

The Richmond Palladium

—and Sun-Telegram—

Published and owned by the
PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.
Issued 7 days each week, evenings and
Sunday mornings.
Office—Corner North 9th and A streets.
Home Phone 1121.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Hughes G. Leeds Editor
Lester Jones Business Manager
Carl Bernhardt Associate Editor
W. H. Foundation News Editor

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in ad-
vance) or 10c per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
One year, in advance \$5.00
Six months, in advance 2.50
One month, in advance45

RURAL ROUTES.
One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months, in advance 1.25
One month, in advance25
Address changed as often as desired;
both new and old addresses must be
given.

Subscribers will please remit with
order, which should be given for a
specified term; name will not be entered
until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post
office as second class mail matter.

The Association of American
Advertisers (New York City) has
examined and certified to the circulation
of this publication. Only the figures of
circulation contained in its reports are
guaranteed by the Association.

RICHMOND, INDIANA
"PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 23,000 and
is growing. It is the county
seat of Wayne County, and the
trading center of a rich agri-
cultural community. It is lo-
cated due east from Indianapolis
43 miles and 10 miles from the
state line.

Richmond is a city of homes
and of industry. It is a manu-
facturing city. It is also the
jobbing center of Eastern In-
diana and enjoys a retail trade
of the populous community for
miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splen-
did streets, well kept yards, its
comfortable and beautiful
shade trees. It has 3 national
banks, 3 trust companies and 4
building associations with com-
bined resources of over \$8,000,000.
Number of factories 125; capital
invested \$7,000,000; with an
annual output of \$27,000,000, and
a pay roll of \$3,700,000. Total
pay roll for the city amounts to
approximately \$6,300,000 annual-
ly.

There are five railroad com-
panies radiating in eight differ-
ent directions from the city. In-
coming freight handled daily, 1-
750,000 lbs.; outgoing freight
handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Total
facilities, per day, 1,700 cars.
Number of passenger trains daily,
22. Number of freight trains
daily, 77. The annual post office
receipts amount to \$10,000. Total
assessed valuation of the city,
\$11,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban
railways. Three newspapers with
a combined circulation of 12,000.
Richmond is the greatest hard-
ware jobbing center in the state
and only second in the nation in
hardware interests. It has 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 burial caskets than any other
city in the world.

The city's area is 2,440 acres;
has a court house costing \$500,-
000; 10 public schools are the
finest and most complete high
school in the middle west under
construction; 3 parochial schools;
Farham college and the Indiana
Business College; five splendid
fire companies; fine Y.M.C.A.
house; Glen Miller park, the
largest and most beautiful park
in Indiana, the home of Rich-
mond's annual chautauque; sev-
eral hotels; municipal electric light
plant, under successful operation;
and a private electric light plant,
insuring competition; the oldest
public library in the state, ex-
cept one and the second largest,
40,000 volume; pure, refreshing
water, unmineralized; 45 miles of
improved streets; 40 miles of
sewers; 24 miles of cement curbs
and gutters combined; 40 miles of
cement walks; thirty churches,
including the First Memorial, built
at a cost of \$250,000; a cost of
\$100,000 one of the finest in the
state. The city is the center of
Western Indiana and Western
Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond
holds as fine an annual art ex-
hibit. The Richmond Fall festival
held each October is unique,
no other city holds a similar af-
fair. It is the interest
of the city and financed by the
business men.

Success awaits anyone with
enterprise in the Panic Proof
City.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

WAYNE COUNTY

—For Congress—

WILLIAM O. BARNARD

—For Representative—

LEE J. REYNOLDS

—For Joint Representative—

(Wayne and Fayette Counties)

ELMER OLDAKER

—For Joint Senator—

(Wayne and Union Counties)

WALTER S. COMMONS

—For Prosecutor—

CHARLES L. LADD

—For Auditor—

LEWIS S. BOWMAN

—For Clerk—

GEORGE MATTHEWS

—For Sheriff—

ALBERT B. STEEN

—For Treasurer—

ALBERT ALBERTSON

—For Commissioner—

(Middle District)

BARNEY LINDERMAN

(Western District)

ROBERT BEESON

—For Coroner—

DR. ROLLO J. PIERCE

—For Assessor—

WILLIAM MATHEWS

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

OCTOBER 24TH.

- 1648—Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years' War and establish-
ing religious toleration.
- 1650—Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras," died. Born in 1612.
- 1784—Liberty of conscience proclaimed in Newfoundland.
- 1789—George Washington welcomed in Boston.
- 1807—Sir James Henry Craig appointed Governor of Canada.
- 1819—William Rabun, governor of Georgia, died. Born in North Carolina,
April 8, 1771.
- 1836—First patent for friction match granted to Alonzo B. Phillips, of
Springfield, Mass.
- 1852—Daniel Webster, famous statesman, died at Marshfield, Mass. Born
Jan. 18, 1782.
- 1875—Rev. Paul Durien consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of New West-
minster, B. C.
- 1887—Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, born.
- 1909—The forces of President Zelaya of Nicaragua badly defeated by in-
surgents.

A BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK BY HENRY CLEWS

Recent activity on the Stock Ex-
change has been in refreshing con-
trast with the stagnation of the last
few months. The better undertone
which was intimated in these advices
as early as September 10 has at last
crystallized into an active demand for
stocks at advancing prices. As usual,
the initiative was assumed by power-
ful financial leaders who recognized
changed conditions, and each day the
buying movement widened with a re-
sultant advance of several points in
all the leading shares.

The most important single element
of improvement was the positive as-
surance of a bumper corn crop. The
value of a good harvest is much more
highly appreciated in the west than
here. As a result of the big corn
yield, our western farmers and mer-
chants have each put on a spirit of
renewed confidence, so that already
the business outlook throughout the
great corn belt is showing real im-
provement. Pessimism, never so deep
in the west as in the east, is now
rapidly disappearing; for the farmers
will be able to meet their obligations,
and land speculation has received a
wholesome quietus through the timely
offerings of interior bankers. In-
coming advices from the west are
all of a much more favorable nature
than a few weeks ago. Corn is lower
in price than last year, but this fact
will be offset by farmers feeding more
corn to cattle. As the latter are bring-
ing high prices, it will prove more
profitable to turn corn into meat than
into any other marketable product.

While western sentiment has been
influenced by the corn crop, eastern
opinion has been conspicuously affect-
ed by political developments. These
are clearly favorable. Republican
losses may be expected to be true, but
they are regarded with equanimity,
and even with gladness in some quar-
ters as likely to impose a check upon
abuses which are apt to creep in with
too long political innings. Local is-
sues in this state are largely person-
al. So far as national issues are con-
cerned, these appear to chiefly center
upon the tariff. President Taft's idea,
however, for a non-partisan commis-
sion, aiming to deal with the tariff
on a schedule at a time, has allayed much
of the anxiety in this quarter. Among
other favorable political indications
are the moderating of public hostility
to corporations; the belief that the
supreme court will not destroy prop-
erty rights, and the expectation that
the railroads will secure reasonable
treatment in their request for advan-
ced rates. All of these considerations
have combined to stimulate a revival
of confidence in security markets. A
somewhat better demand for bonds
has also recently developed. This is
partly an indication of increased con-
fidence, is partly due to accumulation
of funds seeking investment and partly
to a realization of the fact that
bonds are really not endangered by
any probable action which the inter-
state commerce commission may take
on the rate situation. President Mc-
Crea's thoroughly sound and temper-
ate argument in favor of better rates
created a strong impression; not only
in investment circles, but also among
shippers who are fighting advances,
among political leaders at Washing-
ton and among the petty politicians
who have been ignorantly assuming
that clubbing the railroads was good
for vote-making. Everything now in-
dicates that the railroad problem will
be solved along lines that recognize
rights of both railroads and shippers.

Read the advertisements, boys.
They are clipped from the "Wanted"
columns of the Chicago Daily Tribune
and tell a story.

Boys are wanted. But—
Only certain kinds of boys are want-
ed. And the business men who want
them are careful to specify in particu-
lar.

Intelligent boys are wanted. Busi-
ness men have no use for boys who
cannot read and write and figure. To
be of account in business life a boy
must be quick to know and act and
think.

Honest boys are wanted. Read the
advertisements. Those of the adver-
tisers demand references. Why? Be-
cause they want somebody who knows
the boy to tell them that he is straight
and truthful and may be depended upon.

Educated boys are wanted. One of
the advertisers wants a high school
graduate, another a boy who has fin-
ished the grades. Why? Because the
schools teach boys to be neat and
clean and to obey orders, all of which
the boss demands.

But mainly an educated boy is want-
ed because he is taught in the schools
how to concentrate his mind on his
task, how to consider and imagine,
how to balance and judge things. In
short, the school teaches boys the
things they need to know when they
are men.

Perhaps you have said, "Well, I
don't see why I should be compelled
to study books in school that I will
not use."

Read the advertisements. They an-
swer you.

There is a big demand everywhere
for boys who can think and act quick-
ly, obey willingly, work cheerfully,
speak truthfully and deal honestly.

Get Rid of Rheumatism

It's an Easy Matter with Rheuma, the
New Remedy That L. H. Fihe
Guarantees.

Drive out the Uric Acid from the
joints. Get every particle of this poi-
sonous matter out of your system, and
keep it out.

You can do it with Rheuma, a new
scientific prescription that acts at
once on kidneys, stomach, liver and
blood; dissolves the Uric Acid and
causes Rheumatic agony to vanish.
Here's real proof:

"I am very thankful for Rheuma,
which I began taking on Jan. 3, when
I could not hold a pen. Now I can
write. Then I could not walk; now I
go down town and back and feel like
another man. I am free from pain for
the first time in three years." E. W.
Rice, Troy, Pa., Jan. 29, 1910.

Remember that L. H. Fihe things
enough of Rheuma to guarantee it.
Price 50 cts. Mailed by Rheuma Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bad stomach means pimples and
blotches. Bure both with English
Marhu. 25 cents at L. H. Fihe. Mailed
by Rheuma Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

and that justice will be dealt out as
evenly as possible to each and every
interest.

Our foreign trade is showing a very
remarkable and satisfactory change
towards more normal conditions. In
September our exports were valued at
nearly \$169,000,000. This was nearly
\$15,000,000 in excess of last year, and
was probably the heaviest September
on record. The increase was partly
due to heavy cotton shipments. Im-
ports during the same month amount-
ed to only \$117,000,000, a decrease of
nearly \$4,000,000 compared with last
year. The net result for the month
was an excess of exports of \$51,000,-
000, compared with \$33,000,000 in 1909
and nearly \$41,000,000 in 1908. This
change in the tendency of our foreign
trade is wholesome and significant.
For a long period, owing chiefly to the
high level of prices here, the tendency
has been for imports to increase and
exports to diminish; thus creating a
surplus of imports instead of exports
as usual. It is quite possible to have
a satisfactory foreign trade in which
imports exceed or equal exports, for all
foreign trade in the final analysis is
barter, and cannot be continued un-
less mutually profitable. But the United
States has always been an ex-
porting country, owing to its surplus of
agricultural products. With the growth
of population it is certain we shall
gradually change in this respect, and
if we are to continue importations
from abroad, as we must, it will be
necessary for us to prepare to make
payments in larger exports of manu-
factures to compensate for diminished
agricultural exports.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

**BOY-BRIGHT, WILLING, NOT UN-
DER** sixteen, in office of manufactur-
ing jeweler; must be a grammar school
graduate, live with parents and furnish
good references; wages \$4 with advan-
cement. Address A. 27, Tribune office.

BOY-BRIGHT AMERICAN, 16 TO 18,
as assistant stock clerk; high school
graduate preferred; must write a good
hand and live on south side. Address
A. 32, Tribune office.

**NEAT BOY-FOR DOWNTOWN OF-
fice;** state age, education, salary and
references. Address A. 113, Tribune office.

BOY-OF INTELLIGENCE IN R. E.
office; experience not necessary. A. 1,
Tribune office.

Read the advertisements, boys.
They are clipped from the "Wanted"
columns of the Chicago Daily Tribune
and tell a story.

Boys are wanted. But—
Only certain kinds of boys are want-
ed. And the business men who want
them are careful to specify in particu-
lar.

Intelligent boys are wanted. Busi-
ness men have no use for boys who
cannot read and write and figure. To
be of account in business life a boy
must be quick to know and act and
think.

Honest boys are wanted. Read the
advertisements. Those of the adver-
tisers demand references. Why? Be-
cause they want somebody who knows
the boy to tell them that he is straight
and truthful and may be depended upon.

Educated boys are wanted. One of
the advertisers wants a high school
graduate, another a boy who has fin-
ished the grades. Why? Because the
schools teach boys to be neat and
clean and to obey orders, all of which
the boss demands.

But mainly an educated boy is want-
ed because he is taught in the schools
how to concentrate his mind on his
task, how to consider and imagine,
how to balance and judge things. In
short, the school teaches boys the
things they need to know when they
are men.

Perhaps you have said, "Well, I
don't see why I should be compelled
to study books in school that I will
not use."

Read the advertisements. They an-
swer you.

There is a big demand everywhere
for boys who can think and act quick-
ly, obey willingly, work cheerfully,
speak truthfully and deal honestly.

Read the advertisements, boys.
They are clipped from the "Wanted"
columns of the Chicago Daily Tribune
and tell a story.

Boys are wanted. But—
Only certain kinds of boys are want-
ed. And the business men who want
them are careful to specify in particu-
lar.

Intelligent boys are wanted. Busi-
ness men have no use for boys who
cannot read and write and figure. To
be of account in business life a boy
must be quick to know and act and
think.

Honest boys are wanted. Read the
advertisements. Those of the adver-
tisers demand references. Why? Be-
cause they want somebody who knows
the boy to tell them that he is straight
and truthful and may be depended upon.

Educated boys are wanted. One of
the advertisers wants a high school
graduate, another a boy who has fin-
ished the grades. Why? Because the
schools teach boys to be neat and
clean and to obey orders, all of which
the boss demands.

But mainly an educated boy is want-
ed because he is taught in the schools
how to concentrate his mind on his
task, how to consider and imagine,
how to balance and judge things. In
short, the school teaches boys the
things they need to know when they
are men.

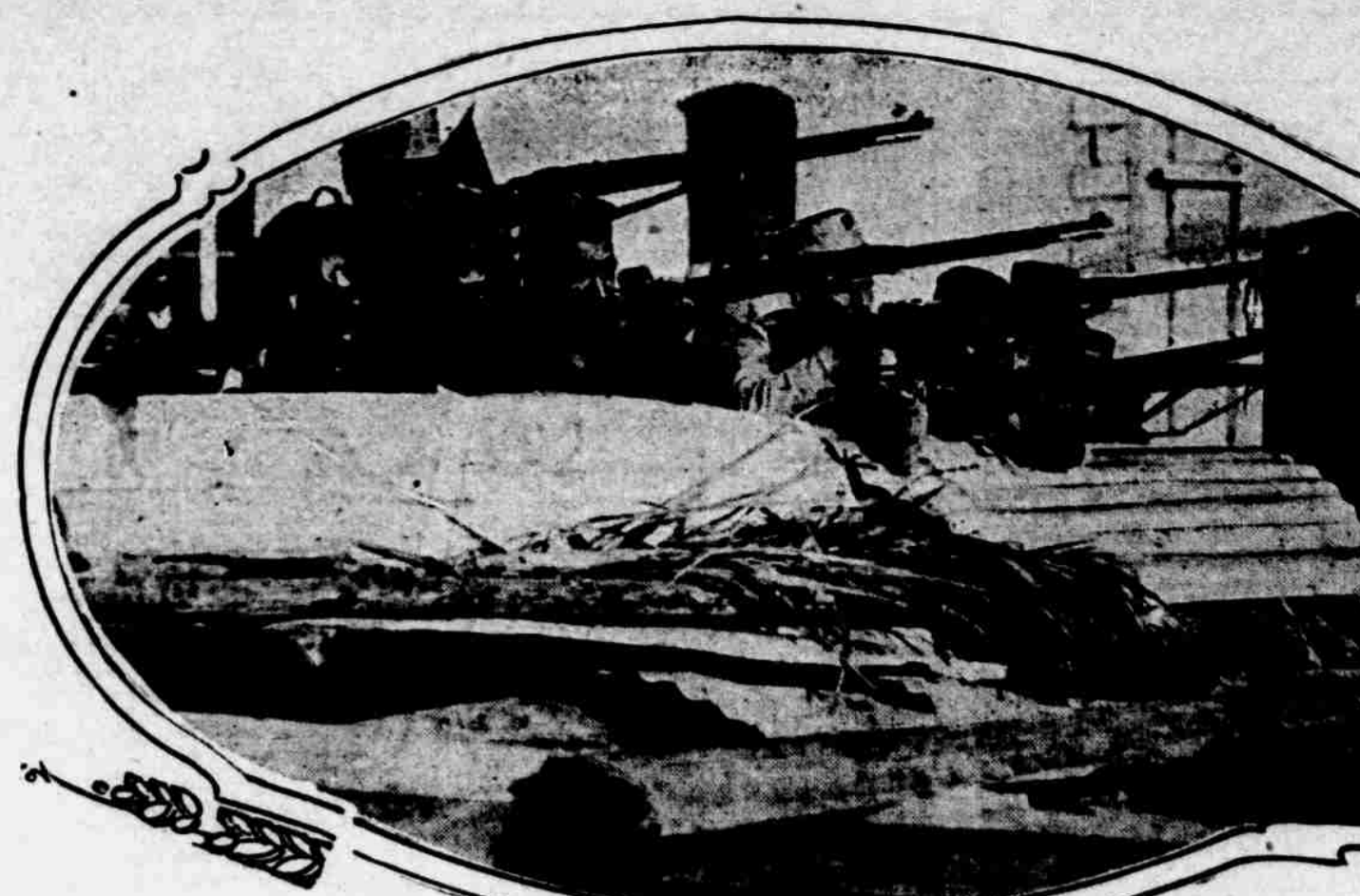
Perhaps you have said, "Well, I
don't see why I should be compelled
to study books in school that I will
not use."

Read the advertisements. They an-
swer you.

There is a big demand everywhere
for boys who can think and act quick-
ly, obey willingly, work cheerfully,
speak truthfully and deal honestly.

A Snoring Child.
Snoring is a symptom that should
not be neglected in children. It shows
that there is some obstruction to the
free passage of air from the nose to the
throat. The tonsils may be enlarged
and so partially close the passage at
its lower opening. There may be a
polypus or some small tumor in the
nasal passage itself or catarrh of the
throat or nose or both. A physician
should be consulted.

Scene During Portuguese Revolution



The above photograph, the first of its kind received from Portugal, shows a body of Republican soldiers firing from one of the hastily-erected barricades, which were thrown up in all sections of the city. Anything that could stop a bullet was good enough for a barricade. The one here shown was built of planks, stone, branches of trees and sections of tin roof.

THE SCRAP BOOK

He Wouldn't Repeat.
When Harry Lander went to Lon-
don for the first time the stage reputa-
tion he had made in the provinces had
not made much of an impression on
the metropolis. With a shrewd sense
of the value of striking effects, Lander
decided he would arouse the London-
ers to his peculiar merits in a
novel manner.
From some bone-
yard or other he
procured the most
skeleton-like speci-
men of horseflesh
he could find. On
this he planned to
make his first stage
entrance.
The old horse
was tractable
enough with Lan-
der astride await-
ing his turn in the
wings, but when
the little fellow urged him for-
ward for the grand entrance there was
a balk, a buck and Harry was inglori-
ously shot to the front of the stage
over the horse's head, the animal peer-
ing after him with what might be
termed an amused expression. Lan-
der slowly and painfully rose to his
feet, while the gallery applauded and
stamped and cried lustily:
"Do it again, 'Arry; do it again!"
Lander rubbed his aching back, felt
cautiously of his bones, looked back
at the horse, and, turning to the audi-
ence, he said:
"Like—I will!"
And he didn't, but thereafter his
popularity was assured.—Judge.

The Face of Life.
Life cried to Youth: "I bear the cryptic
key.
I grant you two desires, but only two.
What gifts have I to crown and comfort
you?"
Youth answered: "I am blind, and I would
Open my eyes and let me look on thee."
"Twice done. He saw the face of life and
then—
Cried brokenly, 'Now make me blind
again!'"
—Edwin Markham.

A Supplementary Statement.
An aspiring pugilist went on for a
preliminary bout at one of the athletic
clubs not long ago. As he pulled on
his gloves he beckoned the referee over
and asked him to
make an an-
nouncement. The
referee obliged.
"Kid Blinks de-
sires me to say,"
he shouted, "that
this is his first
appearance in any
ring."

The pair of
fighters fiddled
for a moment,
and then Kid
Blinks' antagonist
slipped one over.
Kid Blinks fell so
hard that he fairly splashed. The re-
feree began to count him out, but the
intelligent Mr. Blinks looked up and
whispered something to him. The ob-
liging referee turned and addressed
the audience. "Mr. Blinks," said he,
"wishes me to supplement his state-
ment of a moment ago. 'This is also
his last appearance in any ring.'"—Cin-
cinnati Times-Star.

What the Books Cost Him.
When Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll
was living in Peoria he was called
upon one day by General John A. Lo-
gan. The colonel was upstairs at the
time, and General Logan was ushered
into the library, where on a table were
three volumes of Voltaire's works, an
edition de luxe representing all that
was best in the bookbinder's art. Gen-
eral Logan picked them up one at a
time, absorbed in his admiration of
their beauties. While so engaged
Colonel Ingersoll entered the room.
"Colonel," said the general, holding
one of the volumes in his hands, "this
is the most magnificent volume I have
ever seen. I do not want to seem im-
pertinent, but would you mind telling
me what these books cost you?"
"Those books," began the colonel, the
twinkle in his eye growing brighter at
each word, "cost me—the governorship
of Illinois."

His Low Voice.
The late Justice Brewer was presid-
ing, years ago, over a civil case in
which one of the important witnesses
was a horse doctor named Williams.
The doctor was a small man with a
weak little voice, and the counsel on
both sides, as well as the court and
jury, had great difficulty in hearing his
testimony.

During cross examination the coun-
sel for the plaintiff became exasperat-
ed and began to prod and harry the
little man.
"Dr. Williams," he shouted, "if we
are ever going to get anywhere with
this case you must speak up so the
court will hear you. Speak up loud
and strong, sir!"
The small sized veterinary tried, but
it was evidently no use. Whether
from embarrassment or inability the
sound would not come.
"Well, your honor," began the
counsel indignantly, when Judge Brew-
er stopped him with a gesture. Lean-
ing over the bench he said in his
kindly tone:
"Mr. Attorney, you must be patient
with the doctor. He cannot help it.
Years spent in the sick room have
apparently made speaking low a sec-
ond nature with him."—Green Bag.

Rough on Irving.
In the excitement of the moment
public speakers often say the opposite
of what they mean to convey, and

when Henry Irving gave a reading in
the Ulster hall in 1878, says Bram Stoker
in "Personal Reminiscences of
Henry Irving," one speaker made as
pretty an Irish bull as could be found,
though the bull is generally supposed
to belong to other provinces than the
hard headed Ulster. In descending on
the many virtues of the guest of the
evening he mentioned the excellence of
his moral nature and rectitude of his
private life in these terms: "Mr. Ir-
ving, sir, is a gentleman what leads a
life of unbroken bluntness."

Wanted Good Odds.
In the first days of James J. Hill's
wonderful career as railroad builder
and manager he and "Diamond Joe"
Halliday met on the levee in St. Paul
one day when Jim was helping to start
a freight train over the little up grade,
the engine's horsepower requiring more
or less human aid. Hill and his friends
had just made the purchase of the St.
Paul and Pacific, and "Diamond Joe"
lect of Mississippi river stern wheel-
ers was then the dominant factor in
transportation problems of the new
northwest.

"Jim, I'll race one of my boats
against your train," "Diamond Joe"
said.

"Don't know about that," Jim an-
swered. "Some of your boats are pret-
ty fast."

"Race you up stream; water high,
current swift," insisted Halliday.

"What?" exclaimed Hill in surprise.
"You mean that you would race your
boat in the water? Huh! Not much.
I'm willing to give you odds, but not
that big. Turn her paddles on dry
ground and I'll go you."—Success Mag-
azine.

**They Laughed in the Face of a Well
Informed Englishman.**

"Americans are rude, extremely so,"
said the Englishman just four days
over. "They don't want to be told
anything; think they know it all. Yes-
terday three men who sat in double
seats with me in an elevated train
were arguing over a matter that none
of them seemed to have definite in-
formation on. It happened to be some-
thing that I had read a long article
about the night before, so I spoke up
and told them what I knew. Now, in
my country we would thank a man
who did that, but these Americans
didn't thank me. They laughed in my
face; that is what they did."

"That is strange," said his American
friend. "Americans are usually very
grateful for every bit of information
offered them. What did you tell them,
anyhow?"

"Well, they were fussing about
which city had the finest diamond in
the country. One said Philadelphia
had, another Chicago; the other stuck
out for Pittsburgh. I said: 'Pardon me,
gentlemen, you are all mistaken. Uti-
ca has the finest diamond in the United
States. I read about it last night. It
weighs I forget how many carats and
was brought from London by a Mrs.
Patterson about a year ago.'"

"And then they laughed. Why, they
actually roared. Very rude Americans
are, I think."—New York Times.

A Fatal Breather.
"Mark Twain bated a gloomy man,"
said a New York editor. "Once, at a
banquet, for every man sat opposite
him. This man would not smile at the
most amusing jokes.

"What's the matter with you?" cried
Mark Twain. The stories are all good.
Why don't you laugh?"

"Ah, sir," said the gloomy man,
"how can I laugh when I remember
that every time I breathe a soul passes
into the great beyond?"

"Good gracious," said the humorist,
"did you ever try cloves?"

He Told Her.
A young woman stenographer who
does a big business with the patrons
of a busy hotel was talking about the
peculiarities of her clients.

"What I call a man in a hurry," she
said, "is a man who will hand me a
card with an address on it and a few
notes of what he wants said and tell
me to write the letter and mail it and
hurry away. I have quite a number of
these."

"The most interesting man I ever
had was one who stopped and gave me
a visiting card. His address was en-
graved in the lower corner. He hand-
ed me a dollar with the card and said,
'Please write a letter for me.'"

"I said: 'Certainly. To whom?'"
"To my wife," he answered. "That is
my name you have on the card."

"I understand that," I told him.
"but what shall I write about?"

"Oh, write about a page," he replied
as he smiled and strode away."—Chi-
cago Tribune.

Rough on Irving.
In the excitement of the moment
public speakers often say the opposite
of what they mean to convey, and

U. S. XMAS MONEY

To Be Discontinued and Yel-
low Postal Savings Cards
Substituted.

CAN BE USED FOR GIFTS

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—Uncle Sam as
a source of supply for Santa Claus has
switched from gold pieces to stamps.
Up to this year the government mints
coined large quantities of two-and-
half-dollar gold pieces which were
known among the treasury officials
as Christmas money.

It was decided this year to discon-
tinue the coinage of the gold pieces
and Uncle Sam has placed an order
for a large quantity of bright new
yellow postal savings stamps. These
together with a postal card upon
which they are to be posted, repre-
sent a deposit in Uncle Sam's postal
savings