

ROBERT J. ALEY HAS STARTED ON HIS INSPECTION

State Superintendent Schools
To See What the Sanitary
Conditions Are All Over the
State.

EVERY COUNTY WILL
BE VISITED BY HIM

Mr. Aley Is in Full Accord With
The Efforts of the State
Board of Health to Improve
Conditions.

(Palladium Special)
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29.—Robert J. Aley, state superintendent of public instruction, started yesterday on a tour of inspection of the sanitary conditions of schools in all of the cities, towns and country districts in all of the counties of the state. Of course, he will not be able to continue steadily at this inspection work, but he will make visits to all counties from time to time until he has covered every county in the state. Mr. Aley intends to see that every school in the state is in a sanitary condition, as required by the rules of the board of health and in accordance with the laws of the state.

Mr. Aley is in full accord with the efforts of the state board of health to bring about better sanitary conditions in the schools. The board has discovered epidemics of a communicable disease in several of the counties since the schools opened a short time ago, and it is doing its utmost to stamp out the epidemics, and in this work it will have the active co-operation of Mr. Aley.

Law Gives the Power.
The law gives the state board of health power to adopt such rules as are required to promote the good health of school children and the sanitary maintenance of the schools, and the board has adopted such rules. A short time ago the state board of health adopted the following explanation of its rules, the explanation having been prepared by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the board:

"Simultaneously with the annual opening of the public schools, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and many other diseases increase. This is caused by unclean school rooms and furniture and by the congregating of the pupils. They mass together and contact spreads infection. Some few pupils may have just recovered from a communicable disease, or they may come from families that have been smitten, and being infected, they transmit diseases to those that are susceptible. It is reasonable to assume that the suddenly imposed confinement in the school after a period of freedom, frets the children for a few days, causing them more or less nervousness, and so resistance is temporarily lowered. In this way susceptibility may increase and sickness may more readily follow. To do all this is possible to prevent the usual school opening increase in sickness, is the object of these rules.

Soap Must Be Used.
"It is ordered in the rules that desks, tops and banisters be washed with soap and hot water, and afterwards be

**CHILD'S DREADFUL
SKIN TROUBLES**
Had Sixty Boils when but Six Months
Old—Was Annually Attacked by
a Humour—It Looked Red Like a
Scald and Spread Over Half Her
Head—Both Troubles are Cured.

NO PRAISE TOO HIGH FOR
THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"When my little Vivian was about six months old, her papa had a boil on his forehead. At that time the child was covered with a powder which he used to keep her from scratching. It broke out in boils, one after another. She had about sixty boils on her head and face, and the head was so red and swollen that it was nearly as big as a watermelon. I tried every remedy I could find, but nothing did her any good. I then used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her of them entirely. Then she was six years old. It became so bad that I was discouraged. Then I procured a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent which soon cleared it out of her blood. I continued the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it until she was perfectly well. She is now about eight years old and has never been troubled in the last two years. We also find Cuticura Resolvent a good spring medicine and we are just giving the children Cuticura Resolvent Pills as a tonic. We do not think any one can praise Cuticura Remedies too highly. Mrs. M. A. Scherwin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children and Adults. Cuticura Soap (2c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (10c) to Soothe the Itch, Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Purify the Blood, Cuticura Pills (25c) to Purify the Blood, Cuticura Cream (10c) to Soften the Skin, Cuticura Lotion (10c) to Refresh the Face, Cuticura Powder (10c) to Keep the Skin Dry, Cuticura Starch (10c) to Keep the Skin Soft, Cuticura Soap (2c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (10c) to Soothe the Itch, Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Purify the Blood, Cuticura Pills (25c) to Purify the Blood, Cuticura Cream (10c) to Soften the Skin, Cuticura Lotion (10c) to Refresh the Face, Cuticura Powder (10c) to Keep the Skin Dry, Cuticura Starch (10c) to Keep the Skin Soft.

"IN A BAD WAY"

Many a Richmond Reader Will Feel Grateful for This Information.

When your back gives out; Becomes lame, weak or aching; When urinary troubles set in; Your kidneys are "in a bad way." Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Here is local evidence to prove it: Enoch Cromer, 309 N. Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Ind., says: "I have had no need of Doan's Kidney Pills since they cured me of kidney trouble in 1906. In July that year I gave a statement for publication endorsing this remedy and at the present time, I do not wish to withdraw anything I then said. Railroading is very hard on the kidneys and my case was no exception to the rule, as I suffered from kidney complaint for some time. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful and I often felt dizzy and weak. Being advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at A. G. Luken & Co.'s drug store and their use brought prompt relief. In a short time I was entirely free from the trouble and since then whenever I have heard anyone complaining of backache or disordered kidneys, I have advised him to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

treated with a disinfectant. This is required because disease germs may be planted upon exposed desk tops and banisters by infected persons, and, being transferred by the children's hands to their mouths, disease results. The washing and disinfecting will do much to prevent infection from this source.

"Open water buckets and large tin cups are condemned because the dipping of water with cups which are used by many, induces spittle into the supply; and besides, open buckets catch dust and dirt. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhoea, sore mouth and other complaints have been transmitted in this way. This source of disease may be avoided in considerable degree by supplying a covered tank with a large, free flowing faucet and a small cup. The opening of the large faucet will furnish a strong stream, which will suddenly fill the cup and wash the saliva from the edge. Ample drainage must be provided to carry away the waste water.

Slates Are Condemned.
"Slates are condemned because of their uncleanliness. Writing and figures being obliterated, as they frequently are, by spittle, and as the damp slates readily collect dust, the danger of the transmission of disease in this way is very great. Small children generally place pens and pencils in their mouths, and if these articles are promiscuously distributed without being sterilized, as the rules direct, infection may result. The collecting of pencils seems necessary to insure one always to each pupil.

"Spitting is prohibited because it is a possible source of disease, is filthy and is unnecessary.

"It may seem shocking and unnecessary to many to exclude consumptives from schools, but when we stop to think that tuberculosis causes one in every seven deaths, killing more people annually than murder, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and yellow fever combined, then it is time to lay aside that sentiment and pity which would perpetuate disease and death, and take on those qualities in that higher form which makes them forces for more abundant and better life.

Rules Not Trifling.
"These rules may seem trifling and unnecessary to those who have not given consideration to modern sanitation, but the teacher, more than any other public officer, may secure the physical well-being of the pupils, as well as to their intellectual advancement.

"It is hoped that all school authorities in the state will promptly enforce these rules.

"Health officers should see to the enforcement of these rules." Among the rules, briefly stated, are those are laid down by the board, are these:

Schools shall not be over crowded. There shall be at least 225 cubic feet of space in the school room for each pupil.

Teachers must send home all children who are sick in school. Parents and guardians shall not allow sick children to attend school. Teachers shall not teach school or be admitted to the school room when ill. The same rule applies to all other persons.

THE SCRAP BOOK

Never Had Them.
During the Spanish-American war there was a regiment recruited from Conshohocken, Cinnaminson, Wawa and Manunka Chunk, and the ladies of those Pennsylvania towns got together after the regiment's departure and made a lot of pajamas for the soldiers. Pajamas were a new thing in those days—smart, exclusive, etc. The ordinary man wore a nightshirt.

Those pajamas, in a half dozen big packing cases, went duly Cubaward, but no word of their arrival ever came back. The ladies waited about a month. They then wrote to the colonel, a genial, whole souled Conshohocken:

"Anxious to know if you got the pajamas last month."

The colonel never heard of pajamas. He lived longest who can tell.

"Story is a lie out of whole cloth, probably fabricated by enemies to ruin me politically. Admit am not total abstainer, but never had pajamas last month or any other time!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

True Living.
He liveth long who liveth well. All else is life but flung away. He liveth longest who can tell. Of true things truly done each day. Then all each hour with what will last; Buy up the moments as they go. The life above when life is past Is the ripe fruit of life below. —Horatio Bonar.

His Knowledge of the World.
A newly appointed Scottish minister on his first Sunday of office had reason to complain of the poorness of the collection.

"Mon," replied one of the elders, "they are close—very close. But," confidently, "the auld meenister be put 3 or 4 saxe pence into the plate himself just to gie them a sart. Of course he took the saxe pence awa' with him afterwards."

The new minister tried the same plan, but the next Sunday he again had to report a dismal failure. The total collection was not only small, but he was grieved to find that his own sixpences were missing.

"Ye may be a better preacher than the auld meenister," exclaimed the elder, "but if ye had half the knowledge of the world an' o' yer ain flock in particular ye'd ha' done what he did an' glued the sixpences to the plate."

A Suggestion.
A certain retired merchant of Pittsburgh is, in the good old phrase, as tight as wax, but has a passion to be considered a "spender" and good liver, never neglecting an opportunity to refer to his "wine cellar," etc. A short while ago he snared a well known clubman and had him at his house for dinner. A bottle of sherry was produced with considerable ostentation and the glasses were filled. The host held his to the light, then drank and smacked his lips.

"What do you think of that, hey?" he suggested.

"Why—er—very good," the guest commented, setting his glass upon the table. "But, I say, old man," he added in a confidential tone, "I know a place where you can get wine even cheaper than this!"—Brooklyn Life.

Not Expecting a Flood.
An old lady recently bargained with a cabman standing outside Colchester railway station to take her into the town. The sum being agreed upon, the dame returned into the station and soon reappeared with two parrots in cages, which she handed up to the cabman. Again she journeyed to the platform and brought out two cats. A third trip she made, bringing back a daintily dressed fox terrier, and a fourth expedition was interrupted by a cabby exclaiming:

"Beggin' your pardon, ma'am, but you ain't expectin' a flood!" "Ope?" "Dear me, no," was the reply. "Whatever made you ask that question?"

"Oh, it's all right, ma'am," said Jehu. "I thought I'd ask, cos I ain't certain as 'ow my horse can swim and I fancied by the look of your luggage that you were a-takin' my keb for a Noah's ark!"—London Answers.

On Dropping Your Faults.
You will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of others' faults. In every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong. Honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off, like dead leaves, when their time comes.—Ruskin.

The Honorable Board.
Sam Rawson occasionally said a good thing, and one of these occasions happened to be the town meeting. The people of Sam's village could not understand how the money appropriated for the roads had vanished with such poor results. A stretch of road running past Sam's house was in notoriously poor condition, although Sam declared that he had paid liberally to have it put in good order, and there was general interest when Sam rose to make his statement before the selectmen.

"I'd just like to say one thing," he drawled, heedless of the fact that he had interrupted an indignant neighbor. "I don't want to make any fuss, but I'd just like to ask the honorable board of highwaymen."

That was as far as he could get. A roar of laughter swept over the town meeting and showed its effects in the red faces of the "highwaymen."

James A. Story, almost ninety years old, has blossomed forth as the oldest chauffeur in the United States. He took out three other men over eighty for a ride in his automobile. The combined ages of these men is 347 years, the average being about eighty-six years and nine months. This select company toured the town in fine style and the ladies seemed to enjoy it.—Cuba (N. Y.) Patriot.

The manufacture of tin plates originated in Bohemia, hammered iron plates having been coated with tin in that country some time before the year 1000.

A TELEGRAPH JOKER.

He Knew What the Crowd Wanted and Delivered the Goods.

ELECTION RETURNS TO SUIT.

Swung States and National Chairmen Into Line in His Reports and Gave the Boys of the Mining Camp the Time of Their Lives.

A funny incident happened on the night of the national election of 1896 in a little camp tucked away in the mountains of southwestern Colorado, where the only means of quick communication with the world were a single more uncertain telegraph wire and a single more uncertain telegraph operator. Naturally only the merest scraps of election news reached the camp, but before the certain news of McKinley's election could have been got the uncertain operator had fallen a victim to his favorite vice and, further, had fallen beneath the table.

The only other person who knew anything about telegraphy was "Shorty," the local wit and humorist, who volunteered to write out the election returns as they clicked off from the telegraph instrument. Political sentiment was at a low ebb. News of his election was not only sought, but demanded, for the average American miner is as sanguine concerning the uncertainties of politics as he is concerning the uncertainties of mining. The volunteer telegrapher was noted for an obliging disposition. He was the "genial" of the camp.

The "boys" had placed stores of giant powder at various points. They had cleaned and oiled their six shooters and reloaded their cartridge belts. Bonfires were ready to be lighted on the hillside, and natural enthusiasm had been stimulated at the Metropole, the Cosmopolitan, the Fashion, the Trocadero and less pretentiously named ones in the desert of mining camp existence—in fact, every preliminary to the grandest celebration the San Juan country ever had known.

Shorty was not the man to neglect an opportunity like that. The first bulletin he handed to the waiting crowd stated that New York and Indiana were in doubt and it looked like a close election, with the chances favoring Bryan. That whetted the crowd's keen appetite for returns to razor edge. The second bulletin sent their spirits up with a leap. "Bryan has carried Kansas and the Democrats are claiming Iowa."

"Whoopee!" from the crowd. Shorty bent his ear to the clicking sounder and inscribed "Bulletin No. 3—Indiana joins the Bryan column with 50,000 majority. Indiana certain. New York very close."

When the deafening chorus had died down a young member of the party asked the leader, "Haden't we better begin to set off the giant?"

Before the leader could answer Shorty reproved him by word and look. "Don't go off half cocked," he said. "It's always best to wait until you are sure. You can't be too conservative in a case like this."

After a long pause, in which the crowd displayed much impatience, the imperturbable and conservative Shorty transcribed bulletin No. 4, but before passing it out he said:

"Now, boys, don't do anything rash. Wait for the actual returns."

Bulletin No. 4 read, "Senator Jones claims Ohio and Pennsylvania for Bryan."

Under ordinary circumstances a doubt might have been expressed concerning the probability of such states reversing their political records, but the crowd was convinced of an impending landslide for their favorite and yelled with delight. "Now we are beginning to get the news," remarked Shorty when the cheering ceased, and he began to write bulletin No. 5 as follows:

"New York gives Bryan 100,000 plurality; Indiana, 40,000. Returns from Wisconsin and Minnesota indicate large Democratic gains."

The crowd heard only the first sentence. Shouting, cheering, yelling, screaming, it broke for the street.

"Hold on!" called Shorty. "Here's another."

Bulletin No. 6, "Quay concedes Pennsylvania to Bryan."

Another struggle broke from the crowd and ran down the street shouting the news. The new operator's pencil was traveling rapidly over the paper, while his friends and fellow citizens crowded closely upon him and read as he wrote bulletin No. 7, "Mark Hanna has locked up Republican headquarters and gone home."

The roar of the crowd was drowned by the roar of exploding giant powder. Buildings shook, windows rattled, accompanied by the crash of broken glass. The celebration was on, and Shorty McIntyre was alone.

The celebration lasted for two days. The morning after election the regular operator had recovered sufficiently to transcribe messages announcing McKinley's victory. Those who were sober enough to understand them didn't believe them. After several warnings of what would happen to him if he didn't quit "trying to fool people" the operator desisted and joined in the general jubilation. Not until the arrival of the Denver papers on the second day did that camp awake to a realization of the outcome of the election, and then there was not sufficient energy left to vent even indignation upon Shorty, much less to take revenge. On the third day the volunteer operator was more popular than ever, for all admitted he had given them the time of their lives.—New York Post.

Notice F. O. E.
Rose City Rerie No. 933 will visit us on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, '09. Every Eagle be present to take part in the parade. Meet at the hall at 6:30 p. m. sure. Committee.

One of the important industries of Chile is the exportation of honey and beeswax. Germany, France and England take most of the shipments.

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Alvina Spelling, 11 Langdon Street.
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Scott, N.Y.—Mrs. J. A. Barber.
Conwallville, N.Y.—Mrs. Wm. Houghton.
Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. W. K. Housh, Eastview Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Emma Innes, 833 1st St., German.
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South Bend, Ind.—Mrs. Fred Cetta, 1014 S. Lafayette Street.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. A. P. Anderson, 127 E. Pratt Street.
Brookfield, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah Loungnot, 207 S. Main Street.
Paterson, N.J.—Mrs. Wm. Somerville, 185 Gilbert Avenue.
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Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. E. H. Maddocks, 2135 E. Main Street.
Mogadore, Ohio.—Mrs. Lee Mangos, Box 131.
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Johnstown, N.Y.—Mrs. Homer S. Seaman, 108 E. Main Street.
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Lagotier, Ind.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, R.F.D. No. 4.
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Lexington, Maine.—Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 56 Oxford Street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 215 Second Street, N.
Shamrock, Mo.—Mrs. Joe Ham, R.F.D. No. 1.
Box 22.
Marion, N.J.—Mrs. Geo. J. Rode, Route No. 1, Box 49.
Chester, Ark.—Mrs. Ella Wood.
Oella, Ga.—Mrs. T. A. Cribb.
Fondleton, Ind.—Mrs. May Marshall, R.R. 44.
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Female Weakness.
Willamette, Conn.—Mrs. Etta Donovan, Box 20.
Woodside, Idaho.—Mrs. Rachel Johnson.
Rockland, Maine.—Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue.
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Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. F. R. Smith, 42 Elm St.
East Earl, Pa.—Mrs. Agnes Lynn, R.F.D. 3.
Erie, Pa.—Mrs. J. F. Endlich, R.F.D. No. 7.
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Granville, Vt.—Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

It was not until the American civil war of 1861 that any successful application of the torpedo to naval warfare took place. Its first invention, however, dates back many years before this, the credit for the discovery being generally given to David Bushnell, an American, in 1777. In 1805 Fulton's torpedoes were successfully

tried in Britain, but their use was declined by the government, and various other experiments were tried from time to time. Norway was the first country to order a fast torpedo boat, which was built in England in 1873.

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