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THAT WATSON INTERVIEW.

In an article in the Indianapolis Star on Saturday, Congressman Watson repudiates the statement he made to a representative of the Palladium in Indianapolis last Thursday, and which was published in the Palladium of the same day.

The statement which Mr. Watson now repudiates was made to Mr. O. Owen Kuhn of the Palladium, in the presence of the city editor of the Rushville Republican in the office of Mr. Watson. At the time he made his statement Mr. Watson was undoubtedly sincere in his protestations that he does not want the governorship of Indiana, preferring the speakership of the House of Representatives. Possibly this open statement on his part did not fit in with the political plans of the Fairbanks machine, of which organization Mr. Watson is a very valuable member, and he was persuaded to change his views over night. In doing this, Mr. Watson is but doing his share toward continuing the unsavory name most politicians, and especially Fairbanks machine politicians, enjoy of being unreliable in their statements.

Mr. Watson's attitude, as illustrated in his statement in the Palladium last Thursday and in the Star, Saturday, show that he is in sort of a between-the-devil-and-the-deep-blue-sea position as far as the question of his running for governor or representative is concerned. Mr. Watson, in his interview in the Palladium, stated that the governorship of Indiana was nothing short of a political graveyard for any politician. As an insider in the famous Fairbanks machine, Mr. Watson realizes that running for governor of Indiana on the republican ticket with Mr. Fairbanks running for president on the same ticket, his chances would be even slimmer, and he might arrive at his political death even sooner than he anticipates.

Mr. Watson, however, is undeniably popular with the people of Indiana and with this fact in mind the Fairbanks machine managers probably wish him to run for governor in order to add whatever strength he can to Mr. Fairbanks. We feel that this close association of Mr. Watson with the Fairbanks machine may bring his political career to an untimely end. He is a bright and capable man and would have been richly rewarded by the people had he remained true to them. His allegiance to the Fairbanks' ring and, therefore, with the corporations, however, has been an unfortunate move on his part, and one that should place him on the dubious list of all careful voters.

The meeting, notwithstanding a rather imperfect notice, was respectable in numbers and character. David Hoover, the president, and Smith Hunt and John Peele, the vice presidents, were present. A committee to arrange business for the meeting was appointed and reported; when, after a very appropriate prayer by Elder Levi Purviance, some interesting portions of the proceedings of the first board of commissioners of Wayne county, dating as far back as 1817, were read, which were illustrated by relations of divers incidents of those early days, by Messrs. Rariden, Test, Newman and others.

"John Beard of Milton was then called on for his 'experience' as an old settler, which he proceeded to give in a very graphic and interesting manner. He gave an account of his removal to this region, of the gratification he felt in exchanging the red soil, full of flint stones, of his native Carolina, for the black and fertile lands of Indiana, though then overshadowed by the mighty unbroken forest. In the vigor of youth, however, he regarded not the herculean labors and hardships which then rose before him for, to use his own words, 'he felt that he had a fortune in his own bones' and he expressed the hearty wish, in which we emphatically join, that the young men of the present day might more generally realize the same inspiring feeling of self-independence. He declared that, although, looking back from the present time, the lives of the pioneers might appear by no means enviable, yet they did not so seem to those who experienced them; and that for his part, he would fain return to a similar mode of life. Mr. Beard added, among many other interesting facts, that a little daughter of his was the first white person who died within the present limits of Wayne county (in 1807) and that the first settlers had to go to either Lawrenceburg or Hamilton to mill."

That ancient customs are still practiced by primitive tribes is shown by the two following incidents. In the "Iliad" it is written that when Asklepius "saw the wound where the bitter arrow had lighted he sucked out the blood," and so forth. In his recent work on the Australian aborigines John Matthey informs the reader that the Doctor or sacred man made a practice of sucking the part affected. "There seems to be some efficacy in the sucking, for a friend of mine who was suffering severely from an inflamed eye allowed a black 'doctor' to mouth the eyeball, and the result of the treatment was immediate relief and speedy cure."

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Richmond Commandery, stated meeting, September 2nd.

Richmond Lodge F. and A. M., stated meeting, September 3rd.

Webb Lodge, F. and A. M., work first degree, September 4th.

Loyal Chapter, O. E. S., stated meeting, September 7th.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS
IN WAYNE COUNTY.

The first, not only in the County, but as since appears, also in the State, was held at Richmond in September, 1855—Its official proceedings given by Isaac H. Julian

(By Isaac H. Julian.)

Saturday, August 17th, was the date of another annual meeting of the old settlers' picnic near Centerville, in view of which the present appears to me a fitting occasion to give a revised synopsis of the history of old settlers' meetings in Wayne county, beginning with a full report of the first one, which was held at Richmond on Friday, September 7, 1855, and which, as the result of recent investigation, also appears to have been the first in the state—a grand distinction, as it must appear in her history in time to come. Having the documents, as newspaper reporter and editor, to include this first meeting, as also a brief notice of subsequent ones, I deem it both a privilege and a duty to do so. Most of the leading facts which I shall here set forth were communicated four years ago to the Sun-Telegram, then conducted by B. F. Wissler, and to the Cambridge City Tribune, but did not appear in the Palladium and hence will be new to a goodly number of its present readers. The status of the question as to the first meeting is as follows: In a paper read by myself before the Old Settlers at their reunion in 1896, I explicitly stated the fact that the first old settlers' meeting in the county was held at Richmond, as above mentioned, and that I was present and reported its proceedings for a Richmond paper. I reiterated those statements through the press, but they seemed to obtain no credence, and I was led to infer were regarded as a myth, or perchance a dream. As a matter of policy there was an excuse for this. I think it must be conceded that it could not have been specially agreeable to have to confess ignorance of so interesting a passage in the pioneer history of the country, or to "confess judgement" in favor of a man who for nearly a quarter of century, had been a resident of a quite remote portion of Uncle Sam's domain. So it was deemed preferable to tacitly repudiate my revelations by ignoring them. Thus, in justice to myself, and to vindicate the truth of history, I felt it incumbent upon me to have said proceedings republished in full as above stated. They have not since appeared in print. The Indiana Quarterly Magazine of history made an abortive effort in that direction last year, but left out some significant and suggestive passages, and made the perfectly gratuitous and inexcusable blunder of fixing the date of the next meeting at Centerville on Sunday instead of Saturday.

My distinct recollection is that this first old settlers' meeting at Richmond met upstairs in a building on Main street, on the left hand side going east, a short distance beyond the Citizens' bank corner, and that there was a full attendance. From the proceedings it is apparent that there had been a prior organization, special mention being made of the presence of the president and vice president. This organization was probably had at a previous preliminary meeting. I now give the proceedings word for word, as published in the Jeffersonian. The matter began with an explanatory paragraph by the editor—the remainder is my report: "THE OLD SETTLERS' MEETING."

"Other engagements prevented our presence at the first annual meeting above named, which came off in this city on Friday last, so that we can only give such general outline of the proceedings as we have been able to obtain from persons who were in attendance.

"The meeting, notwithstanding a rather imperfect notice, was respectable in numbers and character. David Hoover, the president, and Smith Hunt and John Peele, the vice presidents, were present. A committee to arrange business for the meeting was appointed and reported; when, after a very appropriate prayer by Elder Levi Purviance, some interesting portions of the proceedings of the first board of commissioners of Wayne county, dating as far back as 1817, were read, which were illustrated by relations of divers incidents of those early days, by Messrs. Rariden, Test, Newman and others.

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Mr. Beard was followed in similar details of experience, verbal or written, by Smith Hunt, Henry and Frederick Hoover, John Peele, Jeremiah L. Meek and others. All seemed at once pleased

CHARITY WORK IN
INDIANA ATTRACTS

State Is Gaining an Enviable
Reputation in This Line
Of Activity.

LAWS FOR DEPENDENTS.

THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECT OF
SOME WISE LEGISLATION RE-
CENTLY—DECREASE IN CHILD
LABOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 31.—The work or the last legislature in the enactment of laws relating to public charities has attracted much attention throughout the country as well as in Indiana. The progress Indiana has made in her charities in the past two decades and especially in the last one is a matter of general knowledge.

The improvement began immediately following the excellent law in 1889 creating the Board of State Charities. Its good work is generally known and recognized both at home and abroad. The following figures show strongly the movement for the best laws. The legislature of 1891 passed three laws relating to charities; that of 1893, four laws; 1895, five laws; 1905, fifteen laws, and 1907, thirty-five.

Whole Field Covered.

More laws were passed by the last legislature affecting charities than in the preceding ten years. That does not include the appropriation bill. These new laws covered the whole field of public charitable activity. They relate to township charities, city charities, county charities and state charities. They apply to organizations and institutions. They affect both adults and children. They provide for the better care of the dependents, defectives and delinquents. They provide for still farther and in a sane way provide means for the prevention of such misfortunes and evils. They provide for those who cannot care for themselves.

Decreases Child Labor Dependence.

Among the most important laws passed were those relating to children. Heretofore dependents were made public wards by any one of several public officials. In future no child can become a public dependent in any county except by the judge of the juvenile court. Only on the order of that court can any child hereafter be legally supported by the county unless it was properly a public charge when the law went into effect.

In all countries but Marion, the judge of the circuit court is judge of the juvenile court. Heretofore many children have been made public wards who should not have been. Many parents neglected their natural responsibilities and turned their children over to the public to support. This law should decrease child dependence in Indiana and insure better records and better care of the dependent children. This new law makes wilful neglect of duty towards children by parents or others responsible for them an offense punishable by fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment in jail or workhouse.

Provision for Orphans.

Every child in an orphans' home or other custodial institution is to be educated at the expense of the school corporation where it has a legal settlement. County commissioners are allowed to contract with organizations or orphanages for the care and placement in families of dependent children at a rate not exceeding 35 cents per day. The township trustee is given authority to purchase burial places for deceased soldiers, sailors and marines. The county auditor is required to keep a debt and credit account with each township, balance the account on the first of January each year and transmit a statement to the overseer of the poor. This balance is to be taken into account in making the next levy for reimbursing the county for money advanced for poor relief. A new law provides that the proper authorities shall supply free anti-toxins to poor persons at the expense of the county, city or town board of health.

For Non-Partisan Boards.

A law for the uniform organization and administration of all the state institutions except the normal school and the universities was passed. This provides for a board of four members at nominal salaries, for each institution. Not more than two members can belong to the same political party. The board of the Indiana girls' school and that of the Indiana woman's prison are composed entirely of women. One member of the board of the school for feeble-minded youth at Fort Wayne is to be a woman, as is one member of the board of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home at Knightstown. Each board is to appoint the superintendent of its institution and the superintendent is to appoint all officers and employees. No qualifications except fitness can be taken into consideration in making any appointments provided for by the law, and the trustees are prohibited from interfering in any way with the selection or discharge of any employee.

Another Hopeful Sign.

One of the most hopeful measures

Diarrhoea

When you want a quick cure without any loss of time, and one that is followed by no bad results, use

**Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy**

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

Closing Out
our
Gasoline Stoves
Ranges
Oil Stoves
and Hot Plates

The New Process Gasoline Stove,
a few left to go at factory prices.

While they last all two
burner gasoline stoves \$1.98

Three-burner Gaso-
line stoves \$2.98

Three-burner Hot
Plates for \$1.98

Granite Ware
Galore

and White and Blue Enamelled Ware just received.

The greatest display of Chinaware ever seen in Richmond is on
this week at this store.

The Store of Quality Ware

Geo. W. Deuker

604-608 Main St.

passed was that providing for the appointment of a commission and making appropriation to purchase a site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. No more can be done at this time. It is the beginning of what will be a house of mercy to many citizens and which, through its educational effects, will reach every home in all parts of our state.

Other laws affect the transfer of prisoners between the reformatory and the state prison; prohibit the exchange of articles with institution inmates; the trespassing upon public grounds; and give institutions the right to condemn property necessary for its purposes.

Viewed from any point it is apparent that the recent Republican legislature did more than any other one for the cause of the state's dependents.

The Magazines.

**BELLES, BEAUX AND BRAINS OF
THE '60s'**

Town Topics, with its issue of August 29, will inaugurate a unique and most notable feature in the historical literature of America—a retrospective social and reminiscent history interwoven with relevantly interesting general historical facts. As Town Topics is the acknowledged social chronicle of the present day, it appropriately gives to its readers an intimate and faithful mirror of the society of our forefathers, the customs then prevailing and interesting genealogical connection with present society.

The work takes the title, "Belles, Beacons and Brains of the '60s," from the pen of T. C. DeLeon, an editor, writer and poet of wide note, author of "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," "Creole and Puritan," etc., whose intimacy and residence in the South, intimate association with President Davis and his secretary, Mr. Burton Harrison, during those exciting days, and close identification with the subject, make him especially fitted to undertake a history of this kind. To give an idea of its scope, a few chapter headings are quoted: "White House Folk," "A Bouquet of Buds," "In Richmond's 400," "Wits and Wags," "Our Foreign Relations," "Some History Makers," "The Pious and the Sporty."

Accuracy has been the important aim and, so far as possible, all statements have been carefully verified and genealogies revised by the most competent authorities.

Several hundred contemporaneous photographs, mostly impossible of duplication, are available. These will be used liberally to lend attractiveness to the work, and to present a veritable gallery of society giants and giantesses

of those days, whose descendants, scattered by the results of the civil war, ushering in a new cycle of business industries and enterprises, are now especially prominent in all the great centers here and in Europe.

"Belles, Beacons and Brains of the '60s," will run about 20 weeks and will be published serially, as a weekly four-page supplementary part of Town Topics.

It will be printed on super paper, in the best printer's art, in keeping with the importance of a reference work that will be preserved.

These supplements are an addition to Town Topics and will in no wise affect its present scope and price. They are an expression of the publisher's aim to maintain Town Topics as the brightest and most interesting publishing in the world; its unique short stories and its famed critical departments, including art, literature, drama, music, sport, fashion and finance, will be covered as elaborately as in the past by brilliant writers, fearless and competent critics. Its news will include society in all the considerable cities and social circles in America and Europe. Its editorial comment, as usual, will cover all subjects of human interest, which will be treated with the courage that is born of vigor.

No one with even remote Southern family affiliations should miss a single chapter of the remarkable production of Mr. De Leon. Each will be of interest to all, and especially to those whose ancestors or collateral relations were of or associated with the

old Southland. To meet this demand the publisher makes a notable special offer. Send now a one dollar bill, New York draft or money order for \$1, and you will receive Town Topics weekly until January 1, 1908, and as much longer as Mr. De Leon's work shall run. Address Town Topics, 452 Fifth avenue, New York.

SUPERSTITIOUS

General Grant believed in dreams. Nelson, the English naval hero, always carried a horseshoe with him into battle.

Von Moltke, the hardy old German general, would never begin a battle on a Friday.

Prince Bismarck of Germany would never sit down to a dinner with thirteen at the table.

President Davis of the Confederacy believed that the presence of children brought him luck.

James G. Blaine would never turn back to re-enter his home even if he had forgotten something.

The father of Nicholas II. of Russia guided his actions by the advice of an American spirit medium.

Admiral Farragut says he used to be guided by a still