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of this publication. Only the figures
and statistics contained in its report are
guaranteed by the Association.

POINTS ON MODERN LETTER WRITING.

There used to be, and we dare say
yet are, treatises on letter writing. But
the other day there came a letter to
this office from the city of Des Moines.
The first of the letter was the usual
courteous letter that we all write. Its
conclusion needs a few imitations in
this part of the country.

"Des Moines is booming."
"It has just held the greatest mili-
tary tournament ever held in the United
States."

"Yours very sincerely."
Suppose some of the red corpuscles
people who have been working on the
Fall Festival and neglecting their own
business, should sign all their corre-
spondence in some such form, after
October 6-7-8—

"Richmond has just held the great-
est event in Eastern Indiana—The
Fall Festival."

"The Panic Proof City has entered a
new era."

"Come and see us."

That is the modern boosting letter
formula.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

We believe that public service cor-
porations should be noticed favorably
when they regard the public welfare.
It used to be otherwise—there was lit-
tle which could be said on their side of
the case. The public ought to know
that the Richmond Light, Heat and
Power company has a large leak in one
of its gas mains at the corner of
Eighth and Main street. The pipe is
eaten out by electrolysis. But thanks
to its manager, Mr. Perkins, the street
will not be torn up for repair until
after the Fall Festival.

It used to be "The public be dam-
ned." The public is now pleased, or
should be. And we do not think it
amiss to call renewed attention to the
fact that that corporation under the
present management, has donated a
very considerable sum—half the light-
ing of the Fall Festival, as well as co-
operating with the movement in every
particular. The public be pleased is
a fine thing, and has a singular charm
in respect to public service corpora-
tions owing to its novelty.

Booth Tarkington has announced
that he is turning illustrator, and is not
going to write any more plays or no-
vels. Is this to give some other In-
dian a show? We hope the old guard
will close up its ranks in true Prae-
torian style.

It will be remembered that Mr.
Charles Dana Gibson swore off from
the use of his India ink—but he is
drawing pictures and big royalties
again.

Col. Bailey, who always has a stock
of South Carolinian standbys, has been
circulating a conundrum about the Fall
Festival:

"Why is the Fall Festival like a horse
which is all ticked out?"

"Cause his neck's weak."

To get the full force of the jest, put
a little English on it.

Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to
try for the cup again. There are those
who are cruel enough to suggest that
he would better stick to his tea busi-
ness and the cup that cheers. How-
ever, his previous attempts have been
no faster than the water wagon, with
no disparagement of the Shamrocks.

The Fall Festival is beginning to live
up to the advertisements—by Wednes-
day morning it will exceed them.

Of course you have not noticed the
Fall Festival decorations.

In Constantinople there are more
than eight hundred mosques or tem-
ples.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Palladium carried a small telegraphic report of what is
going on in the state of Illinois. The twenty largest towns and cities "have
demanded from the governor that he request the special session of the leg-
islature to pass an enabling act for the commission form of government
for cities."

It is noteworthy that in the same breath the "chloroforming of bills un-
pleasant to the house machine at Springfield" was scathingly denounced.
We do not know what the denunciation will amount to. In all proba-
bility the affairs will go on as before. But the interesting thing is to see
what the forces are which fight against better city government and giving
more power to the people. Briefly, these forces may be classified as the
"special interests" and crooked politicians.

It does not require much mental acumen to discern why it is that these
two very vital forces now at work in American politics should not be in
favor of the Commission form of government, particularly when there is al-
so added to the commission the features of initiative, referendum and re-
call. There have been far too many cases where franchises have been
railroaded through. Too many cases of graft. Too many men who have
hidden their acts behind others. And there have been too many men in
city government who were fearful lest the recall should place them where
they should be. Public service corporations which have not grasped the
idea that the city is not for despoliation and that the people have risen in a
way that they never have before, view the commission form of government
as merely a new fad of what they are pleased to call cranks. The fact that
the twenty cities of Illinois have protested through their own city govern-
ments to the governor to seek his aid in the struggle for good business gov-
ernment in their affairs, should be an answer to the small fry and the
special interests, who should look upon the wall for the writing which is
not invisible, and not the script of "cranks."

What Illinois is doing Indiana will do. And we predict this not be-
cause we happen to be particularly interested in the new movement in city
government; but because the new scheme of things in national and local
government is growing stronger every day. The man who is opposed to
Aldrich and Cannon and the special interests in the larger game of national
life, is beginning to realize that it is all part of the same system with
its roots in the city governments. He is not the callous person that he
once was. And, moreover, he is beginning also to see that if he would
reach those that are higher up he must begin at the bottom—at home.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

County Courts Historical Centers.
From the Baltimore Sun.

Judge Wright of the twelfth judicial
circuit of Virginia has started a move-
ment which should spread all over the
United States. This movement is to
make the courthouse of each county a
kind of historical center or museum
for that county. This Judge Wright
proposes to accomplish by placing in
the court halls portraits of distin-
guished men who have been citizens
of the county, together with tablets
recording important historic events of
the locality. The effect of this if the
plan were adopted in Maryland would
be to perpetuate the memory of many
distinguished men and important
events, to stimulate interest in the
history of Maryland and each of its
counties, to encourage patriotism and
pride of state, to make the courthouses
far more attractive and interesting.
Almost every county in Maryland is
rich in history. In each courthouse
portraits of important people belong-
ing to the county could be placed. In
each county events have happened
which are worthy of commemoration
by tablets. What Judge Wright pro-
poses in Virginia might well be done
in Maryland.

St. Louis Celebrates, Too.
From the New York Times.

St. Louis is not paying much atten-
tion to our celebration of the discov-
ery of the Hudson river and the ap-
plication of steam to navigation, al-
though it is beginning to think a lit-
tle of a proposed centennial celebra-
tion in 1911 of the introduction of
steam navigation on the Mississippi
river. That would be a worthy occa-
sion for a great celebration, indeed. The
Mississippi river steamboat of old was
a splendid symbol of strength and
swiftness, and the present effort to
revive river navigation would lend im-
petus to the celebration and derive
impetus from it. But St. Louis has
near at hand a big celebration of its
one hundredth birthday, the centenary
of its municipal incorporation, and to-
morrow it is going to clean house to
prepare for the festivities.

Fulton, Monopolist.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In the glorification of Fulton it has
not been generally remembered that
he was one of the first of the "grasp-
ing monopolists." He and Livingston
held for many years the exclusive
right to operate vessels "by fire or
steam" in the waters of the state of
New York, and they enforced their
monopoly so strenuously as to exclude
from New York any steamboat not
operated under their license. This led
to reprisals from New Jersey, exclud-
ing New York boats, and the whole
situation became so intolerable as to
lead, through a suit maintained by
Daniel Webster before the Supreme
Court, to the first and final declaration
of the doctrine that the regulation of
commerce between the states belongs
exclusively to Congress.

Jobs.
From the New York Evening Post.

The streets of New York are exten-
sively torn up, which alone would be
enough to prove that a municipal elec-
tion is approaching.

Lord Strathcona, the veteran high
commissioner of Canada, has returned
home from London. He is eighty-nine
years old and holds the record as a
transatlantic passenger, having crossed
and recrossed more than 150 times.

Drive Out
Rheumatism

with the remedy that has restored
hundreds of rheumatic cripples to health and
vigor. Let us send their testimony. Drug-
gists everywhere recommend and sell

CROCKER'S
Rheumatic Cure

Phillips Drug Co., Warren, Pa.
For sale at 50c a bottle by

Clem Thistlethwaite W. H. Sudhoff

Red Sea Pearls.

Pearl fisheries, of which the world
hears little, but which constitute a con-
siderable industry, are carried on at
the Lohia islands, in the lower end of
the Red sea. Very few of these pearls
and their way to European or Ameri-
can markets, because the local demand
almost absorbs the output. Pearls are
the most popular of all gems among
the inhabitants of India and Arabia
and it is seldom that a native woman
of any social position is seen without
pearl ornaments of some kind, either
finger rings, earrings or rings for the
nose, and even the feet.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-
ward for any case of Catarrh that can-
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We have the undersigned, known F. J.
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J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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WABASH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
General Offices, Detroit, Mich. Works, Stroh, Indiana

Sold by Hackman, Kleihoff & Co., Richmond, Ind

PRESIDENT KELLY ON EDUCATIONAL WORK OF FRIENDS

(Continued From Page One.)

that "any one might study anything
or any subject."

In America, as has already been
said, Friends had no provision one
hundred years ago for the higher edu-
cation. In this respect they were be-
hind other religious denominations.
The Puritans had founded Harvard in
1636, the Congregationalists Yale in
1701, the Episcopalians, King's College,
now Columbia, in 1754, the Presbyteri-
ans, Princeton in 1746. The Universi-
ty of Pennsylvania had been founded
in 1749 but its founder was Benjamin
Franklin. Furthermore the Puritans
had had a system of Public Education
for 150 years while the Dutch in New
York, had had a liberal policy con-
cerning common schools. President
Sharpless asserts that "there was no
external reason why the Quaker Col-
lege of 1790 should not have been es-
tablished. There was far more suffi-
cient numerical background than the
Puritans had when they founded Har-
vard." This failure of Friends to
grasp their opportunity was due for
the most part, perhaps, to an unfortu-
nate and almost fatal misinterpretation
of their cardinal principle as a society
—the immediate revelation of divine
truth. As is well known, the early
colleges in America were established
with the purpose of training an edu-
cated ministry. Friends did not feel
the need of an educated ministry. In
fact, many Friends actually felt that
the education of the schools would be
a hindrance to the free course of the
spirit in the hearts and minds of those
called to this holy calling. The cruder
the vessel the sweeter and purer the
water of life. They wished to be the
voice of the Lord and they feared that
the educated minister might de-
pend upon his own wisdom. The
principal motive therefore, for the es-
tablishment of colleges being absent,
no steps were taken in this direction.
This conscious discouraging of higher
education is still to be found among
us in some quarters today, so that to
quote President Sharpless again, "all
through our history the shores of our
society have been strewn with the
wrecks of great men." In fact, "that
Friends have not held their own in the
development of this country and of
England, is due to an unwillingness
to use the mental powers of their best
men in shaping policy and in meeting
demands of the future." The inevi-
table result of this policy was weak-
ness and suspicion and intolerance and sepa-
ration.

Established Library.

As is well known, Robert Morrisson
was so deeply concerned for the edu-
cational welfare of the whole commu-
nity that he established a Morrisson
Library, and there has always been
friendly influence in the management
of this excellent educational institu-
tion. The Reference Library is due to
the interest in education of another
member, Caroline M. Reeves, while W.
D. Foulke has also had much to do in
making it effective. From 1892 to
1895, a kindergarten was maintained
in this Meeting House and the joint
care of the meeting and Mrs. Wm. D.
Foulke and continued elsewhere under
the care of Mrs. Foulke until the work
became a part of the public school sys-
tem, an end for which she faithfully
strove. Results similar to these,
along educational lines, have been at-
tained wherever Friends have gone.

Haverford's Founding.

Our first college, Haverford, was
founded in 1829, and not being associ-
ated organically with any Friends
Meeting it was free to cultivate the
more modern and scientific method of
academic spirit. Later, other colleges
were founded, so that there are now
12 colleges in America under control
of Friends. During the last half cen-
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lected field. These colleges represent an
investment of not less than \$10,500,000,
and all of them rank well in their
respective communities. Among them
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But Friends' influence in higher edu-
cation has not been confined by any
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University was the pioneer, and is the
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Johns Hopkins, is entitled to the credit
of being the founder of the Johns Hop-
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the greatest American hospital. Friends,
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the university also. President W. H.
Faunce has recently written me, at
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Of fish perverse that didn't bite
And of mosquitoes bold who did.

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It moves through scenes of shine and
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Expectancy yields to repose.
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The only Baking Powder
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Insures the most
delicious and healthful food

Royal
Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Friends, either in England or America,
has handled enterprises so extensive or
achieved results so great." He is
described as having been in his day
the "most valuable man of Colorado."
The college and the city he founded re-
flect the character of the man. It is
safe to say this much in reference to
Friends' contribution to higher educa-
tion, that since they began to take an
interest in such work, no religious or-
ganization with equal numbers and
means, has done so much.

Friends were attracted earlier to the
fields of elementary and secondary edu-
cation, than to that of the higher edu-
cation. Within these spheres Friends
were pioneer educators wherever they
went. This has been illustrated in
our own city, which may be cited as a
typical case. Four schools under care
of Friends were maintained here in the
early days. They were Green Mount
Boarding School (now Wernle Home),
Hadley's Academy, Friends Academy
and the Friends Boarding School (now
Earlham College). At one time there
was a large committee of citizens or-
ganized to maintain an interest in the
public schools, the idea having origi-
nated in the Monthly Meeting which
holds its session in this building.

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The Sunday Church Services

Third M. E.—A. H. Kenna pastor.

Sunday school 9:30; morning serv-
ice 10:30. Subject: "The World's De-
mand of Church Members." Class
meeting 11:45; Epworth league 6:30;
evening service 7:30. Subject: "No
Progress, Death." Special music. Mixed
quartet a feature. Welcome to all.

South Eighth Street Friends.—Bible
school at 9 o'clock. No morning serv-
ice on account of centennial meeting
at East Main Street Meeting House.
Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30;
prayer meeting Thursday evening at
7:30. The new pastor will be glad to
welcome you.

St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran.—C. Huber,
pastor. Sunday school at 9. English
preaching services both morning and
evening. The morning service at
10:30; Young People's meeting at
6:30; evening service at 7:00. The
quarterly meeting will be held on
Monday evening at 7