

THE STATE JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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THE STATE JOURNAL has a regular average Daily Local Circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailies combined, and double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning newspaper.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Forecast till 8 p. m., Tuesday—For Kansas—Generally fair, cooler Tuesday morning, with light frost in exposed localities, in northwest portion; northerly winds.

It has not been brought out yet by the strike investigation at Chicago why the Pops reduced Pullman's assessment in Kansas. That's a question that the calamity howlers have laid over.—Sedan Times-Star.

The Times-Star makes a very pertinent query. Now, why was the assessment on Pullman cars reduced in Kansas? Will the state board of railroad assessors please answer?

THE JOURNAL of Topeka is unhappy over the fact that our judges ride on railway passes. Cleveland went to New York last week in a private car, free; as did the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States and the attorney general, and nothing is said about it.

So much the worse for the president, judges, senators and so on. The fact that the corrupt practice is almost universal is only the stronger reason why it should be speedily brought to an end.

We are glad to say that there is one state institution under Populist rule that is being well managed, carefully and conscientiously so, as far as the superintendent is concerned, and that is the deaf school at Olathe. Superintendent Stewart is an active, faithful, Christian man who is running the institute as a public trust, not as a party snap. In these days of gross misrule and abuse, it is refreshing to find such an exception as this.—Olathe Independent.

This is true, also, of the blind asylum, under Rev. W. G. Todd. Both of these institutions are a credit to Governor Lovell's administration and to the state. But this can not be said of the insane asylum. The state board of charities made a grave mistake in putting Dr. J. H. McCassey at the head of that institution and now they and the governor are too "mullish" to make a change; and a change that would be better for them, better for the state, better for the patients and better for Dr. McCassey himself.

The Populist papers are using as campaign matter part of an interview had by a STATE JOURNAL reporter with Major Morrill in August, 1893, in which the major said in regard to President Cleveland's "single gold standard message."

"I am well satisfied with the message. I am glad the president has overlooked the tariff question long enough to pay some attention to money matters. It shows that the president is in favor of honest money and in favor of a single gold standard. He is opposed to the free coinage of silver and is in favor of a money recognized by all countries, which means gold. I am more interested in the condition of affairs in New York than anywhere else, just now. If they don't get relief, these soon, things will be much worse."

The major said this, it is true, but it is presumable in the light of subsequent events he has changed his mind. Thousands of other Republicans have abandoned the gold idea in the past few months; it is fair to believe that Major Morrill has.

JUDGES AND PASSES.

The TOPEKA JOURNAL has opened war on the railroads issuing passes, or free transportation to officials, and especially to district and supreme judges, and is making a very creditable campaign of it too. There is no person, we think, who really believes that an upright judge would be influenced by such favors, and yet there is always the little long-beaked suspicion. The railroads have more laws than any other kind of corporation, and in every case that comes before the district or supreme court that case is to be passed upon by a party holding in his pocket the favor of that organization, and yet we do not see any party believing that that would prejudice Judge Horton or Johnson, in favor of the corporation if the showing of facts on trial are against it. The JOURNAL does not think so, but still it is averse to the system and wants judges to pay their fare just the same as ordinary passengers. It has undertaken a reform against a long standing system, and it may be victorious, but we doubt it.

St. Ireneus, one of the very early fathers of the church, in the second century after Christ, writes as follows: "As was said by one, concerning all who in any way deprave the things of God and adulterate the truth, 'It is evil mingling gypsum with milk.'" Some have thought that St. Peter, when he used the expression in his epistle, "the sincere milk of the word," means "unadulterated" milk. Certainly the Greek word which means in one version we translate "sincere," would bear this interpretation.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 West Eighth street.

tem. (and be it said to his credit it generally is done.) Isn't it just as reasonable to ask them to either give up their passes or not try railroad cases? If a man holds a pass on a railroad for which he gives no equivalent he must as a matter of course consider himself under obligations to the company, and no man can give a fair and impartial trial in any case when he considers himself under obligations to one party to the action. [Lawrence Journal.]

The STATE JOURNAL is right in its fight against the pernicious habit of pass taking and pass using by judges of the courts. But it has a light that is straight up hill. A part of the ambition of every man is to get into a position where he can ride on the railroads for nothing, and when that blessed privilege is taken away from the judiciary the men who have set their minds upon becoming judges will have to change the trend of their lives. [Girard Daily World.]

The TOPEKA JOURNAL is appealing to the members of the supreme bench to give up their railroad passes and be under no obligations to the railroads. It has become a public scandal in this state that when some citizen has a suit against a railroad company and gets a judgment for stock killed by the cars or hay burned, or any other righteous claim, the attorneys for the railroad are never satisfied with the verdict and take the case up with a swag that implies, "We'll knock you when we get you into our court." If the salaries paid the supreme judges by the state are not sufficient to justify them in refusing to place themselves under obligations to the railroads, by all means let the salaries be raised, and have a clean, impartial standing of clients. [Times, Eldorado.]

The STATE JOURNAL is stirring the question of supreme court and other judges in Kansas accepting passes from the railroads. Passes to judges, to state and county officers, to bankers and county "statesmen" are evidently intended as bribes, or reward for dirty work performed and for "influence." The Populists have made a great outcry against passes, and yet according to the JOURNAL's account every state officer carries a pass, and all use them except Associate Justice Allen. The Santa Fe has always used passes in exchange for the influence of local statesmen. [Hawatha World.]

The Topeka JOURNAL is right in insisting that no office holder should ride on a railroad pass. How does he pay for it? [Independence Star and Kansan.]

The TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL is making a vigorous fight upon the custom of judges accepting railroad passes. No judge who has railroad passes to try ought to accept such a favor from those corporations. If he has a proper sense of the eternal fitness of things, he won't do it. If the pass is accepted as a bribe and influences a judge's decisions the evil is manifest. If it is not accepted as a bribe, the judge gets money's worth without paying for it. The pass is given him to make him feel more friendly to the railroads. They never intend to give "something for nothing." Either the judge gives an equivalent or he does not. If he does, he allows the pass to corrupt him. If he does not, he is, to say the least, ungrateful for favors received. The only defense of the practice I have seen is that "they all do it." In an old book I have read something about those who "follow a multitude to do evil," and their course is not commended. But the assertion is untrue. There are some judges with too keen a sense of honor to accept these potential bribes. In a dispatch from Topeka dated September 4, I find the following:

Judge Z. T. Hazen of the Shawnee county district court stated today that when he was elected to the bench he considered that, in view of litigation in which railroads were directly interested, it would be improper for him to accept passes. Nearly all the roads operating in Kansas complimented him with annual passes over their lines, but they were promptly returned at the beginning of the year and he has paid full fare on every trip he has taken.

A judge, like Caesar's wife, should be "above suspicion," and no judge with corporation gifts of this kind in his pocket can be above suspicion—no matter if he leans to the other side and construes the law more strictly against the railroads than if he paid his fare. I hope to see other judges taking the stand Judge Hazen has done. It will strengthen them immensely with the people.

Powder and Patch.

Wigs are of very ancient origin. According to Xenophon, Astyages, king of the Medes, wore a wig. In the writings of Livy, Plutarch, and many others, references are made to this covering for the head, which was made of hair, silk, thread, or other material. The ancient Romans were prone to use the natural hair, and preferred the blonde locks of the Germans. It is stated that "Henry III, of France, having lost his hair by sickness, wore a wig, and his courtiers began to follow his example." At the time of the French revolution both wigs and powder disappeared; but the large white wig is still worn by the English judges.

Misdirected Sympathy.

An absent-minded landlord called on a tenant to condole with him on the death of a valuable cow. The cause of its disease had been enveloped in mystery, and while explaining it, the landlord, though a kind and sympathizing person, went off into the clouds. The last words of the narrative were: "And would you believe it, when we opened her we found she had been choked by a large turnip that was sticking in her gullet." Here the landlord woke up, and, in a congratulatory tone, of voice, observed: "Ah, yes, and so you got your turnip?"

St. Ireneus, one of the very early fathers of the church, in the second century after Christ, writes as follows: "As was said by one, concerning all who in any way deprave the things of God and adulterate the truth, 'It is evil mingling gypsum with milk.'" Some have thought that St. Peter, when he used the expression in his epistle, "the sincere milk of the word," means "unadulterated" milk. Certainly the Greek word which means in one version we translate "sincere," would bear this interpretation.

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LEVI P. MORTON.

The Ex-Vice President Again in Active Politics.

The announcement of Levi P. Morton's candidacy for governor of the state of New York is a matter of more than passing interest, for it is not often that an ex-vice president emerges from retirement, although Mr. Morton's action is not without precedent. Mr. Morton is a native of Shoreham, Vt., and in 70 years old. He is a descendant of George Morton of York, England, who was the financial agent of the Mayflower Puritans, and who came to America on the ship Ann in 1638.

Levi Parsons Morton was the son of Rev. Daniel O. Morton and Lucretia Parsons Morton. Rev. Morton's salary was only \$600 a year, but he managed to give Levi a common school education. Young Morton finished his schooling at 15 and began the business of getting a living in a country store in Enfield, Mass. He branched out for himself in Hanover, N. H., in 1848, and seven years later removed to Boston. He made money steadily and in 1854 felt strong enough to found the New York banking firm of Levi P. Morton & Co. Soon thereafter a foreign branch of the firm was established in London.



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In 1873 the London firm of Morton, Rose & Co. was appointed the financial agent of the United States. In 1878 Mr. Morton began his active political career. He was elected to congress by a large majority from the Eleventh district of New York, which had previously been Democratic, and was re-elected by an increased majority in 1880. President Garfield appointed him United States minister to France in 1881, and he served in that capacity until President Cleveland was inaugurated in 1885.

During his residence in France he secured the removal of the ban against American ports, procured the recognition of American corporations, drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" and accepted the completed statue for the United States in 1884. In 1888 he was elected vice president by the Republicans. His inauguration occurred March 4, 1889, and since his retirement he has devoted himself to his private business. He is the only living ex-vice president.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE PALACES.

The New Executive and Library Building Rapidly Approaching Completion.

The new executive and state library building of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, is rapidly nearing completion. The executive building proper is 120 feet long by 100 feet deep and is constructed of Green river limestone from Kentucky. It is of Italian renaissance style and is connected with the fireproof library building by a hall or room 50 feet square. "The first floor is to be devoted to the uses of the state treasurer, auditor general, lieutenant governor and lesser officials, whose rooms are finished in quartered oak.

On the second floor the governor has a suit of five rooms, including a private office and a handsome reception room. These rooms are finished in mahogany, marble, brass and tiling. On the same floor are also the rooms of the attorney general, deputy attorney general and secretary of state. Between the executive and library buildings is a large fireproof storeroom 50 feet square for the storage of public documents, and directly over it is the state museum, which will contain the precious Pennsylvania battlefields, pictures of the governors, and the birds, animals, minerals



THE MAIN EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

and other interesting state exhibits that were part of Pennsylvania's display at the World's fair.

The library building is 147 feet long by 60 feet broad and is built in the form of a cross set on a square pedestal. The building is constructed throughout of iron, brick and stone and is as near fireproof as man's ingenuity can make it. There are 24 alcoves for books, and when each is unoccupied it can be shut off from the others by a wrought iron screen. Each alcove will be furnished with tables and chairs, and the books will be arranged according to subjects, so that they may be easily found. The lighting is by electricity, while steam furnishes the heat. All the doors opening on the main hallway are of mahogany, and the hardware is of antique bronze. On the frieze over the doorway of the executive building are carved portraits of Meade, Franklin, Penn, Wayne and Mifflin, and the hall, stairway and gallery of this building are extremely artistic.

Work on the building was commenced Oct. 17, 1893, and is to be completed in a year. Over 2,000,000 bricks, 500,000 pounds of iron and 7,800,000 pounds of stone have been used in the construction of the building. The building will cost \$478,000.

Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Plaza.

Warren M. Crosby & Co.

(Successors to Wiggin, Crosby & Co.)

Special Sale of LINENS THIS WEEK.

Heavy Cream Damask, worth 50 cents yard—This sale, 39 cents yard. Heavy Cream Damask, worth 65 cents yard—This sale, 39 cents yard. Special values Cream Satin Damask—75 and 98 cents yard. 60-Inch Bleached Damask—Extra value, 50 cents yard. 64-Inch Bleached Damask—Extra value, 65 and 75 cents yard. 72-inch Bleached Damask—98 cents, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.89 per yard. Turkey Red Damask—Special value, 29 cents yard. Turkey Red Damask—Special value, 37, 50, 75 and 98 cents yard. Bleached Damask Table Sets—\$3.25, \$5.00, \$8.50 and up. Colored Table Sets, worth up to \$7.98 set—For \$3.98 set. Napkins—Showing elegant qualities in 5-8 size, at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 doz. One lot worth \$1.50 doz., for \$1.13 dozen. 3-4 Size—Extra values at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 dozen. One lot worth \$4.50 dozen—For \$3.50 dozen.

The best values ever offered in Towels, Sheetings, Quilts, etc.

Heavy Crochet Quilts—Large size at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Children's Extra Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose at 15 and 25 cents pair. Men's Heavy Ribbed Black Bicycle Hose at 50 and 75 cents pair. Ladies' and Gent's Medium Weight Underwear at very low prices. Odd lines to close out.

RUFFLED FEATHERS.

A Tempest Stirred Up in Lowman Hill Church,

OVER THE REV. RICHARD WAKE

Who Wants to Hold a Third Party Prohibition Meeting on Lots Near the Church—D. I. Furbeck Finally Offers His Lawn.

Rev. R. Wake, the well known Methodist preacher, whose sermon at Lowman M. E. church Sunday morning, September 2, attracted considerable attention, will not be allowed to preach in that church again if some of the members can help it, and a Prohibition meeting advertised to be addressed by him tonight on the vacant lots adjoining the church, has been changed to another place because of the opposition of those objecting Methodists.

At the meeting of the official board of the Lowman M. E. church last week two of the official members said they were in favor of passing a resolution prohibiting Rev. R. Wake and Rev. J. B. Botkin from preaching in their church again. The other members of the official board explained that it was not in their power to do that, as the two preachers are both ministers in good standing in the church, and as such they may preach in any Methodist church where they may be invited by the pastor.

This explanation prevented the introduction of his resolution, but it did not allay the feelings of the official members who objected to the doctrine expounded by Preachers Wake and Botkin.

Rev. T. J. Ream, pastor of the church, was sick on the Sunday his pulpit was filled by these two preachers, and they were there by his invitation.

Saturday afternoon Philip Lux and C. R. McDowell the official members who objected to the preaching of Messrs. Wake and Botkin learned that Rev. Mr. Wake was advertised to speak at an open air Prohibition meeting on the vacant lots adjoining their church Monday (this) evening. They immediately went to Mr. Wake and entered their objections saying that their church did not want any political meetings held under its auspices and if the meeting was held there it would look like the church was running it.

Mr. Wake protested that the meeting was arranged to be held on those lots simply as a matter of convenience but if there were other lots in the neighborhood at their disposal they would change the place of meeting. Mr. Lux said they did not want the meeting in the neighborhood and Mr. McDowell said they did not want it in that block. Mr. Lux said they did not want it within a mile.

Mr. Wake then called on Mr. J. B. Bartholomew who owns the lots in question. Mr. Bartholomew said he had no objection to their holding the meeting on his lots, but if it was going to cause trouble in the church he would not like to get mixed up in it.

Mr. Wake said he did not want to draw him into the trouble and did not want to make any trouble and they would get another location.

When D. I. Furbeck, the Populist candidate for lieutenant governor, who attends that church, and who lives just across the street from the church, heard about the trouble, he offered the prohibition committee the use of his lawn for the meeting. Mr. Furbeck's offer was accepted, and this evening at 7:30 o'clock Rev. Mr. Wake will make a prohibition speech on Mr. Furbeck's lawn.

Mr. Wake says the actions of the two Methodist brothers are very strange in view of the fact that the last general conference of the Methodist church passed a resolution urging its members to affiliate with no political party which is not pronounced in its opposition to the saloon. He says the Prohibition party is the only party in Kansas this year that comes within the requirements of that resolution.

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REPAIRING SOLICITED. CONRON BROS.

WINTER FUEL.

For a short time, in order to make room for our winter's make, the Gas Company will deliver coke at the following greatly reduced rate, viz: Lump coke at \$4.00 per ton of fifty bushels, and crushed coke at \$3.00 per ton. As to the value of this coke, especially for furnaces and basins, we have only to refer to those of our old-time customers who are already familiar with its use. Now is the time to get in your winter's supply at a little over half price.

EXCELSIOR COKE AND GAS COMPANY, Corner 5th and Kansas Ave.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

DOCTORS NOT IN IT.

Their Occupation Gone If This New Church Makes Enough Converts.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Prominent religious circles seem to be agog over new religion that has found its way into St. Louis. "Salvation, sanctification and divine healing," is the designation of the faith as announced by the evangelist, Rev. J. G. Stewart.

Quite a number of the parishioners of the leading churches of St. Louis and of various denominations are disciples of this new doctrine.

It is reported that Mrs. Clarie Ely, the widow of the late senior member of the well known firm of Ely-Walker Dry Goods company, will assume a large share of the financial responsibility of the church to be founded.

Mrs. E. G. Boyle, the venerable mother of Judge Wilber F. Boyle, was also referred to as a faithful devotee of the new religion. Mrs. Ely is a prominent member of the Third Baptist church and Mrs. Boyle is a communicant of the First M. E. church, south. To further argument the interest in this seeming revolution in religious worship, it was announced that Rev. John N. McClurg, pastor of the Presbyterian church of the Covenant attended one of Mr. Stewart's meetings a few days ago and appeared to be much in sympathy with the doctrine of "divine healing."

Stewart has an abundance of witnesses who testify to having been "healed" by simple faith alone. Mrs. Emma Parker of Collinsville, Ill., testifies that she had been "healed" three years ago last June. She suffered from an internal tumor and the attending physician pronounced her affliction incurable, she said. She was taken to a hospital in this city to die. "Suddenly," she said, "I decided that if we could call upon the Lord to forgive our sins, we might look to him to cure our bodily ills. The faith of Jesus Christ in my soul healed me and delivered me."

Mrs. Edna Bowden, also of Collinsville, testifies that she had been "healed" three years ago, having had consumption at the time, being blind and suffering innumerable other physical ailments since 1849.

Evangelist Stewart said that a young man had been cured of nervous prostration at the meeting during the afternoon. Four years ago Q. W. Morrison, of this city, was "healed" of chronic dyspepsia during the service of the meeting held by Evangelist Stewart, according to the latter.

At the same time, Mrs. Keith, who resides on Pine street, near Jefferson avenue, was dangerously ill with an internal tumor. Dr. Mudd was to operate upon her at St. Luke's hospital. The Sabbath afternoon before she was taken to the hospital prayer was offered for her in

the adjoining service by Rev. Mr. Stewart. She was taken to the hospital the next day and Mr. Stewart says that she was so strong by the following Wednesday that no operation was performed. Mr. Stewart asserts that she is perfectly cured by the power of the Lord.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

A. W. Elliott is spending a few days in Kansas City.

Misses Carrie and Lulu Fauble spent yesterday in Kansas City.

Galen Nichols has resumed his studies at the State university.

Albert Hirschberg is one of the employees at Johnson & Adams.

Miss Tillie Lohr has gone on a visit to her home in Scotland, Pa.

Miss Mary Wiley has returned from Colorado, where she has been all summer.

The Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees will play baseball at Garfield park next Saturday.

Mrs. E. Dyal who has been visiting Mrs. A. C. Geary the past week, returned home last night.

Jasper Moses and Theodore Killian will go up to Rossville tonight for a week's shooting.

Mrs. J. D. Pattison wife of Councilman Pattison has gone on a month's visit to her old home at Indiana, Pa.

The Good Literature Reading circle will meet at the home of O. D. Skinner tomorrow evening, to reorganize for the winter.

Mrs. M. E. Gourley, who has been spending the past year with the family of her son, Rev. W. B. Hutchison, has returned to her home in Canada.

LOCAL MENTION.

The Ninde Chautauque circle will be reorganized for the winter next Monday evening, at the First M. E. church.

The collection at the First M. E. church yesterday morning, was for the first time taken up on a set of new silver memorial plates. The plates, eight in number, were presented by members of the church having deceased friends, and they are all appropriately engraved.

"Dangers of a Great City," was the title of the play this afternoon at 2:30, at the Topeka theater. It introduces some eastern favorites. Miss Maudie Phelps has earned her title—the Patil of the vaudeville stage. Mr. Whelan as a comedian ranks well, and M. G. Cartley and Relian, in "Coo-vision Courtship," introduce dancing in conjunction with the five act drama. The bill will be the same tonight.