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Items Gathered in From Far and Near

Sausage Days.

From the Columbus, O., State Journal.

These are the days for sausage.
There is no use for a person to stick
up his nose at sausage, for sausage is
good when it is made right. It is the
response of the food world to the
polar breeze that blows through the
morning. It is as sweet as a plate of
strawberries on a mild June day. But
it must be made right. Good sausage
is an art product. It is made up of
judgment, taste and skill. It is a
combination of ingredients that cor-
relate with one another as the fra-
grance and the blush of the rose. The
butcher doesn't understand this. Gen-
erally he throws in some scraps and
odds, dabs on some salt, pepper and
sage, grinds it out, and the confiding
customer buys it because it is sauge.
He doesn't like it very well, but he
eats it, and everything goes.

The other day we saw a customer in
a meatshop direct the making of his
own sausage. He selected the meat,
simon-pure cuts off the best parts, had
it ground, and took it home to season
it there. That man knows how to take
care of himself. He knows art from
a bull's foot. He appreciates the true
sentiment of sausage.

How Worlds Are Made.

From the Omaha Bee.

It will be six weeks before the
naked eye can see Halley's comet, but
in the meantime any slipshod side-
walk will produce a galaxy of constel-
lations without a moment's notice.

Could Settle It.

From the Indianapolis News.

But surely the University of Copen-
hagen could give an unprejudiced ver-
dict on the difference between the
partisans of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doo-
dle."

Not That Bad.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The report that Mr. Bryan had can-
celed his speaking engagements on
account of illness proves to have been
erroneous. Mr. Bryan never gets that
ill.

Manchuria and the Philippines.

From the Washington Star.

Those Japanese newspapers which,
in opposing Secretary Knox's proposi-
tion for neutralizing the Manchurian
railways, ask if America would con-
sent to the neutralization of railways
in the Philippines institute a remark-
able comparison. America owns the
Philippines. She is supreme there.
She controls everything, and will de-
velop the islands according to her
and their interests. She need not, and
will not, consult other powers on
that score. Japan holds no such rela-
tions to Manchuria, and the great
powers do not expect her to acquire
them. That province is Chinese terri-
tory, with the open door guaranteed
to all the world.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson)

Not the Worst.

"I must confess that I don't sleep
well while traveling by train," said
Mr. Chuggins. "I had a terrible dream
last night."

"I understand they had some trou-
ble on the road."

"Yes, I dreamed my motor car ran
over an embankment, smashed the en-
gine and tore the transmission out by
the roots. You can't imagine how re-
lieved I felt when I awoke and found
it was only a railway collision."

Locating the Blame.

The mercury falls till near zero it lies
And we're tired of its frigid pre-
cision;
The climate, we're solemnly moved to
surmise,
Is a victim of downward revision.

"Tryin' to lead a life of ease

"pleasure," said Uncle Eben, "is like
follerin' a brass band. It's fun foh
awhile, but it don't git you nowhere."

A Sweeping Summary.

"You don't give Mr. Grafton Grabb

credit for being a high type of states-

"No," answered Farmer Cornstossel.
"Pears to me he's sort of out-o'-
date; one of them old-time fellers that
thinks through their pocketbooks an'
talks through their noses."

Difficult Distinction.

"That man complains of overwork,"
said the philosopher. "Where we are
personally concerned it is hard to
distinguish overwork from under-ca-
pacity."

Stimulation by Suggestion.

I love to have my doctor call
And gravely look me o'er;
The cough, the cold, the ailment small
Which bothered me before
Seemed petty, though annoying things
Until he swiftly came
And unto each derangement flings
Its scientific name.

Ab, then what pride uplifts my mind
To hear those words set free,
Vast as the mutterings of the wind
Or murmurings of the sea!
And in my heart strange hopes begin
To leap, of lasting fame
There is a heap of comfort in
A scientific name.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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GODLIKENESS.

Cherry, Illinois.

That date line was a familiar one to
readers of the newspapers a few weeks
ago and associated in the public mind
with sickening stories of the mine dis-
aster.

But—
Along with the sordid horror of it
all—the deaths in the passages by suf-
focation, by fire, by drowning, by star-
vation—was the record of the fine, ev-
eryday heroism that always comes up-
permost in such crises.

Who were these miners?
Well, most of them were foreigners
or naturalized Americans, and they
were rough and uncouth. Perhaps you
thought of them as hundreds of poor
human rats penned in the muck of
the mine, singled to their death by the
fires.

Also—
The men who worked at the shaft
on top and risked their lives in the
mine levels—dremen, miners, work-
men—were men rough on the outside
of them.

Rough only on the outside!
Did you read about these strong but
tender hearted men who made rescue
dashes, fighting fires, attacking barri-
cades, until they fell exhausted, in or-
der to restore the burned and batter-
ed bodies to wives or babes? And of
how some of the early volunteers were
dead when hoisted?

Or—
Did you read the diary of that boy
of twenty-one who calmly told the
story of each day's suffering in that
hell below, closing the last day with a
benediction on his sweetheart?

Or—
Of how they found farewell notes in
the pockets of the dead, which spoke
not of despair, but of that "some
sweet day" when they should all meet
again?

Did you read of those who stood con-
stant guard over the dying miner and
his little "water hole"—a depression
in the coal where a few black drops
seeped in—themselves perishing of
thirst?

What godlikeness in man!
You sometimes doubt it? You see
the seamy side of things, question
men's motives, see only the littleness
of humans and lose faith.

Turn the shield around.
You will then see the godlikeness in
the commonest man and how it comes
out of him at the dire need of his fel-
low.

Says a popular woman writer, "Don't
you just love human beings?"

The Way He Got the Answer.

Railway porters in the town of
Crewe seem to have a curious habit
of answering the question you do not
ask them. The experience of a corre-
spondent of the Manchester Guardian
is a case in point. At the station en-
trance he asked, "When is the next
train to Manchester?" The reply was
"Platform 5." He went to platform
5 and repeated his question, and the
answer was, "Other end of the plat-
form." Yet again he asked, "When is
the next train to Manchester?" and got
"First train after the next on this
side." In desperation he altered the
form of the question to, "Where shall
I get the Manchester train?" And
then he got the reply he had wanted
all the time—"Six twenty-five, sir."

THE BOUDOIR OF A FAT WOMAN.

What do we see? Terrifically long
and austere looking corsets; tiny (as
possible) shoes, uppers bulging over
the vamps, variously restrained; cor-
setiers, detailers (names unknown);
perpetrators of "fashionable" black-
head, pimple, pimple, pimple, blood
medicines. Strewed around a few can-
dy boxes; maybe an exercise on the
wall. These "properties" signify that
at various times this pleasant room is
the scene of fashionable tortures, of
heart-burnings, of fallings from grace.
Here the poor lady gasps into her re-
sistors, her harness. Here she hides
her fat-caused pimples, perspiration,
black-heads; here, when her spirit is
weak, she forsakes the exercise for
the deadly candy box. What a life—
what a four-flush!

Avramola Prescription
Tablet taken after each meal and at
bedtime, will reduce that fat (a pound
a day) down to the firm flesh beneath;
banish the fat-caused blemishes; give
a license to eat all the candy, etc., etc.
craved, and sleep as long as one de-
sires. Investigate, tender seventy-
five cents to your druggist for a large
case, or write the Avramola Co., 892
Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Do not
be timid—Marmola Tablets are safe—
being made strictly in accordance
with the famous, fashionable formula:
"Avramola, 1/2 oz. Fl. Ex. Cascara
Aromatic, 3/4 oz. Peppermint Water;
consequently, go ahead—without fear.
A month will emancipate you."

Next Educational Step of State

An Article Appearing in December Number of the Educator-
Journal, From the Pen of W. S. Hiser, Richmond.

Happy the man who has the town es-
caped!
To him the whistling trees, the mur-
muring brooks,
The shining pebbles preach
Virtue's and wisdom's lore.
—Goethe.

"Agriculture is the greatest among
arts, for it is first in supplying our
necessities. It is the mother and nurse
of all other arts. It favors and
strengthens population; it creates and
maintains manufactures, gives em-
ployment to navigation and materials
to commerce. It animates every spe-
cies of industry, and opens to nations
the surest channels of opulence. It is
also the strongest bond of well regu-
lated society, the surest basis of in-
ternal peace, the natural associate of
good morals."

In 1892 the state of Wisconsin be-
gan an experiment in agricultural ed-
ucation in the founding of the county
schools of agriculture.

In 1899 Hon. L. D. Harvey, State
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
was appointed commissioner to inves-
tigate the rural school systems of
other states and of foreign countries.
The object of this investigation was
to determine the best method of in-
troducing agriculture, manual train-
ing and domestic economy into the
common schools of the state of Wis-
consin.

In his report to the legislature of
1901, the commissioner recommended,
among other things, that two county
schools of agriculture and domestic
economy be provided for. The legis-
lature thereupon enacted a law au-
thorizing the establishment of two
such schools. Marathon and Dunn
counties built and equipped schools,
which opened in the fall of 1902. The
Marathon county school opened Octo-
ber 6, 1902, being the first school of
its kind opened in the United States.

The legislature of 1901 provided for
the payment from the state treasury
of one-half of the annual instructional
expense of each school; provided that
not more than \$2,500 be paid. In 1903
the law was amended so that two-
thirds of the annual cost of mainte-
nance should be paid to each school,
provided that \$4,000 be the limit of
such aid.

An experiment in 1902, these schools
are an assured success in 1909. Wis-
consin may feel proud of her forward
step in training her boys and girls of
the rural districts. A well laid plan
of agricultural education from the dis-
trict school to the state university is
gradually developing. Between the
very elementary agricultural instruc-
tion of the former and the advanced
work of the latter, the county schools
of agriculture occupy an important
place. That the schools first estab-
lished are meeting the expectations of
their founders is evident from the fact
that other counties of the state have
established, or are planning to estab-
lish similar schools under a revision
of the first law. The following states
have County Agricultural Schools:
Texas 4, Tennessee 10, Minnesota 10,
Alabama has provided for 9 agricul-
tural schools of secondary grade, one
in each congressional district.

The organization and courses of
study of the Indiana schools tend too
much to impress pupils that manual
labor is beneath the dignity of edu-
cated people. For instance, in our
larger towns and cities our county
and city boys and girls go to school
wearing the best clothes, clean linen
and patent leather shoes, doing little
or no work in which hand and face
become soiled and which requires the
wearing of common clothes. Living
this sort of life during the most sus-
ceptible period of their lives from 6
to 18, they feel upon completing their
school career that society ought to
furnish them a good job at which
they need not dirty their hands nor
soil their clothes, and at a paying sal-
ary.

You are probably aware that the
United States Department of Agricul-
ture has some well defined ideas with
reference to education for country life
which are being put into circulation for
the "good of the cause." They are
given in this connection in order that
you may have before you the other
proposed solution of agricultural edu-
cation and that a word of caution
may be given at the close of their pre-
sentation.

"A movement is well begun to or-
ganize, as a part of our great Ameri-
can school system, the secondary
schools so as to meet especially the
needs of country life. This move-
ment contemplates that, below and
leading to our more than sixty state
colleges of agriculture established, we
shall have three hundred or four hun-
dred agricultural schools, practically
one for each country congressional dis-
trict of ten or more counties, either
separate or as a strong department of
an existing institution."

But vastly more important is the
larger movement to establish a sys-
tem of consolidated rural and village
schools, and of courses in agriculture
in town and city schools so near the
homes of the farm youth that some-
thing of instruction in agriculture, in
home economics and in social and civic
affairs, as well as in the accepted sub-
jects of a so-called general education
shall be taught to all the boys and
girls of the farm. To meet this first
need the consolidated rural school in
the open country and the consolida-
tion of rural schools about the vil-
lages and cities is rising rapidly into
prominence along with the vocational
high school; and many city and non-
public schools of secondary and higher
grade are seeking to add agriculture
to their courses of study."

The experience in Minnesota, Ne-
braska, Wisconsin and some other
states has shown conclusively that the
agricultural high school can aid in
curing the weakest spot in the public
school system—the lack of vocational
preparation of those who are to man-
age the farms and the farm homes.
The danger in this plan is that agri-

cultural and industrial work will be a
very subordinate part of an already
over-crowded high school course of
study. These schools organize their
courses of study around literature and
history. The county agricultural
school, which meets the needs of the
hour, organizes its course of study
around agriculture. The history and
literature in it bears a direct relation
to, and is subordinate to agriculture.
Unless this is done we are laying too
little stress on the right education of
our farmers' sons and daughters.

The temporary farmers' institutes
are in a very small way to the adult
farmer what the permanent agricul-
tural school is to his son. They
were the outgrowth in part of the pub-
lic meetings of agricultural societies
and state boards of agriculture, and
in part of the extension work of col-
leges and universities. The object of
these institutes is to bring the work-
ers in the agricultural sciences and
the practical agriculturists together
occasionally for the discussion of
questions of mutual interest.

Through such discussion the farmer
gets the benefit of the informa-
tion which the scientist has obtained
in the course of his investigations, and
the scientist learns what the farmer's
needs and difficulties are. The re-
sults of the practical tests made by the
farmer of the scientist's theories are
also brought out. By such confer-
ences both classes of workers have
their opinions and experience broad-
ened.

In Wisconsin the county "farmers'
institute" or corn school of a county
is carried on largely by the teachers
in the County Agricultural school. In-
diana needs more agricultural teach-
ers and lecturers. Read the following
from the Richmond Evening Item of
Sept. 18, 1909. "No corn school in
Wayne Co. Owing to requests from
over the sixth district the Purdue in-
structors selected Greensburg as the
place for the holding of the tempo-
rary school next year. Owing to the
demand on the instructors the univer-
sity could not lend assistance to an
independent movement in this county
(Wayne) and was advised to wait a
year until 1911."

It is not believed that the State
Agricultural school, nor agricultural
instruction in the rural and elemen-
tary school, nor the Farmers' Insti-
tute will fully meet the needs of our
farmers and particularly their sons
and daughters.

At present the student who leaves
the rural school with the intention of
pursuing an agricultural education is
likely to be diverted from his course
by the time he has spent four years
in a high school which ignores
agriculture. If he has not been turned
from his course by the completion of
this high school education, he will
have lost much of his enthusiasm for
the farm and lost a part of four years,
in time, in the most susceptible pe-
riod of his life, during which agricul-
tural study and experiments should
have received attention.

Let us assume that this student
goes to Purdue university with damp-
ened enthusiasm for agriculture.
Once there, it is apt to be quenched
by the impression made by the large
shops, massive machinery, mechanical
equipment and engineering courses. A
case is known where a young man
was shamed out of taking the course
in agriculture by students taking the
engineering courses. A school so dis-
tant from the farmer's home must
necessarily be too expensive for most
of the farmers' children, especially
after they have reached an age when
their services may be more or less
utilized on the farm. What is needed
is the county agricultural school near-
er their homes to which farmers' chil-
dren may go to finish their education
after they have been through with the
common schools. The county agricul-
tural school is the big link and the missing
link in the chain of agricultural edu-
cation that Indiana is forging.

At the present time the people are
turning to farm life as never before.
We are beginning to realize that, for
independence, comfort, and real en-
joyment, the farm offers exceptional
opportunities. To excel on the farm,
as well as elsewhere, however, one
must be trained for his work; and it
is to help him acquire this training
that the county schools of agriculture
are founded.

"Depend upon it, if you would hold
your sons and daughters back from

Best Hair Tonic

All Over America, the News of the
Marvelous Dandruff Cures of Paris-
ian Sage Has Spread.

A few years ago there was introduced
into America a cure for dandruff,
falling hair and all scalp diseases.

News of the quick action of this
wonderful invigorator spread rapidly.
And today without any sensation-
al or untrue advertising, Parisian Sage
is used extensively in almost every
town in America. And what has pro-
duced this great demand? Simply
this: Parisian Sage does just what we
are telling the readers of the Palladium
and Sun-Telegram it will do.

We claim, and we back our claim,
with L. H. Fihe's money back guaran-
tee, that Parisian Sage is the most in-
vigorating and rejuvenating hair tonic.
It cures dandruff, stops falling hair
and itching scalp; it makes the hair
grow strong and vigorous, yet soft and
lustrous. It is the only hair dressing
that reaches the root bulb of the hair
and destroys the dandruff germ.

And to the women who are reading
this simple statement of fact, we
want to say that Parisian Sage works
wonders with women's hair. It will
turn dull harsh and faded hair into
beautiful, radiant and lustrous hair
in a few days, and is the most pleas-
ant and satisfying dressing any wo-
man ever used.

Druggists everywhere and L. H. Fihe
sell Parisian Sage for 50c a large bot-
tle.

We Treat You 30 Days FREE



Blood poison can never be cured with
mercury or potash. You might as well
know this first as last. Medical auth-
orities say so. The most serious drugs
can do is to drive the blood poison back
into the system and smother it for sev-
eral years. Then when you think you
are cured, pitiful mercury symptoms
will break out, and when you find that
your bones have been rotting all the while,
your teeth will begin to loosen and
your digestive organs will show the ter-
rible power of the mercury and potash.
Lewmator Arthritis, Paralysis, Impediment
and Premature death are then almost
inevitable. Any medical authority will
corroborate these statements. The re-
markable vegetable Obbac Treatment
does not drive in the

Blood Poison

but drives it out. It positively contains
no mineral poisons, and so that once
cured by the Obbac Treatment you never
run the terrible risk of having your
bones soften, your nerves collapse, your
teeth fall out, your kidneys purified by
the Obbac Treatment is a marvel, pro-
ducing remarkable changes in only 30
days. We will send you a full history of
any blood poison victim living, no matter
how bad a case, a

30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured
quick—not poisoned with mercury and
potash for years. A 30-Day Treatment
is yours for the asking. You will open
your eyes at what it will do for you in
a month. We treat you free for a
month. Just write to us and get the
treatment free. Then if you are sat-
isfied it is the most remarkable treat-
ment you ever took, you can continue
if you wish. Never in your life, will
you ever again have such an opportunity
for a complete cure, as is given you
by this

Great Obbac Treatment

This is a square deal. You sign nothing,
no notes, makes us no promises,
except to take the treatment. The
wonderful Watson-Mann Test, the
only blood poison test known to sci-
entists, proves that the body is complet-
ly purified by the Obbac Treatment
and that mercury and potash do not
cure blood poison. Sit down and write
to us, giving a full history of your case
in detail. We will treat your letter as
a sacred confidence. Consultation
and advice free. We will send you also
the remarkable book, "Driving Out
Blood Poison," free.

THE OBBAC CO.

1779 Rector Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

roaming away into the perilous cen-
ters, you must steadily make three at-
tempts; one, to abate the task work
of farming; two, to raise maximum
crops and profits, and three, to sur-
round your work with the exhalation
of intellectual progress. You must
elevate the whole spirit of your voca-
tion for your vocation's sake, till
no other can outstrip it in what most
adorns and strengthens a civilized
state."

The dominating policy of the county
school of agriculture is to make the
common work of the world (the work
that most men and women must do)
both profitable and pleasant. Its mo-
to is, Labor is Life. Some part of
our school system must lay stress on
returning to the farm trained, polish-
ed and educated, its noblest product;
its boys and girls; its young men and
young women, fitted to carry on suc-
cessfully and enjoy the life they have
been wisely led to choose.

Happy the man who thus hath
"scaped the town!"
Him did an angel bless when he
was born—
The cradle of the boy
With heavenly flowers strewn.—
—Goethe.

A cup of coffee, a bit of sausage,
and Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat cakes is
a breakfast fit for a king.

A Peculiar Picture.

In one of the German picture gal-
eries is a painting called "Cloudland." It
hangs at the end of a long gallery, and
at first sight it looks like a huge, repul-
sive daub of confused color without
form or comeliness. As you walk to-
ward it the picture begins to take
shape. It proves to be a mass of ex-
quisite little cherub faces like those at
the head of the canvas in Raphael's
"Madonna San Sisto." When you come
close to the picture you see only an in-
numerable company of little angels and
cherubim.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Friday, Jan. 14.—King Solomon's
Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Stated meet-
ing. Installation of officers.
Saturday, Jan. 15.—Loyal Chapter,
No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have
sold my business and all property con-
nected therewith, known as the "Em-
pire Cigar Store," located in Room
No. 712 Main street, in this city, to
Verlin J. Sheffer, and that I no longer
have an connection with said busi-
ness, and that the purchaser will con-
tinue to conduct said business in
said Room.

Dated, January 12, 1910.
Leslie S. Chenoweth.

Moderate Price Glasses

We have fitted out over 8,000
persons with spectacles, a large
number of which were moder-
ate in price. We use just as
much care testing the eyes and
fitting steel and gold filled
spectacles as with 14K frames
and Kryptok Lenses.

Haner, The Jeweler

810 Main St.
F. H. EDMUNDS, Optometrist.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOINT SENATOR.

WALTER S. COMMONS—Candidate
for Joint Senator from Wayne and
Union counties, subject to Republi-
can nomination.

REPRESENTATIVE

ELMER S. LAYMON—Candidate for
Representative of Wayne County,
subject to the Republican nomi-
nation.

LEE J. REYNOLDS, of Hagerstown,
candidate for Representative of
Wayne County, subject to the Re-
publican nomination.