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Dec. 9, '92.

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Tenders his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted. Apr. 19, '99.

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Feb., 12, 1898—y.

W. C T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Equal Rights.

BY THE LATE MRS. ZERELDA G. WALLACE.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, whose recent death has called out such widespread regret, in her plea in behalf of equal rights for women, said:

"I think the animus of this movement for woman's freedom has been largely misunderstood through the idea that it meant competition between women and men. To my thought, it simply means co-operation in the work of the world."

"But, it is objected, women cannot fight. This is a mistake; women can fight. They have led armies; but history is full of instances of women who have fought a braver battle than that fought by an army. But it is in no degree necessary that women should fight. It is good to have some element in government which does not fight. Such an element will help on the supremacy of spiritual power over brute force, and help usher in the realization of the beatific vision of Isaiah, when a little child shall lead the forces which will find better work to do than cutting each others throats and blowing out each others brains. Woman's ballot will increase the tendency toward arbitration between nations, and thus hasten the time when they shall learn war no more.

"A gentleman once asked me sneeringly. 'What have you women ever done for the state that it should give you the ballot?' We were in a parlor with a company, and I did not care to be drawn into a discussion; but he persisted, till at last I said: 'Napoleon realized fully the value of women to the state when he said, 'The great need of France is mothers.' If women do not fight, they give to the state all its soldiers. A woman who goes down into the valley of the shadow of death every few years, who gives up her health, her beauty, her means of improvement, her social pleasures, that she may furnish soldiers for the state, certainly does as much for the defense of the state as the father who buys bread and shoes for the children.'

"You intrust your dearest interests to woman, you confide to her keeping your honor, your children, the sacred interests of your home; why fear to trust her with the ballot, by which she can serve and defend all these? You call her the queen of the home, and so she is; but without the ballot she is an uncrowned queen, and her scepter but a broken reed. Call this the home of the free? So long as its women are classed with criminals, idiots and paupers it can never be free. O, my brothers, do not your cheeks burn with shame at the spectacle of what you have reduced your mothers, wives and sisters to? See them coming like supplicants to the polls where questions most vital to the interests of home are being decided by the votes of Tom, Dick and Harry and Sambo, to whom they offer coffee and cake—it is all they can do—begging them to vote for the protection of your homes! Would not the ballot be as safe in their hands as in those of Tom, Dick and Harry, and could you not count on it as the bulwark of home? I tell you the time is coming when home, that little stone which political builders have so long rejected, shall become the head of the corner."

We are glad to note the success of Prohibition boys in the Indianapolis high school. James L. Gipe represented the school in the state oratorical contest and easily won first place. In the graduating class last week first honors were awarded for scholarship to Ernest Sims, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sims. He had made the phenomenal record of 94.6 per cent. out of a possible 95 per cent. We wish and predict for these young men continued success in their future efforts.—Phalanx.

Oppose the law made, and law making saloon.

We are not devoting all our energies toward getting the largest possible good out of a bad law; but trying to substitute a good law.

The saloon, orderly or disorderly, is legalized disorder.

Results from Fertilizer on Corn in Dry Seasons.

Purdue University Agricult'l Exp. Station, Nov 12, 1901.

Among the corn raising experiments at the Indiana Experiment station, are a number involving the use of fertilizers of various kinds. Commercial fertilizers, as well as stable manures are tested. A careful study has been made by the writer of the records with corn from the fertilized plats the present year of 1901. It was interesting to note that this year almost invariably the yield of grain, in proportion to yield of stalks, was larger on the unfertilized than on the fertilized plats. Moreover, the absolute yield of grain for this year was in many cases greater on unfertilized than on fertilized plats. This may be illustrated by the following table which shows the fertilization and yield on certain fertilized and unfertilized plats this season. All plats contain one-tenth acre:

No. of Plat	Fertilization	Yield		Pct. grain in Shock
		Pounds grain	Pounds stover	
1.	None.	82.5	266.5	23.64
2.	Ac phos. 10.02 Sod. Nit. 36.3 Mur. Pot. 5.6	82.5	330.0	20.00
3.	Ac. Phos. 2.17 Sod. Nit. 7.9 Mur. Pot 1.2	66.5	327.5	16.88
4.	None.	78.0	286.0	21.43
5.	Fresh horse manure 1350	63.0	411.5	13.28
6.	Fresh horse manure 900	74.0	365.5	16.84
7.	None.	83.0	268.0	23.65

Of course the question immediately arises, "Of what value was the fertilizer?" Further investigation, however, of yields of corn for some years back, reveals the fact that the above phenomenon occurred only in the extremely dry seasons, such as we had in 1881, 1887, 1893, and 1901. The following, however, may be given as a satisfactory explanation for the above rather unusual results. At corn planting time, even in dry seasons, there is some moisture in the ground. This is eagerly taken up by the young corn plants and they make a considerable growth of stalks. This growth of stalks is naturally greater on the fertilized plats than on unfertilized. Later in the season, as the drouth continues, the moisture is exhausted, first on the fertilized plats owing to the larger growth of stalks, so that at the latter part of the season, at the time for corn to make its ears, there is really more moisture on unfertilized plats to bring about the greater production. Hence they yield the greater proportion of grain to stalk, and at times a greater absolute production of grain during dry years.

It is of importance that farmers who happened to begin the use of commercial fertilizers on the dry seasons just past, be not disconcerted at the results they may have attained. In some of our northern counties at least, farmers used commercial fertilizer for the first time this year. It is possible they have decided that this extra expense was unprofitable.

Do not rest upon the results of the season of 1901. Experiments show that seasons of sufficient rainfall will more than reverse the results. Make careful trials of fertilizers another year.

ALBERT N. HUME,
Assistant Agriculturist.

Pluto-Cold

Stops the cough and cures the cold in 12 hours without nauseating. Price 25 cents.

She—Do you find golf a very difficult game? He—Oh, no. Not after you've acquired a little knowledge. She—What do you consider the most difficult thing to acquire? He—The sticks and balls.—Philadelphia Press.

"I never expected to see England relegated to the rank of a suburb," exclaimed the disconsolate Briton.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that it's getting to be too much of a fad for people to live here and transact all their business in America."—Washington Star.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

At the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee at their reunion in Indianapolis last week James Whitcomb Riley read a poem in response to the toast "A Common Soldier," introducing it with these words:

"And may I offer yet another instance of the common patriot's worth. This from the homely fact of life itself, not alone transpiring in my neighborhood, but yours. The scene of it is set on the farm—the old home place where a race of patriots has been reared. There is the old ancestral roof, with the old locusts looming all about it, with the old sweet blossoms on them and the old bees droning there; the old dooryard, the old porch and the old dog sleeping in the sun; the old well-sweep, the little garden patch, and the old orchard just beyond, made sacred as the family burying ground. The old house is very full of quiet now. Sometimes an old man comes out and sits upon the porch and looks wistfully across the fields to where the road to town goes by. Sometimes an old woman comes out and sits there with him, saint-like and silently. They see sometimes a neighbor driving by and know him by his horses; sometimes they see go by—in early morning generally—two, three, five, sometimes as many as a dozen different wagons, and then they know there is a "big day" in town. Maybe an old settlers' meeting, a political rally or decoration day. Vague rumors reach them of these alien affairs, but they are always interested to hear of them—especially of decoration day—the more so since it seems the old home keeping couple have never attended this annual decoration service made so much of by the people of the town. Their decoration day experiences the old man might sum up like this:

DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE.

"It's lonesome—sort o' lonesome—it's a
Sunday-day to me,
It 'pears like, more'n any day I nearly
ever see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-
flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a
lily there.

"They say, though, Decoration day is
giner'lly observed—
But me and mother's never went—we
seldom git away—
Most ev'rywhere—especially by soldier-
boys that's served—
In p'int o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration day.

"They say the old boys marches through
the streets in columns grand,
A-follerin' the old war-tunes they're
playin' on the band—
And citizens all jinin' in—and little children, too—
All marchin' under shelter of the old
Red White-and-Blue—

"With roses! roses! roses! ev'rybody in
the town!
And crowds of little girls in white, jest
fairly loaded down!
Oh! don't The Boys know it, from their
camp across the hill?
Don't they see their comrades comin'
and the old flag wavin' still?

"O! can't they hear the bugle and the
rattle of the drum?
Ain't there no way under heaven they
can rickollect us some?
Ain't there no way we can coax 'em
through the roses, jest to say
They know that every day on earth's
their Decoration day?

"We've tried that—me and mother—
where Elias takes his rest
In the orchard, in his uniform, and
hands across his breast,
And the flag he died for, smilin' a-rip-
plin' in the breeze
Above his grave—and, over that—the
robin in the trees!

"And yit it's lonesome—lonesome!—it's
a Sunday-day to me,
It 'pears like—more'n any day I nearly
ever see!
Yit with the Stars and Stripes above, a-
flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a
lily there."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"I see by this paper that in San Francisco the barbers are required to clean their razors with 95 per cent. alcohol before and after being used on any person."

Mr. Crimsonbeak.—"Blow their breath on it, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Do you guarantee this goods not to fade?" "Absolutely. And if it does we will sell you new goods to match the changed color."—Indianapolis News.

An old Irish lady with a basketful of provisions and a live goose boarded an East end car a day or two ago and seated herself beside a pompous looking gentleman, who immediately turned up his nose and started for the platform, when the old lady remarked: "You'se may go to h—l, soir, you'll foind no Irish there."

CONSUMPTIVES SHOULD BE BARRED FROM TRAINS.

Speech of Dr. J. N. Hurty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The principal address before the State Railway Surgeons' association to day was delivered by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana state board of health. In his address Dr. Hurty took advanced ground on the subject of transporting by rail persons afflicted with or convalescent from communicable diseases.

In regard to the transportation of such persons, he declared that it ought not to be done at all. "It would not do to have special cars on special days," he said, "for science would not support, and public sentiment would not tolerate such a proceeding. Obviously it would not do to have a carload or partial carload of persons afflicted with contagious diseases passing through the land, nor would it be practicable to have special compartments for such cases, since the public would not travel in cars so equipped. Some such solution of the problem has, nevertheless, been recommended by the Western association of Passenger Agents."

Dr. Hurty asserted that consumptives ought not to be permitted to travel. "They bear about with them the most destructive of all infectious diseases," he said. "Smallpox and its victims are as nothing compared to consumption. One in every seven die of tuberculosis, while not one in 100,000 die of smallpox. Yet we fight the latter disease egergetically. Public opinion would not tolerate for a moment the transportation of even comparatively harmless smallpox, but it is silent in regard to 'The Great White Plague.'

"Consumptives are better off at home," continued Dr. Hurty. "Removal to other climates as a cure has been exploded. Authorities are now agreed that the consumptive's best chance of being cured is to lead an open air life in the climate to which he is accustomed. The traveling consumptive almost always returns in the baggage car."

Dr. Hurty spoke emphatically on the subject of grip. "It is a very destructive disease and kills thousands directly and indirectly. Those infected with the disease are a menace to health, life and liberty. The grip patient, when known, should be denied the privilege of travel."

"Of course, it goes without saying," continued Dr. Hurty, "that persons ill with erysipelas, diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox and leprosy should be denied the right to travel. Typhoid convalescents also should be excluded. They carry in their feces and urine the infection of the disease, which is distributed from the closets over the line of the railway."

Dr. Hurty said that numerous epidemics of typhoid were traced directly to soldiers returning from the typhoid camp at Chickamauga. "It may be a long time," he said, "before the public will demand that consumptive and grip cases and typhoid convalescents be kept off the cars, but it will finally come, and until it does come we must continue to suffer unnecessarily."

Don't Practice False Economy.

There are various delusive schemes of economy. Many persons, both men and women, always look dowdy, and the secret of it is to be traced to their false notion of economy. Instead of buying new clothes when their old ones are worn out they spend their money in furnishing up their old ones. Actually it costs them more to dress than if they gave away their old, worn-out garments and bought afresh, but you can not make them see it, and they plume themselves on their economies. It is an excellent thing to be able to recognize when an article is worn out, as far as you are concerned, and then to have the courage to give it away. Whether it is actually worn out so that it will not hold together is not the question, but whether it is worn out for your peculiar uses. It may be as good as a bran-new article for some one else after it is worn out by you. When it has reached that stage for you, instead of planning how to make it "as good as new" by spending a lot of money on it in driblets, have the courage to give it to some one who needs it, and make a fresh start yourself.—Ex.

New Bible Pripted in "Modern English."

Evansville Courier.

In "tentative form," the Twentieth Century New Testament is complete, part third having just been published. The new revision of the bible, which has been translated by well known English scholars, and published by the Fleming H. Revell company, of Chicago, is aimed to meet a demand for the scriptures in modern English.

In the last revision a suggestion offered to the English revisers when the edition of 1881 was in preparation has been adopted, and is accountable for the "tentative" form. The new edition will circulate experimentally for two or three years, and it is announced that criticisms and suggestions will be welcome. The identity of the men engaged in the revision is not revealed, but according to announcement, criticisms should be sent to "The treasurer of the T. C. N. T., 10 Gordon road, Clifton, Bristol."

The first criticism has come from the London Evening News, which, in comment upon the work, says:

"In Chicago even the masterpiece of literature is not sacred. Twenty misguided inhabitants have just issued a translation of the New Testament into modern American. Such an atrocity almost makes one sigh for a few hours of the inquisition."

The translators have been at work upon the revision for twelve years. In introducing the edition to the public they say:

"Few English-speaking people of to-day have the opportunity of reading the bible in the English of their own time. In the course of the last hundred years the bible has been translated into the every day language of the natives of some countries, but the language of our bible is still the English of 300 years ago."

It is the colloquial character of the English used in the new translation which has brought down criticism. This is illustrated in the first letter to Timothy. A comparison of the old and new versions of one of Paul's writings concerning women, contained in this letter will show the difference in the styles:

MODERN ENGLISH.	OLD TEXT.
I also desire that women should make themselves attractive by their discreet, quiet and modest dress. They should not indulge in wreaths or gold ornaments for the hair or in pearls or in expensive clothes, but as it is proper for women who profess to be religious—they should make themselves attractive by their good actions. Women should listen to their teachers and always show them deference. I do not consent to women becoming teachers or exercising authority over men; they ought to be quiet. It was Adam who was formed first, not Eve. And it was not Adam who was deceived; it was the woman who was so completely deceived that she fell into sin.	In like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel with shamefulness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. But, which becometh women professing godliness, with good works. Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not women to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed and then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the trangression.

Carnegie's Reply to an Envious Friend.

One of Carnegie's friends says: "I remember as we drove down to the station on his four-in-hand coach, I was saying how I envied him his wealth, and he said: 'I am not really to be envied. How can my wealth help me? I am sixty years old, and I cannot digest. I would give you all my millions if you could give me your youth and health.' And then I shall never forget his next remark. We had driven on some yards in silence, when he suddenly turned, and, in a hushed voice, speaking with a bitterness and depth of feeling quite indescribable, he said: 'If I could make Faust's bargain, I would; I'd gladly sell anything to have half my life over again.' And I saw his hands clench as he spoke."

Pickle Industry Profitable.

Winamac, Ind., Nov. 18.—Sixty-seven carloads of cucumber pickles have been shipped from this place since the two new pickle factories were established here this year. Farmers in the surrounding community have realized $100 to $150 an acre for their crops of cucumbers. Beet sugar raising has proved a failure in this county.

"Pa, why do they call this railroad a trunk line?"

"Oh, I suppose some woman traveled over it on her way to a summer resort along about the time they were trying to think up a name for it."—Ex.