

# DAILY JOURNAL

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By T. H. B. McCAIN.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1891.

This Date in History—Jan. 29.

273—Death of Augustus, Roman  
Emperor, born 23.  
1693—Death of Robert Sanders,  
son, Bishop of Lincoln, born  
1587.  
1689—Birth of Emanuel Sweden-  
borg, Swedish physician.  
1737—Birth of Thomas Paine,  
American political and de-  
mocratic writer, died 1809.  
1749—Birth of William Sharp,  
engraver, died 1834. THOMAS PAIN  
1756—Birth of the Horse Harry Lee, Amer-  
ican soldier and statesman, died 1825.  
1761—Birth of Albert Gallatin, American states-  
man, died 1851.  
1814—Death of John Theophilus Fichte, meta-  
physician, born 1762.  
1817—William Forster, scientist, born in Bedford  
1820—Death of Timothy Plessinger, American  
Revolutionary statesman, born 1747.  
1833—Marriage of Eugene, a Spanish countess, to  
Napoleon III of France.  
1837—Birth of Mrs. Catherine Gore, novelist,  
born 1859.  
1861—Kansas admitted into the Union.  
1866—Death of Eliphail Nott, American educator,  
born 1775.

No matter how this light question  
ends, the people are bound to have  
cheaper light.

The bill providing for compulsory  
education has been indefinitely post-  
poned in the Senate.

Wire whippers can pursue their busi-  
ness unmolested. The House yesterday  
virtually killed the bill which provides  
that the whippers shall be furnished  
with fifty lashes.

DEMOCRATS are opposed to the Amer-  
ican flag floating over the school houses  
of the State, as the bill providing for  
this was indefinitely postponed in the  
Senate yesterday.

Does the negro seek social equality?  
No, answers Rev. J. C. Price, himself a  
colored man. The negro wants his civil  
and political rights, but prefers his own  
race socially every time, says Mr. Price,  
and it is a fact that there are now fewer  
persons of mixed white and negro blood  
than there were in the days of slavery.

Many years and a large amount of  
money have been devoted to the inven-  
tion of smokeless powder. Now that  
civilized armies have got it, some other  
professor has found it necessary to in-  
vent a machine for producing artificial  
smoke on a battlefield, so the enemy  
cannot see all of an army's movements.

Wish all of Senator Ingalls' truckling  
to the Democrats, his abandonment of  
his party to vote for free coinage of sil-  
ver, his announced intention to vote  
against the close resolution and the  
election bill, it did not save him from  
defeat. Under all the circumstances  
Republicans can be reconciled.

Strange natural features are observed  
in the diamond mining region of South  
Africa. In the crust of the earth have  
been found great circular holes or  
"chimneys," some of them as much as 500  
yards in circumference. They lead down  
in the ground to the depth in some cases  
of nearly an eighth of a mile. They were  
probably formed by escaping gases when  
things were very hot down there.

WHILE the Police Board is reforming  
things they should not forget that one  
of the greatest miseries a patient pub-  
lic has to bear is the gang of disorderly  
boys and men who congregate in front  
of Music Hall on show nights. Not  
only does the public demand better  
order there but also the manager of  
Music Hall who pays a license, and he  
is entitled to adequate police protection.

NEW YORK PRESS: Our imports of  
iron from Great Britain are steadily fall-  
ing as of our own capacity for supply-  
ing our wants increases. During the  
year 1889 we imported from Great  
Britain 575,708 tons  
of manufactures of iron, but the total in  
1890 was only 522,942 tons.

This, however, included tin plate  
which we had not begun to make till  
very late in 1889. Excluding tin plate  
and including all other iron imports,  
our imports, which in 1890 were  
239,119 tons, dropped in 1890 to 204,834 tons.

We are not justified in expecting a  
similar reduction in tin plate imports,  
now that we are to make them, too!

It is queer how Democrats are always  
putting themselves in a situation where  
they must regret the success and pros-  
perity of their own country. During the  
(civil war) their position was a con-  
stant temptation to wish for the defeat  
of our armies and our cause. They had  
predicted defeat and it was a sore dis-  
appointment to them when the rebellion  
went down and falsified all their pre-  
dictions. And now, having predicted  
that the McKinley bill would do no  
good, they are heartbroken. Every  
time they read of the success of the  
beet sugar industry, rapid strides under  
the sugar bounty. Their hearts bleed  
when they read of the great linen fac-  
tories going up in the great Northwest,  
especially the extensive one at Minne-  
apolis. The boom in the wool and  
woolen goods business is worrying them  
almost to death. The tin plate factories  
now going into successful operation  
under the McKinley bill are continually  
ringing a death knell on Democratic  
ears. Their position requires them to

hope for the utter failure of all these  
enterprises, the success of which is so  
enthusiastically cherished by every Re-  
publican in the land.

## RAILWAY TRACKS IN CITIES

For many years the most beautiful  
part of the lake front at Chicago has  
been a thorn in the flesh of both inhab-  
itants and strangers on account of the  
vast expense of railway tracks that  
cover it. If strangers visiting Chicago  
wished to get a view of the lake just at  
the most attractive point, they did it at  
the risk of their lives and in face of the  
plainly posted warning that it was dan-  
gerous. There are acres and acres of  
these railway tracks, and there is not a  
moment day or night that they are not occu-  
pied more or less by screaming, smoke  
bolching monsters of engines, with or  
without trains attached.

It is now proposed to sink all these  
tracks and gather them into a great tun-  
nel, whose top shall be level with Michi-  
gan avenue. A park will cover the spot  
now filled by the tracks. The tunnel  
can be perfectly ventilated and lighted  
by electricity. If this can be done a  
great ugliness, as well as danger, will  
drop off the lovely lake front at Chicago.  
And if this can be done in time for the  
World's fair then the western city will  
have won a fine feather for her cap.

Indications are that in the future all  
railway tracks entering cities will have  
to do so through underground tunnels.  
Provision ought to be made for this  
wherever railroads are built through  
large towns. It will be the solution of  
the difficult problem of rapid transit.  
The tunnels can be constructed far down  
in the earth, below interfering gas pipes  
or sewers. They can be reached by ele-  
vator shafts, and lighted and ventilated  
so perfectly that it will be a pleasure to  
travel through them. The masonry may  
be built as solidly as that of the ancient  
aqueduct at Rome, to stand for ages.

The difficulty with smoke from en-  
gines in the tunnel can probably be  
avoided by having powerful electric en-  
gines convey trains through its length,  
even though steam be the motor out-  
side. The electrical industry is yet  
"only a baby," as we are reminded so  
often, and even now for short distances  
the electrical engine is equal to much  
more than has yet been demanded of it.  
Underground railway tracks for cities  
is the right thing, and the street of the  
future will be constructed with a spa-  
cious cellar its whole length.

## ANOTHER GERRYMANDER

One of the most villainous bills ever  
proposed in any Legislature is the one  
introduced by Senator Byrd apportioning  
the State for Congressional and Leg-  
islative purposes.

It virtually disfran-  
chises nearly the entire Republican  
vote of the State as it so shaped that the  
Democrats can elect eleven out of the  
thirteen Congressmen, thirty-nine of the  
fifty Senators and sixty of the one  
hundred Representatives. No regard  
is given to lines or contiguous territory  
and the question of population cuts no  
figure in any district. Some Democratic  
Senatorial districts are large enough for  
the Democrats to elect a Representative.  
The Eighth Congressional district  
remains the same old shoe string  
district. For Senatorial purposes Mont-  
gomery and Putnam are placed together  
and given one Senator, while the  
Representative districts remain as be-  
fore, Montgomery being given one and  
Montgomery, Putnam and Clay one.

It was in America that the nickel-in-  
the-slot machine was invented, but the  
Parisians have brought it to a degree of  
usefulness that surpasses anything yet  
attempted in this country. The device  
is made to supply hot water in cold  
weather to who will pay a five cent  
piece, which is of the value of one  
American copper cent, for nine quarts  
of hot water.

At short intervals in the streets are  
stands or boxes from which project long  
nosed faucets. Under the faucet is a  
place to set a water pail. Above is a  
slot, large enough to admit the five cent  
piece. When the man or woman  
who wants a pail of hot water puts the  
copper coin in the slot, a stream of hot  
water gushes forth. When nine quarts  
have run out it stops, and only another  
five cent piece can set it going again.

The beauty of the machine is that no-  
body is obliged to tend it. Inside the  
stand is a coil of pipe connected with  
the city water works. A gas jet heats  
the water rapidly. But even the gas jet  
does not burn constantly. By automatic  
action it is extinguished when the water  
is heated. Here is an inanimate servant  
more faithful than any human servant.

Women of the poorer classes who  
cannot afford fire to heat all the water  
they need are constant patrons of the  
stands. So are the cab drivers who are  
accustomed to keep cans of hot water in  
their cabbages in cold weather to warm  
the feet of their patrons. Why can we  
not have the hot water stand in Amer-  
ican cities?

The Berlin Rundschau or "Look All  
Round" is very lucid on the cause of the  
Indian uprising in this country. And it  
is a little odd that the farther away  
from America an editor is, the more he  
knows about the geography and state  
policy of this nation. The Rundschau  
says the Indian war has been brought on  
because the United States government  
desired and deliberately planned to get  
rid of the Indians by starving them to  
death, and when they would not agree  
to this humane policy there was war.

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from suppressed menstruation, and her  
health was completely wrecked. At my  
suggestion she used one bottle of Brad-  
field's Female Regulator, which cured  
her. J. W. Bellows, Water Valley, Miss.  
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Ga., for particulars. Sold by Nye & Co.,  
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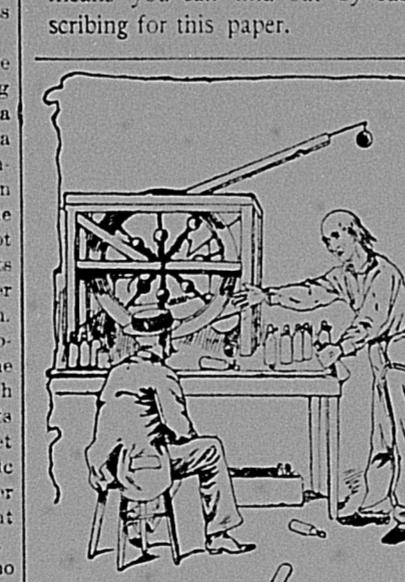
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The next installment of this story  
will appear Saturday, Jan. 31.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the stock-  
holders of the Crawfordsville Building  
Loan Fund and Savings Association  
that a special meeting of the stockholders  
of said Association will be held at  
the office of the Secretary on Monday,  
February 4, 1891, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Attest, T. H. B. McCAIN,  
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its effect.

## EUROPE'S LABOR LAWS.

What Some Nations Have Done to Pro-  
tect the Working Classes.

A great tradesmen congress, com-  
posed of delegates from all the labor  
organizations in Great Britain, met at  
Liverpool on the 1st of September. It  
was composed of five hundred delegates,  
including ten women, and represented  
most of the large trades of the Kingdom.

The principal act of the congress was  
to pass a resolution in favor of reducing  
the time of laboring to eight hours  
a day and of making eight hours a day's  
labor by act of Parliament. This was  
not passed, however, without a good  
deal of strenuous opposition on the part  
of some of the older delegates.

The meeting of this congress and the  
great strikes which are frequently tak-  
ing place in almost every civilized  
country and region render the subject  
of what laws have been passed by the  
several nations regulating labor es-  
pecially interesting at this time, says  
the Youth's Companion.

Thus far no European nation has  
passed a law limiting the time of the  
labor of adult male working-men. Such  
measures as have been passed relate to  
the most part to the protection and limi-  
tation of the labor of women and chil-  
dren, and the greater part of these  
measures have become law within the  
past fifteen years.

For instance, by statute passed by  
the British Parliament in 1878, women  
and children between fourteen and  
eighteen years of age, who are engaged  
in the textile factories are allowed to  
work only ten hours a day. Children  
under fourteen years can work only six  
hours a day. In other industries the re-  
spective periods of labor are increased  
over the figures stated by half an hour.

Moreover, no child under ten years of  
age is permitted to work in an English  
factory at all, and night work is for-  
bidden to women, young girls and chil-  
dren.

In France the limit of age is a little  
narrower, for in that country no child  
less than twelve years old is allowed to  
work in any factory, or other hard man-  
ual employment, excepting that they  
may do so in textile, glass and paper  
factories.

The French law, moreover, differs  
from that of most countries in that it  
limits the hours of labor according to  
the degree of education of the laborer.  
Children between twelve and fourteen  
years who have had a good elementary  
education are allowed to work twelve  
hours a day; those who have not only  
six. This is to enable the less educated  
to attend school a part of every day.  
The French also forbid work on Sundays  
and nights to all boys under sixteen  
years, and all girls under twenty-one.

In viewing the steps taken by the  
young German Emperor to improve  
the condition of his laboring subjects, the  
present state of the German labor laws  
becomes interesting. Already legisla-  
tion has done much, at least in the direc-  
tion of protecting working-women and  
children.

German children under twelve years  
of age are forbidden to take work in  
factories and mines, and those between  
twelve and fourteen are legally restricted  
to six hours a day. Those between  
fourteen and sixteen years old may  
work ten hours a day in most of the indus-  
tries, and at spinning eleven hours.  
Children are not allowed to work between  
half-past eight o'clock at night and  
half-past five in the morning, nor on  
Sundays, except in cases of urgent ne-  
cessity, to be determined by the Bundes-  
rat, or upper house of Parliament.

It is noteworthy, however, that the  
German labor laws have as yet done  
little to protect working-women or  
children, and will effect a permanent and speedy cur-  
tailment of the hours of work of the  
German laborer, or a moderate drinker or an  
idle wrecker. IT NEVER FAILS. A proper  
and comprehensive knowledge of the  
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