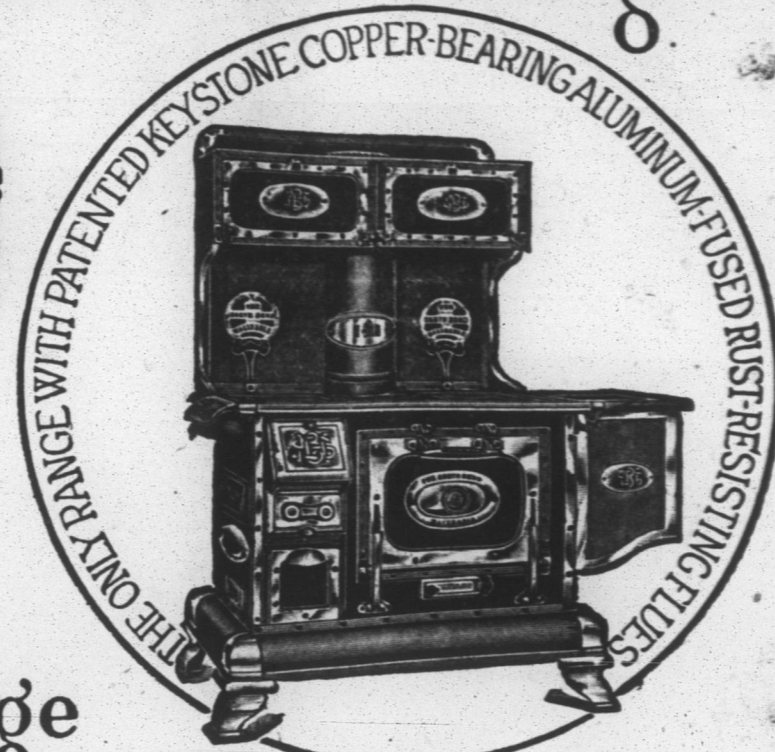
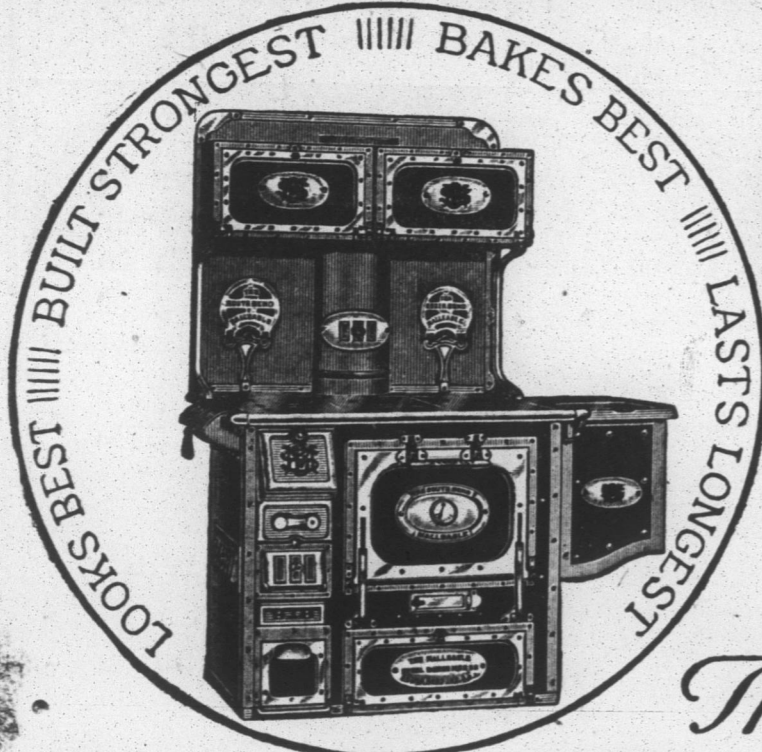
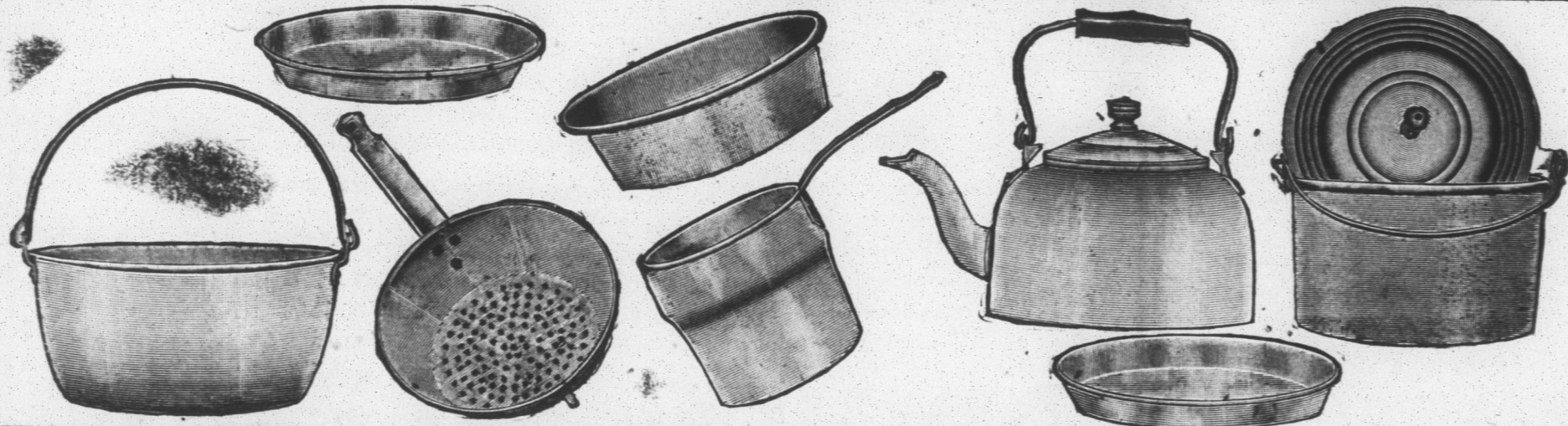


The South Bend Malleable Range



This Range And this Set of Pure Aluminum Cooking Ware



At the Price of the Range alone - the Ware is free
Now is your chance to buy the Best Range made
(THE GENUINE SOUTH BEND MALLEABLE)
and get a set of Pure Aluminum Cooking Ware FREE

October 11 to 17, '16

We cordially invite you to call at our store during our big range exhibit and see this range demonstrated by an expert from the factory. You will then understand why we strongly endorse and recommend *The South Bend Malleable Range*. We want you to have both this range and the ware at the price you will have to pay for the range without this ware after our big exhibit is over. Be sure to come and bring your friends. Many useful souvenirs will be given away.

E. D. RHOADES & SON

RENSSELAER,

INDIANA

ERNEST MORLAN FOUND GUILTY

(Continued from page one)

hauled by Makeever teams past their place in 1915, by "Bohemian John." Could not fix any particular date except that it was in July and August. Saw no corn hauled by Makeever's teams in 1914 past their place. The new gravel road along their place was completed in October, 1914, and was not in very good condition for travel during that summer. On one occasion when coming to Rensselaer in 1915 witness had met a team of Makeever's hauling corn. Mrs. Stockton is a daughter of the late Judson H. Perkins.

J. C. Bristow confirmed testimony of others as to work on binder at Morlan's in 1915 and parties present at time. Said team of horses went west with wagon load of corn while there. They were five or six rods from road at time.

On cross-examination witness said he could not describe teams or driver, paid little attention to it, looked over his shoulder and saw team pass, and that there was corn in wagon, corn was yellow. Witness testified before board of accounts and his testimony then was read to him and he said it was correct.

On re-direct examination said he did not connect corn he saw at Morlan's with Makeever's hauling when he testified before board. Jesse Nichols and Garland Grant were at witness' home in March and talked to him regarding matter.

The defense here introduced evidence as to defendant's reputation for truth and veracity.

E. D. Rhoades, a resident of Rensselaer for fifty years and now

engaged in the hardware business, said that defendant's reputation for truth and veracity was good; had known defendant all of latter's life.

James Carr, a resident of Newton township for about twenty-five years and a prominent farmer, had known defendant during time witness had resided in said township and said his reputation for truth and veracity was good.

W. A. Witham of Union township had known defendant the greater part of his life; said his reputation for truth and veracity was good.

Carey L. Carr, another prominent farmer of Newton township, had known defendant for more than twenty years; said his reputation for truth and veracity was good.

Erhardt Wuerthner, another well-known farmer of Newton township, said that he had resided in said township nearly all his life and had known defendant since 1882. His reputation for truth and veracity was good, none better.

Jesse C. Gwin, lumber dealer and former county treasurer, said he had resided in Rensselaer some eighteen years, had known defendant all his life. His reputation for truth and veracity was good. Witness did not know anything to the contrary.

The defense announced here that this completed its evidence.

The state then began introducing evidence in rebuttal, and Earl Adams was the first witness called. Witness worked for Bristow in summer of 1915 and was at Morlan's place, when they were fixing binder. Did not remember seeing any corn go by.

On cross-examination witness said he was paying no attention to who passed by and a load of corn might have went along and he not see it.

William Havens, who resides two miles west of Rensselaer, was at Morlan's at time of work on binder. Had no recollection of any corn going past.

On cross-examination witness said he came to Rensselaer with Morlan on morning of same day to procure a keg to put under binder, as defendant had testified in his examination.

S. E. Kershner was recalled and said that he drove binder cutting wheat at poor farm on July 6, 7, 8, 1915; Shelly and Knauff, poor farm employees, shocked the wheat. Morlan was not at his home on either of those dates that witness knew of. Saw nothing of any of Makeever's teams hauling corn on those dates. Took dinner each day at poor farm.

On cross-examination said he was cutting wheat on the north side of the county farm, quite a distance from buildings. Had talked with Nichols last Friday about the matter.

Jesse Nichols recalled and testified as to Kershner cutting wheat on above dates and Knouff and Shelly shocking said wheat. Entry in memorandum showing Kershner had worked at county farm on above dates was introduced and shown to jury.

Clarence Knouff was recalled and testified that he shocked wheat at county farm on above dates.

Thorston Otterburg was the next witness. Had worked for Stockton at different times during July, August and September, 1915; had helped fix binder as others had testified to for the defense. Sam Perkins, John Dunlap, John Hurley and Stockton were there. Left Stockton's about 9:30 a. m. and went to Makeever's. "Did not mind any

corn going past," witness said. On reaching Makeever's saw latter's men at work in wheat field, including "John." Did not see any wagon loaded with corn at Makeever's; horses were out in pasture; witness talked to all the men except "John"; could not talk to him. Witness worked at Makeever's several days in July, on the 7, 8, 9 and 10. "John," Pete Cooper and others worked with him.

Harold Wickstrom recalled as to dates Otterburg worked at Makeever's and told what the other employees were doing. Saw Otterburg in wheat field about 15th or 16th of July. Pete Cooper quit work July 16.

On cross-examination witness said he remembered dates because of the big rain on July 10 and his "boss" buying a bunch of cattle on the 13th; "had talked with latter last night" regarding dates. These cattle were purchased, also remembered because the girl who is now his wife came to work at Makeever's on the 16th.

Peter Cooper of Kniman, 17 years old, testified that he worked for Makeever from May 4 to July 16; went with Makeever after cattle on 12th. Substantiated evidence of others about work in wheat and on cribs.

Cross-examined, said they went after cattle on 12th; pulled gypsum weeds before leaving after cattle.

On re-direct examination witness was asked if it was not the 13th they went after the cattle, but said he thought it was the 12th.

Joseph Long of Morocco said he was at Makeever's running threshing engine in August, was working for Makeever and Zimmer. It rained night of August 11 and on the 12th witnesses came to town with Ma-

keever in latter's car. Some lady, witness did not know, came in with them. Left Makeever's at about 9 o'clock that morning and saw "John" and others at work at farm before he left.

Ralph Zeigler was recalled and told of selling two head of cattle to Makeever September 12. He and Makeever drove the cattle to Makeever's place; check given for cattle on above date offered in evidence. Saw Makeever's hands about place but could not say who was there.

Mrs. E. P. Honan testified that she was out to Makeever's, going out August 11 and was brought in by Mr. Makeever next morning. Left Makeever's about 9 o'clock. Some other man in automobile with them whom she did not know. Saw "John" and other hands at work about farm on morning she left Makeever's.

Isaac Little or Littauff—the writer did not catch this name—24 years old, worked for Bradford Poole, son-in-law of Makeever, in 1915 up to August 12. Was at Makeever's in afternoon of the 13th; sold his buggy to Harold Wickstrom; saw all the farm hands about Makeever place. Wickstrom was hauling corn to feed lot.

Nothing material was brought out in cross-examination.

Mrs. Harold Wickstrom, formerly Miss Mary Childers of Rensselaer, said she was employed at Makeever's July 15 to August 13, 1915. She and her husband now live on one of Makeever's farms. Witness remembered occasion and date of Mrs. Honan visiting at Makeever home, time she left to return to Rensselaer and what the farm hands were all doing for most of the time she was there.

Charles Otterburg recalled regarding what he was doing on certain dates at Makeever farm and confirmed testimony of other employees.

On cross-examination said he knew the dates because he had asked John Zimmer about them.

A. M. Yeoman was recalled and confirmed testimony of others regarding certain dates.

James Shelly recalled and testified regarding the cutting of wheat at county farm; said Kershner drove the binder July 7, 8 and 9 and Nichols himself drove binder to finish the job on the 10th. Witness and Knouff were shocking the wheat during all of this time.

Court convened at 9:28 Wednesday morning. Mrs. Makeever was the first witness recalled on the stand, and testified that on July 12 and 13, 1915, she was at home all of both days. She knew the dates because she assisted her husband in keeping the books and accounts and it was on July 13 that the Elijah cattle were brought to the farm.

Ralph Zeigler was also there on July 12 with some cattle. "John," Pete Cooper and Harold Wickstrom were also there all day. The witness was very emphatic in these statements. On July 12, "John" was hauling feed troughs to the feed lot where they intended to put the Elijah cattle.

When questioned as to where "John" was on August 13, the witness stated that he was home all day, that he was hauling manure and never left the farm. She knew the date because Mary Childers had left them on August 13 and she gave a check in payment for services. When asked what the men were doing on July 10 and 11, the witness replied, "I hadn't thought of that." She made the same answer to several inquiries concerning the men on different dates, and said she could not tell without referring to account books or checks at home.

M. J. Wagner was the next witness called and briefly testified as to dates given by John Barrett before the field examiners in February.

Theodore W. Negar was next called to the stand. He told of a conversation he had with Mr. Morlan while the two were riding on a Monon train. Morlan told him he had been doing detective work the past two weeks and was going after a man whom Makeever had run out of the country and kept out; that he expected a woman to board the train at Thayer whom he could follow to the man wanted. Witness testified that when the train drew near Thayer Morlan went back near the door where he could see who got on, and then in a little bit he came back and said he was alright, that the woman was on the train.

Witness said he did not know who Morlan was, thought he might be a detective, and that he never talked with Makeever about the occurrence. Said he did talk of it with H. W. Kiplinger, who told him who Morlan was.

J. P. Hammond was the next witness called to the stand. He identified a claim filed with him by Jesse Nichols in behalf of S. E. Kershner for \$6 for labor done at the county

farm on July 6, 7 and 8, 1915. The claim was filed August 31, 1915. Attorneys for defense objected to claim being introduced as evidence, which objection was overruled.

Jesse Nichols, superintendent of (Continued on page six.)

SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH SHIP

London, Oct. 6.—The 25,000-ton transatlantic liner *Franconia* of the Cunard line, one of the finest vessels on the Atlantic, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a Lloyd's announcement.

The *Franconia* had not been in the passenger-carrying service recently, being used for transport duty in the Mediterranean.

The dispatch adds that at the time the vessel was sunk no troops were on board.

This statement is confirmed by the admiralty, which adds that 12 of the crew of 302 are unaccounted for.

Vessel Built in 1910.

The *Franconia* was built in 1910. Its maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in February, 1911.

The *Franconia* was 625 feet long, 72 feet wide and displaced 25,000 tons. When it was built it was considered one of the most comfortable steamers of the Cunard line. A striking feature of the saloon appointments was the absence of staterooms on the boat deck, which was devoted to a promenade room, a library, a gymnasium and a lounge and smoking room.

The vessel was nicknamed the "Bath Ship," inasmuch as it had more bathrooms and showers than the *Mauritania*, this equipment being installed for the benefit of passengers bound for long cruises to the Mediterranean.

Used at Dardanelles.

The steamer of the *Franconia* was considered the best appointed of any steamer carrying third-class passengers. The old idea of stateroom compartments had been eliminated, and staterooms, capable of accommodating four, six and eight persons had been installed.

THE MARKETS

Grain, Provisions, Etc.				
	Open-	High-	Low-	Clos-
	ing.	ing.	ing.	ing.
Wheat—				
Dec.	1.53 1/2-60 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.60
May	1.58 1/2-50 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2
Corn—				
Dec. ....	.75-75 1/2	.77	.75 1/2	.76 1/2
May ....	.73 1/2-73 1/2	.75 1/2	.73 1/2	.75 1/2
Oats—				
Dec. ....	.49 1/4-1 1/4	.49 1/2	.49 1/4	.49 1/4
May ....	.52 1/2-7 1/2	.52 1/2	.52 1/2	.52 1/2

FLOUR—Spring wheat, special brands in wood, \$3.30 per bbl.; hard spring wheat, patents, 5 per cent grade, in jute, \$7.90; 10; straight, in export bags, \$7.90; first clears at \$6.80; 7.00; in jute, second clears, \$5.90; 5.50; low grade, \$4.00; 4.50; fancy soft winter wheat, patents, in jute, \$7.50; standard soft winter wheat, patents, \$7.40; in jute, fancy hard winter wheat, patents, \$7.70; in jute; standard hard winter wheat, patents, \$7.50; in jute; first clears, \$6.80; 7.00; in jute; second clears in jute, \$6.00; 5.50; pure white rye flour, \$6.00; in jute; pure dark rye, \$5.10; in jute.

HAY—Market steady; choice timothy, \$16.50; 17.50; No. 1 timothy, \$15.00; 16.00; No. 2 timothy, \$13.50; 14.50; No. 3 red top and grassy mixed timothy, \$12.00; 13.00; heavy clover, mixed, \$11.00; 12.00; threshed timothy, \$7.00; 8.00; alfalfa, choice, \$15.00; 16.00; alfalfa, No. 1, \$13.00; 14.00; alfalfa No. 2, \$10.00; 11.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 34¢; 34 1/2¢; extra firsts, 33 1/2¢; 33 1/2¢; firsts, 32¢; 32 1/2¢; seconds, 30¢; 31 1/2¢; packing stock, 28¢; 27¢; lard, 24¢; 24 1/2¢; process, 3¢; 3 1/2¢.

EGGS—Firsts, 24¢; 24 1/2¢; ordinary firsts, 23¢; 23 1/2¢; miscellaneous lots, cases included, 22¢; 22 1/2¢; cases returned, 21¢; 21 1/2¢; extra, 36¢; 37¢; checks, 18¢; 19¢; dirties, 21¢; 22¢; refrigerator aprils, firsts, 29¢; 29 1/2¢; extras, 28¢; 28 1/2¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, 24¢; 25¢ per lb.; fowls, 13¢; 13 1/2¢; spring chickens, 15¢; roosters, 12¢; ducks, 13¢; 13 1/2¢; geese, 12¢; 12 1/2¢.

ICED POULTRY—Turkeys, 24¢; 25¢ per lb.; fowls, 15¢; 15 1/2¢; springs, 18¢; 19¢; roosters, 14¢; ducks, 12¢; 12 1/2¢; geese, 12¢; 12 1/2¢.

POTATOES—Minnesota, early Ohio, \$1.15; 1.20 per bu.; Jersey Mountains, \$1.30; 1.35; Wisconsin and Michigan white, \$1.10; 1.12.

SWEET POTATOES—Jersey, bbls., \$3.00; 3.25; hampers, \$1.25.

New York, Oct. 5.
WHEAT—Firm, trade fair; No. 2 red, 1.75¢; No. 1 northern, 1.81¢; No. 2 hard, 1.77¢.

CORN—Stronger, trade active; No. 2 yellow, 24¢; No. 3, 23 1/2¢.

OATS—Strong, fair demand; standard, 54¢; 54 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 53¢; 54¢; No. 4 white, 52¢; 53 1/2¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 5.
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, \$10.00; 11.30; yearlings, good to choice, \$8.25; 9.50; fair to good steers, \$8.00; 9.25; range steers, \$7.50; 8.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50; 7.75; good to choice heifers, \$7.00; 9.00; fair to good cows, \$5.50; 7.50; butchers bulls, \$6.00; 7.50; canners, \$5.00; 6.50; cutters, \$4.50; 6.50; hogs, \$5.50; 6.50; heavy mixed packing, \$5.50; 6.50; pigs, fair to good, \$3.25; 3.50; 10.00.

HOGS—Prime to light butchers, \$5.50; 6.75; fair to fancy light, \$3.50; 3.65; prime medium weight butchers, 200 to 250 lbs., \$4.40; 4.75; prime heavy weight butchers, 260 to 320 lbs., \$4.50; 4.90; heavy mixed packing, \$3.00; 3.50; rough heavy mixed packing, \$3.50; 3.90; pigs, fair to good, \$3.25; 3.50; stags, \$3.00; 3.50.

SHEEP—Yearlings, \$8.00; 8.75; fair to choice ewes, \$6.00; 7.25; breeding ewes, \$7.25; 8.25; wethers, fair to choice, \$7.25; 8.25; western lambs, \$5.50; 6.10; feeding lambs, \$5.50; 6.50; native lambs, \$5.50; 6.10.

For Croup -- Mothers--
Always Keep this Handy

The day of the Croup scare is over for those parents who wisely keep Foley's Honey and Tar Compound in the home ready for instant use.

W. C. Allen, Besseley, Mo., writes: "I have raised a family of four children, and have used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound with all of them. I find it the best croup and cough medicine I have ever used and I have used it for eight or ten years, and can recommend it for croup."

If toward midnight the little ones grow hoarse or croupy, if their breathing becomes wheezy and stuffy, give them Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly and it will ward off an attack of croup.

If you are awakened by the hoarse brassy cough that means croup, give Foley's Honey and Tar Compound at once. It will ease the little sufferers quickly, cut the thick choking phlegm, and soon they will have easy breathing and peaceful quiet sleep.

*** Every user is a friend.