an educational system which has practically made a nation. In 1866 that Prussia would lose to Austria was simply taken for granted. The amazement over her victories was universal. Immediately upon the close of hostilities the force that govern in Austria began to plan a system on the German form. "A nation of school masters has conquered," said Bismarck at the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 which rent the rotten fabric of Napoleon Third's glittering official costume. Victor Hugo says "open a school and you close a prison." It is the struggle for the markets of the world which shows that education pays. "Made in Germany," a book which had great vogue at the time of its publication, has a quotation in its preface from a speech by the great Englishman of affairs, Lord Roseberry, to this effect. "I am afraid of Germany. Why, because I admire her so much," going on to show that it was by the application of her knowledge of the sciences and the arts to material progress which made her a dangerous commercial rival. To

show how seriously this menace to England's once dominating commercial ascendancy was regarded, the act of parliament, requiring all manufactured articles to be stamped with the name of the country in which they were made, is cited, and "Made in Germany," appears on commercial products which flood the markets of the world. Taking Massachusetts as an illustration, not regarding his own State of Pennsylvania as typical of existing American conditions on account of the vast number of undesirable immigrants with which that commonwealth is overladen, Professor Schaffer proved conclusively that the educational system in vogue in that State was largely responsible for her commercial successes. In a certain great shoe manufactory he found a Cornell graduate as foreman of one of the departments using his knowledge of science to a successful business outcome for himself; rows and rows of machines were presided over by the graduates of the State's High Schools. The development of the intellect by study, the mental habits induced by the discipline of a curriculum, the stability of purpose inculcated by rigorous application to the mastering of a language, a science, an art, all these make for material success, being a solid foundation upon which is erected the structure of stable social conditions. That this is proven by statistics, over and over again, was made brilliantly lucid by the statistics quoted repeatedly by Professor Schaffer, showing conclusively that the earning power of an individual is steadily increased by his previous educational advantages. A boy who had achieved a classical education with great difficulty, having to "work his own way," was asked how it had contributed to his success. "Before," he said, "The greatest sum I ever made in one year was \$450. Within a few years after I was making from \$1900 to \$4000." The President of the Big Four railroad was asked what one single influence had the most largely contributed to his success. "The study of Greek," said Mr. Ingalls. By this study he learned to weigh words, he acquired the discipline of clear mental habit which served him to good purpose in later life. Professor Schaffer did not wish to be regarded as meaning to convey the idea that the study of Greek would make for success alone, but that the development and broader outlook induced by the college education was a result not to be attained by a mere attendance on our elementary schools. Education also leads to the higher life, that contemplation of all that is good and beautiful in the universe. Love, after all, love not in its generally accepted meaning, but love of home, friends, kindred, country, makes the substance of living, it is the very essence of that higher life, of that faith and hope and belief which is essential to the well being of a nation. Education leads into this as naturally as it contributes to the earning power of a dollar. Our greatest social institution, our public school system, is the rack upon which the Republic rests, and on it is irrevocably fixed the continued safety and triumphant outcome of the Nation. Professor Schaffer's address was warmly applauded throughout and was an eloquent argument and a truthful and convincing statement of actual conditions.

### Notes.

Mr. W. C. Buckner of the Dixie Concert Company is preparing an address to be made before the Young Men's Literary Club of Chicago in the autumn.

Mrs. Catherine Olive McCoy, the accomplished reader who is to make several appearances before the Chautauqua audiences, came to this city some half dozen years since in the lecture course given in Earlham hall during one season. The Christmas after her appearance in Richmond, she received a charming little needle case and a letter from a small girl of this city who said that she sat on the front row and had so greatly enjoyed Mrs. McCoy's entertainment that she had determined to send her a Christmas present and so enclosed the little gift made by her own hands. Mrs. McCoy was much touched and pleased as well as amused, and said last evening she wondered if the little girl, who would now be a young woman still lived here. Mrs. McCoy gave her first reading this afternoon instead of in the evening on account of the change of program made necessary by the late arrival of the lecturer for the afternoon.

One of the warm supporters of the Chautauqua is Dr. J. M. Thurston, who has greatly enjoyed his stay at the Glen, having a tent near the west entrance.

Miss Clark left yesterday afternoon for Dayton, where she goes to stay for a few days with a sister who is quite ill at that point. She will join the Kaffir Boys' Choir company later, in Michigan, where they went this morning and where they will end the season. Mr. Balmer an-

nounced that he intended giving the boys a vacation in the woods and lake region of that State as they were weary with their long season of travel and continuous entertainments. Mr. Balmer stated that he intended to "let them run wild" for a time as they did in their own native environment. Mr. Balmer is a great kodakist having many excellent pictures taken with his little camera, kodak number three.

Mrs. Hough, of Muncie, with little Miss Louise Sudbury, joined Mrs. Sudbury yesterday at the Mather Bro.'s tent, where they are guests.

## AUSPICIOUS OPENING

(Continued from First Page.)

tained movers from North Carolina. One of those wagons had in it a boy, who was accompanying his parents to the west. The movers settled in Parke county, Indiana. In 1851 this same boy, who was now fourteen years of age returned to find an education in what was then known as the Friends' Boarding school, but now better known as Earlham College. This boy was named Joseph John Guernsey Cannon, in honor of the man who founded Earlham College. That boy is now known as J. G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker of the last House of Representatives, and I hope will be selected as speaker of the next—one of the ablest of counsellors, the safest and sanest of advisers. He is now familiarly known as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, and I will say, too, he is a genuine cannon and not a toy pistol."

When the distinguished speaker arose it was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause. It was the first opportunity a number of the audience had of seeing Mr. Cannon, and he soon became a favorite. Mr. Cannon said in substance:

"As I look about this vast hall, my first impression is where did you all come from? I remember away back in the early days on the Wabash—in the days of the circuit riders. Those good men who were organizers of the commonwealth as well as the spiritual kingdom. One of those circuit riders was conducting a meeting on the Wabash and found one young man who didn't get religion as readily as the minister expected. One day he approached the young man with the remark: 'Young man do you not get the power? Do you want to be born again?' The young man said 'No, I was born once in Richmond, Indiana and that's enough.' I never realized why this answer was made until tonight, when it is very plain."

Here the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the worth of our congressman, the Hon. James E. Watson. He said that out of the 386 members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Watson is one of twelve picked men. "I come to talk politics and policies," said Mr. Cannon. "I come as a citizen of Illinois to talk to you as to the proper policies to be pursued in the immediate future—to determine what policies are best for the four years, to come."

"We have two candidates for the presidency—yes, more, but yet two—Roosevelt is the Republican candidate and Parker, the opposition candidate. Parker is said to be an able lawyer and judge. He may be all of that, but prior to two years ago (and I know something about public men in this Republic) if the Almighty Father didn't know him better than you did and I did, he's lost."

"If at the polls the Republicans make a mistake and elect a Democratic president, the whole nation, Democrats and Republicans, suffer alike. If the policies of the government are settled right, both parties share in the prosperity as they have done in the past seven years. This is a business campaign, the result of which effects the material prosperity of the country. Why does the constitution of the United States require a man to be twenty-one years old before he can vote? Because he must be a man before he should have a voice in the settlement of the welfare of 80,000,000 of people."

Here the speaker referred to the past history of the Democratic party, and said that if a man didn't understand why he was voting and what he was voting for he was like so many pounds of horse or mule. "The question of labor with good wage and constant employment is the question to settle. The human race has only advanced and progressed under labor. 'We have the raw material and man is placed upon earth to use this material, which requires labor. American capital is the product of labor. The Republican party came into power in 1860 and Abraham Lincoln was its

**Doctors' Bills** Seem large? As a rule, they are not. Doctors earn every cent they charge. When your doctor says, "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing for coughs," believe him. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

first president. There was something of sentiment in Lincoln's success, and it was the men who lived by the sweat of their faces that elected Lincoln."

The speaker then defined the difference between free and servile labor.

He said the Democrats ever believed in protection and do not now. Lincoln's platform declared for protection. "If it was sensible then, it is sensible now. We ought to pursue a policy that would give labor better wages than is paid in foreign countries. The Democracy were not in favor of a protection that would build up industries in the south, because that would increase wages and they were opposed to high wages."

"When Lincoln came into power he perfected a tariff law that has stood from 1861 to the present day, a period of forty-three years, without intermission. In 1860 the total manufactured product was eighteen hundred millions of dollars. Today the value of the product of our industries is thirteen thousand millions of dollars. In 1900 the United States manufactured one-third of the manufactured products of the earth. Great Britain, Germany and France are the three greatest producing nations, but our country produces more than all three. While protection may be a robbery, I don't think it is. We stand first among the nations of the earth. I abuse no honest man for an honest opinion. Was the policy of Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt wrong? Each of these presidents witnessed great prosperity in this nation, and the only mistake was made in electing Grover Cleveland for four years. You all remember that. The Democrats told you that protection was robbery. And you people in Indiana agreed with them and turned Harrison down in 1892. Wasn't the experiment costly? President Harrison was one of the ablest and most patriotic presidents this country ever had. With the hands of the dial turned back to 1892 and Harrison a candidate against Cleveland, would you turn him down again? We guess not. In the fullness of time mistakes are corrected at the ballot box, and the mistake made in 1892 was corrected under the grand leadership of McKinley. From 1896 to 1904 there have been seven years of the greatest prosperity. Labor found steady employment and people were contented and happy. But the Democrats tell us living costs us more. Yes, that is true, but we've got something to live with now."

"Farmers constitute one-third of our population. They have got the basic industry of this nation. During the Democratic administration there were 15,000,000 people out of employment. (Here the speaker contrasted the conditions existing under Democratic and Republican administrations.) He said we produce twenty-two thousand millions in this country. With the year closing June 30, last, we sold more of our products than any nation on earth. We sold more than we bought. We are the greatest exporting nation on the earth. Since President McKinley went into office the world is in our debt four thousand millions of dollars. We have three thousand millions in savings banks. "They say that this State under the leadership of Taggart will go Democratic. (A dozen voices on the stage shouted, 'Not this year!') Well, that's what they say, but it's up to you."

Mr. Cannon then reviewed the reasons given by the Democrats for wanting Parker elected and why Roosevelt should be elected. He paid a glowing tribute to President Roosevelt and defied any Democrat to condemn any public act of the president. He referred to the settlement of the coal strike, the making of the Panama Canal a certainty and other public acts of his since he became president.

After Mr. Cannon finished, calls were made for Congressman Watson, who responded briefly in his pleasing way. He announced that he would save himself for the fifth of November, when he would address the people here on that occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Notes.

The parade of the drum corps and the young men was a good starter for the opening night.

Fairview turned out nobly. The West Side could always be depended upon.

The Richmond City Band furnished some excellent music for the demonstration.

But didn't the ladies turn out in great numbers last night.

Speaker Cannon was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Starr while in the city. In his speech last night he said it was impossible for a man to make a good speech after eating supper at Harry Starr's.

Chairman Gardner may well be proud of the opening night. It was a success in every way.

After the speaking at the Coliseum last night Speaker Cannon was tendered a reception. Hundreds of persons took the opportunity to shake hands with "Uncle Joe."

A large number of persons were here from out of town last night. Every railroad and every traction line brought hundreds of people.

## SANE STYLES

In Men's Clothing Will Prevail This Winter—Freaks Have Passed.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)  
Trousers, to begin with, the most essential garment are getting back to saner principles. It will be a far cry from the grain sack "peg topped" monstrosities, inaugurated by the college boys several years ago, to the trousers to be worn the coming fall. For several years trousers have been big at the top and small at the bottom. Now the pendulum is swinging back the other way; the bottoms are to be made larger, the knees smaller. As early as last spring this tendency was noted in the East, and extremists were to be seen occasionally on Fifth avenue with trousers of an almost sailor-like effect.

As for coats, the long double breasted sack is to be extremely popular for business wear. There will be no retraction from the very great length noted in these coats throughout the spring and summer, and it may be a puzzling problem, before the winter is over, to distinguish some of these elongated sack suits from frocks. The deep split in the back will still be popular, but two splits at the side are considered better than the single one in the middle for winter wear.

Fancy waistcoats bid fair to continue popular, in spite of the outrageous advantages taken of this style by persons lacking in taste, who have vested themselves in gaudy, checker board effects. There is positively no excuse for a fancy waistcoat or any but the most modest, unobtrusive pattern.

Coming to the outermost man, the overcoat is naturally a consideration of momentous importance. Tailors say that long, loose, roomy coats of the ordinary "Chesterfield" variety will be the thing this winter for ordinary business wear. However, they will have to divide honors with the "skirted" coat, which has of late years been making big headway among men whose avoirdupois is not too considerable to admit the greater prominence of "lines" which this kind of coat bestows. Compulsion in a "surtrout" is likely to excite the public's risibilities to an uncomfortable extent, and no fat man outside of the theatrical brotherhood would have the hardihood to venture it.

The belted or "steamer" coat has gone, and gone for good. Indeed, the belted coat was ever a proper coat for city wear, its real function being for travel and for country wear. It was such a durable, easy fitting garment, however, that it gained no little popularity among the college boys. In Chicago and the West in general it was even seen with evening dress. But fashion cried out to the skies at this, and the belted coat will linger not much longer to shock the sensibilities of the fastidious.

In brief, all men's garments will be constructed this winter along loose, flowing lines, with grays and browns the popular colors. Regarding the accessories to man wear haberdashers state that wing collars are to attain greater popularity than ever before, except for evening dress, with which they will be eschewed; that brown derbies are making a vigorous bid for popularity. Soft hats, which are to be tabooed, excepting for country wear, will be decorated with modestly colored ribbons and will be worn flat.

**LARD! LARD!! LARD!!!**  
In 3 lb. buckets 25c, in 5 lb. buckets 40c, in 10 lb. buckets, 80c, in 20 lb. buckets \$1.50, in 50 lb. cans \$3.75.  
**SCHWEGMAN'S MEAT MARKETS**  
Phones 350 and 1084.  
mon, wed fri

Try the Palladium for job printing.