

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM and Sun-Telegram.

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## AID FOR THE HOSPITAL.

It would now appear to be about time to get the matter of financial aid that Richmond as a municipality is to give Reid Memorial hospital determined and the discussion, which puts the institution in an unenviable position through undesirable notoriety and gives the city the same kind of notoriety, the idea being created that it is acting in a mean and little manner toward the institution, ended. Council has twice gone on record in favor of giving financial aid to the hospital but both times the ordinance passed has been vetoed. The first veto was regarded as consistent because of the opinion of the city attorney that the council had no legal right to vote money to the hospital, but the second ordinance was vetoed after the impression had been created that legal sanction by the legislature, which was secured, would remove any obstacle. It is taken that the administration regards the sum of \$7,500 voted by the council as too large or the restrictions for its use too general and hence that the mayor desires either to have the aid voted in smaller amounts or that the manner of expenditure be determined more explicitly. But why could not the council have known this before the second ordinance was passed? It was known this ordinance was to come up and there was no inkling that it would meet with a veto although City Attorney Study had opposed so large a sum, favoring that the city pay only the expense of those patients who came under the head of sick poor. It is stated that the trustees of the hospital have prepared a statement to be submitted to the council Monday evening and it would be well if at that time the contention is fully threshed out and a final decision reached. There can be nothing to gain from the council pulling one way and the mayor and his advisers another, one undoing the work of the other. If when the trustees submit a statement to the council Monday evening it is found there is no reason for refusing to vote money to the hospital, council should take such action over the veto of the mayor. In the condition the matter now stands it would appear there is no reason for not voting the hospital assistance. However, on the principle of giving credit where credit is due, it is only fair to say that the intention of the council in voting aid is good and that the intention of the administration in obstructing such aid must be taken as a desire to safeguard the public purse unless it can be shown that other reasons exist. Mayor Schillinger has a right to know how the money will be spent and it is his duty to keep a close watch on the purse strings so that in this regard he is to be commended. For all concerned it would now be better to get together and reach a basis for action that will be satisfactory for all concerned. It is certain that the management of the hospital and the members of the council want nothing for that institution but what is right and that the administration cannot and will not refuse to grant what is right, so that the only difficulty may be a mere difference of opinion that can be explained away by a reasonable consideration. The Palladium would be loath to believe any reports that personal matters enter in any way into the consideration of this important subject.

For the next several months the dear public will be enlightened chiefly on the subject of the great national game. Unless all signs fail, base ball enthusiasm is going to run very high this season.

The Chicago mayorality campaign is serving splendidly as an opportunity for the Windy City newspapers to say mean things about each other and especially the Tribune and Examiner.

Wayne county has special interest in the approaching unveiling of the Morton monument at Indianapolis. A committee to arrange for this has been appointed.

W. J. Bryan now says that railroad regulation should not be carried to a point where reasonable profit to stockholders would be wiped out.

The secretary of agriculture makes the statement that flurries on Wall street cannot affect the nation's prosperity.

It appears that the San Francisco bribery scandal, will be pushed to the end. Hunt for the "big game" is on.

Straphangers furnish the issue at Chicago. How would street car service do as an issue in Richmond?

Richmond is the best city in Indiana, everything considered, despite the stingy census bureau.

"We'll dig that ditch or bust!" Speaker Joe Cannon at Havana.

## FORUM OF THE PEOPLE OPEN TO ALL.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT CONSISTENCY AND HYPOCRISY.

Editor Palladium:—Our genial fellow citizen, T. J. Study, has always characterized the republican party as "always being consistent in its hypocrisy." But let us see into a few things. Some time ago upon a platform in the local auditorium the present democratic mayor of our city when reaching out for votes promised the reform people that he would if elected to the office of mayor "know no boss and would uphold the laws." Well, did not this same mayor after he was elected call out the fire department on the eve of the opening of a fair at the rink and ride in great style to that building where gambling devices of many kinds were in operation and did he not knowingly act in full accord with these things; and when accosted by one of his supporters as to the change in affairs, it having been noticed that in the previous administration a certain other organization was prohibited from conducting like gambling schemes, this same mayor replied: "Oh, that was in the other administration." "Ah, but you are a reform man, and made promises to the people that you were going to stand by the laws," was the reply. Now as to the matter of further hypocrisy and where it is really found. Daniel G. Reid gave a hospital building to this city. Gave it to the people. At the time of raising the endowment fund for its support it was noted by those in the work that certain malicious and false stories were afloat about the old St. Stephen's hospital and it was noted where they came. It was also noted that when asked by the soliciting committee that the present mayor refused to contribute to this fund stating that this hospital was not a charitable institution, that he and his friends were devotedly preventing others from contributing to this fund for the maintenance of the hospital. Nobody will now state that the present hospital is lacking in the feature of charity. When council appropriated last year money to meet expenses demanded after full investigation, the aforesaid genial citizen as city attorney discovered that the law would not permit. The mayor stated in council that he was reminded of his pledge to the dear people that he would uphold the laws and vetoed the appropriation bill. He and others stated in the daily papers that they all "loved and were friendly to" Reid Memorial hospital. It was not then the matter of amount but the law was in the way. Now the objections of the law are removed and again he vetoes the appropriation recently made under a law that provides for and sanctions the previous act of council. The committee in council has investigated the needs of the hospital. Council indorses their report. The amount appropriated within the judgment of the entire council is needed and there is no question as to the honesty of the board of trustees in the handling of that

money. The city attorney and the mayor now state that the allowance is too much. What's the matter? Are the trustees going to throw it away? Are they going to steal it? Tom Study and the mayor practically state to the people of this city that we can't trust these men with that amount of money. Say! Do you remember the story that John C. Bayer told in the matter of his candidacy for the mayorship and how hypocritical and dishonest a certain party was with him? Knowing John C. Bayer in his life time as frank, honest-looking-you-in-the-face man, are you as a reformer and good citizen convinced? Are not these things but the plain evidence of hypocrisy?

On the face of the returns could the democratic end of the city administration be credited with even consistency in its hypocrisy?

## SQUARE DEAL.

## 320,000,000 PENCILS ARE MADE IN A YEAR

Supply of Red Cedar for Them Being Depleted.

## PLANS FOR GROWING IT.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and nearly 320,000,000 pencils are manufactured in this country every year. To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons, of 7,300,000 cubic feet, of wood, so that each day in the year 300 tons, or 29,000 cubic feet, of wood are used for pencils. Since practically all of the wood is red cedar, and since the pencil industry is steadily growing, the supply of red cedar has been found for it. Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over 10 years of age uses six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five.

Red cedar has a soft, straight grain and when grown under best conditions is very free from defects. Because of its peculiar qualities no equally good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood using industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar. In fact, red cedar suitable for pencil manufacture is the only wood the price of which is always quoted by the pound. Strange as it may seem, no steps have heretofore been taken to provide for a future supply of red cedar. This has been largely due to a lack of information on the rate of growth and the habits of the tree, and to the widespread belief that second-growth red cedar never reaches merchantable size.

In accordance with its policy toward the conservation and economic use of commercial woods, the Forest Service has made a careful study of red cedar and has come to the conclusion that it can profitably be grown in regions of its development. Several changes are recommended in present forest management in order to secure the desired growth. In the southern forests the cedar will have to be given a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages, and many of the forest-grown trees which are now cut for fence posts can profitably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.

## MANY EASTER FLOWERS.

More Than \$20,000 Shipped from Newcastle Greenhouses.

Newcastle, Ind., March 30.—Local greenhouse firms last night and today shipped a large number of roses and other flowers to the large cities for the Easter markets. The Easter business this year will amount to more than \$20,000. The cloudy weather early this year was detrimental to flower-growing. The firms here received many more orders than they could fill, and they report the demand for Easter flowers the largest known in years.

## CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & FORT WAYNE RAILROAD COMPANY.

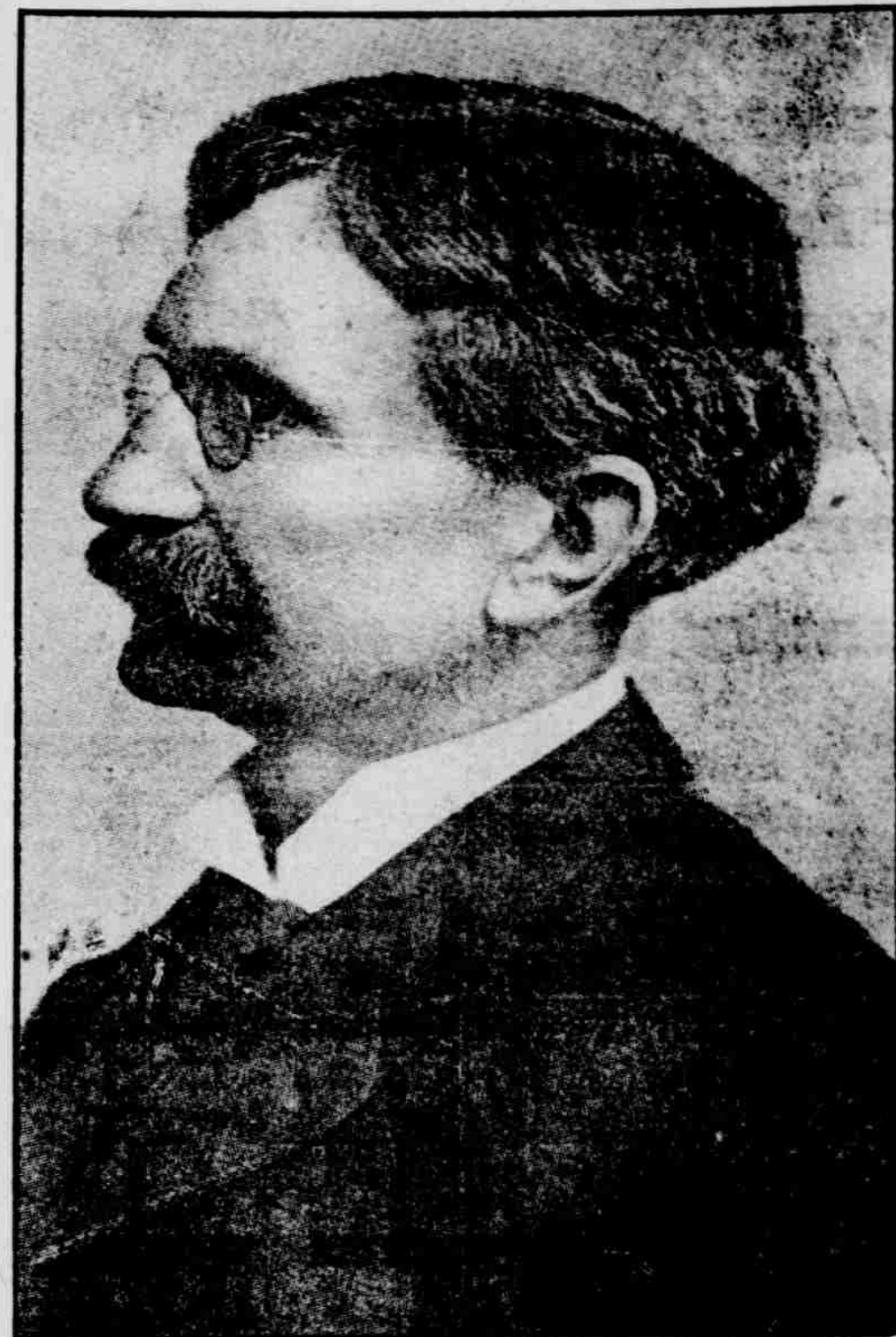
Richmond, Ind., March 14.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad company will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of Richmond, Ind., on

Thursday, April 4, 1907, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing eleven directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

# "Homecroft," Beginning of Dublin's Fight to Regain Her Lost Prestige

Millionaire Nelson's Gift of a Home to Miss Flora Brown a Unique Piece of Philanthropy, and May Be Followed by the Gift of An Industrial School.

THE MAN WHO LIKES DUBLIN, INDIANA.



MILLIONAIRE N. O. NELSON.

Through the generosity of N. O. Nelson, millionaire manufacturer, Dublin, Wayne county, once a proud and thriving city of Eastern Indiana, may regain its lost prestige. Mr. Nelson has the money and likewise the inclination, therefore the little city to the west of Richmond sees great things ahead for it. Mr. Nelson has already established "Homecroft," a unique institution which is doing much good. He has other things in mind for Dublin, all of which will materially benefit the town. His interest in the place has aroused the citizens to greater activity and in truth it may be said that quiet Dublin shows marked signs of an awakening.

Millionaire Nelson came to Dublin to visit the Rev. J. W. Caldwell, the Universalist minister at that place. The visit was made in April, 1906, at which time Mr. Caldwell was very sick. Mr. Nelson had formed the acquaintance of Mr. Caldwell in St. Louis some fifteen years ago. At that time Mr. Caldwell was doing stum work in Missouri's metropolis, while Mr. Nelson was actively engaged in philanthropic work of different kinds, principally operating co-operative and profit-sharing factories. The two men were attracted to each other and a close friendship resulted. This friendship caused the millionaire to drop his business cares and come to Dublin to visit his preacher friend. When he arrived in Dublin he was much impressed with the place. He told one of the villagers it reminded him of towns in old England. The millionaire in his very dramatic manner went on to set forth the many advantages the town afforded, while the villager took the other side and told of the many things the town needed. Mr. Nelson drew the villager on till he found that the place had lost factories, a hotel, many residents and much prestige. Mr. Nelson felt moved to lend a helping hand, and he consulted his friend, the minister, about it.

Meeting Miss Brown. They agreed that something must be done, and while not out fishing or working in some of the gardens about the village, Mr. Nelson discussed plans for a bigger and happier Dublin with Mr. Caldwell, and the friends he had made in the place. One of those he met at Dublin was Miss Flora Brown, who at that time was postmistress, and who now owns and conducts "Homecroft."

Miss Brown knew Dublin and she knew its people. She knew their short comings, their sorrows and what might be done to make them happy. She had long hoped that some day she might be able to put in operation a plan for bettering conditions in her home place. When she met millionaire Nelson she was given the opportunity. Her plan was not an elaborate one, it was not idealistic or impractical. Its simplicity so appealed to Mr. Nelson that he told her to go ahead with what she wanted to do and he would finance the project.

What Miss Brown Planned. What Miss Brown had long planned to do was to have a home where she could entertain the old people of the village, care for the sick and needy, have dinners for those who cannot afford the best of table luxuries, provide amusement and work for idle hands about the village, and in fact, do the little things that go so far to make all lives happy. She is now doing this and Mr. Nelson is furnishing the money.

"Homecroft," the place where she is carrying out her ideas, is her own property. It was purchased by Mr. Nelson and deeded to her. No one has any more right to tread a foot on "Homecroft" grounds than they have on the most private grounds in Dublin, yet everyone goes to "Homecroft," and they are never forbidden the right to all it affords. At any moment she chose, Miss Brown could unceremoniously close her grounds and home to the public and still retain full possession of the property. There is little likelihood of such a move, however, and it is on account of his implicit faith in Miss Brown, that Mr. Nelson has agreed to provide her money under such conditions. There have been few philanthropic projects carried out on such lines, and it is safe to say that there are few women with such simple yet high ideals as Miss Brown. In her face is written all that is good and pure. She is adored by all who know

her and her ability to execute what she plans has made her a leader in Dublin.

## "Homecroft" Much Improved.

What is now "Homecroft" was formerly the old Nathan Huddleston homestead. The house is of brick and has sixteen rooms. It has been thoroughly modernized, and its grounds are being put in the best of condition. There are twelve acres in the grounds, parts of which will be given over to gardening, at which the villagers may work on the shares if they care to. In the basement of the building are work benches at which the young men of Dublin find interesting diversion. Mr. Caldwell has taken charge of the educational side of "Homecroft." He has organized a class of eighteen in short hand, of thirty-five in bookkeeping and fifteen in mechanical drawing. He intends to teach languages as well. All instruction is provided free. The classes meet regularly and already there are more applicants for membership in them than can be provided for. The work is surpassing the bounds that Miss Brown, its originator had intended. A gymnasium is being planned for. An effort will be made to increase the fair-sized library and outside in the way of athletics, basket ball and tennis courts are to be provided.

## No Religious Services.

Any society or church is privileged to hold a function of any kind at "Homecroft," but no church or religious organization will be permitted to hold religious services. Miss Brown is a firm Christian, but she believes that carrying services into the life of the institution would defeat its purpose.

Soon, it is the hope of Miss Brown, to provide a carriage and horse in which she can take out riding old people of the village, who otherwise would not be afforded this pleasure. Miss

Brown has already had a dinner for old people and intends to have more events of a similar nature.

## Most Striking Good Done.

Of late years it has been the custom for Dublin's youth to go to Cambridge and elsewhere to spend their leisure time. Now they spend it at "Homecroft," where the environments are much better than those they have been surrounded by in their idle moments. This, perhaps, is the most striking example of what "Homecroft" is doing. It is just getting a fair start and with its ideal location, liberal financial support and splendid matron, it should be a center from which great good will radiate.

Mr. Nelson has other plans for Dublin, among them a co-operative factory. Other than the "Homecroft" project nothing has materialized, however, principally on account of Mr. Nelson's ill health and his enforced residence in the South. Mr. Nelson has promised to finance a co-operative creamery at Dublin, and in fact he has announced that he will help Dublin's citizens with any proposition they have which has the stamp of integrity upon it and has a proper actuating force.

## Hopes for Industrial School.

Mr. Caldwell has hopes that the beginning of "Homecroft" will result in an industrial school being founded at Dublin where the mind and hand would both be trained and the graduates go forth to a life of great usefulness. On account of his love for country life Mr. Caldwell has turned down many lucrative offers for work in the large cities, and it is highly probable that Mr. Nelson will finance the industrial school project, and Mr. Caldwell will be placed in charge of it. It is likely that Mr. Nelson will visit Dublin soon and then developments of great importance may be looked for.

## THE TAFT BOOM SHOWS GOOD SPEED.

It is entirely unnecessary for anybody to boom Mr. Taft for that or any other position of dignity. He is booming himself well into the hearts of the people.—New Haven Register.

It is almost amusing to find the strongest possible candidate the least desirous for the opportunity. It ought to make him still stronger.—Hartford Courant.

Mr. Taft has undoubtedly impressed himself upon the country as a man in

whom is the stuff of a statesman.—New York Evening Post.

The Leader believes that William H. Taft is the most available Ohioan. He is the man most likely to win the nomination against formidable opposition by the friends of rival candidates in other states.—Cleveland Leader.

We believe that Ohio will most cordially support Judge Taft's candidacy, and that the republican party of the state will be united in the effort to procure his nomination.—Ohio State Journal.

Logically Mr. Taft ought to be as strong as Mr. Roosevelt if the latter's record is as popular as it is represented to be, for Mr. Taft has helped to make the record of which his chief

# GRAY OR HARMON INSTEAD OF BRYAN

Two Names Are Being Considered by Democrats For Next Campaign.

SAY NEBRASKAN IS LOSER.

THE SOUTH IS READY TO VOTE FOR THE DELAWARE JURIST—THEY ARE CLEARING THE SIDE TRACK.

Indianapolis, March 30.—A dispatch to the News from Washington says: "It is significant that the south is calling for the nomination of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, for the presidency by the democrats. It is calling for the Delaware man because it does not want to be forced to take Bryan again. Bryan is not wanted because of a firm conviction that he can not be elected. This conviction that the Nebraskan can not be elected is not confined to the south. It is the testimony of every man who has been about the country the last few months that one can not find many democrats of consequence who conscientiously believe that he can be elected. This conviction may become so deep rooted as to upset the program to bestow another nomination on Bryan. The south could cause an abandonment of the program if it set about it determinately to do it, but the probability is that it will do more than let its feelings be known. If it has to take Bryan, it will do it with reluctance.

"Recently there have been some indication that the Democrats of the north, or at least a goodly number of them, begin to realize that it will be a fatal mistake to make Bryan the candidate of the party again. The best informed men are not prepared to say at this time whether any movement to pull the democrats of the north away from their idol can succeed. Just now they are inclined to doubt it.

Might Turn to Another. "And yet they suspect that if the fact can be pressed home that he can not possibly be elected the rank and file of the party might be persuaded to turn to some one else. As the situation stands today the east is disposed to co-operate with the south in a movement in favor of Judge Gray. The weakness of such a movement lies in the fact that the very moment it is started the cry will go up from the hard and fast followers of Bryan throughout the central west and the far west that the conservative wing of the party—the Wall street wing—is again attempting to capture the party. It will be pointed out that in 1904 this wing of the party got control, nominated Alton B. Parker, and led the party to ignominious defeat. Unless a great change has come over the party throughout the country any effort to pull it away from Bryan—particularly if this effort shall appear to have originated in the eastern states—will be looked upon as an attempt of the "money-bags" to gain control of the organization.

"Among southern and eastern democrats generally there exists the hope that the party will see the wisdom of nominating a 'safe and sane' candidate, and it is this hope that leads so many members of the party to look to Judge Gray. The charge that Judge Gray is representative of the Wall street coterie of democrats—the Ryans and the Belmonts who brought about the nomination of Judge Parker—is not true, and there is a faint hope in the men who are preparing to sound the country on the Gray suggestion that the rank and file of the party will, after mature consideration, be willing to accept him as the man on whom the party can unite."

is so proud.—Baltimore Sun.

If we must have a Republican there does not appear to be a more capable candidate in sight on that side of the political fence than the genial Ohioan Taft would make a president in spite of his politics.—Charleston News and Courier.

The secret of fashionable beauty. I asked the question of a noted beauty specialist. "In order to be round, rosy, plump, very pretty and stylish, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. A. G. Luken & Co.

Free advice given on the germ diseases of domestic animals. Write the National Medical Co., Sheldon, Ia.

Use artificial gas for light and heat. 10-17

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