

## THE PALLADIUM.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY MORNINGS, BY  
B. W. DAVIS.  
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All Kinds of Job Printing  
Satisfactorily Done, at Living Rates.  
Office: In the Warner Building, Richmond, Ind.

## MCKELVEY'S LIFE COMPOUND.

Is the Best,  
The Cheapest,  
And the most Harmless  
Medicine in the World,  
For Nearly Every Form,  
OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

In Dyspepsia it is a certain cure.  
in Consumption it is excellent.  
In Liver Complaint nothing can be  
better.

In Kidney disease it is a specific.  
In Rheumatism it is an important  
remedy.

In Stomach Affections it is unsurpassed.

In Female Complaints it is of great  
value.

And in nearly all kinds of chronic disease  
it acts like a charm, effecting speedy cures in  
the most stubborn cases.

The afflicted everywhere should not fail to  
give it a trial, if they desire to purchase health  
with but trifling expense. It is not a "patent  
medicine," nor is it kept for sale by any drug-  
gist. It is a discovery of a physician during a  
five years' sojourn in South America, and he  
has imparted the secret of its composition to  
hundreds of intelligent physicians, who have  
all used it in their practice with the most won-  
derful results.

In consideration of its many virtues, I have  
thought it my duty to engage in the manufac-  
ture of it on a large scale, and advertise it ex-  
tensively throughout the world. The method  
for preparing it for use is somewhat complex  
requiring a numerous collection of chemical  
tools, paraphernalia not usually possessed by  
druggists, and for this reason few drug stores  
could furnish it properly prepared, if they had  
the formula. Therefore, I have purchased the  
necessary articles, and with the assistance of a  
good practical chemist am engaged in its man-  
ufacture and sale.

The "Life Compound" is purely vegetable, its  
principal ingredient being obtained from the  
root of a plant which grows abundantly in some  
parts of South America. It is perfectly harm-  
less in its effects even if taken in triple the  
ordinary dose, while its invigorating influence  
is wonderful indeed, often effecting a PERMA-  
NENT cure in a few weeks. Read the following

TESTIMONIALS.  
ODDSSESSES, N. Y., May 7, '67.

Mr. MCKELVEY: Dear Sir—Your "Life Com-  
pound" is working wonders in this section, and  
I have every reason to be thankful for what it  
has accomplished in my own case and that of my  
wife. My complaint, as you may remember, was Liver Disease in its worst form. I had  
not taken your medicine more than three weeks  
when I felt so much encouraged as to order a  
box for my wife also, who was suffering from  
what the physicians termed disease of the kid-  
neys. This was in November last. We have  
now taken two packages each, and I am happy  
to inform you that we have good reason to con-  
clude we are both permanently restored to health  
but that, by your Life Compound. Encouraged  
by its good effects in our cases, several of our  
afflicted neighbors sent to you for the medicine  
and I am informed by three of them, with whom  
I am intimately acquainted, that they, too, be-  
lieve themselves entirely cured of it.

You may make such use of this statement as  
you may deem proper.  
With gratitude,  
Rev. B. R. GORMLY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1867.

Mr. MCKELVEY: Sir—A thing of beauty is  
joy forever, and a good medicine is more than  
this. I take pleasure in commanding your Life  
Compound, not so much on account of what it  
has done for me, as wa. it may be the means of  
doing for thousands of others.

To the sick and suffering, therefore, I wish,  
through your advertisement, to say a few words  
encouraging them. One year ago I was in-  
valuable. I now hearty and well. My disease  
was dyspepsia of ten years standing. I had  
tried all means I knew of for a cure, without  
avail, until about the first of September last I  
became acquainted with a young man who told  
me of Mr. MCKELVEY's remedy, and the good  
work it had done in the neighborhood of his  
former home (Erie, Pa.) I immediately applied to  
Mr. M. for a box of his Life Compound and  
commenced taking it. I commenced improving  
in a few days and continued to improve, and in  
less than three months from that time I was  
entirely restored, and have remained well ever  
since. Mine was rather an inveterate case, and  
pronounced not by all the physicians of this city.  
The medicine was so successful in my case, that  
I cannot refrain from adding my testimony in  
its favor.

D. R. GILFORD.

Hundreds of Testimonials like the foregoing  
are in my possession, and cannot be given for  
want of space.

The "Life Compound" is the cheapest med-  
icine in the world. One package of it will make  
a quart of Syrup, which is enough to last more  
than two months. The price is \$2.00 a pack-  
age. Inclose \$2.00 in a letter and direct it to  
me, and by return mail I will send you a pack-  
age of the Compound, postage prepaid by me.  
If you are sick you will find it just the thing  
you have been looking for, and you never will  
regret having sent for it.

I always send the Compound well sealed up,  
so that no one can tell what it is. I do this for  
the reason that there are some persons who  
and for it that desire to keep their disease a  
secret. The money may in all cases be sent  
at my risk.

Address all letters to

M. T. MCKELVEY,  
SANDSBURY, O.

## THE RICHMOND

## PALLADIUM.

Top 1900  
DE THE COUNTEUR

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY

VOL. XXXIX.

RICHMOND, WAYNE CO., IND.,

## PALLADIUM.

GOD'S, THY COUNTRY'S AND TRUTH'S!"

AUG. 3, 1869.

Whole Number 1900. NO. 22.

[From the Scientific American.]  
Currency Reform Needed—How It May  
be Accomplished.

An important movement in commercial  
circles is now on foot, having for  
its object a radical reform in our present  
currency. The means to be adopted  
to secure this reform is an association  
whose aim is to press upon the  
minds of citizens in general, and upon  
Congress in particular, a method where-  
by an elastic currency that will continu-  
ously accommodate itself to the needs  
of the business community may be sub-  
stituted for the present utterly inelastic  
and inefficient medium.

The experience of the last few days  
is sufficiently convincing of the urgent  
need of reform. During that time money  
has demanded so high a rate of interest  
that it failed to meet the most  
pressing requirements of legitimate busi-  
ness, and most serious business de-  
pression has spread over the land.

Never in the history of this country,  
was business more unstable than now,  
never a time when it was so difficult to  
tell what the morrow would bring  
forth.

While our special province precludes  
the opening of our columns to protracted  
discussion and debate upon ques-  
tions of finance, we feel that it is our  
duty to notice and second a movement  
which, if wisely conducted, can scarcely  
fail to accomplish much good to the  
country at large.

The control of the money market has  
hitherto been to a great extent in the  
hands of the financial vultures of Wall  
street, parasites upon the common-  
wealth who suck the blood of the peo-  
ple, only pausing at intervals to allow  
their victims to accumulate a fresh sup-  
ply. The silly moths who cannot keep  
out of the flame and get their wings  
singed in foolish speculations in stocks,  
have our sympathy for their weakness,  
but were the influences of stock gam-  
bling confined to these feeble sufferers,  
we should hardly consider it worth our  
while to notice them. But when com-  
binations of unprecedented magnitude  
have so far secured control of financial  
interests that they can tighten or relax  
the money market at will, it is time to  
see whether the country must quietly  
submit to the financial disturbances  
they now create at pleasure.

A national bank organization was re-  
cently effected in this city by a conven-  
tion of leading bankers from nearly every  
State in the Union. How this orga-  
nization is regarded by shrewd ob-  
servers will appear in the following ex-  
tract from an exchange: "This organi-  
zation consummated last week shows  
that they intend to be ready for any  
and every emergency. Thus organized  
they can collect within ten days mil-  
lions of dollars for a corruption fund,  
and no matter how great an excitement  
may arise against the banks, the peo-  
ple would be powerless for several  
years, during which they could be wor-  
ried out, leaving the bankers in posses-  
sion of the field, triumphant in their ru-  
inous profits."

The only way to defeat organization  
is by a counter organization, and it is  
for this reason that we see hope in a  
well organized association of merchants  
and manufacturers to meet powerful co-  
alitions whose object is to enrich them-  
selves at the expense of all other inter-  
ests.

Having in our former article dis-  
cussed the plan of a self-adjusting currency  
of legal tender notes, convertible at will  
of the holder into bonds bearing interest  
at the rate of 3.65 per cent, we will not  
at this time again discuss it. But to those  
who are inclined to raise objections  
we will say, that after having con-  
sidered it deliberately and carefully for  
months we fail to see a flaw in it. It  
takes all power over the money market  
from the Secretary of the Treasury, and  
from all cliques and combinations, and  
puts it right where it ought to be, in  
the hands of the people, individually,  
but not collectively, thus effectually de-  
feting combination.

This plan has been rapidly gaining  
converts in opposition to deep-rooted  
prejudice. Although at first sight there  
may appear to be serious objections to  
its adoption, we believe a careful exam-  
ination will show them to be baseless.  
This plan is set forth in the following  
extracts from the financial and commer-  
cial platform of the journal referred to:

"We hold that next in importance to  
the joint and harmonious action of capital  
and labor, is the supply of a currency  
based upon sound financial principles.  
The first requisite for business is  
a token universally recognized thro'out  
the land as the true representative of a  
dollar. The Government is fully com-  
petent to issue such a token, especially  
when deeply indebted, as at present;  
and no other standard or measure of a  
dollar should be tolerated. This nec-  
essarily excludes the paper dollar issued  
by corporations, purporting to be  
redeemable in coin, upon demand; and  
advisedly so, because these private in-  
stitutions have always proven extremely  
treacherous and delusive. Either gold  
and silver should constitute the only  
permissible circulating medium, or they  
should be demonetized, so that the per-  
iodical panics which harass the busi-  
ness world might be avoided."

"We hold that the true method of ad-  
justing the national finances to insure  
justice to all and injury to none is most  
easily effected by a self-adjusting cur-  
rency, convertible at will into bonds  
bearing interest at 3.65 per cent."

The annual camp-meeting for Rich-  
mond district, North Indiana Conference,  
will be held on the camp ground,  
six miles from Richmond, on the Chi-  
cago and Great Eastern Railroad, be-  
ginning on Thursday, August 19.

[From the Nevada Gazette.]  
The Historical Tribunal of China.

The Tribunal of History of the Chi-  
nese Empire is unquestionably the old-  
est literary institution extant. It has  
been in existence some 4,500 years,  
having been founded by the Emperor  
Hoang-Ti, 2,637 years before the birth  
of Christ. It was founded for the pur-  
pose of preserving an accurate and reli-  
able history of the Empire, and it is  
worthy of remark that the decree or-  
ganizing the institution refers to the "an-  
cient history" of the country as being  
made up of traditions, and unreliable.—  
Father de Maila, who lived 45 years in  
China, at the Court of Kang-Hi, trans-  
lated into French the Great Chinese annals.  
The work, which comprises 12 large  
quarto volumes, contains nearly all  
that is known by the western nations  
of the history, institutions, arts and sci-  
ences of the Chinese. In the preface to  
the history, Father de Maila gives a  
sketch of the Tribunal of History, and  
cites the writings of contemporary Chi-  
nese writers to prove the accuracy and  
fidelity of the annals.

The Tribunal is composed of 5 mem-  
bers, who are selected from among the  
most distinguished scholars of the Em-  
pire, hold their positions for life, and  
are entirely independent of contem-  
porary authorities. Each member of the  
Tribunal is required to write on sheets  
of paper an account of all the important  
events as they transpire, which are placed  
in a bureau or chest containing the  
Imperial seal, and so constructed that  
the sheets cannot be withdrawn except  
by breaking the seals. No person, not  
even the Emperor, is allowed to read  
the events recorded in his own time;

but when a change of dynasty occurs  
the seals are broken and the annals are  
open to the public. A commission is  
then appointed to collate from the an-  
nals kept by the several members of the  
Tribunal an epitome of the preceding  
dynasty. The history of twenty-seven  
dynasties which have flourished since  
the time of Hoang-Ti, has thus been  
written out, and is preserved in the  
archives of the Tribunal. The follow-  
ing anecdote, extracted from the great  
Chinese annals, will convey an idea of  
the manner in which the members of the  
Tribunal regard their duties: We trans-  
late from the French of Father de Maila:

Tai-Tsoung, Emperor of the Tang  
dynasty, 627 years after Christ, demand-  
ed of Tchou-Sou-Lieng, the President  
of the Historical Tribunal, permission  
to examine the memoirs of his reign.

"Prince," responded the President,  
"the historians of the Tribunal record  
the good and bad actions of Princes,  
their praiseworthy and reprehensible  
words, and all the good and bad done  
in each reign. We are exact and irre-  
proachable on this point, and not one  
of us would dare do otherwise: This  
impartial severity is an essential attri-  
bute to history, and it thus serves as a  
check on Princes and nobles to deter  
them from committing acts of injustice."

The only way to defeat organization  
is by a counter organization, and it is  
for this reason that we see hope in a  
well organized association of merchants  
and manufacturers to meet powerful co-  
alitions whose object is to enrich them-  
selves at the expense of all other inter-  
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Having in our former article dis-  
cussed the plan of a self-adjusting currency  
of legal tender notes, convertible at will  
of the holder into bonds bearing interest  
at the rate of 3.65 per cent, we will not  
at this time again discuss it. But to those  
who are inclined to raise objections  
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sidered it deliberately and carefully for  
months we fail to see a flaw in it. It  
takes all power over the money market  
from the Secretary of the Treasury, and  
from all cliques and combinations, and  
puts it right where it ought to be, in  
the hands of the people, individually,  
but not collectively, thus effectually de-  
feting combination.

To carry out the figure of the steam  
engine the governor is at present in the  
wrong place. Instead of having it on  
the engine, commerce, whose move-  
ments we wish to control and render  
uniform, it is now actuated by the move-  
ments of another engine—Secretary of  
the Treasury—without a governor and  
a law unto itself. So erratic and fitful  
are its movements that one moment we  
are without steam, and the next running  
at a speed which threatens our very ex-  
istence. Merchants and manufacturers  
who can scarcely at this moment collect  
enough of outstanding accounts to meet  
current expenses, ought to carefully  
consider this subject.

Should the present administration  
meet this question on its merits, irre-  
spective of adverse influences which  
will inevitably be brought to bear  
against it, the wisdom of such a course  
will secure the grateful recognition of  
the entire country, and a fame second  
to none achieved by any administration  
since the formation of our government.

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since the formation of our government.

"Am I not the Governor of New York?"

"No, by thunder," was Bunker's unex-  
pected answer.

"Who is, then?" said the startled sno-  
ker.

"Thurlow Weed!"

Decent, substantial clothing for your  
children makes them think better of  
themselves, and keeps the doctors  
away.

## The Grain Crops.

Reports on the coming crops are  
cheerful reading this Summer. Papers  
from East, West, North and South, let-  
ters from twenty different regions, spec-  
ial reports from observing travelers,  
grave estimates from the Bureau of Agri-  
culture, all send up loud notes of joy.

California papers predict an average of  
not less than 30 bushels of wheat to the  
acre, the berry plump, bright, clear and  
uncommonly heavy to the measured bushel.

In one county the yield is esti-  
mated at a million bushels. In Georgia  
the growing crop was never so  
good since 1860. Kansas declares that

the old story of the drought is a dusty  
tradition, that the moist constellation of  
the Kids has been over them for three  
months. The valley of the Upper Mis-  
sissippi has suffered from excessive  
rains, but the corn, though late, is of  
deep color, and now growing wonder-  
fully. Iowa has had too much moisture,  
but is now rapidly recovering from that  
embarrassment. Indiana thinks she will  
cut twenty bushels of wheat to the acre;

her corn is a little backward, but good. In  
Ohio, old wheat for which

she was refused, is now offered for \$1.10,  
and the hay crop is very large. Ar-  
kansas says her soil is giving a most  
bountiful yield of all kind; wheat and  
barley on the green and Marcellus

shale of Western New York show a  
vigorous and even growth. If there is  
anything to fear it is that moist and  
cloudy skies may develop more straw  
than head; but we have seen wheat a  
little west of Syracuse that will not fall  
much short of forty bushels to the acre,  
and barley that will yield full fifty. In  
New England the hay crop is very large.  
Many fields cut as early as the 25th of  
June yielded two tons and a half to the  
acre. Corn made little by the last of  
June, but this month the blades have  
broadened and taken a deeper emerald,  
the stalks grown thick, the tassel sprout-  
ed at the bottom of green cups, and in  
some fields a suggestion of silk appears.

One joyful writer at the West, in view  
of such a wide spread generosity on the  
part of Mother Bountiful, thinks one  
grand thanksgiving Jubilee ought  
to be sung all over the land.

Were the agricultural relations of this  
country the same as in the Jackson and  
anti-Jackson times, this heavy harvest  
would load us with platters of bread-  
stuffs and make very low prices. Will  
the grain quotation go so low as to rob  
the farmer of a just reward for his toil?

If the foreign crop were as full as ours  
this danger would be imminent. But  
all over Northern Europe they have had  
a remarkably cool Summer. In England  
fires were lighted nearly every day in  
June. The weather was rough and wet  
and retained an ungenial character until  
the 25th, when Summer broke out,  
and overcast at last went into the clo-  
sets. Such weather can but give Eng-  
land a harvest late and light, and cor-  
respondents of The Mark Lane Gazette  
advise all who have reserved wheat to  
hold their own, and have the pleasure  
of putting into their pockets ten shillings  
or twelve shillings per quarter more  
than they