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J. A. G. L.
No. 100 Secretary.

DREAMS OF EMPIRE

Up in the state of New York there
has been much pageantry and inter-
national felicitation over the four
hundredth anniversary of the landing
of Champlain. In reality it might
have been the funeral obsequies over
the dead dream of empire in this
country of the French.

Lately there has been some disposi-
tion to sing the dirge of decadence
over the French. David Starr Jordan
had some things to say at Bryn Mawr,
and then the whole battery was un-
loosed which occasioned careful as-
surances of America's friendly feeling
to the Republic over the seas from
our diplomatic agents. The Cham-
plain celebration is, in its way, a poetic
piece of retribution. There are
those, no doubt, who would point out
that the celebration brings more
force to the argument that the de-
cline of the French is complete.

But the triumph of the French
should be that their operations are
conducted on the largest possible
scale. Beginning at Quebec and
stretching down the Hudson, the St.
Lawrence, the Ohio, the Mississippi—
fringing the Great Lakes—there were
the French forts. It took a master to
plan the dream of empire in
New France. In contrast is the little
struggling fringe of English colonies
unprotected by their own government
in their battle with the New World.

That the scheme fell through was
not so much due to what we have
mostly been taught by Anglo-phob-
ases—the decadence of the French—
as to the geographical structure of
Europe. The main reason for the fail-
ure of the French dream of empire
was the harassed home country un-
protected by the equal geographical
advantage of the channel which secur-
ed immunity for England. The Gallic
imagination which could embrace the
whole North American continent
might have happened once and been
a coincidence. But within the life-
time of most of us the French in
South Africa have gone about their
empire building once again as they
did in New France.

Col. Marchand's little journey across
Africa to Fashoda, establishing forts
and outposts, secured the heart of Africa
to the French Republic. There is
a little similarity in his exploits to
those of La Salle. As once before,
England has the fringe—France has
the empire.

Thereupon the Champlain celebra-
tion takes on a slightly different light
as do certain remarks on the produc-
tion of erotic novels for the consump-
tion of English readers.

A HOME COMING

Tonight in Indianapolis the Taft
Club will tender a reception to the
leader of Indiana's republicanism re-
turned from his battles against the
interests in the Senate. All Indiana
knows by this time, that Senator Bev-
eridge took the part of the people. In
this homecoming the whole people,
whether democratic or republican, are
joining in spirit whether they can at-
tend or not.

A little over a hundred years ago
when the constitution makers were
busy in their plans one of the Pinck-
neys of South Carolina was much dis-
tressed because he was afraid that
the senate would not be the strong-
hold of the wealth of the country. It
was his idea that the people would
control it. From present develop-
ments the gentleman of the constitu-
tional convention need not have been
alarmed. It has come out to suit his
wishes and theories.

Senator Beveridge is well known all
over the country as one who before
party, even, is one who represents and
does all he can for the interests of the
people. That recognition has been given
him by common consent.

In his home coming to Indiana there

is a real pride in welcoming him back
for the very reasons which would have
alarmed Pinckney. He is one of the
few Senators of whom this can be said.

A LITTLE LIGHT

The Aldrich bill has passed the
Senate. Here are some of its provi-
sions which throw a little light on the
subject.

It rearranges the maximum and min-
imum features of the bill under which low
tariffs can be given to nations favoring
trade of this country.

Aldrich proposes a customs court of
appeals for review of contested custom
cases, whose decisions shall be final.

Aldrich submits a redraft of the inter-
nal revenue tobacco tax laws, in-
creasing the duties on snuffs, tobacco
and cigars from 20 to 50 per cent.

The Payne drawback provision al-
lowed on manufactured articles from
imported raw material is rejected.
Aldrich submits the Dingley plan, but
throws into conference for modification.

A duty of 15 per cent is placed on
hides. They were free under the Payne
bill.

The duty on rough and sole leather
is increased from 5 to 10 per cent ad
valorem.

Automobiles and parts are increased
from 45 to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Metallic hooks and eyes are increased
from 4 cents and 15 per cent ad val-
orem to 5 cents and 15 per cent ad val-
orem.

Zinc ore is carried to the free list
from the Payne rate of 1 per cent per
pound. Zinc in pigs is increased from
1 cent per pound to 1½ cent per pound.

Lumber is advanced from \$1 a thou-
sand feet to \$1.50; clapboards from
\$1 to \$1.50, laths from 20 to 25 cents a
thousand and shingles from 30 to 50
cents per thousand.

Umbrella and parasol ribs are ad-
vanced from 35 to 50 per cent ad val-
orem.

The sugar schedule was not changed
but saccharine was advanced from 50
to 75 cents per pound.

Farm products are advanced: Barley
from 24 to 30 cents per bushel; barley
malt, 40 to 45 cents; broom corn taken
from the free list and made dutiable at
\$3 a ton; oats from 15 to 20 cents per
bushel; rye, from 10 to 20 cents per
bushel; wheat from 25 to 30 cents per
bushel; dried peas, from 25 to 30
cents per bushel; hops, 12 to 20 cents per
pound; cabbage, 2 to 3 cents each; sugar
beets are reduced from 25 to 10 per
cent ad valorem.

Sweetened biscuits and fancy cakes
are taken from basket clause of 20 per
cent ad valorem and made dutiable at
50 per cent.

Oysters in the shell are a new item
dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Lemons are advanced from 1½ to 1½
cents per pound.

Fresh beef is advanced from 1½ to
2 cents per pound.

Aldrich cut the rate on chicory root
from 5 to 2½ cents per pound; cocoa
from 5 to 2½ cents per pound; cocoa
butter from 5 to 3½ cents per pound.

"Our family isn't like the general
run," answered the office boy. "Father
was a Mormon."

SHE IS A LITERARY
AND SOCIAL LEADER

*Il Principe del Diogenes
partecipa al matrimonio
di suo figlio
Don Giovanni da Principe del Diogenes
Mr. Josephine Schmid
22 Maggio 1908
Roma, Palazzo del Diogenes*



Mrs. Cornwallis-West, known in New
York some years ago as Miss Jennie
Jerome and then as Lady Randolph
Churchill. Mrs. George Cornwallis-
West was married in 1900 to the son
of one of her foremost rivals in Eng-
land's field of beauty. It was reported
that she said at the time she would be
"content with five years of happiness."

Mrs. West occupies a distinguished
position in England's social and liter-
ary world.

the jump and inflicted more or less
needless loss.

Diamonds and Prosperity.

From the Indianapolis News.

Cable reports from South Africa in-
dicating that the diamond industry is
again running full capacity make un-
necessary further assurances from
commercial agencies that "prosperity"
has begun to show its head. They
may very accurately gauge the condi-
tions in the general financial and
commercial life, but the barometer
that tells of the restoration of that
elusive condition which is called "con-
fidence" is 650 miles in the interior of
distant South Africa. It is the ship-
ping desk of the De Beers Consolidated
Diamond Company at Kimberley. This
isolated barometer is so sensitive that
it foretells trouble long before there
are any visible indications of tight
pocketbooks.

Ground mustard is reduced from 10
cents per pound and 30 per cent ad val-
orem to 10 cents per pound, and spices
are sent from 10 cents per pound to
the free list.

The Aldrich carries a sharp advance
on champagnes and liquors. Cham-
pagne, per dozen quarts, \$8 to \$9.60
per gallon; brandy, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per
gallon; bay rum, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per
gallon; still wines, 40 to 45 cents per
gallon; ale, porter, stout, beer and malt
extracts in bottles, 40 to 45 cents per
gallon; cherry and fruit juices, 60 to
70 cents per gallon.

Top waste wool is advanced from 25
to 30 cents a pound; shoddy from 20
to 25 cents; nails from 18 to 20 cents;
woolen rags from 6 to 10 cents.

Floor oil cloths are reduced from 8
cents a square yard and 15 per cent ad
valorem to 6 cents and 15 per cent ad
valorem.

Cotton bagging is taken from the
dutiable list at six-tenths of 1 cent a
square and are sent to the free list.

Women's and children's gloves are
reduced from the Payne \$4 per dozen
and 35 per cent ad valorem rate to
\$2.75, \$2.25 and \$1.75 per dozen by
grades.

The products of petroleum are taken
from the free list.

Tallow is taken from the free list
and made dutiable at half a cent a
pound.

Cut diamonds are reduced from 10
per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent ad
valorem, and cut diamonds are in-
creased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent
ad valorem.

The duty on coal is reduced from 67
cents to 60 cents per ton.

Blasting caps used in mining are in-
creased from \$2 to \$2.25 per 1,000.
Miners' life saving apparatus is admitt-
ed free.

Not a Vain Boast.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Washington, which celebrated yes-
terday in a "sane" manner, boasts
that not an accident is due to the
Fourth of July.

Washington, Too.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland knows now that it isn't
necessary to kill anyone to make a
fine, patriotic holiday.

Tourist Patriotism.

From the New York World.

The incident of an American tall-
boy party trailing the British flag in
the mud in a Canadian city is a text
merely for remarks on the vulgarity of
a certain form of tourists' "patriotism"
abroad. It has no bearing on the
cordiality of international relations.

Save Money.

From the Indianapolis News.

The thing for you to do now is to
get busy so that you will have an in-
come to be taxed when all the states
agree to it. That's true patriotism.

TWINKLES

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Well Informed.

"Your youngest daughter appears
to know more about Europe than all
the rest of the family put together."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "In-
stead of putting in her time catch-
ing boats and trains she stayed at
home and read the guide books."

Airship Scorchers.

Some day, no doubt, with feelings
proud.

We'll aviate, and with a frown
Some copper from behind a cloud
Will warn up that we must slow
down.

An Orator's Doubts.

"Your speech on the tariff was a
masterpiece," said the admiring friend.

"I'm glad you liked it," answered
Senator Borgham; "but I don't know
what he means."

Places on the Roll of Honor.

From the Springfield Republican.

As shining lights of good sense and
courage two places stand out in the
news record of Independence day—
Cleveland, Ohio, and Saratoga, N. Y.,
where the sale and use of explosives
was strictly prohibited and the rule
enforced. In Washington also the day
was made safe. From every other
place of importance throughout the
United States, including even Spring-
field, where we are attempting to re-
form the observance of this national
holiday, there came the story of injur-
ies or deaths from the use of explosive
and also of fires caused by the
same, which kept fire departments on

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES

College used pianos, good as new—Starr Player Piano, Richmond Player Piano, Trayser Player Piano—all good as new, except the price, which shows a severe cut.

The piano store never looked healthier than it does today—full to overflowing with bright and beautiful pianos of our own makes, but the very fact that we have so many new pianos on the floor necessitates getting rid of the used instruments, which were taken from various SCHOOLS and COLLEGES in and around RICHMOND, and some few different makes in exchange from purchasers of our pianos. The prices we have placed on these instruments, though they are in first class shape and will PROVE WORTH A GREAT DEAL MORE than the PRICES WE ASK, should induce immediate purchases.

Buy a Player Piano

Any one can play any music desired on these pianos without previous experience or musical knowledge—Attend this Big Sale now.

THE STARR PIANO CO.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Business Review of The
Past Week by Henry Clews

whether it will do me any real good
at home. The time is past when a
statesman can make literature take
the place of substantial business ad-
vantages with his constituents."

Buttons.

"Women are always the victims of
discrimination," said the suffragette.
"I don't think so," answered Mr. Sirrus Barker; "while the ladies are
reveling in superabundance,