

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Held in this City at the Circuit Court Room,
Saturday, November 30th.

Instructors—Prof. T. S. Lowden, of DePauw university; Prof. H. B. Brown, president of Valparaiso Normal.

Owing to delay of trains Prof. Lowden did not reach Decatur until time for the afternoon session. Prof. Brown, who was working in Huntington, was unable to arrive in time for institute, and consequently wired County Superintendent Brandyberry to the effect that he could not be in Decatur, and asked that the same be explained to the institute. The program arranged was as follows:

Morning—Music, Decatur City Schools. Devotional, Alfred Mower, Music, Decatur City Schools. Make the School What You Would the State, L. E. Opliger. Discussion, Otto O. Clayton. Child Life and Study, Prof. T. S. Lowden. The Ideal Teacher, President H. P. Brown.

Afternoon—Music, Decatur City Schools. Immediate or Ultimate Success, John B. Dutcher. Should the Teacher be Allowed a Visiting Day? E. S. Christen. Discussion, Owen Butcher. Lecture—What is Man? Prof. T. S. Lowden, Music, Decatur City Schools.

The session was opened Saturday morning at 9:30 by a vocal solo by Miss Cook, of Decatur schools. Following the solo, was the devotional service conducted by Alfred Mower, of Geneva. After an instrumental solo by Miss Carrie Thomas, of Decatur, High school, the regular work of the session was taken up.

The first subject, "Make the School What You Would Have the State," by L. E. Opliger, was an earnest appeal to the teachers to make the school self-governing. Among his remarks, he said: "The ideal school is made up of those who realize their own responsibility and are working for their own liberty. To the pupil in school the school is his community, where are founded all the good and evil tendencies. Therefore, grant it, as the school is the same as the state, it is the duty of the school to meet society's needs. The school must bear directly on the child's present good. The child should govern himself and should be made to feel the responsibility placed upon himself and the necessity of having just laws, just as the citizen in a community. With the feeling of responsibility, comes a change in the child's idea of advancement. He should be self-governing, and the teacher should hold the individual pupil responsible for the condition of the school." He closed by saying, "The school of today is the state of tomorrow." Following the discussion Mr. Brandyberry asked the following questions, "Should coercive methods be used at all?" and "Should the pupil be promoted before he is thoroughly trained in all subjects?"

The next subject, "Immediate or Ultimate Success," was very thoroughly discussed by Prof. J. B. Dutcher, of Decatur High school. He began by saying, "Both pupils and parents demand immediate results and are satisfied with nothing else." Mr. Dutcher very plainly placed before the teachers their duty, if they would have either immediate or ultimate success. Among his many practical ideas, he left with the teachers these thoughts: "In early life, fact-gathering predominates, and later the child begins to study relations. The child comes to us eager to know new things and the relation they bear to things about them. We should preserve that innate desire for investigation. This desire is preserved by teaching the child to study relations and conditions. The teacher should teach, not merely tell. He should not try to help pupils to live by making everything attractive and easy in order to get his efforts to overcome. This may destroy self-reliance and demand a set for work. If the child succeeds, he must be able to meet the storms common to school life. Do not make sickly efforts to help the boy make a showing. Be practical and keep in mind that which may influence ultimate success. Do not smooth the path of the child, but let him overcome his own difficulties that he may be stronger in the end. These thoughts are worthy of consideration by all teachers."

Mr. Christen, of Monmouth, made a very impressive talk on "Should the Teacher be Allowed a Visiting Day." He spoke favorably of having a visiting day for the teacher. He said, during his discussion of the subject, "No teacher will visit a school without reaping some good for himself and his school, although that school may be worse than his own. Yet the teacher should choose to visit some teacher whose work has been a complete success." He illustrated the value of observation, by calling the attention of the teachers to the so-called observation classes in our colleges and universities. He stated, further, that the visiting teacher will overcome embarrassment and the school visited will begin to feel that others are interested in its work and that school is of value to others besides the pupils themselves. To insure interest and effort on the part of the teacher, he should be required to make a report of his visit and its benefits to the county superintendent.

The discussion of the subject, by Mr. Butcher, of Monroe township, was interesting and instructive. His line of thought showed very clearly that he voiced the sentiment of the preceding speaker. "We should be willing to take advice and receive suggestions, although we should not copy after any teacher." He pictured the characteristics of the ideal teacher and clearly demonstrated the fact

that the ideal teacher is he who controls by personal magnetism and not by coercive means. When we have such teachers we will have an ideal school and an ideal community. Give us a visiting day. After a few remarks by various teachers and trustees, institute was adjourned until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by a cornet solo by Jesse Sellemeyer of Decatur High School. After response to an encore, Prof. Lowden was introduced and he began a very interesting lecture on the subject, "What is Man?" Among his remarks he said, "A stone has life; namely expansion and contraction. It has a soul, but a stone's soul. The expansion of a human soul is unlike that of the stone, as the human soul expands with a feeling of consciousness. The highest type of plant life, although it has intelligence, cannot be compared with the lowest form of animal life. The amoeba has intelligence of its own in that it can move. But there is a great abyss between the amoebic intelligence and that of the horse, who can think, reason and judge. Man is still higher. Whence man? The theory of the evolutionist is that he developed from a cell and that cell life was driven in a certain direction and hence man. Man is, because he has been forced. The other theory is the mosaic theory. God said, 'Let us make man.' He made man out of the dust of the earth thus giving him form. Then He breathed into him the breath of life through the nostrils. He who wrote had more hygienic sense than we, who breathe through our nostrils.

To form a thing means first to have an idea. God had an idea before He attempted to create the form of man. After making the form, He breathed that idea into this form and, hence, we are created in the image of God. God, as an artist, used man as a subject by which to demonstrate His own power. Poor carpenter work is not due to the hand but to the brain and man's acts are due to his thoughts. 'Tis not so much from where we come, but what we are and how we care for ourselves. What if our ancestors were apes, just so they were good apes. 'Form' is an artistic term. The body is as a vase in that it must hold something. Crack the vase and it can never be made as good as the original. Crack the body and no medicine can restore it to its normal condition and original beauty. We must care for these vases in which is kept the soul. We must keep the body clean. I believe in water. I believe in much water, I believe in soft water. Yes, I believe in soft. I believe in much soap, I believe in soft soap. The question with us should not be concerning our origin but concerning our present and our future. If a child could pray at birth, it would pray for sound body and not for father's money and father's position. The flower in the greenhouse is of value because it has been cared for by the artist. He put his soul into the flower. Hence, the reason it is more value than that which grew without care. It is the result of work done by a genuine artist, much better will the child be if the genuine artist comes in contact with him. What is man? He comes into the world with a body and mind. There are three classes of children, namely, idiots, weak minded and normal child. The too few brain cells of the idiot cannot be developed. The brain grows rapidly, but in order that the other two classes may develop rapidly, there must be sufficient physical organization. Many of us have had our prayers answered at birth but we perish because we do not care for our bodies. Health is wealth, money, everything! There was something lacking in Burns and Poe. They were not perfect physically. Hence the condition of their minds. We, too often look from man down instead of from man up. We have the wrong ideal. There is, in man, that which must touch us. He must have sincere feeling as well as the intellectual side." In closing the lecture, Prof. Lowden recited several poems, among them the well known poem by Tennyson, "Crossing the Bar." What in all this is man?

Rest of ten minutes. Following rest, Prof. Lowden discussed the subject, "Child Life and Study," which had been omitted in the morning. "As compared with man," he said, "the child is as nothing. As compared with plant life he is a highly organized organism. The child is an undeveloped being. The mistake parents too often make is that they expect to force the child to be a man before he is old enough. Fashion and dress should not thwart the laws of nature. Let the child play in the dirt, when he is lining in the so-called 'dirt-playing' period. He will be stronger for it. He comes into the world with a stock of spontaneous movements. These movements must be made rational. He comes to us with a certain degree of perception. He cries because of cold, for he has the power of discrimination. To get organized knowledge we discriminate and classify. There is no affirmation without negation. The intellectual life begins with his power of discrimination. At first he is all movement, but by and by he begins to know that he has a selfhood. Selfhood is that which is always present and this he knows through discrimination. Children nominally will lie. They will get into the cookies. It is self-growth. It is the beginning of the man. The child learns material relations because of selfishness. Hence, the dominant spirit of counting. The child develops as the race. Every child must go through the 'Mother Goose' age. That is when memory begins. Other than this natural de-

velopment by stages is a wrong process. Open the avenues to the soul by stimulation. The teacher who does the work which the child ought to do is robbing the child. The child has great joy when he realizes that he has done something for himself. It is a delightful consciousness." Owing to the lack of time, the lecture was very short but very interesting. That Prof. Lowden was well received was demonstrated by the fact that the teachers expressed a desire to hear Prof. Lowden at some future time.

Institute was closed by a vocal solo by Miss Leota Hower, of Decatur High school. After response to an encore roll was called and a very interesting session was adjourned.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

Through the kindness of Judge R. K. Erwin the use of the court room was given up for institute.

The following trustees were present: Boknecht, of Root township, Ruppert, of Preble, Huffman, of Kirkland, Coffee, of Washington, Yager, of St. Marys, Steele, of Blue Creek, Soldner, of Monroe, Opliger, of Hartford, Macklin, of Wabash.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale at his residence in Magley, beginning at ten o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, December 9th, two head of work horses, brood mare and gelding, five cows, two are fresh, two heifers, steer, Durham bull, four sows, one with pigs, others will farrow soon; ten shoats, Chester White boar, log wagon, two farm wagons, dump cart, spring wagon, buggy, Deering binder, mower, two breaking plows, two sulky plows, two double plows, shovel plow, self rake, spring tooth harrow, hay rake, two-horse corn planter, fanning mill, bobsleds, two sets harness, single harness, 800 bushels corn in crib, hay in mow, fifty-four shocks corn folder in field, two cook stoves, box store, clothes chest, iron kettle and many other articles not here mentioned. Terms: Sums of \$5 and under, cash; a credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$5, purchaser giving note with security. Six per cent off for cash. Frederick W. Benicke.

George W. Keller will offer at public auction at his residence two miles west and one-half mile north of Monroe, at ten o'clock a. m., Tuesday, December 16, work horse, colt, coming two years old; two milch cows, Durham bull, three steers, three spring calves, twenty-eight head of hogs and pigs, three brood sows, Poland-China boar of the Tecumseh stock, eligible to register, eight head of Shropshire sheep, two-horse wagon, single buggy, double surrey, road cart, truck wagon, breaking plow, spring tooth harrow, spike-tooth harrow, spike-tooth harrow, Deering binder, Triumph mower, two-horse corn plow, hay rake, fanning mill, corn sheller, work bench, some carpenter tools, heating stove, kitchen table, milk crocks, scoop shovel, three tile ditch levelers, set double harness, set single harness and other articles too numerous to mention. Sums of \$5 and under, cash in hand on day of sale. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over \$5, purchaser giving note with approved security to the satisfaction of the undersigned. No property to be removed until settled for.

Notice of Settlement.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Phillips Bros., must settle their accounts with Charles Phillips by the 10th of December, 1902, or the same will be left in the proper hands for collection. Charles Phillips.

Legal Advertising

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DECATUR OIL & GAS COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the court room, Saturday, December 20, 1902, at one o'clock p. m.

W. A. C. GREGORY, Secy.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and heirs and legatees of Elizabeth Herman deceased, to appear in the Adams Circuit Court, held at Decatur, Ind., on the 29th day of December, 1902, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

DANIEL NEUBERGER, Executor.
Decatur, Indiana, Nov. 26, 1902.
Lehnart & Lehnart, Atty's.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and heirs and legatees of Johanna Fitzgerald deceased, to appear in the Adams Circuit Court, held at Decatur, Indiana, on the 27th day of December, 1902, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

WILLIAM H. NIBLICK, Executor.
Decatur, Indiana, December 3, 1902.
Merryman & Sutton, Attys.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING BIDS FOR SUPPLIES AT COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Notice is hereby given that estimates are on file in the auditor's office of Adams county, Indiana, for the furnishing of supplies for the county infirmary for the quarter commencing December 1, 1902. Said estimates of supplies are divided under the following headings:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Fuel, Hardware, Drugs, Shoes.

Sealed bids are required for each class of goods separately. All bids must be filed in the auditor's office not later than ten o'clock a. m. on

Monday, December 15, 1902.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract for the faithful performance of his bid.

ABE BOCH, Auditor.
Adams County, Ind.

SPECIAL

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All Fancy Silks at a Price.

Elegant Fancy Silks that sold at 75 cents
\$1.10 to \$1.25, this sale . . . 75 a yd.

Good quality silks that sold at 50 cents
75c to \$1.00, this sale . . . 50 a yd.

Silks that were 50 cents a yard 25 cents
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Every piece of Fancy Silk in the house
will be sold at less than actual cost. Before making your purchase in this line you will be well paid to see this line.

Good Bargains in Cloaks. Good, large Stock to select from. Make your selections early.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Francis Flagg, deceased, to appear in the Adams Circuit Court, held at Decatur, Indiana, on the 15th day of December, 1902, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

ROBERT S. PETERSON, Extr.
Decatur, Indiana, November 20, 1902.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of John Farns, deceased, to appear in the Adams Circuit Court, held at Decatur, Indiana, on the 18th day of December, 1902, and show cause, if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.

CHARLES H. STREET, Administrator.
Decatur, Indiana, November 25, 1902.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

The State of Indiana, ss.
County of Adams.

In the Adams Circuit Court, November term, 1902.

Germ'n Building Loan Fund Savings Association vs. Frank Ehresman

Complaint to foreclose mortgage.

It appearing from affidavit filed in the above entitled cause, that Frank Ehresman the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given the said Frank Ehresman that he be and appear before the Hon. J. Judge of the Adams Circuit Court on the second day of February, 1903, the same being the first Judicial Day of the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Decatur, commencing on Monday, the second day of February, A. D. 1903, and plead in answer or demur to said complaint, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, my name, and the Seal of said Court, hereunto affixed, this 29th day of November, 1902.

Elmer Johnson, Clerk.
By James P. Haefling, Deputy.

Merryman & Sutton, Atty's for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF RECEIVING BIDS FOR STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES FOR THE USE OF ADAMS COUNTY, INDIANA, FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Notice is hereby given that on

Monday, December 15, 1902,

up until ten a. m., sealed bids will be received by the board of commissioners of Adams county, Indiana, for the furnishing of supplies and material for said county, in conformity with specifications now on file in the auditor's office of said county, as follows:

One line shall consist of blank books, records, special ruled blanks, and similar materials.

Another class shall consist of legal cap, stationery, tablets, pens, pencils and other similar materials required.

Another class shall consist of letter heads, envelopes, printed stationery and such blank as can be printed and ruled at a single impression and similar material.

Bids shall be submitted separately for each class and contract will be let separately upon each class of material. Each bid shall state the exact price of each article in said

specifications mentioned.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and the board reserve the right to let contracts for such as it may at stated prices, leaving the amount or quantity to be furnished to vary with the needs of the county.

Said bids will be received and contracts let in all things in conformity with section 66 of an act of General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved March 3, 1899, pages 335 and 336.

ABE BOCH, Auditor Adams County.

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