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— and Sun-Telegram —

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T. J. G. LEEDS
Secretary.

RICHMOND, INDIANA
"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,800 and is growing rapidly. It is the county seat of Wayne County, and the trading center of a rich agricultural community. It is located about east from Indianapolis 69 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. Primarily a manufacturing city, it is also the jobbing center of Eastern Indiana and involves the retail trade of the populous community for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well kept yards, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has some 2000 buildings, 100 companies and 4 building associations with combined resources of over \$5,000,000. Number of factories and business interests are 87,000,000, with an annual output of \$27,000,000, and a pay roll of \$2,000,000. The pay roll for the city amounts to approximately \$6,300,000 annually.

There are five railroad companies, each freight in different directions from the city. Incoming freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight handled daily, 1,000,000 lbs. Yard facilities per day, 1,700 cars. Number of passenger trains daily is the number of freight trains daily, 77. The annual post office receipts amount to \$86,000. Total assessed value of property is \$100,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railways. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 10,000. Richmond is the largest hardware jobbing center in the state and only second in general jobbing. There is a piano factory producing a high grade piano every 15 minutes. It is the leader in the manufacture of traction engines, and produces more threshing machines, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain drills and similar articles than any other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres;

and contains 1,000 houses; 25 miles of cement curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement walks and many miles of brick walks. Thirty churches, including the Reid Memorial, built at a cost of \$350,000. The Methodist Hospital is one of the most modern in the state; Y. M. C. A. building, erected at a cost of \$100,000. The amusement center of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio. No city of this size has an annual art exhibit. The Richmond Fall Festival held each October is unique in the number of exhibits. It is given in the interest of the city and financed by the business men. Shows are waiting anyone with enterprise in the Panic Proof City.

**Items Gathered In
From Far and Near**

"Best Citizens" Lynchers.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer. It having been reported that a Mississippi mob which lynched a negro for writing an insulting letter to a young white woman was a rather bad lot. Tax Assessor J. D. Miller of Concord Parish, La., adjoining, writes an indignant denial to the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. "The lynching of Elmo Curl at Mastodon, Miss., last night," he proceeds to say, "was a most orderly affair, conducted by the bankers, lawyers, farmers and merchants of that county. The best people of the county, as good as there are anywhere, simply met there and hanged Curl without a sign of rowdiness. There was no drinking, no shooting, no yelling and not even any loud talking. All the best people of that section took part, and I have never seen a more orderly assemblage anywhere." As between the orderly and disorderly lynching let us have the latter every time. Rowdies may break loose in the most law-abiding communities, but when the best class of citizens deliberately and coolly turn lynchers there is an evil situation indeed. The salt has lost its savor and cannot again be salted. This defense of the lynching at Mastodon, Miss., is all unconsciously a condemnation of that community stronger than the

Philanthropic Vandalism

When the Street Car Barns and the High Point Hotel were demolished and put into the Limbo they deserved, the town was glad.

The memory of those unsightly blotsches of modern American frame architecture lingers.

The men who are promoting the Chautauqua in the Glen are clamorous for a pavilion—and here is the old question again.

The town learned by bitter experience that it is far easier to build some clap trap in a beautiful park than it is easier to get rid of it.

The town places a very low estimate on the real beauty it has in the park at Glen Miller if it allows it to be used as a building site for the sort of thing which will of necessity be erected if the directors of the Chautauqua have their way.

It is in no sense a discrimination or prejudice against the Chautauqua which actuates us in this regard.

Richmond has a park which is comparable with anything of its sort in the whole United States. Druid Hill Park in Baltimore (which is taken as a representative park of a natural sort) has nothing better to show than most of the Glen.

There is only one sort of a meeting place in the Glen which could be put there without marring the landscape. That is totally out of the question at present. An open air Greek theater of stone and concrete on the natural slope called Roosevelt Hill, built under the supervision of a competent architect along the best models of the past and made to harmonize with the landscape as did the open air theaters of the old time would be a positive ornament to the park if well planned and carried out.

At first glance the thing looks absurd and it is perhaps out of the question right now, but inasmuch as it has been done in several places in this country already it is by no means to be despised of in the future.

Such a thing would be a permanent ornament to the city for the generations to come.

The best that could be said for a frame coliseum or pavilion in the Glen is that a way would be found to get rid of it after the citizens saw what an eyesore such an incongruous structure would be.

This is a view of the question which entirely leaves out of consideration whether or not there should be a continuance of the Chautauqua in the Glen. There is much difference of opinion on that score. That might be left to the individual preference. It undoubtedly is not particularly sightly nor sanitary while in progress. But this thing of building in a frame structure of the type contemplated in the Glen is a matter which is vital.

We hear much talk about Conservation of Natural Resources in our national life. Well, here you are right now. Here is natural and almost unpurchasable beauty in the Glen. The more that it is made to look like a street in town or a fair grounds is so much taken away from the enjoyment of the people and the value of the park as a place to rest brains of sweltering rooms and hot streets.

Such a step would be little short of vandalism under philanthropic guise.

most righteous indignation could have composed.

and thoughtlessly drank the water instead of putting it on the garden."

A Well Merited Rebuke.

From the New York Times.

The religious newspaper which condemns the aviators for trying to inhabit the air in defiance of what it assumes to be the intention of the Creator argues quite within its rights. The writer of the rebuke remembers the Tower of Babel and the punishment of the ill advised climbers heavenward. But he should go further. Man defies nature persistently. He was not made to inhabit the water, yet he swims and dives and accomplishes wonders under water. He will not stay where nature places him. He discovers steam and electricity and encircles the earth. He defies the rigors of climate to which he should, in proper piety, submit, and keeps his body warm by covering it with the skins which belong properly to other creatures. What is more, he bathes, and he shaves from his face the hair grown there by nature with Divine intent. The groves were God's first temples and man's early habitation, but man chops down the trees, clears spaces and builds palaces and hovels of which nature supplies no model.

Now he is learning to fly. There is no limit to his foolhardiness, to his vain ambition, to his desire to control all that is on the earth, or in its waters, and its circumambient air. The rebuke is well merited.

Take Them Straight.

From the Toledo Times.

Pure water and pure milk are both desirable, but restaurant proprietors might remember that they are under no obligation to mix them.

Also Amused.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

No doubt Japan is surprised to learn that the American humorists are talking war again.

Taft in the Campaign.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The governor of Minnesota is making a strong appeal to President Taft to attend the next conservation congress, to be held in St. Paul in September. The politicians of Ohio desire consummately—that is, a certain faction wants him—that he shall take some action in the impending state campaign. Various factions and partisans of certain senators in other states think that the "leader of the party" ought to pitch in and help the "good cause" along. If a tithe of the requests for Mr. Taft's good offices shall be complied with, Mr. Taft will become greatly embroiled man before the day set apart for prayer and thanksgiving; and, incidentally, the precedent lately established of enlisting and encouraging the chief executive of the United States to become a chief contributor to the universal excitement in our business, political and economic life, instead of the president of all the people, will be unfortunately confirmed.

TWINKLES

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Misleading Title.

"Here's a collection of facts that are of no practical use to anybody," said the assistant.

"All right," answered the editor. "Head them up 'Things Worth Knowing' and let them go."

Careless.

"How did that irrigated farm of yours turn out?"

"Not well. I got thirsty one day."

**NEW NICARAGUAN
CABINET BITTER**

**Every Minister Is Openly the
Enemy of the American
Government.**

YANKEE CONSUL REPORTS

**THAT ALL OF THE ADVISORS OF
PRESIDENT MADRIZ, ESPECIALLY
THE WAR MINISTER, IS ANTI-
AMERICAN.**

Washington, July 22.—A new cabinet has been formed in Nicaragua, according to cable advices received here from Consul Olivares, at Managua. Its personnel consists with a single exception of adherents of Zelaya and men who were officials of the former president's government.

Consul Olivares strongly intimates that the new Ministry is likely to be unfriendly to the United States. The personnel of the new Ministry, which was formed following the resignation of Minister General Chico Baca, is as follows:

Minister of Government, Maximiliano Morales, sub-secretary of the government under Zelaya.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Francisco Padilla, formerly a minister of finance, but not under Zelaya.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Francisco Medina, collector of customs at Corinto under Zelaya and recently his personal representative in Paris.

Minister of Works, Leon Arecon, once sub-secretary of public instructions and later mayor of Managua under Zelaya.

Sub-Secretary of War, Benjamin Zeledon, Charge d'Affaires of Nicaragua in Guatemala under Zelaya and more recently secretary of Julian Irias, commissioner of the Madriz government, with plenary powers over the western half of Nicaragua, now in command of the gunboat Venus.

Zeledon's appointment seems to be the most significant in a cabinet of Zelaya supporters.

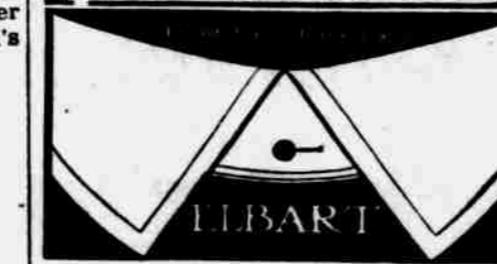
Bitterly Anti-American.

Mr. Olivares advised that the new War Minister is bitterly anti-American, and is the author of a number of incendiary articles against the Government of the United States and American interests in general, which have been published in the censored press at Managua.

Dr. Louis F. Corra, representative of Madriz here, has arrived at Managua, the Consul reports, but any confirmation of the story that he left a peace proposition in behalf of Madriz at Washington is as unconfirmed from the report as it is from investigation here.

Modesto Barrios and Sebastian Silvas, the Commissioners who have

Frisbie Collars



A cool-as-can-be shape for grilling days with a class that lifts it above the mass of hot-weather collars.

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25 cents for Two

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Lovely Complexion

A Clear Skin and Bright Eyes are Easy to Get.

All the beauty creams in creation won't improve your complexion if your stomach is out of order.

Belching of gas and heartburn mean bad food in the stomach. Bad food means bad blood and bad blood means a bad complexion.

Try Mi-o-na stomach tablets for stomach misery, biliousness, dizziness and indigestion. They relieve in a few minutes; they make rich, red blood. They are guaranteed to cure or money back.

Read what a Kansas woman says: "I want to praise Mi-o-na stomach tablets, for I had been doctoring for over a year for stomach trouble and found nothing that did me as much good as Mi-o-na does. I only have the second box and it has relieved all pain in my stomach. For all who suffer from stomach trouble or indigestion Mi-o-na can't be beaten. You can use my name, for Mi-o-na has done a world of good for me when doctors failed."—Mrs. Cordelia B. Mann, 207 E. 11th St., Junction City, Kans. Nov. 1, 1909.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets are sold by druggists everywhere and by L. H. Flie for 50 cents a large box. Test samples free from Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Diamonds Mounted
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Daylight All the Way.

By the Kodak System

W. H. Ross Drug Co.

504 Main St.

**Exports in the Fiscal Year
1910 of Principal Articles**

(Palladium Special)
Washington, July 22.—Details of the exports by principal articles during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910 have just been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They show in nearly all of the articles of natural production a marked decline in the exports of 1910 compared with earlier years. In certain manufactures the figures for 1910 are larger than in any preceding year, and for all manufactures will probably exceed any earlier year, though the compilation showing the total manufactures exported has not yet been completed.

The statement as arranged by the Bureau states the exports in the order of magnitude, by values. Cotton, of course, heads the list of principal articles exported. The total value of the exports of unmanufactured cotton during the fiscal year 1910 was 450 million dollars, against 481 million in the fiscal year, 1907. Copper is second on the list, \$834 million dollars, against 100 million in 1908. Illuminating oil occupies third place on the list, \$624 million dollars against 71 million in the fiscal year 1909. Wheat occupies fourth place in the list, the value being 47 million dollars, in round terms, against 113 million dollars in 1902, 145½ million in 1908, and 161 million in 1892, the high record year of exports. Flour occupies the next position on the list, 464 million dollars value against 75 million dollars in 1893. Lard ranks sixth in the list of principal articles exported, 43 million dollars value against 60 million in 1906. Tobacco, which holds seventh place in the list of articles exported, shows a larger total for 1910 than in any earlier year, the value being 37 million dollars against 40 million in 1907. Upper leather shows a larger total than in any earlier year, 27 million dollars against 22 million in 1907. Corn shows a total of but 25½ million dollars in value against 85 million in 1900. Bituminous coal shows a larger total than in any earlier year, 26 million dollars against 25½ million in 1908, and lubricating oil also shows a larger total for 1910 than ever before, 21 million dollars against 20 million in 1905.

Of the 50 principal articles exported, enumerated in the Bureau of Statistics' statement, those which show larger totals than in any earlier year are upper leather, boots and shoes. Of these sold before or after these hours.

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

FOR THE LAST DAY OF OUR GREAT EMORY MILL
REMANENT SALE

Again we say all remnants must go. Remnants of from 10 to 20 yards of seasonable merchandise at about half the manufacturer's cost, will certainly clean them up quick. So be here and get your share. The following items on sale for Four Hours only

8 to 10 A. M. and 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

Ladies' \$4.00 one piece Wash Suits, all shades—\$1.3