

## MORTGAGES IN THE COUNTY ARE SHOWN

Record for 1909 as Compared with Preceding Year is Reported.

### COUNTY IS NOT ERRATIC

ONE OF THE FEW BAILIWICKS IN THE STATE WHICH SHOWED NO INDICATION OF TOO MUCH SPECULATION.

Although mortgages taken out on any kind of property in Wayne county usually are short lived, nevertheless in this county a greater amount of money was borrowed during 1909 than in 1908, by residents giving mortgages on all kinds of property. There were fewer mortgages on Wayne county farms in 1909, however, than in 1908 and the decrease almost offsets the increase shown in the corporations.

According to the yearly statistical records compiled by State Statistician Peet of Indianapolis there were 501 mortgages filed with County Recorder Will Robbins for the year 1909. The total amount thus loaned, according to the records, was \$614,278. During the preceding fiscal year the number of mortgage obligations filed was 475, calling for a total amount of \$425,420. The foregoing figures apply to Richmond and other corporations in the county.

Mortgages on farm properties showed a decrease both in numbers and in the total amount borrowed. During 1909 mortgages on farms decreased from 309, the number during the preceding fiscal year, to 282. The total amount raised dropped from \$509,105 to \$419,968. The county is one of the few bailiwicks in the state which preserved nearly an even tenor and from these statistics no evidence of erratic or over-imaginative investment and speculation is indicated.

## EARLHAM IS NOW ONE OF THE BEST INDIANA SCHOOLS

(Continued From Page One.)

to the institution. An appended report to that of the treasurer showed some startling figures. Of the \$14,995 subscribed at the last Indiana Yearly Meeting, toward Earlham's indebtedness, 88 percent was subscribed by five members of the board of trustees, and faculty. The other 18 percent was subscribed by people not connected with the college in an official way. The report also showed that the committee appointed by the Richmond Commercial club to raise funds for paying the Earlham debt, had raised \$3,000.

After the address by Dr. Kelly, Lester Haworth who was recently appointed by the college as the field representative and who will have charge of the raising of the money to pay off the indebtedness, said that he was in the work to help the college help Indiana Yearly Meeting and to help Indiana Yearly Meeting help the college.

#### Products of Earlham.

Professor Edwin Morrison of Earlham presented some interesting statistics which he secured after a study of the alumni bulletins. It showed that Earlham alumni now fill 10 full professorships in leading universities, that there were sixty college professors among the alumni, sixty-eight ministers, sixteen editors and publishers and that one in every twelve members of the alumni were missionaries. Charles F. Coffin, whose father was one of the founders of Earlham college, said that he remembered the time in 1831 when his father and other Friends talked about the founding of Earlham at the Indiana Yearly Meeting. He said that he had confidence in the success of Earlham and hoped that the endowments could be increased.

M. M. White, the greatest living benefactor of Earlham, spoke to the Yearly Meeting in his interesting manner. He said that he had thoroughly examined the securities of Earlham and found that the endowment fund was well invested. He said he thought Earlham was going forward and not backward and that because of the little debt the Yearly Meeting should not be discouraged.

#### Wanted to Contribute.

Mr. White said that he remembered the first money he ever contributed to Earlham. It was when he was a young man and had just \$37.50. He gave every cent of that to the college. Mr. White said that he was sorry that a collection was not to be taken for Earlham and that he had come there prepared to contribute toward the indebtedness. He said to the Meeting that "if you give money reluctantly you are doubly poor. You lose both the money and satisfaction of giving."

At the conclusion of his remarks Timothy Nicholson asked all those present that had attended Earlham college or the old boarding school to stand up. About one-third of the audience arose. M. M. White and Edward Young were those present from the class of 1847.

#### Reports of Academics.

Reports from Spiceland and Fairmount academies were read and both reports from the board of trustees made a remarkable showing. The Spiceland report showed that there were 81 students last year and five members of the faculty. Nineteen

## Principals In Bathtub Murder Case



This famous case is now on trial. At the top from left to right are Miss Virginia Wardlaw, Ocey Snead, the victim. Lower row: Mrs. Mary Snead, Fletcher Snead, victim's husband, and Mrs. Caroline Martin, the victim's mother.

graduates were reported for the last year.

Fairmount showed an enrollment of 141 and the graduates of last year numbered 25. They have a faculty of eight members. The second annual report of the biblical department of Fairmount showed that one half of the students last year had evangelistic work during the year.

Changes were made in the board of trustees of Earlham college. Timothy Nicholson, for the past forty-five years a member of the board asked to be excused and Leander J. Woodard was named to succeed him, but Mr. Nicholson was asked to serve the unexpired term of the Allen Jay and consecrated to do so. Joseph A. Godard was re-elected a member of the board for three years.

The following committee was appointed to fill vacancies on the permanent board: William A. Macy, William Coffin, Alfred Halsley, Asa Jay, Caroline Edgerton, Dorothy Luther, Lester Cook and Maholah Jay.

At the session of the Indiana Yearly Meeting last evening the reports of the Friends Conference at Winona Lake were read and the session devoted to a consideration of the Christian Endeavor. Interesting addresses were delivered by members of the league from the seventeen Quarterly Meetings.

## TESTS SHOWED GOOD

Milk and Ice Cream in Latest Analyses Proved Satisfactory.

## WAS SOME SAND IN MILK

Charles E. Flock, dairy inspector of Richmond, has just been notified of the tests of milk and ice cream, not included in the recent analysis. There was some sand and organic matter found in some of the tests but all of the milk sent in scored above the required three percent butter fat. The ice cream tested was also above standard, which is 8 percent butter fat. The results of the tests were as follows:

#### Milk.

John Plocke 3.8 percent (contained some sand.)

Mrs. Snell 3.9 percent.

Charles Detemeyer 3.5 percent.

Ganeo Collios 3.5 percent (dirty botle on inside.)

William Hartman 4.5 percent.

John Plocke 3.9 percent (dirty botle on inside.)

Charles Proffit 5.1 percent.

Harry Hodgin 4.2 percent.

#### Ice Cream.

C. McPherson 12.0 percent.

Edward Stafford 9.6 percent.

This list includes milk and ice cream sold in dairies, restaurants and other dispensaries of the product. Charles Flock is much pleased over the results of the tests and states that in a recent examination of dairies and restaurants he finds that the orders of State Inspector H. E. Barnard have in a large measure, been complied with and he anticipates no further trouble.

## City Statistics

Marriage Licenses.  
Alonso M. Woods, Abington township, 21, farmer, and Ethel Miller, Abington, 17.

There is no marriage on file and at the same time no license to Alonso M. Woods and Ethel Miller for all the time since the marriage was granted. The price is very reasonable.

## Weather Reports to the Rural Residents of Most Importance

#### BL SIDNEY ESPEY.

Washington, Sept. 24.—To the average urban resident the daily weather forecasts mean very little except to those who are susceptible to colds and generally read the forecasts to determine whether or not it will be necessary to wear rubbers or take their umbrellas with them. But to the rural residents these forecasts mean much, and as a matter of fact are really intended for them.

Of course, it is a common saying almost everywhere, that the weather bureau is always wrong, and if it predicts sunshine you can count on it raining or snowing, but as a matter of fact these criticisms are more for jest than anything else, and if the truth were known the so-called wise-aces of the rural districts follow the forecasts with implicit confidence. These wise-ones have too often profited from the special storm warnings issued by the weather bureau by taking time by the forelock and saving crops or stock which would otherwise have been ruined, not to place credence in the weather bureau bulletins and forecasts.

Although the weather bureau has various functions to perform, from measuring rainfall and humidity to recording earthquakes thousands of miles away, by far its most important work is the issuance of the daily forecasts of the weather for every state in the union, as well as special warnings of storms or hurricanes, of frost, sudden cold waves, heavy snows and floods whenever circumstances warrant.

The main office of the weather bureau is located in Washington, less than one mile from the white house. The operations of the bureau are based entirely on observations of the weather taken at the same moment of time at about 200 observatories throughout the United States, and telegraphed daily to the central office in Washington and to many other places in the country. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitations, winds and clouds are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of suitable symbols, forming the "daily weather map" from which the forecasts are made. These are the maps we see of the city hanging about offices, hotels and other public places and which we pay little attention to.

What is considered to be the most important and which receives the widest distribution is what is known as the morning forecast.

It can not be given to the public before 10 o'clock in the morning, since it is based on the 8 a. m. observation, and in view of the fact that it requires

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DYSPÉPSIA AND DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.  
Epilepsy (or fits), Convulsions, Paroxysms and Nervous  
Diseases, Female Diseases, Loss of Vitality from Indiscretions, Ulcers, Fistula  
in Fissure and Ulcerations of the Rectum, without detention from business.  
RUPTURE POSITIVELY CURED AND GUARANTEED.

gives the temperature and precipitation in the cotton belt during the growing season. A similar bulletin is issued for the corn and wheat belts which covers immense grain interests in the northwest.

It is rare for the bureau to "go wrong" so to speak, in its forecasts and the farmers unlike the majority of city residents place great confidence in the word of this great and active bureau.

The weather warnings are particularly beneficial to the fruit growers. In regard to the method employed to protect the fruit one of the experts of the weather bureau says:

Beginning with the fall of the year fruit is spread upon trays for sun drying and curing. In September in nearly all of the valleys of California large quantities of grapes are spread upon trays and exposed to the sun. If these should be rained upon they would become dirty and sticky, and instead of becoming high grade raisins they might prove only fit for wine vats. They would most likely lose two thirds of their original value. When the weather bureau forecasts showers, laborers go at once into the vineyards and stack the trays one above another. The system has so de-

veloped that the labor unions charge at the rate of seventy-five cents a day if the weather bureau says "showers," otherwise the rate is fifty cents.

In the extreme western states the forecasts of cold rains or snow are valuable to woolgrowers, enabling them to protect their sheep at lambing time and when shearing is under way.

The storm warnings, which are more generally for the benefit of the marine interests, are sometimes beneficial to the farmers dwelling near the coasts. In the cotton belt the announcement of the approach of a West India hurricane, which is almost always accompanied by a driving rain and high winds, is beneficial when there is much open cotton in the fields. Frequently the planters have employed all their hands to pick the cotton before the storm arrived saved it from being blown out of the bolls and soiled by the rain and mud.

The flood warnings are said to have reached a wonderful degree of accuracy. The warnings are usually issued so far in advance of the arrival of the crest of the flood that agricultural and other interests derive immense benefit from them.

where I am. No oaken buckets for me, except in songs."—Kansas City Star.

#### Saving Time.

"How much is that?" asked the man who was in a hurry.

"Dollar ninety-eight," replied the saleslady.

"Would you mind calling it \$2 even?"

"I'm sorry, but it's against the rules."

"Would you consent as a favor to retain the change?"

"Certainly not; I do not receive tips."

He turned sadly away. Then a bright idea struck him. He went to the door, called a passing newsboy and took him to the counter. He reached for the article desired and regardless of protest shoved it into his pocket. Laying down a two dollar bill, he said to the newsboy:

"Now, son, you wait for that 2 cents change, no matter how long it takes, and here's half a dollar for your trouble."—Washington Star.

Boston's shopping district subway, which cost \$10,000,000, is the most expensive mile of underground railroad in the world.

Births, in proportion to the number of married, are about 7 per cent higher in country districts than in large towns.

Japan will encourage its merchant marine by a provision that vessels carrying foreign flags shall not engage in the coastwise trade.

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