

The Banner.

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Semi-Weekly

Subscription Rate—\$1.50 per year

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO

Entered at the Mt. Vernon, O., post-office as second class mail matter.

5 MONUMENT SQUARE

COX'S SLY GAME

One who knows Cox like a book figures it out that the Cincinnati boss declared in favor of Judge Brown of Dayton for governor so as to keep Thompson, Harding and others at armslength.

Cox would rather have it appear that he was knocked out by the convention than to be driven into involuntary retirement again by the people as he was in 1905.

Besides, Cox could keep up public appearances of being for somebody else to enable him to work under cover for the candidate most agreeable to him. By this ruse, Cox would not suffer public rebukes in case of defeat and would be "on the inside" in case of success. It's the old game of "winning when you lose," see?

All may be fair in love and war, but in politics anything to fool the people goes with the g. o. p. bosses. They've done it so often they think they can do it again this year.

Their success in fooling the people of Ohio into voting for Taft and Sherman in 1908 encourages them to hope that they can do it in 1910 for their state ticket.

All depends whether the people are willing to be duped or whether they realize by this time that in the g. o. p. family Foomer and Bossem are brothers of those celebrated g. o. p. twins, Catehem and Skinem.

"YOU'D SCARE EXPECT," ETC.

Longworth, the sonless son-in-law of the great ranter about race suicide, is to be chairman of the state convention being arranged in Washington but to be held in Ohio the latter part of this month.

It is to be hoped that Nick will not forget his speech as he did in the convention two years ago. For his own safety, however, he had better be sure that the manuscript is in his inside pocket.

All this talk about Nick having a chance to rattle the convention off its feet and stampede it with a wonderful burst of oratory into nominating him for governor, is amusing to those who heard Nick's "verse of oratory" in the convention two years ago. Nick ought to begin his speech this way: "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage," etc.

CENTENARY OF GREAT SHOWMAN

Bridgeport, Conn., July 5—Persons who passed the heroic bronze statue of Phineas T. Barnum which adorns one of the public squares of this city were reminded by several costly floral wreaths placed about the base of the memorial that today marked the centenary of the birth of the famous showman, who has been called the "father of the American circus." The birthday of the man who introduced Tom Thumb, the "sacred white elephant" and other famous freaks to the public, who paid Jennie Lind \$1,000 a night to tour America, and who later organized and managed "the greatest show on earth," was the little town of Bethel, this state, but it was in Bridgeport that he made his home during the greater part of his career and where he established the permanent headquarters of his colossal circus enterprises.

During his lifetime Mr. Barnum bestowed many gifts upon the city of Bridgeport, and there still exists here many reminders of the famous showman, chief among them, of course, being the winter headquarters of the circus which still bears his name. But the members of his family have long since deserted the city. The Barnum country place, Marina at Seaside park, was sold to strangers within a few years after the showman's death. Mr. Barnum's widow has resided abroad for many years. While traveling in Egypt she met Demetrius Callias Bey, a Greek, to whom she was married in 1855. They returned to the United States after the wedding and it is said that the Bey would have gone to Malta to live only that the bronze statue of Mr. Barnum stood in the park in front of the house. The statue could not be moved as it belonged to the city.

Callias Bey died in 1896, after a wedded life of a year. It is said that during that time he made a big hole in the fortune of the American showman. About ten years ago the widow married a Frenchman for her third husband. Their married life proved unhappy and within a few years they were divorced.

APT QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

Applicants for County Certificates Had to Answer Them.

EXAMINATION HELD JULY 2, '10

Prepared by the State School Commissioner to Test the Mental Qualifications of Those Who Seek Positions as Teachers in the Public Schools.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers, July 2, for elementary school certificates:

READING.

1. What is meant by a "sane Four"? A marathon race? The "Big Stick"? By socialism?

2. Who is a suffragette? Your congressman? The leading living poet of America? The leading living novelist? (Give reasons for your answer to the last two questions.)

3. What is the best method for teaching beginners to read? Give the justification for your choice of this method.

4. Give three or more vital tests for good oral reading? How do you correct one of the faults that may be observed in attempts to accomplish the requirements of one of these tests?

5. What is the value of punctuation marks in reading?

6. How do you teach the use of a dictionary in connection with the reading lesson?

7. Enumerate the books and the author of each that you have read in the last year upon professional subjects. What are the general teachings of the one that impressed you most favorably? What other books have you read?

(These questions may be answered orally or the answers may be written at the discretion of the examiners; the answers may count for the whole one hundred per cent or for fifty per cent at the discretion of the examiners, excepting of course those applicants who are working for the four-year provisional certificates; such applicants must write the answers and take the examination in oral reading too.)

LITERATURE.

1. Mention some literature that you would use in connection with the teaching of geography; some that you would use in teaching history.

2. Classify Shakespeare's plays and tell where he obtained his plots for them. Write fully about one of the leading characters of any one of the dramas that you would teach a class.

3. Name some masterpieces of the world which you would teach to eighth grade pupils. Outline one of these as you would teach it to an eighth grade class. Give the quotations that you would have the class commit to memory.

4. Discuss the rise of the novel in the English literature. Tell something of the first English novelist; something of the first American novelist.

5. Name three lyric writers and three biographers and a work of each. Quote from each one of them.

6. Name three Ohio writers, and their writings. Quote from one of their writings. What events and writings have affected the writings of Ohio authors?

7. Locate three literary centers of the United States. Why are or were these such? What authors lived or worked in these places? Write something of the leading writer among these authors. Quote from his works.

8. What is a classic? An ode? A treatise? A comedy? A satire? Name one each and the author of it.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Name the acquisitions of territory by the United States since 1860; give the dates and terms of each. How was the latest one acquired?

2. What were Hamilton's plans for organizing the treasury of the United States?

3. Give an account of some severe financial crisis through which our country has passed.

4. Who discovered the Hudson river? Ohio? Florida? California? The Great Lakes? Write the results of one of these discoveries.

5. What affairs of national and international importance during the administration of Grover Cleveland? Of Wm. McKinley?

6. Give a brief account of the early education in the United States and the progress of our schools.

7. Write a brief description of the foreign affairs in the administration of John Adams.

8. Explain "initiative and referendum"; "squatter sovereignty."

9. Describe two treaties between the United States and some foreign countries after the Revolutionary War.

10. How does our state government differ from our national government in its sphere of action?

ARITHMETIC.

1. One man does a piece of work in 45 of a day; another can do it in 60% of this time; how long will it take both working together?

2. B paid \$75 premium for insuring 45 of the value of his house, at 2-1/2%. D paid \$77 premium for insuring 7-1/2 of the value of his house at 2-3/4%. What was the difference in value of the two houses?

3. One diagonal of a rhombus is 1.014 feet, the length of a side is .845 feet; find the area of the rhombus and the length of the other diagonal.

4. A man sold a horse and buggy for \$140, gaining 20% on the horse and losing 20% on the buggy; what did both

cost, if the former cost only half as much as the latter?

5. A sold a horse on June 15, 1910, for \$180, taking a 90-day note drawing 6% interest. On July 1, 1910, he sold the note in bank at a discount of 8%.

6. He paid \$165 for the horse, what per cent did he gain by the transaction?

7. If 17 pieces of timber, 35 feet long, 28 inches wide, 6 inches thick, cost \$68, what will be the cost of 40 pieces, 32 feet long, 25 inches wide, 7 inches thick, at one-fifth more per foot?

8. Show the difference between \$20 invested in a savings bank drawing 4% compounded semi-annually, and the same amount at simple interest at 4-1/2%, the time being in both cases 2 years.

9. Which is the better investment, to buy 4-1/2% stock, at 116, that yields an annual income of \$364.50, brokerage 1-8%, or place the same money in a savings bank that pays 4% interest? How much better?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. Explain the value of the imagination in the teaching and study of arithmetic; in teaching description in composition work.

2. How do you find the capacity of a pupil for any work? Is it necessary for a teacher to know anything of the ability of a pupil? Why so, or not so? What errors may be avoided in understanding this matter?

3. Name three qualities of good question. What are some of the faults in questioning during a recitation to be avoided?

4. Why have good scholarship? Why require it of pupils as a basis of promotion? What wrongs may be committed by a teacher of poor scholarship?

5. What is the most recent law upon the certification of teachers? What are some laws that a teacher must not violate in making a contract to teach a school? Is certificate a prerequisite to employment as a teacher?

6. Name three or more professional books that you have studied in your preparation for teaching and give the author of each. Give the general outline of any one of these books.

7. Enumerate at least five things that a teacher may do to make the school the social center of the community; tell how you put one of these into effect.

8. Discuss in not less than two hundred words one of the following topics: (a) The Initial Preparation of the Teacher. (b) The Teacher's Associations. (c) Reading Circle and Summer Schools. (d) The Teacher's Reading.

GRAMMAR.

1. Diagram and parse all the words: (a) Three-fourths of the soil is sand. (b) Five times four are twenty.

2. Define case; give three sentences illustrating the uses of the objective case.

3. What are the essential differences between grammar and rhetoric? As a teacher of grammar, why study rhetoric?

4. Write five sentences beginning with expletives and point out the subjects and predicates of these sentences. What are the uses of the expletives?

5. Give the construction of the italicized words in the following sentences: (a) You have as many apples as I have pears. (b) You gave me such as I would not give you. (c) Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen.

6. Explain and illustrate a reflexive; an appositive; a restrictive clause; synonyms; declension.

7. Outline a course in language work for a third grade class.

8. Indicate the difference between interrogative pronouns and interrogatives by use in sentences.

9. How determine the case of nouns and pronouns after passive forms? Illustrate.

10. Diagram and give construction of black-letter words.

Nature is a kind of enchanted castle in which beauty is imprisoned, and whose doors are opened only to him who loves that which is within.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What connection between geography and the study of botany? Between geography and agriculture? Between geography and animal life?

2. What is the chief reason for race prejudices? How has and does this affect civilization and government? Why and how is one race stronger than another?

3. Draw a map sketching your own county and its adjacent counties. In what congressional district is your county situated?

4. Name five largest cities of Europe and tell why they are so large. Locate them. What is their climate?

5. Trace three transcontinental railroads across the United States, locating three cities on each; name the states crossed, and give the chief articles of traffic carried by each.

6. Locate the "Christ of the Andes," Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, the Clyde river, the Giant's Causeway, Lassa, Mt. Genis tunnel, the "Sunrise Kingdom," Mocha, the "White City" and the city of Hong Kong.

7. Give your plans for teaching map drawing and tell what are your chief aims in this work.

8. Enumerate at least six influences upon climate. Which is the most potent?

9. Give all the reasons for the roundness of the earth.

10. Why is the United States so influenced in the affairs of China? What is the effect upon the Chinese?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Give your method in detail of hearing a recitation in oral spelling. What virtues do you claim for this method?

2. What is a phonogram? Phonetic spelling? A monogram? An acronym? A synonym?

3. Show all the sounds of "n" in words properly marked diacritically.

4. Use correctly in sentences. August, august; idyl, idyl; beach, beech; wr, wry.

5. Outline all the classes and kinds of letters and characters used to represent elementary sounds.

6. Show the proper pronunciation by proper diacritical markings; essay, deteriorate, Vancouver, Christian, justices, challenge, plagiarist, garage, bona fide, artisan.

7. Spell: Abilition, peaceable, excusable, laboratory, perdy, civilian, dynamo, crochet, Tagalog, Japanned, viscid, caboose.

MORE RACE RIOTS

New York, July 5—The jails here are crowded with black and white rioters, the trouble growing out of the big fight. George Crawford, a negro, was killed this morning and Nelson Turner, colored, was saved from lynching by the police.

COLORED WOMEN'S CLUB TO MEET

Louisville, Ky., July 5—Arrangements are practically completed for the annual convention of the National association of Colored Women's Club here next week. The committee in charge expects the meeting to be the largest ever held by the association.

AMERICANS WED IN HONOLULU

Honolulu, July 5—The wedding of Miss Jessie S. McCormick, whose home is in Berkeley, California, and Chester Hunn, the government horticulturalist in Hawaii, took place today at the Kawailoa Seminary. Mr. Hunn is a graduate of Cornell University. Both he and his bride are interested in educational work here.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Is Responsible For Correct Sending of Messages Without Repeating Them

(Boston Post)

All users of the telegraphic service are doubtless familiar with the printed notice on the back of a sending blank advising the sender to have the message repeated, that is, sent back to the originating office for comparison, and further stating that the company is not liable for mistakes in the transmission of unreported messages beyond the amount received for sending the same.

The highest court in New York state has just decided that this contract is valueless in case of gross negligence.

A broker had sent by the Postal Company a message to New Orleans ordering the selling of cotton at a certain price. The company made a mistake in two figures that caused the sender a large loss. He sued and would have recovered but for the finding of the Court that his cotton selling was a wagering contract. The principle that the telegraph company is generally responsible for negligence, however, is affirmed.

"It is but right," says the court, "that the telegraph companies should have the power to limit their liability in cases where mistakes occur through no fault on their own part, or for such mistakes of their employes as will occur through ordinary negligence in spite of the most stringent oversight. But manifestly this power cannot be extended further without placing the public absolutely at the mercy of those transmitting telegraphic messages."

This is a good thing to know.

SNAKE-SKIN GOWNS

(London Express)

The autumn will bring the snake-skin dress into fashion, Mr. Gerrett, the originator, informed an Express representative that its advantages are more manifold than would appear at the first glance.

"Marvels can be achieved by the python's skin in the hands of a clever designer," he said, "for this skin never pulls or gives. It is both waterproof and pliable, and it can, by skillful manipulation of its wonderful scale-marking, bring into prominence a pretty point or hide a defect. By using the python's skin for footwear a foot can be made smaller or it can be given a breadth or tapered to a point. Then why should not an entire figure be modeled on these lines—breadth here, a slim line there, attention called to a pretty waist, or angular hips transformed into beautifully rounded ones by the magic aid of the python's skin?"

"Not only will women benefit by this idea, but the python's skin should make men's golf shoes impervious to weather, furnish lapels and cuffs to motor coats and make elaborate waistcoats which will not wrinkle and which will disguise rotundity. I have already many orders for python shoes, and many exquisite shoes this autumn will be made in gray lizard; but for absolute smartness nothing will approach the gorgeous skin of the python."

Wednesday, July 6th

Our Summer

Cost & Clearance Sale

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The J. S. Ringwalt Company

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Immense Reductions In

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YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE

I. ROSENTHALL, Prop. Corner Main and Vine Sts. Mt. Vernon, O.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

(St. Joseph, Mo., Cor. New York Sun)

Fifteen million dollars spent for automobiles and more than \$18,000,000 spent elsewhere for the purchase of land tell what the West is doing with some of its money, according to information compiled by Graham G. Lacey, a banker, of this city, who has obtained replies to a series of questions addressed to more than 600 bankers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa.

Reports from 251 banks showed that approximately \$18,000,000 had gone out of their regions for the purchase of lands in other states, and

334 banks reported that a heavy amount had gone out for such purpose, but they could not give an actual estimate.

For automobiles 427 banks report that a total of \$15,000,000 has been spent.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.