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— and Sun-Telegram —

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Rudolph G. Leeds.....Editor
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W. H. Poundstone.....News Editor.

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Items Gathered in From Far and Near

The Insect and Disease.

From the Indianapolis News.
Entomology is one of the fertile fields of science, and the discovery of the role of the insect in the dissemination of disease constitutes one of the most brilliant chapters of preventive medicine. There is scarcely a common insect that has not been assigned at the bar of science, and, surprisingly enough, found guilty of a much graver offense than the mere pestering of sleeping, eating and resting man. The housefly, for instance, as we all now know, carries disease germs on its hair, feet and deliberately walks on the food of man. Typhoid fever and other diseases follow in its wake. The little fly, the health authorities tell us, must also be accused. Its methods are similar to those of the housefly. People often eat fruit upon which these little flies may have deposited disease-producing bacteria. House ants, particularly the red ant, cockroaches, house fleas and bedbugs, are all disease carriers, as has been proved by direct observation. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that bedbugs can carry the germ of typhoid fever from the typhoid patient to a healthy man and infect him.

Resuscitating the Old Trail.
From the Chicago Post.

Kansas is at work, pick and shovel, upon the picturesquely practical work of resurrecting the old Santa Fe trail. The trail forced itself upon the Kansas. When twelve of the western counties got together to consider the question of improving their intercommunication by road they had to choose it. The pathway by which the lumbering prairie schooners made their way to the coast, upon which the mails went by relay and over which cattle were driven in thousands, was found to be the logically perfect route. Its course was as economically correct as if one of the great Harriman engineers had laid it out. Upon this basis the movement for "good roads" grew until now the Santa Fe trail is to be made a thirty-foot speedway, running from Kansas City into Santa Fe. Seven counties already are at work on it, and the task goes forward easily and rapidly toward completion, because a common dirt surface has been found to be the best pavement.

Looks Genuine.
From the New York Evening Mail.
If the beef trust is not a trust, as its officials declare, all hands must admit that it is a fine imitation of one.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson.)

Self-Punishment.
"Biggins can't talk any length of time without losing his temper."

"Well," replied the censorious person; "he's justified. His way of talking is enough to make anybody lose his temper."

A Difficult Feat.
And if the comet hits the earth
Its triumphs must not be disdained.
Twill have battin' record which
No other comet e'er attained.

The Handy Proverb.
"What good does a classical education do a man?"

"A great deal," replied the statesman. "If he becomes eminent in affairs he can select an ancient author as his press agent instead of employing some modern person who will be more expensive and less efficient."

Evidence.
"I suppose you regard the enormous price you paid for that picture as evidence of your appreciation of art."

"Not exactly," replied Mrs. Cummins. "But it does show folks that we are too refined to care for money."

Locating the Blame.
"What kind of a trip did you have?"
"Uncomfortable. I had an upper berth. Every now and then they dropped a car from the train and couped on another, with a jolt that felt like a collision. In several towns where we stopped the village bands were serenading and the locomotive had a

THE CITY PAYS.

The city of Richmond, acting through the Board of Public Works, has just paid to the Richmond City Water Works the sum of \$7,667.70, as a semi annual installment of the upkeep of that public service utility. From this fact one would be disposed to gather that the city pays, or will pay, \$15,000 per annum into the treasury of that institution.

At five per cent the city would appear to be paying interest on about \$30,000.

The city, as a city, has this little bagatelle to be considered in the making of a contract. It is worth consideration.

The water company rests secure in the real or fancied monopoly of the available water supply. If it wanted to, the city, according to good authority, could not construct a waterworks.

On the face of it, it can be seen that there is an ethical responsibility to at least the extent of \$300,000 (to say nothing of the private consumption of the individual citizens, which makes up the rest of the income.)

This is balanced by a monopoly of two sorts; a monopoly of the business and of the water supply.

Where is the middle ground, and what is to be the outcome?

The recent decision of the Wisconsin Commission forbidding the capitalization of monopoly values of this sort is suggestive.

It is this tendency to be recognized in the new contract of the Richmond City Water Works in a square deal, or must we all wait until the growing force of public thought in this matter is eventually represented in legislation and judicial decisions?

The Richmond City Water Works is apparently at the present time, according to the best information obtainable, working toward this idea in contrast to a former attitude.

A settlement at this time giving the city a fair representation along lines recognizing the true status of public utilities, particularly in their relation to monopoly taxation, will save much trouble and friction in the future.

The now famous remark of Mac Aedo, that the best asset and policy of a public service corporation is "The Public be Pleased," has a true backing. And he is about the shrewdest public service man within a radius of two hundred miles of Manhattan—not taking in Philadelphia of course. For it's the city that pays.

PATERNALISM.

Not long ago a middle aged man, possessed of all his faculties, a horse, a house, a plot of ground, a truck garden, and some muscles, together with a free and charming spirit and outlook on life, was living in the southern part of Preble County, Ohio. Through force of fate or circumstances he was unmarried. For years he has lived in the countryside engaged in the cultivation of his plot of ground using his horse, his muscles and as many of his faculties as may be necessary for the proper propagation of cabbages, string beans, corn and potatoes. In the odd minutes while waiting for the sun and rain to do their work this man hitched his horse to his wagon and pursued the ancient and honorable calling of a tinker. He was a joy to all the country round in his tinkering, for he knew all the mysteries of repairing copper kettles and broken andirons.

Withal, he lived a happy life, despite his single condition and mayhap had evolved a pretty fair system of philosophy in the whiles that he smoked his pipe and waited for the cabbages to reach maturity.

In this Arcadian simplicity a neighbor (identity concealed, unknown and anonymous) reported him to the county officials. The Preble County agent of the Infirmary arrived one day with his helpers and removed the Happy Philosopher and Tinker to the Institution Over the Hills. This was done without the man's consent and against his will. His horse was sold, his house shut up, his liberty taken away, together with the pursuit of tinkering and happiness.

What shall one say to this? Has not paternalism run rampant in our neighboring county? Here is a man, who in the colloquism of the neighborhood had never "been on the township or the county," bereft of his independence and forcibly encouraged to be a public charge, willy nilly.

And now with undaunted courage he awaits the coming of warm weather, so that he may return to his radishes and his free hold. Perhaps in the interim he will have found that he can work out his philosophy to better advantage at the public expense. He may become tainted with the parasitic belief that the country owes him a living. The most of us battling against the world have not arrived at the state where we welcome such overbearing interest on the part of the government which takes away from us the happy life of tinkering and the joy of raising our own cabbages, even though we are single.

Avant! If Preble County destroys a Philosopher and turns him Pauper, creates a Parasite from an honorable Free Holder, is human life and liberty and the preamble of the constitution safe?

NEXT TO GODLINESS.

The city of Richmond has for years stood out as a conspicuous and shining example of cleanliness. It is not altogether due to city ordinances that the town is clean. Now that the town has this reputation to live up to it is a good movement that has been started to devote the week of May 1-7 to the cleaning up the yards, alleys, gutters and sidewalks.

Such a movement argues not that the town is dirty, but that it is determined to be the cleanest city in the state.

Inasmuch as this is the time of year that people feel inclined to plant things, that feature of the cleaning can be made part of it. There are more than several barns, fences and trellises, that can be covered with good looking vines at the expense of a packet of seed from the corner grocery and the use of a spading fork and a common or garden rake.

That is the constructive side of it—the vagrant paper and the dirt we have always with us.

In passing, it should be remarked that very small cottages in the city have much better looking yards than some of the residences of more well-to-do persons who could if they would, but don't. This particular form of slovenliness is a worse trait of character than that of the man who keeps several varieties of dogs when his meat bill ought to be devoted to the needs of several children. As Richmond has not many of the latter sort of people the ill kept yards of prominent, semi-prominent and average citizens is not so excusable.

As a suggestion, merely, it would add force to the riddance of dust and smoke if some of our public buildings were scrubbed on the outside and inside so that the difference were made more apparent.

There is no particular reason why this should not be accomplished in the first week of May.

The gain in self respect is a valuable by-product.

whistle that shrieked like a banshee. And of course every time we passed a freight train it sounded like thunder."

"Then you didn't sleep well?"

"No. There was a fellow in the other end of the car who snored occasionally. He kept me awake nearly all night."

A Discredited Publication.
De almanac a-hangin' dar
Behin' de kitchen door—
We don't pay no attention to
Its teachin's any more.
It tells us how dat April month
Is fully under way.
An' den de Norf Win' shout, "Dis is
A January day!"

Dat Norf Win' toss de branches roun'
An' make de sky turn gray.
He say, "Tain' no use to believe
What's printed, any way."
An' so I reaches up my han'
An' takes it fum de tuck
An' stahts de kitchen fire wif
Dat pore ol' almanac.

Dance at the Coliseum,
Tuesday night, given by the
Skating Club. Admission, 50c.
11-21

SONS OF PATRIOTS
TO HOLD MEETING

Descendants of Men Who
Fought in Revolution to
Gather at Toledo.

42 STATES REPRESENTED

CITY WHICH WILL ENTERTAIN
GATHERING IS SUITABLE PLACE
AS THE REGION IS A VERY HIS-
TORIC ONE.

(American News Service)

Toledo, O., April 12.—Delegates from forty-two states will assemble in the city from April 30 to May 3 to attend the twenty-first annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In legislative work the society has been active during the past twelve months. Sunday patriotic services are to be held in Trinity Methodist church, Monday and Tuesday the actual business of the convention is to be transacted. A reception is to be tendered the delegates Monday evening by members of patriotic societies of Toledo. Tuesday evening the Toledo Chamber of Commerce will tender the delegates a banquet.

is a fitting place.

Toledo is a fitting place to hold a congress of the Sons, for the region nearby is replete with historic interest. In 1793 the battle of Fallen Timbers occurred resulting in the treaty with England which saved to the United States the whole Northwest Territory. In the battle of Turkey Foot Rock, Mad Anthony Wayne soundly thrashed the Indians. Both battlefields are close to Toledo. The site of Fort Industry, where a conspiracy of the British with the Indians was carried on against the United States, is in Toledo. On the Maumee river, is old Fort Meigs, the scene of stirring military events in the war of 1812. Put-in-Bay, where Commodore Perry won his victory over the British fleet is a nearby place of interest.

In 1807, congress of the Sons was held in Denver, arousing a wide-spread enthusiasm, in the west, which resulted in the formation of four new state organizations in that part of the country. It is expected that the Toledo congress will arouse an equal interest in the society in the middle west. One of the most important matters to be considered by the coming congress is the creation of a permanent fund, to be held in perpetuity, the interest going toward the expenses of the organization. Steps to build up this fund are to be taken at the congress.

A Great Work of Art.
It was Apelles who visited the studio of Protogenes in Rome and, finding the artist absent, drew a thin colored line in such a way that the Roman knew that only his Grecian brother could have done it. But, not to be outdone, Protogenes drew a thinner line upon that of Apelles, and when this was seen Apelles drew a third line upon that of Protogenes. This panel was then looked upon as the greatest work of art, so says the story, in the palace of the Caesars.

Ted and the Text.
The golden text for a certain Sunday school was, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit" (Luke II, 40).

Little Ted's hand went up like a flash when the superintendent asked: "Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for today? Ah, how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it, and speak good and loud that all may hear."

And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY
Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Foley's Kidney Pills. They break up Cold, Cure Frightfulness, Constipation, Teething Distress, Headaches, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, etc. Don't except any substitute. A trial package will be sent FREE to any mother who will address Allen S. Olmsted, La Roy, N. Y.

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Wife—What sort of a play would you like to see?

Husband—Something lively, that keeps you awake and has plenty of music in it.

"Um! You'd better stay at home and take care of the baby."—Life.

Apply at once at

51 South 18th Street.

1810—Organization of County—1910

Wayne county was formed in 1810, although it was settled in 1806. It was composed of that part of Dearborn county, lying east of Twelve Mile Purchase. The strip west of the Purchase was not acquired until about 1820. The county business was done by county judges, who were Peter Fleming, Aaron Martin and Jeremiah Meek. George Hunt was clerk; John Turner was sheriff and James Noble was prosecutor. The first court was held February 25, 1811, at the house of Richard Rue, three miles south of Richmond. This house still stands. The court divided the county into two districts or townships, and officers were appointed for each of these districts.

The act of the territorial legislature which formed Wayne county in 1810 named John Cox, John Addington and George Holman to locate the county seat. At the June term, 1811, these commissioners having failed to discharge this duty, the clerk declared their duties ended and named Samuel Walker, Richard Maxwell and Benjamin Harris.

The natural inference was that the first commissioners were chargeable with negligence, but the following version of the case indicates otherwise. Richard Rue and Ephriam Overman were members of the territorial legislature of 1810 from the county of Dearborn, of which the present Wayne county formed a part.

There were then but three counties in the territory, Knox, Park and Dearborn. Residing within the limits of the present county of Wayne, Rue and Overman were active in the support of the movement authorizing Wayne county's formation. As stated above Addington, Holman and Cox were the commissioners to locate the county seat, the law prescribing their duties and fixing the time and place of their meeting, did not reach the court until a month after its publication. On its reception the commissioners met and proceeded to do their duties. Instructed by the act to fix the county seat near the geographical center, Addington and Holman designated a quarter section three-fourths of a mile north of the present town of Centerville. Cox dissented, alleging that they were not authorized to select land not yet sold by the government.

The court sustained the minority decision, refused to receive the report, and appointed three other commissioners, as stated, who reported, "that the permanent seat of justice is and shall be on the donation of Samuel Woods of sixty-five acres in the thirteenth township, range three, with a small reserve."

The court also ordered that the seat of justice should be called Salisbury. The action of the court was denounced by friends of the central location. A paper was circulated to take the sense of the citizens, in respect to the legality of the action of the court. The result showed 330 in favor of the report of the legislative committee and 150 approving the court. Despite this vote the action of the court, in fixing Salisbury as the county seat, could not be changed and the town was incorporated. The citizens believed that the town would become permanent and anticipated a long and prosperous