

AT VAN WERT, OHIO

End Was Only Relief for His Sufferings.

was received Friday morning at Van Wert, Ohio, announcing that Mr. France, a former resident of Van Wert, but who for the past several years has been residing at the same place, died Thursday at thirty o'clock after an illness of several months, the immediate cause being a cancer on the left side of his face. During the past weeks Mr. France had been confined to his home and bed and for the most part had been unable to take any food of any description. The illness had resulted in his untimely death. He made his appearance last week and he immediately gave it up, but he made efforts to cure the spreading of the disease, but it was too late and he was at last confined to his bed from weakness and he was doomed never more to rise. He moved several years ago to Van Wert, Ohio, where he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Meeley, and during that time made frequent visits to this city and visited with old friends. His last visit here was made during the past two years. He knew that he was never getting well and in consequence thereof closed all his business and made all necessary arrangements for the disposal of his earthly possessions. He made all necessary arrangements, which were carried out to the letter. Charles France was born in Vermont, seventy-three years ago. He being of French and English parentage. When his parents moved to Ohio, he was reared. In 1851, when he was a young man, he came to Indiana, and in Adams county, where he followed farming until 1867, when, having a meantime read law, he was admitted to the bar in 1868, located at Van Wert, and he in his practice. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Bluffton, where he resided until the year 1885, when he returned to this city and took up his residence on West Monroe street, where he resided for several years, moving to a new west of this city. In late years he had dropped the practice of law and had lived a retired life. He was one of the best known men in the county, being an ardent Democrat and always working for the party when the opportunity presented itself. His friends in the community and Wells are in mourning and many will be grieved at his untimely demise. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of this city he having affiliated with that congregation a number of years ago. He leaves sons, namely, J. Fred France, Van Wert, Ind.; F. E. France, of Van Wert, Ind.; J. H. France, of DeWitt, Mich.; one daughter, Mrs. Clifford Thompson, of Huntington, Ind., and a number of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

W. B. CORSETS



The W.B. Reduso is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

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W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Stout Model)	of Imported Coutil	\$2.00
Nuform 403 (Slender Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	1.00
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Erect Form 720 (Average Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	1.00
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ROSS WILL BE PRESIDENT

Other Changes Made Necessary by the Sale—Felton Will be Well Cared For.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean today says: The granting of immunity to the Chicago and Alton railroad for paying rebates to the Standard Oil company by Judge Landis yesterday removes the only obstacle in the way of ratification of the sale by the Rock Island railroad of a controlling interest in the Alton to the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, or Clover Leaf railroad, and the consolidation ultimately of the Alton, Clover Leaf, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central railroads. As soon as the necessary financial details are adjusted a re-organization of the four roads will be effected, but the independent organization of each may be maintained for some time and the combination deferred until it is certain that no legal complications will result.

The rumor was current in local railway circles yesterday that President Shonts of the Clover Leaf has secured the consent of Edwin Hawley to make George H. Ross president of the Alton railroad in place of Samuel H. Felton. Since March 1, 1905, Mr. Ross has been second vice-president and traffic manager of the Clover Leaf. He entered the railway service in 1879 as a clerk in the freight department of the Burlington railroad under Paul Morton. When Shonts and Morton secured control of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad they made Ross traffic manager. After that road was sold to the Vanderbilts, netting a fortune to Shonts and Morton, they secured control of the Clover Leaf, and in March, 1904, made Mr. Ross traffic manager of that system. A year later he became second vice-president of the road, in charge of traffic.

Samuel M. Felton is regarded as one of E. H. Harriman's most trusted railway lieutenants, and undoubtedly will be offered a high position on the Harriman system when he retires from the Alton. Many prominent railway officials are of the opinion that Mr. Felton was slated by Mr. Harriman for the presidency of the Illinois Central railway, but that in view of the fight being made by Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Harriman is certain to retain J. T. Harrahan as president of the latter.

Rem Johnson, of Ossian, the author of several good short stories and at one time editor of the Red Book magazine, has a story in the October issue of the Red Book that is probably one of the best he has ever written and which is attracting widespread attention. The story is that of a banking clerk with plenty of money who did not believe that every man was not beyond accepting his price at some time, if the price were offered. It is highly interesting, cleverly told and well managed. The story is handled in fine style and the description of the change in the inner life of the man is extremely well done.—Bluffton News.

WORKED LIKE A CHARM. Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals sores, burns and skin diseases. Guaranteed at Blackburn Pharmacy. 25c.

DEMURRER IN BEERY CASE

Action in a Number of Other Causes—A New Divorce Case Has Filed Today.

In the case of Henry Young vs. Sarah Hetler et al, to reform a deed, the defendants were ruled to answer in five days.

Franklin Spease vs. Fred Huffman et al, suit on account, demand \$150, offer on part of defendant to confess judgment filed.

In the case of Malinda Fronefield vs. William C. Fronefield, divorce and alimony, default of defendant, rule against prosecuting attorney to answer.

Martin J. Bligh vs. Jonathan M. Andrews, account, demand \$73.71, finding for plaintiff for sum demanded.

Abraham Weil et al vs. Charles F. Davison, on written contract, demand \$1,200. C. J. Lutz appears for defendant.

David D. Clark et al vs. Emily Johnson et al, suit on note and foreclosure of mortgage, demand \$200; cause dismissed and costs paid.

In the case of Frederick Schaefer et al vs. Christ Beery, account and contract, demand \$300; a demurrer was argued, Heller and Son representing the defendants and C. J. Lutz the plaintiff. Judge Erwin will render his decision after a few days' consideration.

Bessie Cronin vs. Ft. Wayne Journal Gazette company, libel, damages \$50,000, demurrer filed to answer. Defendant, Moynahan, ruled to answer within ten days.

State vs. Isadore Kalver and William Hurst, appearance for defendants by C. J. Lutz and L. C. DeVoss.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Nina A. Beeler vs. Samuel E. Beeler, replevin, was argued by attorneys Lutz and Smith this morning, and Judge Erwin took the matter under advisement.

A new case filed today was entitled Ella D. Bell vs. Harry E. Bell, divorce. The parties were married May 12, 1896, and lived together until January 2, 1899. Alimony in the sum of \$2,000, the custody of Margaret, the only child and \$200 per year for her support are asked. C. J. Lutz appears for the plaintiff.

The Clover Leaf railroad company has been making arrangements for some time for the installing of a side track east of Craigville for the benefit of Dave Gottschalk, who is building stone roads in Preble township, Adams county. He buys his stone from quarries along the railroads, and the railroad company hauls it for him. The installing of the side track will enable him to have the stone delivered close to the scene of road building and will mean a big saving to him in hauling. Joe Herbst was at Craigville a few days ago locating the new switch. The Clover Leaf, of course, reaps a benefit in the collection of freight charges.—Bluffton News.

Although Thanksgiving is still two months away a great many are looking forward to the national holiday with fond anticipation. Imagine a Thanksgiving dinner without turkey. Unless there is a decided change in the situation as it now appears many who heretofore have eaten turkey on Thanksgiving will be compelled to forego that pleasure this year. The big bird is making itself scarce this year and may be numbered among the missing when the national holiday arrives. The reason for the scarcity of the fowl is that the cold damp weather of the spring was greatly against their hatching and raising.

The granting of immunity to the Chicago and Alton railroad for paying rebates to the Standard Oil company, by Judge Landis, removes the only obstacle in the way of ratification of the sale by the Rock Island railroad of a controlling interest in the Alton to the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, or Clover Leaf railroad, and the consolidation ultimately of the Alton, Clover Leaf, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central railroads. As soon as the necessary financial details are adjusted a re-organization of the four roads will be effected, but the independent organization of each may be maintained for some time, and the combination deferred until it is certain that no legal complications will result.

Mrs. P. J. McGill returned to her home at Berne this afternoon after making a pleasant visit with relatives in the city.

REGARDING TEACHERS SALARIES

Says the Law is Constitutional—Question Was Brought up by Non-Commissioned High School Teachers

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 26.—The attorney-general has given to state Superintendent Cotton an opinion to the effect that the new minimum wage law passed by the 1907 general assembly is constitutional.

Many teachers in non-commissioned high schools over the state are finding fault with the new law regulating teachers' salaries and qualifications, passed by the last general assembly. This new law, on raising the minimum salaries of teachers, also prescribed higher qualifications for teachers, one of which is that, after 1908, graduation from a commissioned high school is necessary before one may teach. In effect this law will drive from the non-commissioned high schools many pupils who want to teach. They want to get their high school training in a commissioned high school.

One of these non-commissioned high school teachers from the southern part of the state went so far in his opposition to the new law as to ask that the constitutionality of the law be submitted to the attorney-general. This teacher contended that the law was unconstitutional because it comprised a dual subject, qualifications and salaries, whereas the title concerned only the salaries. State Superintendent Cotton referred the question to the attorney-general, who gave an opinion that the law is constitutional. In his opinion the attorney-general says that the courts of Indiana have always been liberal in applying the section of the constitution referred to, and they "resolve all doubts in favor of the constitutionality of the act." This opinion was given to Mr. Cotton September 16, and Mr. Cotton has notified the several county superintendents of the state that Mr. Bingham has held the act constitutional.

POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA.

Their Population is Greater Now Than Many Other States.

The population of the new state of Oklahoma, according to the special census returns that are nearing completion, will be somewhat under 1,500,000. The two territories in 1900 numbered 790,000 inhabitants. Though their growth has not been so great as the sanguine Oklahoma expected, it is without a parallel in any of the territories that have formed states. Indeed, Oklahoma has today a population exceeding that in 1900 of the states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Nevada combined.

It is said that the Ft. Wayne Shamrocks will split \$5,000 among the members of the team. The team, together with the management, split at the end of the season. Each draws so much each Sunday game and pay the park a per cent. What is left over is put into the fund that is split at the end of the season. The season has been such a successful and prosperous one that it is rumored that all of \$5,000 will be split between the eleven or twelve men.

Finding that the Chicago and Erie railroad company had made a defense in Illinois to the best of its ability in a garnishee case brought against an Erie trainman, Fred A. White, on a case brought in a justice's court, Judge Cook this morning announced his conclusions of law and findings of facts in favor of the railroad company in the case of Fred A. White vs. Chicago and Erie railroad company. The case is one of considerable importance to railroad people and may be taken to the state supreme court as a test case, the B. of R. T. and other railroad orders backing White in the case for test purposes.—Huntington Herald.

A subscriber once received a dun through the postoffice, and it made him mad. He went to see the editor about it and the editor showed him a few duns of his own—one for paper, one for type, one for rent and several others. "Now" said the editor, "I didn't get mad when these came, because I knew all that I had to do was to ask several reliable gentlemen like you to come and help me out, and then I could settle them." When the subscriber saw how it was he relented, paid up and renewed for another year.

SOUTH BEND IN THE LEAD

Forty-One Indiana Factories Manufacture Farming Implements.

Washington, September 27.—In the year 1905 Indiana had, according to the census reports, forty-one establishments engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Their total capitalization amounted to \$14,523,167. In these factories were 389 salaried officials, clerks, etc., drawing salaries amounting to \$466,156. There were also an average number of 3,543 wage earners and they drew \$1,840,609. The miscellaneous expenses of these factories were \$1,594,046 and the cost of materials used was \$2,975,568. The value of the products turned out in these Indiana factories during 1905 amounted to \$8,060,575.

South Bend is one of the greatest agricultural implement manufacturing cities in this country. In 1905 that city had four such establishments with a total capitalization of \$2,636,883. In these factories were 122 salaried officials, clerks, etc., drawing \$163,635, while the average number of wage earners was 1,559 and their wages amounted to \$865,488. The miscellaneous expenses of the four South Bend factories amounted to \$261,086 and the cost of materials used was \$1,158,664. The value of the finished products amounted to \$2,744,001.

Here is what Indiana turned out in 1905: Cultivators, 10,489; harrows, 1,808; plows, 265,258; planters and drills, 12,288; horse hay rakes, 880; threshers, horse-power and steam power, 1,031.

The total value of all these products was \$8,060,575, distributed as follows: Seeders and planters, \$694,047; implements of cultivation, \$3,346,695; harvesting implements, \$138,533; seed separators, \$718,575; miscellaneous, \$2,513,607; all other products, \$520,650; amount received for repair work, etc., \$128,468.

THE POSTAL CARD CRAZE.

Some Estimate of How the Souvenir Business Grows.

Three years ago souvenir or picture postal cards were on sale in about one hundred stores and shops in the United States. Today they may be had in eighty thousand different places. What was originally a fad has become a great business. The picture postal card flourished for years on the continent. Every small town or inn had a pretty souvenir of this kind, while, in the big cities, every place of interest was reproduced on a postal. Then the idea struck the United States. The eastern cities took it up. Now it has spread to almost every village. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained when it is stated that a man who has a booth at a seaside resort near New York sells forty-five dollars' worth of postal cards a day. It is estimated that as much as two hundred thousand dollars a day is spent for picture postal cards in the United States.

So large is the number of picture postal cards passing through the mails every day that special regulations have been adopted for them. It was only recently that permission was given to write a message on the address side. It is interesting to add in this connection that the official estimate of the number of souvenir postal cards passing through the British postoffices last year was five hundred million. The value placed on these cards was estimated at five million dollars. The revenue to the various governments from postage on souvenir cards approximates millions.

So widespread is the interest in these cards that what is called a postal-card congress is held every year at Leipzig, Germany. Like the stamp collectors, the card faddists have a paper. The sale of specially-made albums for souvenir postal cards has become something of an industry, too. People trade postals as they trade stamps and rare coins.

A. M. Howard, who has been living on a farm near Decatur, yesterday purchased the house and lot of James Smith, at Kingstland, and will move into his new possession at once. Mr. Smith going to Decatur to make his home with his children. The Tribulet agency of this city made the deal.—Bluffton Banner.

Harry Bowman, the genial Erie brakeman, met with a serious accident at Ohio City yesterday morning. In attempting to get on the freight platform he missed his hold and fell backwards on his hands. He sustained a fracture and also a dislocation of the left elbow. The arm is left in a very serious condition and it will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties. He is in charge of the Erie physicians.—Huntington Democrat.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

The Selection and Care of Seed Corn is Important.

The importance of properly selecting and caring for seed corn has been so thoroughly discussed and brought to the attention of farmers in every conceivable way during the last few years that there can be no adequate excuse for any corn grower neglecting to save a good supply of seed corn and put it up in a safe, dry place before killing frosts occur. It is not so much a question of what to do, or how to do it, but rather of getting started to do it. All observing and up-to-date farmers know well enough what should be done, but the habit of letting such things go until some other time causes many to allow themselves to neglect this important matter until it is too late to get the best results. There is plenty of evidence to convince even the most unreasonable man that the time to get the best seed corn is early in the fall, when it can be selected from the standing stalks and put away in a dry, well ventilated place before damaging frosts occur.

The great majority of farmers in the state do not get more than three-quarters of a full stand of corn in their fields and the result is 20 per cent less corn at harvest time than should be secured, without any more expense in producing the crop. The cause of the imperfect stand nearly always lies in the use of poor seed for planting. If every farmer in the state would get his seed corn properly stored by the middle of October, several million of dollars would be added to the value of the corn crop next year.

All seed corn should be gathered before the first severe frost and it may be safely done as soon as the corn is well dented. This year much of the corn is very late and many fields are liable to be damaged by the first severe frost and this makes it all the more important to act promptly.

A good way to do is to take a handy basket on the arm or sling a grain bag over the shoulder by means of a stout cord and go into the best and ripest corn field and go up and down the rows and select the best ears from the best hills, taking care to select only from stalks of stout development under normal conditions and which bear the ear in a good position. The selected ears should be at once put up in a dry, airy place, where they can dry out naturally. Artificial drying should not be resorted to unless in cases where there is not time for natural drying before severe frosts are liable to occur. When the ears are still sappy the application of artificial heat may easily do harm by inducing fermentation, a very little of which will injure the germs and cause weakness. There are many ways in which corn may be safely put up for drying. A good rack may be made of pieces of five or six inch fence lumber set end on and common plastering laths nailed across the edges on either side opposite each other, spaced six inches apart to a convenient height. A single row of ears should be placed in each space at first, to permit of more rapid drying. Tying two ears together by the husks and hanging them over wires stretched a foot or more apart across a dry room is an excellent system for drying. Whatever the scheme used for drying, the important thing to keep in mind is that each ear must have a free circulation of air all around it. Putting the ears in bags or piling together in any way must be avoided. If the corn can be made dry before freezing weather and then kept in a dry place throughout the winter, it will be in perfect condition in the spring. Seed corn should never be put into a building containing live stock of any kind because of the moisture given off by the animals.

A. T. Wiancko, Agriculturist.

ONLY NINETY-TWO WAYS.

County Auditors to Hold a State Meeting Soon.

A meeting of county auditors of the state is to be held at Indianapolis Nov. 20, the purpose being to effect a permanent organization. At a meeting of a few auditors who were there to attend the annual convention of county commissioners, a committee was appointed to address letters to the auditors of the state calling attention to the coming meeting. This committee is Thomas Nugent of Daviess county and H. T. Payne of Vermillion county. "At present there are just ninety-two ways of keeping books in the ninety-two offices of county auditors of the state," said one of the auditors at the meeting. "There must be some system that is the right one and it occurs to us that through a permanent organization, with stated meetings, the auditors of the state could adopt a uniform method."

TEN YEARS IN BED

"For ten years I was confined to my bed with disease of my kidneys," writes R. A. Gray, J. P. of Oakville, Ind. "It was so severe that I could not move part of the time. I consulted the very best medical skill available, but could get no relief until Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me. It has been a Godsend to me."