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Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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PRESIDENT'S SON SORTS WOOL.
A considerable fuss has been made over the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has started to learn the carpet making business.

Theodore is just a common factory hand, earning \$5 a week as a wool sorter. He must begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and work until 6:15 in the evening, with forty-five minutes for luncheon.

In a manly interview the young man said: "I came here to work and to learn the manufacture of carpets and rugs. I am merely an employee, and I don't want or ask any special favors or notice."

Nevertheless the president's son must be handicapped and bothered by having publicity thrust upon him. The newspapers have snapshot pictures of him as he goes to his work, pictures of the factory and of his boarding house, and all that sort of thing.

Why? Surely the job is honorable, and the young man is displaying the common qualities of an American citizen. He is beginning at the bottom, as other boys do. Simply because his father happens to be president is no reason why mankind's sentiment should be written about him.

The young fellow is modest and willing and ought to be given his fair chance.

Moreover—This exploiting of Theodore's honest calling contains the hint of an apparently growing tendency to look down on the man who earns his substance by manual labor. There are some persons who seem to regard as a sort of freak the young man who voluntarily seeks to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. They elevate their eyebrows at the spectacle of the president's son "stooping to engage as a sorter of wools."

The tendency of such criticism is un-American and deserves stinging rebuke. Let it be remembered that in this free country THE SCARS ON THE SEAMED HANDS OF THE HONEST LABORERS ARE SCARS AS HONORABLE AS THOSE RECEIVED IN BATTLE.

The uniform of the soiled garments of labor is as patriotic as the uniform of military trappings. Every one who expects to do anything in this country works at something.

In Europe they may call a man who does no work a "gentleman." In this country we call him a tramp.

IT IS LITTLE "IF" THAT BRINGS DOUBT.

That little word "if" is a troublesome creation, a conjunction expressive of doubt that raises a stipulation to stand in the way of many desires. "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride."

True, but there is the little "if" that brings a destructive doubt. There are in the world wishes enough so that each beggar might have more than one horse should the doubt be removed and the stipulation complied with. Then each wish would be a horse.

This "if" is as old as the language from which the English came, for its root was planted with the first speech and has flourished, sending recognizable growth into every branch of the Aryan tongue, and it is easily found in all of those branches.

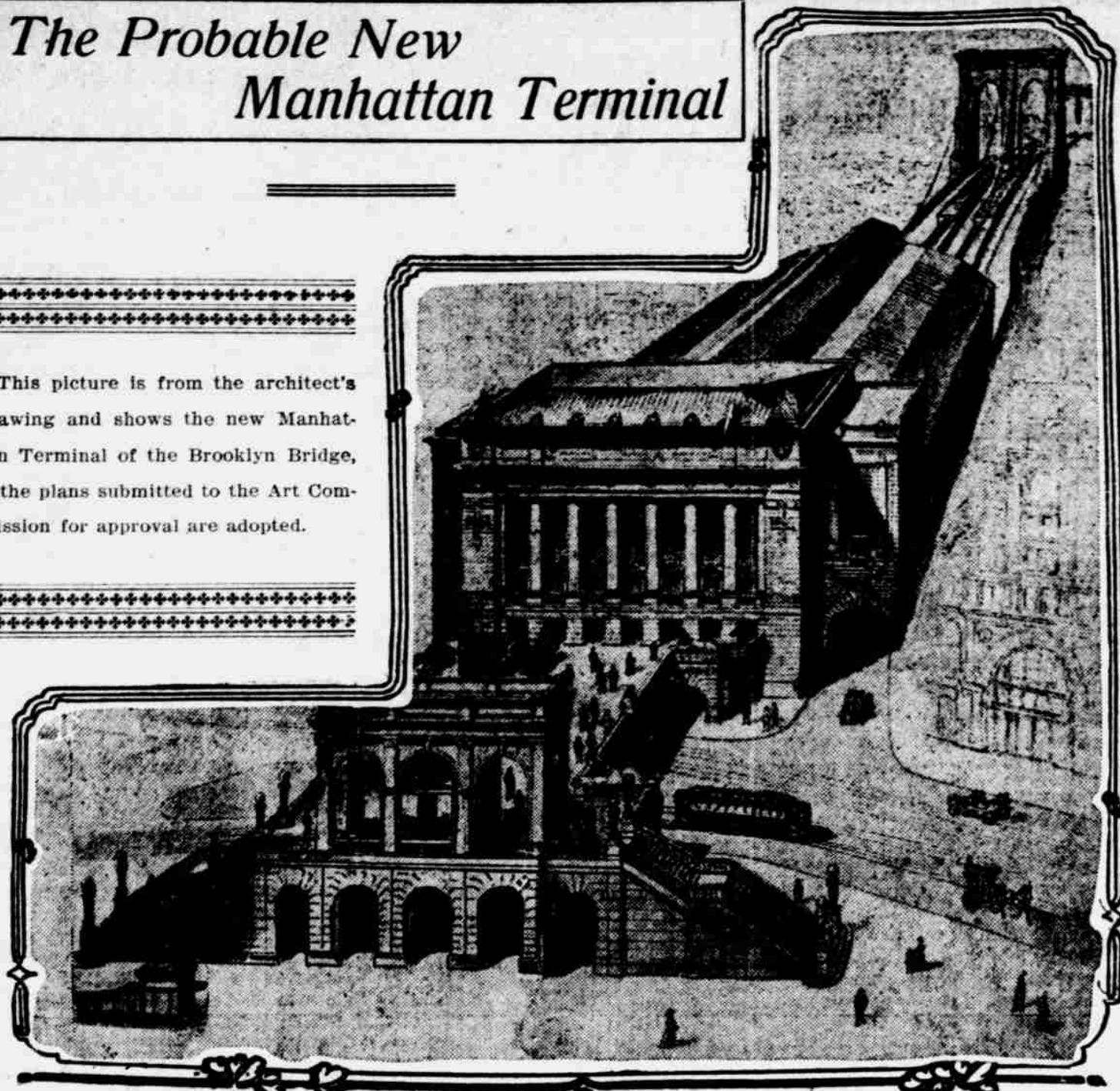
That original Aryan root was "ap," which expressed the idea to seize, attain and bind, but the etymological train of thought passed from attainment to stipulation and thence to doubt, so that what was to be attained could only be seized or bound in compliance with a stipulation that always brings a degree of doubt ranging from that which is questionable to that which is impossible, as in the instance of the "if" applied to wishes.

The root "ap" went into our sister language Sanskrit without change, and it is "ap" today, meaning to attain. The word came to us through the Teutonic type "aba" meaning stipulation, doubt. In the Anglo-Saxon it became "gif" and in the Icelandic "ef," but always with the same underlying meaning.

Bacon—Did you see that automobile drama at the theater last night?
Egbert—Yes.
"Was it realistic?"
"I should say that it was realistic. Why, the machine broke down before they got it on the stage."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Probable New Manhattan Terminal

This picture is from the architect's drawing and shows the new Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, if the plans submitted to the Art Commission for approval are adopted.



History of the Red Cross Stamp

Recent Use Copied But the Idea Is Original With America, First Issue Being Made in '61.

There is an interesting history attached to the Christmas stamps which were sold by the Red Cross society for the benefit of the fund with which the society is carrying on its campaign against the white plague.

Although the recent use of these charity stamps has been copied from Europe the idea originated in America, and is essentially a property of the Red Cross society, for in Boston at the fair of the Sanitary Commission held during the civil war these stamps were first sold, the proceeds going toward the work of the commission among wounded soldiers. The Red Cross society was itself an outcome of the sanitary commission, which sold the first stamps.

It was not until thirty years later that the idea was used in Europe. In 1892 Portugal produced the first private stamps for the Red Cross. Some of these stamps, called service stamps, were permitted to be used for actual postage.

Many other countries followed Portugal in the use of charity stamps for obtaining funds with which to fight disease or famine and to advance the welfare of society in other ways. Switzerland, Australia, Great Britain, Uruguay, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Argentina, Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Baden, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Poland, and Roumania, have welcomed the charity stamp.

In some countries the stamps were issued as postage, which would actually carry mail, while at other times they were purely charity stamps, such as the Red Cross is selling this Christmas. In Germany and Austria, there have been issued a special kind of private stamps, the Wohlfahrtsmarken, the sale of which is intended to support associations working for the good of society.

So tremendously has the interest in these stamps grown that at present there are several hundred different types of charity stamps in the different countries. There are, or have been, twenty different types of stamps in Roumania, thirty in Italy; fifty in Germany and more than three hundred in Austria and its dependencies. One of the most attractive stamps issued was that sold in Great Britain for the Prince of Wales hospital fund.

A UNIQUE RECORD.

Not Another Like It in Our Broad Republic.

To give positive home testimony in every locality is of itself unanswerable proof of merit, but when we add to this the continued endorsement from people who testified years ago no evidence can be stronger. A Richmond citizen gratefully acknowledges the good received from Doan's Kidney Pills, and when time has tested the cure we find the same hearty endorsement, with added enthusiasm and continued praise. Cases of this kind are plentiful in the work of Doan's Kidney Pills, and such a record is unique in the annals of medicine.

Martin Bulach, tailor, 433 S. Eleventh street, Richmond, Ind., says: "In the spring of 1902, I suffered from a weak and lame back and other symptoms of kidney trouble. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at A. G. Luken & Co's drug store and their use brought me prompt relief. Since that time I have had no further need of a kidney remedy as my cure has been permanent. I gave a statement recommending Doan's Kidney Pills after I had used them with such good results and at this time, I still hold a high opinion of the remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MANY PRESENTS MISSED MARKS

Instead of Going to Ones Intended, Landed in Dead Letter Office.

AUCTION SALE IS HELD.

ARTICLES VARYING FROM GOLD TEETH TO PETTICOATS AND IVORY ELEPHANTS WERE DISPLAYED.

Washington, Dec. 26.—There was a whole lot of fine presents delivered by Santa Claus this year wide of the destination intended by the senders. Perhaps it had not been for the dead letter office these particular presents would never have snuggled in the toes of any stockings at all, and would have been waits on a restless sea of doubt and uncertainty. As it was, 60,000 articles, ranging from gold fillings from all sorts of teeth to petticoats of every size, have been distributed by the dead letter office through Marcus Notes, auctioneer, to a great crowd that attended the dead letter office sale.

It was a record breaking sale too. The 60,000 articles were sold to 8,754 persons and netted about \$11,000. Last year the receipts totaled \$9,750, but this year, either the promise of good times or the recklessness of the people who patronize the sales has turned a much prettier penny into Uncle Sam's Treasury.

HALL WILL ONLY BE FIGUREHEAD IN THE SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)

been mentioned for the finance committee and Senator Bland, himself, may get a place on the committee. It is expected that there will be considerable discussion of the appropriations for state institutions during the session, and this will be an important committee.

What Senators Want.

Senator Henry P. Pearson, of Bedford, would like to have an appointment on one of the judiciary committees, and it is believed that he will land the place. Dr. T. R. Brady, of Wabash, is said to be slated for a place on the public health committee. Senator Linton A. Cox, of Marion county, would like to have a place on this committee, because he is interested in a bill to prevent the housing of too many people in any one building.

The committee on county and township business will be a busy one during the session, as it is to this committee that the bills to carry out the merchants platform for legislation will probably be referred. It is said that Senator Cox may have a place on this committee. He stands for uniform accounting in counties and all public offices and for the elimination of the fee system, both of which reforms are advocated by the merchants.

Senator Cox also is mentioned for a place on the committee on legislative apportionment. He does not believe that because the democrats are in the majority in one branch of the legislature and the republicans in the other the apportionment should necessarily remain as it is. He believes that if changes should be made there will be some plan to which both parties may agree provided time and care is taken to find this plan.

INDIANA HONORS HER SOLDIER DEAD

Vicksburg Monuments Will Be Dedicated Tuesday With Great Ceremony.

STATE DELEGATION LARGE

MAJ. LACEY OF FOUNTAIN CITY, MEMBER OF COMMISSION, AND JUDGE COMSTOCK WILL ATTEND.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28.—Indiana will this week do honor to her brave sons who fell while fighting in the Union line in the memorable struggle for possession of one of the Confederate strongholds in the Southland during the great civil war, still fresh in the memories of the older Hoosier generations.

After several years of agitation on the part of state officials and veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, the state has completed, and is about to dedicate, a number of monuments erected in commemoration of the Indiana soldiers who fell before Vicksburg.

In erecting these granite slabs to the memory of her valiant sons, Indiana falls in line with other states of the Union which have contributed much toward beautifying the National Military park at Vicksburg, into which the government has transformed the battle field.

Acceptance of Monuments.

Tonight a special train carrying scores of Indiana people, including many state officials and leading G. A. R. veterans, will leave the Union station for Vicksburg where, on Tuesday afternoon, the Vicksburg Monument Commission, which has had charge of the erection of the Indiana monuments on the battle field, will formally present the monuments to the state.

Governor Hanly will accept them on behalf of the state, and will then turn them over to the United States government, of which they will become the property.

The special train will leave Indianapolis at 8 o'clock tonight. It will consist of several Pullman sleepers, a day coach, baggage car and a diner. Governor Hanly will be accompanied by members of his staff, including Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant-general of Indiana, and others.

Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin of Anderson, who started the movement to erect the Vicksburg monuments, will also make the trip.

The members of the two Vicksburg Monument commissions will be among the party, together with the judges of the supreme and appellate courts of Indiana and various state officials.

Many of the men will be accompanied by their wives. Among the supreme court judges who will go are Judge John V. Hadley, L. J. Monks and O. H. Montgomery. The appellate judges who will go are Daniel W. Comstock, David Myers, J. M. Rabb and W. H. Watson. Capt. John D. Alexander of Bedford, department commander of the Indiana G. A. R., will be in the party, together with Capt. W. T. Stott, superintendent of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, Nicholas Endsley of Indianapolis, and others.

The exercises will be held on a knoll near the Jewish cemetery, at the point where the charge of May 22, 1863, in which the Eighth, Eighteenth, Sixtieth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-third and Ninety-third Indiana regiments of infantry participated, was made. The spot is located one and one-half miles northeast of Vicksburg. No parade will be held in connection with the exercises, but Vicksburg is preparing to give the Indians a royal welcome.

The movement looking to the erection of the Indiana monuments on the Vicksburg battle field was inaugurated by Winfield T. Durbin, during his administration as governor.

A bill was passed authorizing the governor to appoint a commission consisting of veterans who participated in the siege of Vicksburg to visit the battle field and select the sites for the proposed monuments. On this commission Governor Durbin appointed Henry C. Adams, of Indianapolis, A. B. Crampton of Delphi, M. M. Lacey of Fountain City, Phillip Lester of Little York, E. L. Seamans of Wabash, and T. M. Hardy of Pendleton. Mr. Lester is now deceased. The commission visited the battle field twice.

Eighty-two Counties Represented.

Eighty-two of the ninety-two counties in Indiana were represented in the siege of Vicksburg. Indiana had twenty-eight organizations in the conflict. The Indiana troops were scattered along the line from left to right. There were six Indiana regiments that were not brigaded. Several regiments were not on the firing line, and, therefore, suffered no heavy losses. These organizations were engaged in protecting the rear from attacks from the Confederates under Gen. Joe Johnston, who attempted to raise the siege.

Women Laborers.

Women are largely employed in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings. They mix mortar, sift sand and carry bricks and mortar to various parts of the buildings being constructed. For such service they are paid from 32 to 37 cents per day. Women also unload coal, carrying it from the wagon on the street to the cellar of the building. For this they are paid 40 cents per day and work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

SOMETHING NEW

"Sweet Clover"

SALT RISING BREAD

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THE SCRAP BOOK

The Kind Captain.

A certain sea captain had the reputation of being a cruel tyrant, but in reality he was a kind hearted man, as the following incident will prove.

In midocean the cook approached the captain timidly.

"Captain," he said, "the men are growin' about the beef. They say they can't chew it nobow. They say it's only fit to mend their sea boots with."

"How much beef are you givin' 'em, cook?" the captain asked.

"A pound apiece a day, sir," said the cook.

"Well," said the captain gently, "give 'em half a pound apiece from now on. I should be sorry to force 'em to eat what isn't to their taste."

THE VASTNESS OF THE NIGHT.

When we confront the vastness of the night
And meet the gaze of her eternal eyes,
How trivial seem the garnered gains we prize.

The laurel wreath we flaunt to envious sight,
The flower of love we pluck for our delight,
The mad sweet music of the heart that cries
An instant on the listening air, then dies—
How short the day of all things dear and bright!

The everlasting mocks our transient strife.

The pageant of the universe whirls by
This little sphere with petty turmoil rife—
Swift as a dream and feeling as a sigh—
This brief delusion that we call our life,
Where all we can accomplish is to die.
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

A Crusher.

Legge, bishop of Oxford, who had not youth as his excuse for his vanity, asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first episcopal sermon. They dined together afterward, and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him; but, being rather nettled, he exclaimed, "Canning, you have said nothing to me about my sermon."

"Well, it was short."

"Oh," said the bishop, "it is better to be short than tedious."

"But," replied Canning, "you were that too."

The Parrot's Response.

A maiden lady in England owned a parrot, which somehow acquired the disagreeable habit of observing at frequent intervals, "I wish the old lady would die." This annoyed the bird's owner, who spoke to her curate about it.

"I think we can rectify the matter," replied the good man. "I also have a parrot, and he is a righteous bird, having been brought up in the way he should go. I will lend you my parrot, and I trust his influence will reform that depraved bird of yours."

The curate's parrot was placed in the same room with the wicked one, and as soon as the two had become accustomed to each other the bad bird remarked, "I wish the old lady would die," whereupon the clergyman's bird rolled up his eyes and in solemn accents added, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!"

The story got out in the parish, and for several Sundays it was necessary to omit the litany at the church services.

Modest.

A young Canadian humorist who went over to England hoping to find London editors in receptive mood forwarded a contribution to Punch with this note: "Dear Sir—I arrived in London this morning and paid a visit to Westminster abbey this afternoon. I found this call depressing, for a man naturally shrinks from inspecting the spot where he is to be buried."

A Black Mark For the Other One.

A man by the name of Evans died and went to heaven, of course. When he arrived at the pearly gates he said to St. Peter:

"Well, I'm here."

St. Peter looked at him and asked his name.

"John Evans," was the reply.

St. Peter looked through his book

and shook his head. "You don't belong here," he said, pointing to the exit.

"But I am sure I belong here," said the man.

"Wait a minute," said St. Peter. He looked again and in the back of the book found his name.

"Sure," said the guardian of the gate, "you belong here, but you weren't expected for twenty years. Who's your doctor?"

Man's Study of Himself.

Omit a few of the most abstruse sentences, and mankind's study of man occupies nearly the whole field of literature. The burden of history is what man has been; of law, what he does; of physiology, what he is; of ethics, what he ought to be; of revelation, what he shall be.—George Finlayson.

MARY ELLEN:
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Eastern Division

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