

DAILY JOURNAL.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1893.

ATTICA Ledger: Senator Seller, of Montgomery county, has introduced in the Indiana legislature an act for the preservation of the health of women. Another Seller compound!

The Boston Traveler says a soap manufacturer was asked why he confined himself exclusively to newspaper advertising. His answer was: "People who don't read the newspapers are not apt to wash."

This funeral sermon is becoming one of the has-beens. At the obsequies of Hayes, Blaine, Butler and Bishop Brooks, Bible readings, prayer and sacred music were the only exercises. It is to be hoped that the custom will become general of omitting everything of the nature of a sermon on such occasions.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1892 was enormous in volume. We exported \$938,000,000 worth and imported articles valued at \$876,000,000. The balance of trade, \$62,000,000, was in our favor. The total volume of our foreign commerce was \$200,000,000 more than the average annual total for the ten years preceding.

The appropriations of the present session of Congress will aggregate \$531,000,000. The total of last session's appropriations was \$507,000,000. The aggregate of the appropriations made by this Congress will therefore be \$1,038,000,000. Verily, this is worse than "the billion dollar Congress" concerning which the Democracy raised such a howl.

The House yesterday passed a bill permitting the saloon keepers of Indianapolis to keep open until 12 o'clock at night. Just why the saloon keepers of Indianapolis should have more privilege than the saloon keepers of Crawfordsville cannot reasonably be explained. Perhaps Mr. McAllister who voted for this discrimination can give a satisfactory answer.

The Democratic majority in the Legislature are having a parrot and monkey time over the question to restore to the Governor the power to appoint the officers of the benevolent, penal and reformatory institutions. They have now divided into Matthews and anti-Matthews factions and it is war to the knife and knife to the hilt. The Matthews faction refuses to go into caucus on the apportionment bill until the restoration bill is disposed of. The Senate has already passed the bill and the Matthews Democrats are sanguine that with the aid of the Republicans it will pass the House if they can succeed in bringing it to a vote. It begins to look as though both factions had burned their bridges behind them and that there would be no retreat. The situation is an interesting one and will be watched by the Republicans with a good degree of satisfaction.

The Democratic Chicago Herald commenting on the selection of Judge Gresham by Mr. Cleveland to be his Secretary of State, says:

The high and higher tariff policy of the Republicans under the lash of Mr. McKinley, was the cause which led Judge Gresham to finally separate from the party to which he always belonged. He has become a Democrat. He will go into office with the tacit understanding and agreement that his future affiliations are to be Democratic and nothing else. That his appointment became a necessity on the part of Mr. Cleveland and that its acceptance became a necessity on the part of Judge Gresham, without reference to the even of the late Presidential campaign, is evident from all the circumstances. His appointment is a master stroke of good politics and good sense. Judge Gresham will be only 65 years old at the expiration of President Cleveland's term of office. A useful, safe, conservative and fruitful foreign policy will place its author at the head of all the candidates for a Presidential nomination in 1896. The Democratic candidate may be Gresham.

But the Herald does not explain how the Judge was willing to accept the nomination at Chicago in 1888 and stand upon the platform which was drawn up by McKinley. Neither does it explain how the Judge was willing to accept the nomination at Minneapolis in 1892 and stand upon a platform which endorsed the McKinley law. That he has become a Democrat goes without saying, but other reasons must be found for his change heart. The Herald cogently states them in the closing part of its article. The tempting offer, in connection with his intense personal hatred of President Harrison, to become the Democratic candidate in 1896 had more force than the "high and higher tariff" policy of the Republicans."

E. W. REAM, dentist, fills teeth without pain by the use of "Dr. Hale's Painless Method," for which he has secured the exclusive right of Crawfordsville and Montgomery county. Office over Barnhill, Hornaday & Pickett's, d-7 w-25.

This Date in History—Feb. 10.
1670—William Congreve, poet and dramatist, born; died 1729.
1684—Sir William Dugdale, historian and antiquary, died; born 1605.
1688—Isaac Vossius, famous scholar of Leyden, died; born 1617.
1735—Montesquieu, French Jurist, author of the "Spirit of Laws," died; born 1689.
1763—The French and Indian war ended by treaty at Paris.
1770—Sir Harry H. Milman, historian and editor of Gibbon, born; died 1868.
1840—Queen Victoria married.
1876—Reverend Johnson, statesman, died in Annapolis, Md.; born 1798.
1885—Marshall, English Postmaster general, died in London; born 1823.
1887—Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," died; born 1830.
1892—James Redpath, Irish Nationalist and author, died in New York from injuries caused by a horse car.

The Stream of Life.

Life is a small stream in a broad waste. A white thread glistening in the summer sun. Lightly down leaping with a joyous spring. So passes happy childhood's playful hours. Next, through green dells and "heath o'er-shaded crags."

The growing stream with heedless flow winds on.

Now gladly lingering round some glowing isle That smells with heavenly beauty and allure With promises of perpetual delights;

Now fiercely dashing down some rough cascades;

Where rushing waters split on hostile rocks, Spouting aloft the iridescent spray.

Drifted in sunless clefts by swaying winds.

So pass the years of youth. Our riper age is still the same. Our play is still the same.

With current slackens, yet still no pause, But passes field and country, town and town, Not wholly "scaping from delining stains,

Still toiling onward restlessly. Adown.

It smooths yet ever sliding stream we haste,

Still, faster rushing as it meets the sand;

It sweeps us onward in restless course

Through the torn rapids of disease and pain,

Till, plumping down the cataract of death, We glide into a vast and unknown space—

—Walter W. Skeat.

Miracle of Love.

I knew a man who seemed to endless things. A hopeless phoebe in a dreary way. Careful in nothing, save that day by day His humble task its small reward might bring. His world was girdled by a narrow ring Of common duties, knowing not the sway Of pains and pleasures, moving finer clay. So dull content reigned as his chosen king.

But one day Love came knocking at his heart, And he was born again, a man reborn, And like a man awakened from sleep. He felt new life through all his being start—

A noble impulse, new and strangely sweet—

And walked where stars in mighty orbits sweep.

—George E. Day.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

A new electric invalid chair has storage batteries under the seat. It can run at the rate of eight miles an hour and will last for 50 miles.

An electrical engineer who has laboriously figured on the subject says that 125 miles per hour is about as fast as we can travel by rail by electricity.

A Yankee of the name of John Beattie has applied for a patent on a contrivance to prevent that whirling sound in the telephone wires that parallel trolley wires used for street car purposes make.

On the arc lamp electric discharge takes place between two pieces of hard conducting carbon separated from each other by an interval which is kept as nearly as possible constant by automatic devices.

In the glow of incandescent lamp a filament of carbon enclosed in a glass exhaust ed by a mercury pump serves as a path along which the current passes. The resistance of the electricity meets with in passing through this filament is sufficient to raise the latter to incandescence.

He Attended Lafayette's Funeral.

F. J. Lippert is a fine looking old gentleman of Washington city, whom his friends address as "general" because of his service in the Mexican war, though his actual rank was much lower. He is noted as the last survivor so far as known of the many Americans who went to Paris to witness the funeral ceremonies of the Marquis de Lafayette, on May 20, 1834. He was born in 1815 and at the early age of 17 seemed a good appointment in the navy, which was the occasion of his being in France in time to make the acquaintance of Lafayette and attend his funeral.

Reassuring.

Host (a trifle nervous about the effect of his guest's wooden leg upon the polished floor)—Hadn't you better come on the rug, major? You might slip out there, you know.

The Major—Oh, don't be afraid, my boy. There is no danger. I have a nail in the end of it.—New York Ledger.

What are good for.

Brandreth's Pills are the best medicine known. They are purely vegetable, in fact a medicated food.

2—The same dose always produces the same effect—other purgatives require increased doses, and are less acting.

4—These invigorates the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels.

5—They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions.

6—They purify the blood, and cleanse the skin.

7—They are good for eye, ear and throat diseases only, Dr. Greene, Joel Block. Fitting of glasses a specialty.

Deserving Price.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Buckle's Arnica Salve and Brandreth's Pills, which we have never had remedies to sell as well as those that we give you such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow.

Brandreth's Pills are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

EYE, ear and throat diseases only, Dr. Greene, Joel Block. Fitting of glasses a specialty.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased

to learn that there is at least one dread

disease that science has been able to cure in man.

That disease is the Catarrh.

Carthar Cure is the only positive cure

known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh

being a constitutional disease, requires a

constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only one that can be used

in the blood and mucous surfaces of the

system, thereby destroying the foundation

of the disease, and giving the patient

strength by building up the constitution

and assisting nature in doing its work.

It is a powerful and tonic medicine in its

curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to

cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

THE ETHICS OF TIPPING.

Progress of an Abuse That Is Hardening Into a System.

The Practice Introduced Into This Country by Foreign-Born Waiters—In Paris the Amount Expected Is Five Per Cent. of the Price of the Meal.

Tipping, which has hardened into a system in most of the Atlantic seaboard cities and perhaps in all large towns of this country, is born of the presence in the United States of professional foreign-born waiters, says the Philadelphia Press. The race of professional waiters in Europe is largely native to three or four small countries bordering the great nations and speaking several tongues. Switzerland and the duchy of Luxembourg contribute most to the corps of professional waiters. The men speak several tongues, usually French and German, Dutch or Italian, and sometimes all four. A few add to the language which they have learned at home in childhood a smattering of English, and thus equipped these men go from one end of Europe to the other.

You find great numbers of them in Paris, some in London, many in Vienna, thousands in St. Petersburg, and a few in all the cities, big or little, frequented by tourists. Some of them turn translators and you may see their signs all over Paris. They undertake to translate almost anything from any of half a dozen European languages. In this capacity they are wretchedly paid, and only a very proud man or a very poor waiter would consent to change the latter's employment for that of a translator.

Many of these polyglot waiters have come to the United States, and they have brought with them their notion as to their natural right to receive tips. A naturalized American, unshoed in the ways of fashionable restaurants at home and abroad, cannot easily understand the attitude of the professional waiter toward the tip. Tipper and tipped in Europe view the tip in a different fashion from that of the un-Europeanized American.

Somebody has said that it is safe to tip any Briton below the dignity of a bishop, but an American traveling in England found that it was well to draw the line as low as a dean. Mistaking one of the latter dignitaries for something less than he was, the American fumbled for a shilling after having received some courtesies at his hands, but paused when he saw his guide's face flush and took the hastily-professed advice to put his coin in the poor box.

The colored waiter unspoiled by contact with great cities or summer resorts accepts a tip with a gratitude that makes the donor feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive. The European waiter's attitude toward the tip is as much beyond that of the unspoiled colored man as the hovering tenderness, the respectful yet sympathetic and half-familiar interest of the latter toward the person he serves is beyond the compass of the professional European waiter. The one receives a tip as it is simple due, the other accepts it as a gracious act of generosity.

The Parisian waiter especially regards the tips as a right. He not only knows exactly what to expect but he does not hesitate to remind a guest who scants the fee that something is yet due.

The iron rule of Paris is one sou to the franc, or five per cent. of the price charged for the meal. In some fashionable restaurants there is a minimum of one franc, but in ordinary restaurants the waiter who serves a two-franc dinner expects two sous and no more. In some English inns the custom has gone beyond this. The guest finds upon his bill a charge of five per cent. for "service," and is still expected to tip the waiter.

These details are slowly taking form in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and a few other cities. Time

was when a malignant waiter went unfed, but now the fee has become so

much a hard and fast rule that any neglect not serious enough to justify an appeal to the head waiter is entirely overlooked.

The minimum fee is higher in American cities than abroad, perhaps in part because all labor is better paid here than in Europe, and again because the tipping system is still something less than a matter of course here, and some persons omit the fee.

The hard and fast rule of percentage is gradually fixing itself upon the restaurants of large cities and ostentatiously large tips have disappeared or are disappearing.

It has long been literally true that head waiters demand a share in the tips of their subordinates and that all waiters are paid low wages at fashionable restaurants because they are expected to live on tips.

Women waiters find that they receive comparatively few tips from men, just as male waiters dread the appearance of an unescorted woman in a restaurant. Gallantry makes an American hesitate to tip a woman, as he hesitates to yield his traveling bag to be carried on the shoulders of a slender girl up the sleep, rocky stairs of Capri. Some men who visit restaurants where the waiters are women have hit on the scheme of tipping in a lump at Christmas, and doing it very quietly.

One feature of the tipping custom has been small progress in the United States—that of leaving a gratuity under one's final plate after dinner at the house of a friend. A young man at a reception at an interior city confessed, however, that in order to be served by professional waiters hired for the occasion guests found it necessary to tip.

They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions.

The skin becomes clear, the eye bright, the mind active, digestion is restored, constipation cured, the animal vigor is recruited and all decay arrested.

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