

BITTERNESS MARKS PRESENT CAMPAIGN

Not for Twenty Years Has
There Been Such Feeling
As at Present.

PEOPLE ARE THINKING.

OVERLOOKING MANY OF THE
PERSONALITIES NOW BEING IN-
DULGED IN, CONSIDERING IT
ALL MERE AMUSEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Politicians of all parties and all shades of belief are agreed on one proposition, that the present is the most bitter presidential campaign for more than twenty years. It is necessary to go back to 1884 to find a year when the personal element entered so largely into the struggle for the presidency. The Cleveland-Blaine campaign of that year will long be noted for its acrimony. There were not great issues between the parties and the campaign descended into the of personalities. By 1888 Cleveland, with his tariff message to congress, had vitalized that issue and in succeeding campaigns the differences between the parties were sharply defined and the country was spared a deluge of personalities.

History does not record a more exciting contest than 1840, the "hard cider" campaign. There were no vital differences between the parties and the Whigs did not even adopt a platform but with the cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," they roused the country to a frenzy of excitement and swept everything before them at the polls.

In times past the personal feuds and animosities of party leaders played a large part in campaigns, and the followers of a popular idol were ever ready to make his quarrel his own. This is not true to nearly so great an extent today, but we still find that personal feeling is not absent from the utterances of even those most highly placed. The indignation of President Roosevelt for Senator Foraker's alleged short-comings no doubt was accentuated by the president's personal dislike of the Ohio senator, and we find that Mr. Bryan does not hesitate to castigate those who have fallen under the ban of his displeasure.

But it is doubtful if the public cares seriously about the personal likes and dislikes of either President Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan. That both have their own infirmities will be admitted by the most ardent partisans of both, something that never could have been true of former generations of partisans. In the earlier days a popular idol either was a demigod or a villain, and there was no such thing as calm appraise-ment of his merits.

And so, while the present campaign of personalities is something of a shock to those who had thought our politics had advanced beyond that stage, feeling is not likely to be carried to the extent it might have been fifty or even twenty-five years ago. With the growth of newspapers, in numbers and circulation, the people are doing more of their thinking for themselves and they are likely to regard some of the happenings of the present campaign more in the light of entertainment than as serious reasons why they should vote for one candidate or the other.

The gathering in Washington of the many big conventions has again strikingly demonstrated the need of a suitable auditorium at the national capital. Foreigners at the Tuberculosis Congress were shocked, when they were conducted for the first time to the new national museum, where the sessions are being held. The structure itself is handsome enough, or will be when it is completed, which it lacks a lot of doing now, but the accommodations were entirely inadequate for such a gathering as this, and the way to the building is through about the most disreputable-looking part of the city. The scientists from other parts of the world had heard much of the wealth of the United States, and of the beauties of its capital and when they were invited to hold this greatest of scientific meetings in Washington they had expected to be accommodated at least as well as they would have been in one of the capitals of Europe. Instead of that they were thrust into an unfinished, cheerless, barn-like auditorium with almost no arrangements for their comfort or convenience and told to go ahead and solve the problem more vital than any other to the human race—the elimination of the "great white plague."

A president is to be inaugurated next 4th of March, and for more than half a century one of the features of inaugural ceremonies has been the ball. In the early days the attendance was limited and the balls were held in hotels. But their popularity and the crowds increased and of late years the inaugural ball has been held in the pension office building. In order that it may be held here a special act of congress always is necessary and the work of the bureau always has to be suspended for about a week.

Four years ago congress gave consent for the use of the pension office only with the distinct understanding that by 1906 a suitable structure for such gatherings should be provided. The citizens of Washington assumed this obligation, but they haven't discharged it. So they are either going to have to go back to congress and confess they have not kept faith, or the next president will have no inaugural ball.

Actor—Are we alone? Voice from the Audience—You would be if we could get our money back at the box office—Footlights.

THANKS IS EXTENDED

Festival Decoration Committee Appreciates Services Rendered.

WRITES LIGHT COMPANIES.

At a meeting of the decoration committee of the fall festival yesterday a resolution was adopted extending thanks to the business men and citizens of Richmond for the splendid manner in which the city was decorated. So elaborate were these decorations that they were spoken of in the most admiring manner by out of town people who attended the festival.

The committee also extended its hearty thanks to the Municipal Lighting and Power plant and the Richmond Light, Heat and Power company for the splendid illumination furnished by these concerns. The letter of thanks to each one follows:

Members of Board of Works,

Chas. H. Rogers, Mgr.

Municipal Light Plant.

Gentlemen:

The electrical display on the streets of Richmond during the fall festival was a source of pride to our citizens.

The fact that you furnished us gratis, the necessary wires, feeders and transformers and supplying current for the lighting of seventy-five arc lights and a number of incandescent lamps at various exhibits at an expense to you of about \$600, prompts this committee to acknowledge your contribution as one of the best and largest to the fall festival.

We wish to express our thanks for the service so cheerfully rendered by the manager and other employees.

Yours very truly,

Wm. M. Bailey,

Chairman Decoration Committee.

The other letter reads:

Mr. J. Perkins, Mgr.

Mr. L. B. Johns, Special Representative,

Light, Heat & Power Co.

Gentlemen:

The electrical display on the streets of Richmond during the fall festival far surpassed the highest expectations of our citizens.

The fact that you furnished us gratis, the necessary wires, feeders, transformers and sub-stations for supplying electric current for 2,500 incandescent lamps, as well as, running wire from your plant to the searchlight, located at Ninth and Main, convinces this committee that no single contribution to the Richmond fall festival was greater than yours, representing as it does, an expense to you of about \$600.

We the Committee wish to thank you for the service rendered and greatly appreciate your co-operation.

Yours very truly,

Wm. M. Bailey,

Chairman Decoration Committee.

Had a Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at A. G. Lukens & Co's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Temporarily Indisposed.

One of the workers in a Chinese mission became much interested in two Chinamen who, she found, owned a flourishing laundry business in her own home neighborhood. She looks on once in awhile to see how things were going with them and one morning found Sam smiling and cheerful as usual, but John was missing. "Where is John this morning?" she asked.

"Oh," answered Sam amiably, "Chilis' gen'leman hit him in the head with a blick, and he all same in hospital!"—New York Times.

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Actor—Are we alone? Voice from the Audience—You would be if we could get our money back at the box office—Footlights.

SHIPPERS TO WEST ARE RULED AGAINST

Indiana-Illinois State Line
Proves to Be "Dead
Line."

DISCRIMINATION IS SHOWN.

SHIPMENTS FROM INDIANAPOLIS
COST MORE THAN FROM EIGHTER
CINCINNATI OR CHICAGO, IT
IS CLAIMED.

you are not in it. Chicago has a 30-cent rate."

Incidentally, it might be added that Chicago and Indianapolis are approximately an equal distance from Indianapolis, is 9 cents on furniture—the rate from Indianapolis is 32 cents. Cincinnati gets the 9-cent rate and Louisville a 4-cent rate to St. Louis simply because they are on a navigable river. They do not, however, ship via the river, and most of the shipments from Cincinnati are carried by the Big Four and the C. H. & D. up through Indianapolis. Some of Louisville's 4-cent shipments are also brought up through Indianapolis and are carried to St. Louis over the same tracks on which Indianapolis pays 32 cents.

The effect of this on the furniture industry is taken simply as an example. It applies with practically the same figures to practically all other industries. The figures themselves may fluctuate, according to classification of the shipments, but the relative rate and discrimination is the same.

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However, this does not tell all of the discrimination against him. His shipment is "light and bulky;" he can not get 20,000 pounds into the fifty-foot car. In some furniture shipments he can get only half that in the car. If he were on the other side of the dead line the railroads would furnish him another car into which he could load his excess. It would be shipped through at "carload rates." But the Indiana manufacturer, because he is on this side of the dead line, must pay "broken carload rates"—much higher rates—on his excess.

Still the total handicap is not summarized. The minimum charge for the fifty-foot furniture car on the other side of the line is 20,000 pounds, or \$90; but on this side the shipper must pay on 21,000 pounds for the same car. All in all, he is charged more than double the rates of his competitors across the line, from Indianapolis via St. Louis and Danville, being on the other side of the line, gets the 75-cent rate.

Handicaps in Getting West.

It is asserted that in shipping into the new great Oklahoma chair market Indianapolis pays \$107.62 more a carload than Chicago, and \$88.88 more than Cincinnati. On ladders, another Indianapolis industry, manufacturers in this city must pay \$109.63 more a car than Chicago, though Indianapolis, via St. Louis, the shipping route, is only miles nearer Oklahoma.

The great difference in all these

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rates comes on the cost of getting to St. Louis. The rate from Chicago, forty miles greater distance than Indianapolis, is 9 cents on furniture—the rate from Indianapolis is 32 cents. Cincinnati gets the 9-cent rate and Louisville a 4-cent rate to St. Louis simply because they are on a navigable river. They do not, however, ship via the river, and most of the shipments from Cincinnati are carried by the Big Four and the C. H. & D. up through Indianapolis. Some of Louisville's 4-cent shipments are also brought up through Indianapolis and are carried to St. Louis over the same tracks on which Indianapolis pays 32 cents.

In practically all lines of manufacture the West, the Southwest and the Northwest are the big markets for Indiana. The East is filled up with factories. Therefore the dead line is a paralyzer to all industry. Not only does it work to this end, but in certain instances, such as extension ladders, whose manufacture is a considerable industry in Indianapolis, the discriminations make it absolutely impossible to sell goods on the other side of the dead line.

The Prosperous Person—There is no occasion for you to envy me, my man. I have just as many troubles as you have.

The Impenurious One—I dare say you have, but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else.—London Mail.

Bobby—Pa, what's a press censor? Pa—He is a man who knows more than he thinks other people should. Judge.

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