

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL RESTS EASY

Now in the Hands of the Senate Committee—Favored by Engineers.

(Palladium Special)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The river and harbor appropriation bill is resting easy in the Senate Commerce Committee along with sundry pending amendments as congenial companions. The bill is regarded by its friends as an extremely moderate measure, if there is any extreme in moderation. There is not likely to be the usual overloading of the bill with senate amendments largely increasing the aggregate sum carried in the House bill as has characterized the bill in the past. The administration pressure for economy has effectively operated to restrain many senators and representatives as well as members of the two committees handling the subject, from initiating and insisting upon appropriations for projects of a local nature which are much cherished by their constituents.

No bill has ever come from the house to the senate free of objection in the minds of army engineers entrusted with river and harbor public works as the bill which passed the house before the holidays. In deference to the policy of economy of the President and, yielding to his insistence, the estimates of the local engineers were cut down considerably and then the figures approved by the chief of engineers and the board of engineers for rivers and harbors were further scaled downward.

No "Pork Barrel" Hint.

There was not, nor is there likely to be, even the hint of the "pork barrel" about this years river and harbor bill. It is more than ever hedged within the cardinal doctrine of the National rivers and harbors congress of a "policy and not a project," a policy to taking care of waterway improvements of national scope and character such as will carry the greatest good to the greatest number, benefiting the widest and most varied commercial interests, and in their progress persuading the people that this is the surest way toward the solution of transportation problems.

The aggregate sum of the appropriations provided in the pending senate amendments is \$2,819,268, which with the appropriations coming from the rivers and harbor committee and the house makes a bill appropriating approximately \$26,000,000. Other amendments may be offered in the senate; but it is not likely the bill will go much above that figure. Nearly every one of the senate amendments is within the estimates as recommended by the engineer officers on the several projects which have been omitted from the house bill.

Much disappointment in the apparent meagerness of the river and harbor appropriation for this year in the pending bill and much apprehension might be removed if the public were made to understand that there is in the aggregate a very considerable sum of money appropriated on projects yet unexpended, and that on some projects the balance available covers nearly the entire sum appropriated for them in last year's river and harbor bill. As General Bixby, chief of engineers has repeatedly observed, it takes time to get plans and equipment ready upon all projects, and as it was only last June that the last river and harbor bill was passed and became a law in mid-summer, much of the failure to make use of money appropriated is thereby clearly enough explained. The delay in the passage of the bill, coming, as it did, late in the session of congress, explains also the reason why the engineer officers assigned to such duty were late getting a start on their tasks. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that there is a scarcity of engineer officers available for river and harbor duty, as the chief of engineers emphatically pointed out in his annual report.

There will be some hearings on particular projects at an early date, but these will be few, as it is the desire of the senate commerce committee to make an early report, as soon as possible after congress resumes its sessions, in order promptly to dispose of the bill, and at the same time have ample opportunity to meet any objections there may be to the measure.

A WEAK WOMAN AND HER STORY

In Floral, Ark., Lives a Lady Who Feels Her Strength Was Restored by Cardui.

Floral, Ark.—"I must speak a good word for Cardui," writes Mrs. Viola Baker, of this place.

"About a month ago I was in very bad health. I was so weak and nervous that I was not able to do my housework."

"My husband bought me one bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic. I took it according to directions and now I am in good health."

"I think Cardui is a fine tonic for weak women."

And you are not the only lady who thinks so, Mrs. Baker.

Thousands, like you, have written to tell of the wonderful benefit Cardui has been to them.

Cardui contains no minerals, or other powerful drugs. It contains no glycerin or other mawkish-tasting ingredients.

It is just a pure, natural extract, of natural vegetable herbs, that have been found to regulate the woman's functions and strengthen the female system.

All druggists sell Cardui. See yours about it.

One Scene From Carle's "Jumping Jupiter"



AT THE GENNETT, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9TH.

MILITARY FORMS.

The Why and Wherefore of Many Army Customs.

HAND AND SWORD SALUTES.

The Origin of the Former Goes Back to the Time of the Borgias and the Latter to the Knights of the Crusades—Funeral Volleys and Taps.

Why does a soldier when saluting a superior raise his hand to his head covering? The beginning dates back to the time of the Borgias, if not to an earlier date. In those days assassination was in vogue, and in order that an inferior might not have a superior at advantage the inferior was compelled when coming into his superior's presence to raise his right hand, palm to the front, to show that no dagger was concealed there. From this old custom our hand salute has come down. The salute with the sword was not done that way in the beginning without any reason. When knights of the crusades received their orders it was the custom for them to call upon God to witness their assumption of the orders given. To do this the sword was raised to the front so that the hilt reached the lips, when the cross formed by the hilt and blade could be kissed and an oath registered to carry out the orders faithfully. The dropping of the sword, point to the front, indicates submission.

Why in the funeral cortege of a mounted officer or soldier is the horse saddled and equipped, with the boots of the late rider placed heels to the front in the stirrups, led to the place of burial? To show by reversal of the boots the owner's march has ended.

We must go back to the days of the Romans for the reason why in the service three volleys are fired over the open grave of a comrade. Among the Romans the burial consisted of the throwing of earth three times on the coffin. Three times was the dead man called by name, which ended the ceremony, and as the friends and relatives departed each said "Vale" three times. So as a farewell to our dead comrades we fire three volleys over the grave. Then the service called taps is sounded, this closing the ceremony.

Why should the call taps be sounded in preference to any other? Because taps is the call for "lights out," and the lights of life are out in the comrade who has "joined the silent bivouac of the dead." This ending of a service funeral dates back to the early forties, but did not become a fixed custom till late in the civil war.

There was a reason for causing all witnesses before a military court to remove the glove from the right hand before taking the oath. The raising of the hands and eyes toward heaven when taking an oath is of great antiquity. When the Bible was printed the bare hand was laid on the book, which was afterward kissed. But the Bible was not always at hand when needed. So the custom of raising the right hand and uncovering the head has grown into general practice. In olden days the criminal was branded in the palm of the right hand, and for this reason the custom of requiring the removal of the glove came into vogue in order that the hand might be inspected.

The colored silk sash long worn by officers of our army, which for many years has ceased to form part of the uniform, except for general officers, was not adopted simply because it looked pretty. It was originally intended that this sash, which was very strong, woven of silk and could be stretched out to over a yard in width, should be used as a hammock in which wounded officers could be carried off the battlefield.

And likewise the gaudy colored horsehair plume that dowered from the helmet was not placed there because it looked well. The original hair plume hung down on the shoulders of the wearer, and it was intended that it should be a safeguard against a saber cut aimed at the back of the neck, for the long thick hair would turn the blow and save decapitation or an ugly wound. Today the little hair tuft seen on the headress of mounted soldiers is the result.

There is a reason why the flag at half staff, as an indication of sorrow, must always be hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered. The flag is saluted when raised and lowered only when it is at the peak of the staff. So when it is necessary to display it at half staff it must be raised to the top before being finally lowered, for at this time the gun fires its salute, and either the band or the trumpeters are sounding appropriate music or call.

Twenty-one guns, the number fired in the international salute, were not selected at random. The number was chosen by our government because it was the number of stars used by the British for their international salute. The British used twenty-one guns when no doubt due to an early custom which had for a warship salute seven guns. A fort was allowed to fire three times as many guns as a warship, because in those days it was difficult to keep powder in good condition at sea. It could be kept in good condition on land and consequently the shore battery was allowed a larger number, or twenty-one. When the time arrived that battle powder was made and it could be carried at sea without deterioration the warship was allowed the same number of guns as the shore battery, and the twenty-one of today are the result.

HELP FOR TAILERS

Minnesota Likely to Pass Employers' Liability Law.

IN HANDS OF COMMISSION.

Constitutionality of Such Legislation Practically Settled by Decisions of New York and Federal Courts—View of Judge Brown.

When the subject of a workmen's compensation act was before the last legislature it was the prevailing opinion—any antagonistic view was so small as to be negligible—that the proposed enactment should provide for the compensation of every injury sustained by an employee, the question of blame or fault on either side to be eliminated. It was simply a matter of providing suitable compensation for injury where there was no fault on the part of the employer and no serious or willful misconduct on the part of the employee in occupations where danger is inherent from the use of power and machinery. The difficulty of preparing anything like a scale and at the same time of securing a uniformity that would not discriminate against employers in Minnesota in competition with other states led to the reference of the entire subject to a commission which is expected to report to the next legislature.

The possible unconstitutionality of an act of this character was hinted at rather than proclaimed. The common law provides no available remedy for injuries occasioned by industrial accidents not attributable to the negligence of the employer, and it was questioned whether the legislature had the power, under our system of constitutional government, to write this English provision into a statute. This point has arisen in a case in New York state, where such a law is in force, and the supreme court of that state has sustained its constitutionality. It was set up by the railway defendant that not only by the legislature exceeded its powers in the act, but that its terms deprived the railway company of its liberty and property without due process of law and denied it the equal protection of the law in contravention of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

Upon all questions involved the court ruled against the railway and sustained the law. It holds the legislature may amend or repeal the common law and may provide remedies where relief under the common law is impossible. It says the cases relied upon by the railway merely point out the shifting character of the border line between the statutes which are upheld by the court as being a legitimate exercise of the legislative power to pass all manner of necessary and wholesome acts for the protection and well being of the public, although such acts interfere with personal liberty and the right to do as one will with his own, and the statutes which are held by the courts to be unwarrantable interference.

Emphasis is laid upon this finding of Justice Brown of the federal supreme court: "While the cardinal principles of justice are immutable, the methods by which justice is administered are subject to constant fluctuation, and the constitution of the United States, which is necessarily and to a large extent inflexible, should not be so construed as to deprive the states of the power to so amend their laws as to make them conform to the wishes of the citizens as they may deem best for the public welfare without bringing them into conflict with the supreme law of the land."

There will be no opportunity for the final adjudication of this case before the Minnesota legislature reaches consideration of the subject. The New York statute has been used as a model for parallel laws by other states, and the decision of the supreme court of New York will be taken as strength giving the principle upon which it is based.—St. Paul Dispatch.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Jos. Kem to Abiathar Way, March 16, 1907. \$8,000. Pt. S. E. 1/4 Sec. 15-17-14.

John F. Brannon to Ray V. Hinsky, Dec. 23, 1910. \$100. Lot 65, Hawkins Springs.

Fred M. Curtis to Clarence T. Rockhill, Aug. 1, 1910. \$300. Lot 30, G. B. Sub., Richmond.

Martha A. Spitzer to Henry C. Storch, Dec. 17, 1910. \$2,300. Lot 9, 10, Bk. 2, WRSR., Cambridge City.

Dickinson Trust Co., Tr. to Ray V. Hinsky, Dec. 10, \$1. Lot 65, Hawkins Springs, Richmond.

OIL SITUATION IN HUNGARY IS GOOD

(American News Service)

Vieqna, Dec. 31.—P. H. Nash, of Ohio, American consul at Buda Pest, was in Vienna the other day. To a reporter of the International News Service, Mr. Nash said: "The oil situation in Hungary is at present the principal subject discussed, and particularly by legislators and public men owing to the attitude of the Minister of Commerce, who favors Government ownership of all the oil wells in that country."

"The root of the trouble is found in the activities of the Vacuum Oil Company, an offshoot of the Standard Oil Co., whose competitive methods have revolutionized the industry there. It has established agencies throughout Hungary and has reduced the price of crude oil one-half, and it is said to be able to do this because of its profits on by-products."

"Hungarian oil refiners are protesting bitterly against the methods of their powerful rival with the result that the movement for Government ownership is gaining in strength. Should the Government finally take possession of the oil lands, it is believed that it will follow the precedent so established by acquiring the mine fields of various descriptions of which Hungary has many."

Sympathy. "Jones is fast going to the dogs." "I'm very sorry to hear it. I'm extremely fond of dogs."—Lippincott's.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

For Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, etc. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Parisian Sage

This Great Hair Grower Now Sold All Over America.

What do you think of the liberal proposition that the Groux Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., American makers of Parisian Sage are putting up to the readers of the Richmond Palladium.

They know; they are absolutely certain that they have the only real hair grower, beautifier and dandruff germ destroyer on the market today and knowing this they have requested Leo H. Fife to state to every reader of the Richmond Palladium and to every person living in Richmond and vicinity that he guarantees Parisian Sage to remove every trace of dandruff; to stop falling hair and itching scalp, or money back.

And every one who reads this important announcement should know that Parisian Sage makes hair grow, not only abundantly, but gives it that lustrous appearance that all desire.

Women will find Parisian Sage the most refreshing and ideal hair dressing, free from stickiness or grease. Large bottle 50 cents at Leo H. Fife's and druggists everywhere.

"I have used Parisian Sage for some time and think it has no equal as a hair beautifier and scalp cleaner. No more dandruff or faded hair, thanks to Parisian Sage."—Mrs. William Hoglund, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., June 2, 1910.

Forehanded.

One noon Charlie informed his parents that he felt too ill to return to school.

"Huh! I better send for the doctor," asked his mother, hoping to test the genuineness of his illness.

"Oh, no; you don't need to," replied Charlie. "He'll be up pretty soon. I just stopped in his office on the way home and told him to come up to see me."—Delinquent.

Australian railway ties are being shipped to America. Seventy thousand of them were sent to the United States at the end of October and shipments to follow will bring the total to 210,000.

Plaited Ruche Like Feathers. As becoming as a fluffy feather boa for the woman wearing mourning is this dainty ruche, which is made of net cut in points, each point being bordered with a half inch hem and the



A BECOMING NET RUCHE. whole plaited before the net is gathered to the foundation. Ribbon bows and loops, which form a dainty chain, are arranged to come just back of one ear when the ruche is in place on the neck.

EVEN IF YOU HAD A NECK SORE THROAT
AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD
ALL THE WAY DOWN
TONSILINE
WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

A quick, safe, soothing, healing, antiseptic cure for Sore Throat, hoarseness, tonsillitis. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat. Tonsiline cures Sore Throat and Hoarseness and prevents Quinsy and Diphtheria. 25c and 50c. Hospital Size \$1.00. All Druggists.

ELABORATE DINNER

AND MUSIC ON
New Year's Day

from 6:00 to 8:00 P. M. at
Westcott Hotel

Heavy Harness for Spring

Xmas is now over and we will all look forward to spring. We have those

Old Fashioned

good heavy harness for horses. Call and see them.

Miller's Harness Store
827 MAIN ST.
Quality in Leather Goods.

PROFESSOR ROSING HAS INVENTED EYE

(American News Service)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—Professor Rosing of the Institute of Technology is announced to give a public lecture on a discovery which he claims to be one of the most remarkable ever made by a scientist.

He declares that after fifteen years of incessant labor he has succeeded in constructing an electro-telescope apparatus which has all of the virtues of what might be termed an "electric eye" and which will enable the fortunate owner to see anything and anyone he chooses.

By an adjustment of the apparatus an employer sitting in his office will be able to "see" other parts of the building and watch his unconscious employees at work.

A man will be able to sit at home and witness a theatrical performance, or arrivals at a railway station, or any event of interest that may be happening a long distance away from the observer.

Professor Rosing claims that a general who uses this invention will be able to observe the movements of the enemy as well as the movements of his own forces. He promises to give a full explanation of his invention in the near future.

LETTER LIST

The following letters remain unclaimed at the local post office and will be sent to the dead letter office if not called for within two weeks.

Ladies' List.—Mrs. C. J. Biedenkopf, Mrs. Laura Gilbert, Mrs. Maggie Orin, Mrs. Mollie Tomes, Mrs. Della Warnack, Mrs. Williams.

Gentlemen's List.—C. Bell, Dr. Austin Bennett, Abe Bayet, John Brown, Charles Brown, P. Buffington, Edward S. Butterick, Charles Cary, W. M. Carson, Chas. Conrad, America Crouch, William Foster, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. King, J. C. Knight, William Mitchell, Ward Mixcell, Ma. Nahry, Horace Paxton, F. W. Roads, Frank Rogers, W. G. Rose, H. R. Tucker.

E. M. Haas, P. M.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 31, 1910.

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers who will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 2, Notre Dame, Ind.

GENNETT

Powell & Cohan Co. Tonight

The Flirting PRINCE

PRICES: 10, 20, 30, 50

MURRAY'S

Approved Vaudeville

Week Dec. 26, 1910

DE WAR'S COMEDY ANIMAL CIRCUS

Matinee, Daily, 2:30.

Evenings 7:45 and 9:00

Prices 10, 15 and 20c.

Loge Seats, 25c.

GROCERIES!

Home Grown Potatoes,

(In 5 bushel lots) per bu., 65c

Pride of Richmond Flour,

50 lb. sack\$1.30

Carpenter's Fancy Flour,

50 lb. sack\$1.30

Pure Lard, per lb.15c

Lenox Soap, 2 bars for10c

Lenox Soap, per box\$3.20

Gloss Soap, 7 bars for25c

We Always Have Plenty of Good Country Butter and Eggs on Hand.

GEO. A. CUTTER

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Automobile Service for Calls Out of City. Private Chapel and Ambulance. Telephone 2175.

PARLORS 1014 MAIN STREET

Train No. 3, leaving Richmond, daily, for Chicago, at 7:56 p. m. carries Drawing Room Sleepers, with Comfortable Smoking Compartments. Passengers get a full night's rest. For sleeper reservation and other information call

C. A. Blair

Pass. & Ticket Agt., Home Tel. 2062. Richmond.

England has 250 young Chinese attending universities, medical schools and engineering works. China is becoming westernized, and railways are building throughout the land. Newspapers and schools are to be found in every important city.

TINY BABY HAD DREADFUL ECZEMA

On Hands, Face, Nose and Mouth. Hard Crust Formed and Cracked Open. Blood Ran. Itched Frightfully. Mitts on Hands. No Rest.

Got Cuticura. In 3 Days Relief. In a Week Cured Without a Mark.

"I have a little baby almost a year old. When it was two months old it got eczema on top of both her hands, on her face and inside her nose and mouth. She refused to drink and one of her eyes almost closed up. A hard crust formed and would crack open to let the blood run out. It itched so frightfully that the poor little girl could not rest. We had to keep mitts on her hands to keep her from scratching at her face and her mother was forced to sit in a rocking chair with the baby in her arms all night. We had a very good doctor and he said all that he possibly could to relieve the baby's torture but the results were not what we had looked for."



"We had read of the Cuticura remedies so we went to the drug store and got some Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment. We used them just as directed and in three days the crust began to come off. In a week there was no more scab and now the baby is cured without a mark, sleeps soundly in her cradle and her parents in their bed, with no more sleepless nights because of the baby's suffering. Cuticura seems a wonderful remedy for this disease and any one having eczema should not delay in getting it. Healy's Medical Co., R. F. D. 1, Bath, Pa., Dec. 9, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. 429 N. Main St., New York City. Contains valuable advice on the Treatment of Eczema.

The most complete Line of PIPES, CIGARS and SMOKERS' SUPPLIES

in the city at

The EMPIRE Cigar Store

712 MAIN ST.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

Let no innocent man escape.

At the great

Mock Court Trial

under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of Y. M. C. A., in Gennett Theater, on Wednesday Evening, January 11th.

One of our most respected citizens will be charged with Breach of Promise. Regular Court Rules. Startling Developments. Ludi-cious Situations. Local Hits. An Evening of Refined Fun.

Prices—25, 35 and 50 cents.

Tickets on sale at Y. M. C. A. building and Gennett Theater. Open at 7:30. Court called at 8.

C. & O. Ry. of Ind.

The Popular Highway

Through Vestibule Trains. Now operating fine Buffet Parlor Cars between Cincinnati and Chicago. Leaving Richmond daily for Chicago at 11:16 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. daily, for Cincinnati. Try the new equipment on your next trip to Chicago or Cincinnati.

Train No. 3, leaving Richmond,

daily, for Chicago, at 7:56 p. m. carries Drawing Room Sleepers, with Comfortable Smoking Compartments. Passengers get a full night's rest. For sleeper reservation and other information call

C. A. Blair

Pass. & Ticket Agt., Home Tel. 2062. Richmond.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 31, 1910.

RICHMOND DRY CLEANING CO.

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Phone 1072 1024 Main

Skating Coliseum

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, afternoon and evening. THURSDAY NIGHT

the TWO MYSTERIOUS SPOTS

SKATING MONDAY ALL DAY