

# DAILY JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,  
T. H. B. MC CAIN, President.  
J. A. GREENE, Secretary.  
A. A. MC CAIN, Treasurer.

THE DAILY JOURNAL,  
By mail, per annum..... \$5.00  
By mail, per six months..... 3.00  
By mail, two months..... 1.30  
By carrier, per week..... 10

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,  
Three months..... 40  
Six months..... 65  
One year..... \$1.25

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

ALTGELD, the anarchist, is an admiring admirer.

It has been estimated that Montgomery county will drop \$300,000 into the lap of Chicago on account of the World's Fair.

The minister of the gospel who can do nothing but find faults in the conduct of other people, is himself possessed of a fault greater than the worst of those he so habitually complains of in others.

The United States Consuls are said to be studying foreign systems of taxation for the instruction of Democratic statesmen; but they will not be able to find any way of averting the restoration of the sugar duty.

If the people had the work of choosing a Congress to do now they would select a radically different one from that which they chose last November. The free silver men in it would be reduced by about a half.

One Democrat is just as good as another for candidate for Governor in Massachusetts if Russell persists in his refusal to run again. He is the only member of his party who could have any chance of election.

AUSTRALIAN wool grower—"Ah! this abominable American tariff on wool will soon be taken off and then we shall get a better market and better price for our wool."

AMERICAN farmer—"Ah! wool keeps going down and I shall quit the business of raising wool and go at something else. I cannot raise wool at 12 cents per pound."

The Republicans voted for the Sherman law with the expectation of repealing it. That is to say, they regarded it as a temporary expedient to prevent silver coinage, and not as a permanent feature of the financial policy of the Government.

UNDER the influence of the sugar bounty the production of beet sugar has increased in one year from 7,000,000 to nearly 30,000,000 pounds. At this rate of increase it would not be long till the United States could supply itself with sugar, and no longer be dependent on foreign countries. But Mr. Cleveland proposes to wipe out the sugar bounty and stop the development of the beet sugar industry.

The repeal of the tariff on wool will certainly encourage the production of wool abroad and discourage its production at home. It will lessen prices here and increase prices abroad. It will make larger profits to foreign wool growers and less profits to American wool growers. But all this is genuine Democracy and the good people are bent on having Democratic rule, and so let them have it.

ALL who suppose that the coming extraordinary session of Congress will settle either the tariff question or the finance question, will be doomed to disappointment. It will but inaugurate an exciting discussion which will grow more and more intense until the close of the next Presidential election, after which there will again be peace and prosperity under a Republican President and a Republican Congress. The Democratic party always could raise a whirlwind in politics, but never could do anything to stop it.

THE repeal of the Sherman law will have about as much effect towards dissipating the fears of the people, and giving an impetus to business again as would a grain of sand have in the process of filling the Pacific Ocean. The Sherman law is not the thing that is troubling the people. It is the constant threat to reverse the wise and benevolent policy of encouragement to home industries, that has cast this country into the "slough of despond," and it will never know prosperity again till some party shall be put in power again that will legislate for America and Americans, instead of foreign countries and foreign manufacturers.

It is a curious instance of the miscellany of some people who cannot see very far into the future, that just as the tariff of 4 cents per pound on block tin goes into effect, block tin is cheaper than it was ever known in the country before. Many invested largely in the article in anticipation of a rise when the tariff went into effect on the first of July, who are now selling at a loss. "It was ever thus," and it is so queer that people will go on claiming and believing that the tariff on manufactures increases prices. How many people have lost all they were worth by acting on the Democratic theory?

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The System Governing Their Erection and Cost  
New Plans for New Buildings Are Engineered and Put Through by Congressmen—The Need of Proper Restrictions.

In many of our cities and large towns the most noticeable structure is the government building. There are now nearly four hundred such buildings scattered through the country. The number has been greatly increased in recent years, and the expenditure for construction has become a large annual item in the appropriation bills of Congress.

In 1891 the amount expended on this account was more than four million eight hundred thousand dollars, which was one-fifth as much as all the ordinary expenditures of the government in 1840. This great extension of the system has taken place gradually, but the policy seems now to be firmly established.

Within proper limits, says Youth's Companion, it is an extremely reasonable system. In a little town the rent of a corner in a store for a post office amounts to almost nothing. The town grows, and the post office requires larger quarters—a whole floor on the street level in the center of business. The town transforms itself into a city, land and rents increase, and the expense for the hire of a building, which must be conveniently located in the very heart of the city where rents are highest, becomes large.

A still further increase of population, and now other departments of the government begin to appear in the city. It is on the coast or on the lakes, a deputy collector of customs is appointed. The federal courts have business now and then in the city. An internal revenue office is established, or a branch of the pension or the land office.

Under such circumstances it is cheaper for the national government to invest, once for all, the capital needed to erect buildings than to continue to pay rent. The only question is, at what point it becomes a matter of economy to build rather than to hire.

Naturally the people of a growing town are convinced of the necessity for a public building long before congress can see the matter in the same light. The congressman from the district, anxious to make himself popular, urges the importance of the building on his associates, and sometimes succeeds in obtaining the consent of congress to the project before the building is really needed.

Formerly authority to erect buildings was inserted in appropriation bills, and there was a great chance for "log-rolling"—that is, Congressman Smith would hold on Congresswoman Jones' scheme if Congressman Jones would help Congressman Smith. At present each building is authorized by a separate act, but there is still some opportunity for log-rolling.

All government building is done under the superintendence and control of the treasury department. First, congress authorizes the building and appropriates money for the site and the structure. Next a lot is selected, approved and purchased. Plans are made by the supervising architect, and the building is erected. The custodian—though he may be, and frequently is, the postmaster—is under the direction of, and reports to, the secretary of the treasury.

The reason for this is, perhaps, that in the early days government buildings were chiefly for the offices of collectors of customs, who are under the secretary of the treasury, and only incidentally for post office use.

No doubt the eagerness of communities to obtain a costly and ornamental building at the government expense has caused this system to be abused. Attempts have been made to lay down certain conditions which must be satisfied before a town or city shall be deemed to need a government building.

Thus, it might be required that the population shall be so many, or the receipts of the post office so much, or that there shall be other uses than the post office for such a building. No such restrictions have been made, and whether a town is to have a building or not is frequently a matter of favor, or even of accident.

Inasmuch as a government rarely takes a backward step in such cases as this, the chances are that hundreds of new buildings will be erected during the next few years.

### Pleasures of Life in India.

A band of poisoners is believed to be at work on the railways in the North-West Provinces, says a "Bombay Paper." There have been during the past few months a large number of deaths in carriages among the native third-class passengers traveling on the East Indian railway. The bodies are handed over by the railway authorities to the police, who dispose of them as expeditiously as possible. In most cases there is little or no property found on the bodies, not even railway tickets, and generally they are found in an empty carriage. These facts do not appear to have awoken the suspicions of the police, or perhaps they have recognized their incompetence to prevent or detect such crimes. As, however, the native passengers contribute over ninety per cent. of coaching receipts, it is high time some efforts were made to afford them protection for their life and property.

### A Critical Case.

One of our city physicians recently received the following letter from a country physician (p. 2): "Dear doctor, I have a patient whose physical sins shows that the windpipe was ulcerated of, and his lung have dropped into his stumick. He is unable to swallow and I fear his stumick tube is gone. I have given him every thing under heaven without effect; his father is very Onerable and influential; he is an active member of the M. E. church and god nos. I don't want to loose hym; what shall I do? ans buy return male. yours in need."

### Have no Equal.

Alcock's Porcupine Plaster have attained a world-wide reputation, solely upon their superlative merits. They have many would-be rivals, but have never been equalled or even approached in curative power or in the quiet and safety of action. Their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and they are recommended as the best external remedy for weak back, rheumatism, sciatica, colds, cough, sore throat, chest and heart afflictions, kidney difficulties, weak lungs, rheumatism, stiffness and pains of every description.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Alcock's and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

**ZOA-PHORA**  
Is the best remedy for all complaints peculiar to women.

A MEDICAL BOOK worth DOLLARS, sent for 10 cents in Sealed Envelope.

\$1 Per Bottle at Druggists.  
50c. Trial Size sent by mail.

Letters for advice Mailed  
"Consulting Department" are seen by our physicians only.

ZOA-PHORA MEDICINE CO.,  
H. G. COLEMAN, Secy.,  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

This Date in History—July 7.

137—Edward of England died.  
1772—Bishop Oldham, famous preceptor of Queen Anne, died.  
1777—Battle of Skeneborough.  
1807—Napoleon Bonaparte and the czar of Russia concluded the peace of Tilsit.  
1820—General Morgan and command crossed the Ohio on the last and most famous of their great raids.  
1875—Professor J. E. Cairnes died in London.  
1876—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected prince ruler of Bulgaria by the 6,000,000 Bulgarians.  
1880—Governor Nichols voted the Louisiana State lottery bill.  
1891—Four murderers were electrocuted with scientific success in Sing Sing.  
1892—Great excitement all over the United States about labor troubles, especially the Homestead affair.

### Heredities.

We polish over many things.  
And try to get them out of view.  
We seek to cover up innate springs  
And to hide them in their native hue.  
We educate the intellect.  
And cultivate a perfect taste.  
That we may hold our heads erect,  
With souls subdued, refined and chaste,  
But not too much.  
However kindly great and stout,  
Must leave the breeding in the bone.  
They cannot force the marrow out,  
For breeding and environment  
Form culture's measure and extent.  
—Burton T. Doyle.

**Ode to the Workingman.**  
Poets may aid thee in their dulces strains,  
Invention and thee with their magic brains,  
Philanthropists love thee in their massive hearts.

Merchants vend cheap to thee in their great  
marts.  
Good and plump, thin in the hard well,  
Nature yields up to thee fruits of herself.  
But whether all odds that sympathy sings  
Is the good thy employer on each pay day  
brings.

**Who Shall Arbitrate?**  
Now who will arbitrate?  
Ten men here will I have;  
Shun what I follow, slight what I receive;  
Ten who in ears and eyes  
Match me, we all surmise,  
They, this thing, and I, that—whom shall my soul believe?  
—Browning.

President of Dartmouth College.

Dr. William Jewett Tucker, the new president of Dartmouth college, is a native of Connecticut and was born in Griswold July 13, 1839. He entered Dartmouth at the age of 18 and graduated with honors in the class of '61. He was eight years pastor of a Congregational church at Manchester, N. H., and the Madison Square Presbyterian church in New York city called him to its pulpit in 1875, the year in which Dartmouth made him a D. D. Four years later he resigned to become professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover. Later he became professor of systematic theology, and now, after 14 years at Andover, goes back to be president of his alma mater.

No doubt the eagerness of communities to obtain a costly and ornamental building at the government expense has caused this system to be abused. Attempts have been made to lay down certain conditions which must be satisfied before a town or city shall be deemed to need a government building.

Thus, it might be required that the population shall be so many, or the receipts of the post office so much, or that there shall be other uses than the post office for such a building. No such restrictions have been made, and whether a town is to have a building or not is frequently a matter of favor, or even of accident.

Inasmuch as a government rarely takes a backward step in such cases as this, the chances are that hundreds of new buildings will be erected during the next few years.

### Pleasures of Life in India.

A band of poisoners is believed to be at work on the railways in the North-West Provinces, says a "Bombay Paper." There have been during the past few months a large number of deaths in carriages among the native third-class passengers traveling on the East Indian railway. The bodies are handed over by the railway authorities to the police, who dispose of them as expeditiously as possible. In most cases there is little or no property found on the bodies, not even railway tickets, and generally they are found in an empty carriage. These facts do not appear to have awoken the suspicions of the police, or perhaps they have recognized their incompetence to prevent or detect such crimes. As, however, the native passengers contribute over ninety per cent. of coaching receipts, it is high time some efforts were made to afford them protection for their life and property.

**The first raspberries in the city can be bought at Barnhill, Horndon & Pickett's at 12½ cents a quart.**

**Time Table.**

**MONON ROUTE**  
CLOUDBURG—NEWARK—CHICAGO—DETROIT

**DIRECT LINE**  
—To all points—

North and South—Chicago and Louisville.  
Through Route to Western Points.

Solid Pullman Vestibule Train Service  
—BETWEEN—

Chicago—Louisville—Chicago—Cincinnati—Crawfordsville Time-Table:

NORTH SOUTH  
9:20 a. m. 12:40 a. m.  
12:15 p. m. 4:15 p. m.  
5:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.  
2:40 p. m. 1:58 p. m.

GOING EAST  
10:15 Mail (d.) 2:03 a. m.  
2:00 Express 9:07 a. m.  
10:15 Mail 1:05 p. m.  
No. 8 Mail 6:30 p. m.

GOING WEST  
No. 9 Mail 8:47 a. m.  
No. 7 Mail (d.) 12:40 a. m.  
No. 1 Mail 1:30 p. m.  
No. 3 Express 6:00 p. m.

For complete time card, giving all trains and stations, and information and rates, through cars, etc., address

THE LAKE ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR  
VIA PICTURESQUE MACKINAC.

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Flying Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$60,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 5 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Macomb, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland during July and August, daily service by day and night, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie, daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First class stateroom accommodations and menu and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

Low Rates to the World's Fair.

Commencing April 25th, World's Fair

Exposition, Chicago will be on

sale at all ticket offices on the Fair

Route. Liberal reductions in fare will be

made and sale of tickets will continue daily until October 30th, inclusive. Return cou-

pons will be good until November 5th.

Address the agent for the Fair.

Entrance Gate to the Exposition Grounds, avoiding the disagreeable transfer across the crowded city necessary via other lines.

Ladies and children will find the ad-

vantages of the Big Four Route specially

numerous. Waiters, waitresses, everybody

should be sure their tickets read "Big Four Route."

The local agent of the

Big Four Route will be able to furnish

you valuable information regarding the trip

and also as to accommodations in Chicago.

It is your advantage to see him be-

fore completing arrangements for your trip.

Call on or address

G. E. ROBINSON,

Agent Big Four Route, Crawfordsville.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

# LOUIS BISCHOF

127-129 EAST MAIN STREET.

## Our July Clearing Sale.

Those who took advantage of our sale last July know what this announcement means—but we do even better this year because we have a heavier stock of goods on hand—the unfavorable weather has prevented their sale before—we must clear them out. Hence great bargains will be found in every line of goods we sell—the following being merely a few examples.

### In Silks.

Japanese Printed Silks in seasonable and desirable shades and styles