

# WORK OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN INDIANA

State Superintendent Cotton  
Went to Wisconsin to Tell  
Teachers About It.

## INDIANA RANKS HIGH.

THE HOOSIER STATE HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE BEST IN THE MATTER OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

Fassett A. Cotton, state superintendent of public instruction, has gone to Milwaukee, where he was to deliver an address before the state teachers' association of Wisconsin. Mr. Cotton said he would tell the Wisconsin teachers about Indiana's country schools. With other states, Wisconsin is studying the country school problem. Indiana has done as much with the country school problem as any other state and perhaps more.

The task of improving the country schools of the United States was first taken up actively in 1888, Mr. Cotton says. In that year the National Teachers' Association directed its attention toward the country schools and a committee was appointed to investigate. From this time on the states vied with one another to improve their rural educational facilities.

### Indiana Ranks High.

In this work Indiana has kept pace with the best of them. Various laws have been enacted increasing the salaries of teachers and thereby making more efficient teachers available. Other laws have been enacted to increase the length of the term in the country school. With these laws and other changes introduced by the educators of the state, Indiana stands well to the fore in the way of country schools.

"I shall tell the Wisconsin teachers something about our country school system, including the township and county organizations," said Mr. Cotton. "In the township the trustee with the consent of the advisory board, directs all of the educational affairs. He regulates salaries, the length of terms, etc., being guided, of course, by the minimum requirements fixed by law. In a general way the county superintendent directs the schools of the entire county. Every month or two, in this state, the township trustees of each county meet with the county superintendent and educational affairs in the county are discussed. The minimum term of school according to law is six months, but if a trustee learns that other trustees are having longer terms of school his pride is affected and he usually attempts to increase the length of terms in his township. At these meetings the qualifications of teachers are discussed. The question of placing teachers also comes up and in this way the teachers of the county are employed to the best advantage.

### Simplicity of Organization.

Another good feature of the township system is the simplicity of organization and uniformity in length of school terms in the several districts. All school terms in the same township are of the same length. In many other states the district, instead of the township, is the unit and one school in the township may have term of five months while another has nine months. For example, the largest township in Indiana employs fifty teachers. One man directs all of the schools of this township. In many other states that number of schools would be directed by fifty men.

An encouraging feature is the qualifications of township trustees and county superintendents in Indiana. The law now imposes educational qualifications for county superintendents. In many counties of the State there is a tendency to elect township trustees from the ranks of the teachers. Such trustees have an enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the schools and they invariably try to elect for superintendent a man who is well qualified for the position. All this has a tendency to take the educational affairs away from politics and this is well. Many of the county superintendents in Indiana today are college, normal school or university graduates. Our organization places Indiana's country school system foremost among the State systems in the Union."

### Hinged Houses.

An American visiting Dublin told some startling stories of the height of New York skyscrapers.

"Ye haven't seen our newest hotel, have ye?" asked an Irishman.

"No," replied the Yankee.

"Well," said the Irishman, "it's so tall that we have to put the two top stories on hinges."

"What for?" asked the American.

"So we can let 'em down while the moon goes by," said Pat. Pearson's Weekly.

### When Not to Leave a Balloon.

It is a hideous and unpardonable offense to jump out the moment the car touches the ground. The veriest novice should know that a balloon always bounces twice before settling herself for the third and last time on the ground, and you must stick to her till it is all over.—Princess Di Teano in Strand Magazine.

### A Sad Case.

"This milk is blue," said the customer angrily.

"I know it, and I'm very sorry," replied the milkman, "but the weather we've been having lately has given the cows melancholia, and it shows up in the milk."—Brooklyn Citizen.

### One Condition.

Mr. Wysun—I want you to have everything that is good for you, my dear. Mrs. Wysun—Oh, thank you, John. Mr. Wysun—But remember that I am to be the judge of what is good for you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## HAGERSTOWN, IND.

Hagerstown, Ind., Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ulrich and family, who have sold their farm north of town, to a Muncie man, will move to this place and will reside in the old Maine property now owned by Merton W. Grills.

Miss Bessie Brown, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Frank Harter, south of Millville, with her friend, Miss Hazel Cramer, spent Sunday with the former's parents, James Brown and wife.

Mrs. Martha Harter and David Harter and wife of Walton, Ind., were guests of Emory Harter and wife Sunday, at their home northeast of town.

Misses Della Hoover and Leatha Bowman spent Saturday with friends at Ashland.

Alonzo Williams, wife and son Russell of New Castle, spent over Sunday with his parents, Jacob Williams and wife, southwest of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Teeter were at Mooreland, guests of relatives Saturday night and Sunday.

Alonzo Williams, wife and son Russell of New Castle, spent over Sunday with his parents, Jacob Williams and wife, southwest of town.

Wyatt and Evangeline Gibson of New Castle, spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Lewis Harter and family.

Miss Iva Chammess, teacher in the Carlyle public schools, came Friday evening to visit Absalom Burkett and daughter, Miss Bell Burkett, north of town.

Allen Peirce will join Mr. and Mrs. Steve Pearce at Los Angeles, California, for the winter. He will leave for his destination Dec. 1st.

James Knapp and wife entertained Sunday M. T. Fox and wife, and Orpha Jones and family.

Dr. Dave Clapper and wife of Mooreland, were guests of Dave Niccum and wife, Sunday.

Mrs. Thed. Sills and Mrs. Hollis Hoover were at Cambridge City Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and family of near Dalton visited Robert Smith and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Teeter were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keagy, Sunday.

Wilbur Peirce of Carthage made a business trip to this place Sunday.

John Sells and family and Dave Sells and wife were guests of Michael Mettert and family, east of town, Sunday.

The Mayflower's Passengers.

The Mayflower's passengers before landing drew up and signed a document which was to serve as the compact to bind them together. Here are the names of the signers:

Isaac Allerton, John Alden, John Alerton, William Bradford, William Brewster, John Billington, Peter Brown, Richard Britteridge, John Carver, Francis Cook, James Chilton, John Crackston, Richard Clarke, Edward Doty, Francis Eaton, Thomas English, Samuel Fuller, Edward Fuller, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Richard Gardiner, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, Edward Lester, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, Edmund Margeson, Degony Pyle, Thomas Rogers, John Rigdale, Captain Miles Standish, George Soule, Edward Tilley, John Tilley, Thomas Tinker, John Turner, Edward Winslow, William White, Richard Warren, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow. And servants as follows: Carter, Coper, Ely, Holbeck, Hooke, Langemore, Latham, Minter, More, Prower, Sampson, Story, Trevor, Thompson, Wilder. Women and children increased the total number to 101.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## USED ARMORIAL BEARINGS.



## RELATIVES ARE SEEKING A WEALTHIER WIFE.



## THE STUPID RHINOCEROS.

Relies Principally on His Wonderful Sense of Smell.

He is a stupid beast—this rhino—apparently not using his sight to any great extent, but relying on a wonderful sense of smell and a very disturbing ability to hear. Once he strikes a scent that is irritating to his temper or hears a sound that dissipates him he takes an instant to decide the direction, and then putting down his huge ugly head so that his big horn is ready for business he charges at the top of his speed in a perfectly straight line, making a terrible rumpus over it. You only have to jump a few feet to one side or the other, and he will go tearing by and keep on going until he is tired. I let one go by because conditions did not admit of my stopping him and then climbed a little tree and followed him with a field glass as he tore along in a cloud of dust for over two miles.

Another time one of the men gave a grunt, spoke the one word "kifaru" and pointed to a black spot half a mile away which under the glass turned out to be one of the strange, cumbersome beasts we were looking for. He showed a very good front horn, and the boys both agreed that he was a reasonably good "man."

It was only a few moments when we could hear the rhino moving toward us dead to windward and sniffing about in his own peculiar and rather appalling fashion. Suddenly he came directly into the burned patch perhaps a hundred yards away. The first thing that I noticed now was there were six or seven brown birds perched in a row on his back. These signal birds—sometimes white, sometimes brown—sit on their big companion's spine and relieve him of superfluous ticks. So long as they sit there he knows that there is no danger and eats on in peace and quiet. The instant they fly off, as they do on the slightest warning, up comes his big snout, and he lets out a succession of sniffs or whistles, caused by his attempt to scent the direction of the danger, for danger there is, he knows.

On came the beast in a zigzag line until he was not over fifty yards away. Then the birds caught sight of me and flew off. Up came the big head, and the fun began. All was ready except that he was too directly head on for me to get in a shot below the ear, which was what I wanted.

Then he turned into the long grass, and we lost sight of him. I moved into the long grass also, taking care to keep always to leeward. In a moment we could see the top of his back about twenty yards off, and I covered the place where his head ought to be with the rifle. Then I got what seemed to be the best sight I might have, especially as twenty yards was about as close as personal comfort and ease of mind allowed, and I fired.

He was the first very large animal I had killed, and my first sensation was one of blank astonishment that one bullet could put him out of business so suddenly and so completely. As a matter of fact he simply sank down in the grass and was dead before he was fairly stretched on the ground.

The two natives ran at him at once, being careful to approach him from behind, and, grabbing his tail, climbed up on his back, dancing a cancan and yelling and screaming like madmen, and then we went back and got ten porters to come and cut him up. The skull is so big and heavy that it is not feasible to carry away the whole head, and we therefore cut away the horns, taking care to get the skin intact.—Appleton's.

**Right Handed and Left Legged.**  
Most people would think that as man is, with very few exceptions, "right handed" he would be at the same time "right legged." But this is not the case.

Almost every right handed man uses his left leg more than his right. For instance, most people find it much more natural to go around circles to the right than to the left. That is because they start with the left leg. Being stronger, it is more readily brought into action, and it is on this account that bodies of soldiers always start to march with the left foot. Almost all courses for foot races are made out for running to the right, and dancers will endorse the statement that the majority of movements are far more easily executed in that direction. The left foot is the one that is placed in the stirrup for mounting a horse, and in jumping it is from the left foot that the athlete "takes off." Thus it will be seen, as a general rule, "right handed" people are "left legged."

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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### WANTED.

POR SALE—Poland China pigs, both sex. A. H. Pyle, phone 5103C 23-30.

FOR SALE—Beautiful locations, well improved properties on or near our famous traction lines; tracts of land in all parts of Wayne county; apply to J. E. Moore, over 6 N. 7th street, Richmond. 8-11.

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House with ground, handy to fence factory and Richmond Mfg. Co., 412 Center St. Phone 3077. 11-31.

FOR RENT—New house, 232 Randolph street, 5 rooms; call at 5 N. 16th street. 11-21.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 27 North 11th street. 10-21.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. Private entrance. 1112 Main street. 7-11.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, 120 S. 11th St. 6-7.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms. Heat, light, bath and telephone. 115 N. 12th St. 6-7.

FOR RENT—Double seven room house, 216 & 218 South 14th street. Eight room modern, 20 South 10th street. Kepler & Weller, Vaughan Blk. 6-12.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms above 18 North 8th St. Apply 918 Main street. 25-12.

FOR RENT—Ground floor flat. 24 N. 11th St. 9-21.

### LOST.

LOST—Collie pup, 5 months old, white feet and white collar. Answers name of "Ponto." Notify Alton Hale, 17 South 19th. Phone 3606 and 2215. Reward. 11-31.

LOST—Small white female terrier, black head and ears; reward if returned to the owner. 16 N. 22nd street, phone 3774. 11-21.