THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By Frank P. MacLennan.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—For Kansas: Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: Generally fair, followed Friday by increasing cloudiness; decidedly warmer tonight, winds shifting to southerly.

THERE are a dozen candidates for governor of Texas. Texas begins to feel the consequences of being such a big state.

THREE correspondents of the Iola Register have declared for A. W. Smith for governor. Charles Scott doesn't seem to be doing his whole duty in that neck of woods.

THERE are said to be ten pension spies in Kansas which cost the government $20,000. Pension spies may be necessary, but what kind of men can be expected to take such a position?

WE have at last found out what the row is about in Sicily. The taxes there are 24 per cent. Let the row go on. People who wouldn't raise a row about taxes at that figure deserve to be slaves.

AT a spiritualistic seance in this city the other night, the "spirit" wrote a poem. There seems to be no royal road to learning in the spirit land any more than here and illiteracy prevails there as much as it does in Arkansas. The poem reads:

> Gun all the same and hanging
> On Earthly hope and names
> In this certain tomorrow
> A fair rest remains

E. N. MORRILL and "Farmer" Smith were sitting in the Copeland hotel "talking it over." It was a balmy winter day, and the genial warmth had brought a fly into life to pester the "Farmer," alighting now upon his nose, then upon his ear, and upon his nose again, he brushing and fighting it as he carried on his end of the conversation. "Darn that fly," he said at last, impatiently; "it must take me for a corpse." "You can't fool a fly," observed Morrill.

EDITOR GEORGE W. MARTIN, of the Kansas City Gazette, and Mayor Barnes of that city, are both candidates for the Republican nomination for governor and the fact that they have both already commenced a fight for the support of their home county has stirred up some bad blood in Wyandotte county local politics. In order that the party will not be injured by a prolonged local fight, the friends of the two candidates have agreed that the primaries shall be held at an early date and settle the question as to which candidate shall have the home endorsement. It is understood that the candidate defeated at the primaries will get out of the race and support his present opponent.

THE fight on Tammany hall is not so glorious as it might be. The backbone of the fight seems to lie in the saloon keepers association. Of course the way to fight the devil is with fire, but an alliance of Dr. Parkhurst's people, offensive or defensive, with the rumsellers, will never result in permanent good. The part that the saloon keepers are playing in the onslaught on Tammany does not come prominently to the front in the New York newspapers, but the last issue of the Wine and Spirit Gazette makes all clear. It says editorially: "How exceedingly funny are the ways of Tammany hall—how inscrutable and past finding out! The readers of the Wine and Spirit Gazette have been made familiar for some time past with Tammany's relations to the liquor traffic—its old-time exaction of half a million dollars of blood money annually from the saloon keepers; then of its substitution of political vassalage for dollars and cents; later of the liquor dealers' rebellion when last fall they refused to 'pull Maynard through.'" The editorial closes with: "Clearly the only hope for peace any liquor dealer may indulge can come through penance and good works as Tammany may command. Unless, indeed, the liquor dealers continue to assert their freedom and carry their independence to the overthrow of Tammany, which they can accomplish if they please at the polls."

CONGRESSMAN CURTIS said in his speech in opposition to the Wilson tariff bill:

"Cattle-raising is one of the greatest industries in this country, and the farmers and stockmen who are engaged in it are entitled to such protection as will give them the American market for cattle and their product. We have in the state of Kansas 2,687,815 head of cattle, and of course are interested in this question. In 1872 hides were put on the free list in hopes that the people would be furnished with cheaper boots, shoes and leather. While there has been some reduction in price in these articles, yet it is mostly due to improved machinery and competition; but there has not been a sufficient reduction in price to justify the further keeping of hides upon the free list. There was a time when it paid the farmer and stockman to take hides to market for sale, but now it pays but little if anything.

"Years ago the cow or steer that died from the effects of the western blizzard was not a total loss, for the hides were worth something; but now it does not pay for the skinning and hauling to market; yet if you look at the list of articles imported free of duty you will find that in the last seven years we have imported hides and skins, other than fur skins, of the value of $146,777,759, or of the yearly average value of $23,253,362, and the amount is increasing every year. The farmers and stock raisers would be glad to see a duty placed upon hides, and there should be one.

"We have imported fewer horses since the duty was increased by the act of 1890, as is shown by the following: We imported horses of the value of $4,968,867 in 1889, $4,840,485 in 1890, $3,367,234 in 1891, $2,455,808 in 1892, and $2,588,207 in 1893. When horses are decreasing in value, when the farmers are anxious to obtain a market for the few they have; when the use of the electric and cable cars lines is decreasing the demand for them, this is too great a value to import. The farmers of Kansas who own 1,080,594 head of horses would be pleased for an opportunity to supply some of the demands that are filled by the importer. In justice to the farmers the duty should be so fixed on all horses, except those imported for breeding purposes, as to allow them to supply the demand.

"A comparison of the amount of eggs imported a few years before 1890 with those imported since will show what a benefit the placing of a duty upon eggs has been to the farmers. The following figures speak for themselves: In 1888 we imported eggs to the value of $2,418,976, in 1890 of $2,974,912, in 1891 of the value of $1,185,595, in 1892 of the value of $322,240, and in 1893 of the value of $302,973."

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

A recruit to one of the Ft. Leavenworth infantry companies is six feet six inches tall.

An Ottawa man, after a great deal of scheming and wire pulling, has "accepted" a position.

The street cars have stopped running in Ft. Scott while the power house boilers are being repaired.

Mr. Austin Lowe of Emporia has invented a typewriter which is adapted to writing in bound books.

The boy skaters at Winfield have to go in their shirt sleeves and carry fans to keep from getting overheated.

The fact that "Catiline's Defiance" is to be recited at Melvane suggests the need of a Cicero at that place.

A freshman in Wesleyan college at Salina had his "horse" stolen and now wants to organize an A. H. T. A.

Emporia Gazette: A "string store quartette" has been organized in Florence. They can reach C, that is O. F. C.

The equal rights question has taken a deep hold in Atchison. The women have begun going out between acts at the theater.

A Wellington young man who said he had the measles "on both sides" was luckier than most people, who generally have them all over.

The cement to be used in the congressional library building at Washington was made at Gypsum, this state. The contract calls for 1,000 tons.

The Rock Island passenger trains through Smith Center have two engines on—they have to have them to overcome the inertia of that stop.

Baldwin is all worked up over church trials and two members have already been ordered to seek passage to glory on some other train than the Methodist.

Rev. Hector W. Cowan, a graduate of of Princeton, has been secured as physical instructor and football coach at the State university. Scriptural exegesis isn't half so interesting as "rushing around the end."

A thrifty Newton boy who works for $4 a week made a loan of $90 to his father last week. The latter draws a large salary. If the child is father of the man the old gentleman will soon be the young fellows office boy.

A Mist.

She blushed in sweet confusion.

"And what, papa," she faltered shyly, "did you think of Lord Eustace?"

The old man contemplated her bowed head for a moment in silence.

"My child," he answered slowly after a time, "it seems to me that his mind is decidedly foggy."

"Papa!"

She was kneeling at his feet.

"Forgive me, my pet"——

The father had risen to his feet in alarm——"if I have spoken hastily."

"Papa, I am sure you are right. I had the same impression, but I feared I might be mistaken. And isn't it"——

She raised her streaming eyes to his.

——"too lovely for anything. Fogg seems awfully English, you know."

In her rapture she insisted that she did not envy a soul on earth.—Truth.

A Weighty Reason.

Mrs. Voluminous—Why are all the boys leaving the lot?

Boy—I guess they saw you coming, mum.—Hallo.

A. Allen is the man you want to do your plumbing. You can save a dollar per cent. 808 Kansas avenue. Tel. 988.

Neck band put on by the Peerless.

EYE OF THE SPEAKER.

IT IS SOMETIMES AN OPTIC OF WONDERFUL POWER.

Potency of the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Facts About Men Chosen to Preside Over "the Lower House" in Six States.

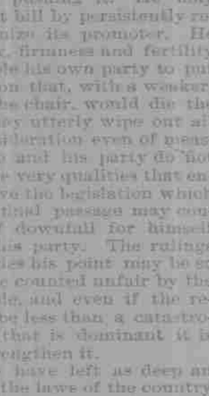
A wonderful thing is the eye of him who presides over a legislative body. The agony of the as yet unaccepted lover who is trying to secure a glance of recognition from the fair one of whom he is enamored is as nothing compared with the feelings of the "member" who longs for one swift flash of the speaker's optic. He is the best speaker who is most adroit in the management of his eye, and the six men who have recently been chosen to preside over the lower houses of six states in this glorious Union of ours are doubtless already more thoroughly conversant with that fact than they ever were before.

The speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, if he be a strong enough man to grasp it, may wield a greater power than any other official of the United States government. The power of the nation's chief executive is much less. In the speaker's hands rests the fate of most of the legislation of the session. He may further the passage of this measure by opportunely recognizing the member who is pushing it. He may "turn down" that bill by persistently refusing to recognize its promoter. He may, by audacity, firmness and fertility of resource, enable his own party to put through legislation that, with a weaker, timider man in the chair, would die the death, and he may utterly wipe out all hope of the consideration even of measures of which he and his party do not approve. But the very qualities that enable him to drive the legislation which he favors to its final passage may contain the seeds of downfall for himself and disaster to his party. The rulings by which he carries his point may be so arbitrary as to be counted unfair by the mass of the people, and even if the resultant reaction be less than a catastrophe to the party that is dominant it is certain not to strengthen it.

MEYER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Few presidents have left as deep an impression upon the laws of the country as have the speakers who served contemporaneously with them. The powers of the chief magistrate in this direction are only suggestive and repressive, taking shape in "messages" and "vetoes," but the speaker's hand is constantly guiding the deliberations of the great body of popular representatives.

It is not surprising, in view of all this that the selection of a speaker at the beginning of the life of a congress is considered a most important matter, nor, as the state legislatures are in most instances formed on the federal model, that the choice of a man who shall preside over the lower house of the state capital is there considered as momentous a matter as is the analogous choice at Washington. There is accordingly hardly a state in the Union whose political history does not include one or more memorably long and exciting contests over this office. As a rule, these contests are carried on before the convening of the state's lawmakers in the comparative seclusion of the party caucus, but sometimes, when candidates of opposing parties are pretty evenly matched, the fight occurs on the floor of the lower house itself.

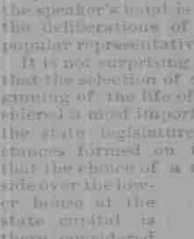


MALBY OF NEW YORK.

Speakers have been elected this year in the states of Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

Mr. Meyer of Boston, chosen speaker of the Massachusetts house, is, as his name indicates, of German descent. He is a man of greater social distinction than is the speaker of the lower house of any other state. He is the president of the Puritan club—this alone marks him as a member of what would be vulgarly called the Four Hundred in New York—and he was graduated from Harvard in 1879. During his student days he "went in" for athletic sports, and he is still a member of the Myopia Hunt club of Hamilton, an organization that defeated all competitors in the noble game of polo at Newport last summer; the Boston Athletic club, the Harvard club of New York, the Restigouche Fishing club of Maine, the Eastern Yacht club, the Riding club of Boston and the Country club of the same cultivated city.

He knows all about fishing, shooting, riding and dogs. He is also a first class whip and enjoys himself greatly when seated on the box handling the ribbons of a four-in-hand coach. He is likewise an agriculturist and has a farm of 150 acres to which he gives much personal attention at Hamilton, Mass. He is, moreover, an officer in several business enterprises of Boston, is connected in the capacity of director with two or three public institutions, has a town house on Beacon street in the center of the most cultured part of Boston, the city of culture, and a country house on his Hamilton farm, and stands well politically, as is evidenced by his election to the legislature by the people and to the speakership by his colleagues.



BOXWELL OF OHIO.

But still he is not happy, and the cause of his unhappiness—which is, after all, but fleeting—is his cognomen. The speaker's full name is George von Leinigen Meyer. And the "von" is spelled with a small v. This name may not be an easy one to correctly fix in the memory from once hearing it spoken, but it ought not to be hard to remember it after awhile. And yet it is stated in all seriousness that two-thirds of the members of the legislature who have been his colleagues during the last two or three years speak of him as "Mr. Von Meyer," and in writing his name spell the "von" with a large "V." Mr. Meyer has been a member of the legislature for seven years and before that was prominent in the municipal government of Boston. He is not lacking, it will be seen, in the experiences of public life.

HOLT OF NEW JERSEY.

It is George R. Malby who this year sits in the chair that of old held General Husted, "the Bald Eagle," "Old Salt" Allord and other distinguished speakers of the legislature of the state of New York. Like so many other men who have become prominent, he was born on a farm. Like so many other farmer boys, by the time he had lived half his teens he made up his mind that he did not fancy farming as a permanent occupation. So he studied law, was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Ogdensburg in 1861. He was but 24 years old then, but he soon picked up a practice. Some of the time that intervened between since he devoted to politics, and this resulted in his being made a justice of the peace.

He was twice reelected to preside over this elemental court, serving three terms altogether, and in 1890 was elected to the state assembly, of which body he has been a member ever since. Mr. Malby had Hamilton Fish for an opposing candidate for the speakership this year and won as much perhaps because he was helped by Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego as from any other cause. Ainsworth and Fish had some differences when the question came up as to whether the ceiling put in to replace the stone creation that originally roofed the assembly chamber in Albany was oak or paper mache.

STONE OF IOWA.

In Ohio the speaker is Alexander Boxwell. Mr. Boxwell, like Mr. Malby, first saw the light in a farmhouse. But, unlike either Mr. Malby or Mr. Meyer, he is not a native of the state of whose legislature he is now speaker. He is a college man, having been graduated from the Wesleyan university at Delaware, O. He studied law and began his career as a public servant as a justice of the peace. He has been a member of the legislature for four years and was an adherent of Foraker for United States senator as opposed to Sherman.

John I. Holt, who won in the contest for the New Jersey speakership against Judge Joseph Cross, is by occupation an employing jeweler. He has yet to learn how it feels to be defeated in a fight for place. His public service was begun as a member of the board of aldermen in Paterson, where he resides. He has also served on the school board and has had the somewhat rare experience of being a member of state and city legislative bodies at the same time.

In Iowa the speaker is Henry Stone, who comes to the legislature from Marshall county. Mr. Stone has served in the legislature but one term before this. Like the speakers of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio, the speaker of the Iowa legislature is a Republican.

CARROLL OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky's speaker, A. J. Carroll of Louisville, is, however, a Democrat. He has been a member of the legislature for several years, and his nomination met with such general favor among the men of his own party that he was made the unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus.

I. D. MARSHALL.

European Parliaments.

The total membership of both houses of the British parliament is 1,623, or in proportion to the population about six M. P.'s for one United States congressman. The parliament of the United Kingdom is the largest representative body in the world. In the house of lords there are 553 persons entitled to vote, and in the house of commons there are 670 members. France, in its corps legislatif, has 300 senators and 584 deputies. Italy has a varying number of senators and 508 deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Germany, in its bundesrath, or senate, has 58 members, but its reichstag has 397 members. Spain's cortes has 431 members.

Has Passed the Age of Extravagance.

The empress of China has no sympathy with gay and flighty fashions. She celebrated her sixtieth birthday by issuing a proclamation enjoining a general restraint of extravagance. Her majesty has even prohibited the customary gifts of silks and jewels by ministers.

Seaweed Charcoal.

In France large quantities of charcoal are made from seaweed. Twenty tons of fresh seaweed or four tons of dry weed produce one ton of charcoal.

Capital Grocery!

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS.

109 EAST 6TH STREET.

NO MERCY SHOWN

But with hard cash we pound the prices down to a point profitless to the manufacturer but gladdening to your purse. Just see how much the next two days will save you through our pounding of prices.

Cold Cash Talks Now!

24 POUNDS FINE GRANULATED SUGAR $1

EGGS PER DOZ. 12 cts

WILL THESE PRICES SUIT YOU?

California Canned Goods.

1 can	California	Peaches	10
1 "	"	Green Gages	10
1 "	"	Pears	10
1 "	"	Grapes	10
3 cans	Pie Peaches (peeled)		25
12 "	Cherries		1 05
12 "	Gooseberries		1 05

Soap.

White Russian Soap, per box	3 40
7 bars White Russian	25
6 bars Ivory Soap	25

Canned Vegetables.

1 can Marrowfat Peas	8
1 " Kaw Valley Early June Peas	5
2 cans String Beans	15
2 " Lima "	15
2 " White Way Beans	15

Canned Fish.

Oysters, per can	5
Red Salmon, per can	8
Imported Sardines, per can	8

Lard and Meats.

16 lbs. White Lard	1 00
Dry Salt Meat, per lb	7

Soda, Oyster and Butter Crackers, per lb. 7c

Basket Plum Full of Dried Fruits for 55c

Dried Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Prunes, Raisins, Apples.

FLOUR — 100 lbs. High Pat. $1.60
FLOUR — 100 lbs. Fam'y Pat. $1.35
FLOUR — 100 lbs. Family $1.20

CAPITAL GROCERY, S. SPROAT, PROPRIETOR.

109 E. 6th St. Phone 308.

ALL HE WANTED.

The Tramp Was Not Hard to Please Under the Circumstances.

"What do you want?" she asked of the tramp who had made his way around to the kitchen door.

"Nothin' much, ma'am," he replied, with a politeness that awakened her suspicion.

"Money, I suppose. We don't give tramps money."

"No'm. I don't want no money."

"Well, we have no victuals, except for dinner, and they ain't done yet."

"I don't even ask for none of yer dinner, ma'am. All I want is some dry bread; jest dry bread."

She was touched.

"Poor man!" she exclaimed. "Here, I'll give you a piece of pie, anyhow."

"No'm. I druther hev the dry bread."

"Do you like it?"

"No, but yer see me an' the rest of the boys hez hustled aroun' till we've got a turkey, an' some celery, an' some cranberry sauce an' some plum puddin', an' all we want now is jes' the dry bread ter make the stuffin' of."

An Exercise for Henry's Father.

Mr. Lowry is a man with a moderate income and one child, a boy of 11 or 12 years, whom he is already sending to a French master, who is accustomed to be paid every Monday. Recently Mr. Lowry sent Henry to his lesson without the usual bank-note. That evening the father did as he always does—looked over the boy's exercise, and this is what he found Henry doing his best to put into Parisian French: "I have no money. The week is up. Have you no money? Has your father no money? I need money. What is the day of the week? The day of the week is Monday. Does your father know the day of the week?"

A Spring Chicken Bon Mot.

The rooster in the yard of a country boarding house called an old hen aside. "You want to look out," he said, kindly. "The proprietor told his guests yesterday he would give them a spring chicken and he's laying for you." "Well," she sighed, resignedly, "I presume I have no right to object. I've been laying for him a good many years."

Fresh Water in Delaware Bay.

A few days ago, for the first time in many years, the water of Delaware bay was nearly as fresh as the water of a mountain stream. This condition of affairs was brought about by a strong northeast wind that blew continuously for a week.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A remarkable discovery is one of the chronic proclamations of advertisers. Cubeb Cough Cure is not such, it is an established remedy of known merit, made on scientific principles by experienced chemists.

Sold by Rowley Bros.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday Night, Jan. 31

The Prince of German Comedians, the only also original

GUS WILLIAMS

In his hit of last season here,

"APRIL FOOL"

REPLETE WITH New Music, Songs and Specialties including a very clever company of

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Just One Joyous Night!

Saturday, Feb. 3

THE AL. G. FIELD

Columbian Minstrels

½—HALF HUNDRED ARTISTS—½

LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

THE FUNNY FOUR-ACT SENSATIONAL COMEDY DRAMA,

Side-Tracked!

And an Excellent Company supporting

MR. JULE WALTERS

AS HORATIO XERXES BOOTH.

SEE the tramp get side Tracked, the Great Sun, the Serpentine Dance, the Musical Act.

Hear the Section Hand Quartette.

A Card.

To the many kind friends who were so constant in their assistance and loving sympathy during the long illness and the death of our beloved daughter and sister Jessie, we take this method of returning our heartfelt thanks.

MR. AND MRS. J. S. HAND AND FAMILY.

Gentlemen:—I never sold a medicine that gives such universal satisfaction to my customers as Krause's Headache Capsules. I can speak also from experience as they have nearly cured me of frequent attacks of sick headache. I could get you many testimonials in this vicinity from those who have used them.

Yours truly, C. L. COTTING, Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Sold by all druggists.

Oxford Madras India Shirtings at

TOPEKA SHIRT M'F'G. CO.