THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By Frank P. MacLennan.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE the leased wire service of the Associated Press, controls exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7.30 a. m. till 4.00 p. m. (with bulletins of important news up to 8 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

☞The STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press Report.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 7.—For Kansas: Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: Fair; colder Thursday morning in eastern portion, warmer in the afternoon in western portions; variable winds.

Parsonians in Sing Sing are now breaking out daily—with smallpox.

The president didn't bag any more cuckoos on his last hunting trip.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the daily big battle at Rio Janeiro is postponed.

The war has been suspended in Brazil for everybody to have the yellow fever and convalesce.

Mr. Labouchere wouldn't go in to hear the queen's speech; the queen is trying to get over it.

One can always tell when Mrs. Lease "has been traveling hard and has a headache." She invents a new hit.

New Jersey has as big a legislative muddle as Kansas had last year, but New Jersey hasn't the grit to fight about it.

It only took the reformers a week to get through talking of tariff. Probably congress really ought to drink more beer.

When Great Britain has abolished her house of lords, perhaps we shall begin to wonder why we need our rich men's club, the senate.

The selection of Rosebery as premier of England, does not stir up the enthusiasm it would have in this country had it been Queensberry.

The attempt to make pipes fashionable for the street has failed; the North Topeka Russian colony will soon be left alone in their glory.

There's too much wheat in the country, they say. This is no doubt what killed that family in Pittsburg that starved to death the other day.

We don't put tramps on the rockpile or in the bullpen in Topeka; we shoot 'em. We have a humane governor, who doesn't believe in rockpiles.

The Texans are greatly pleased to entertain "Mr. Crokah, sah!" Mr. Croker knows how to utilize big Democratic majorities better than the Texans.

If you want to end a street car strike right quick get "the mob" to smash two or three cars. You seldom hear any more about the strike afterward.

Chester I. Long may not be much of a man to run for congress, but it is noticeable that Chester has lots of business in all the courts, state and federal.

Stead says that as soon as he heard Gladstone had resigned, he resolved to return to England. He will probably begin premiering soon after his arrival.

Weather prophets may now safely prophesy high winds. If a weather prophet is circumspect enough, he may enjoy confidence for two or three years.

Since Moody's revival began in Washington, legislation has come to an end. The Pennsylvania election has informed the legislators that they haven't much to look forward to on this earth.

The West Virginia miners who are on strike were paid only 25 cents a ton for mining coal. One unpleasant thing about employing cheap labor is that it may merrily rise up and lynch one.

"Greater Cincinnati" has been created by annexing neighboring villages numbering 100,000 people. Leavenworth proposes to annex the penitentiary and become one of the "greaters," too.

It cost Z. T. White of Nebraska, $200 to hang Secretary Morton in effigy. It will cost Secretary Morton a great deal more than that; Nebraska people regard him with contempt for being so vindictive.

General Miles tries to frighten us with the statement that there isn't a port in this country that a foreign power couldn't take possession of. Perhaps not, but the foreign power would soon be mighty glad to let go.

"Many of the Osage Indians," says the Oklahoma Times-Journal, "have long since cast off their ancestral habits," and then it cites Frank Denoya as one of them, who has a magnificent farm and an income of $12,000 a year from the government. Denoya's farmhouse is splendidly furnished and has bathrooms with hot and cold water; he also employs a governess for his daughters. The only indication that Denoya is not quite civilized is that he is the father of eleven children.

While Topeka has been talking of building an auditorium for the purpose of bringing more and larger conventions to this city, Wichita has started an auditorium fund which sets out with three $500 subscriptions by business men there, and already amounts to $6,000. Wichita is going right ahead to build something that Topeka has long needed: a hall that will hold 3,000 or 4,000 people. Hutchinson, with her small auditorium, cheaply built, now gets a dozen big conventions a year, which bring at least $50,000 into the town. Topeka ought to do a little hustling. We have the money here, and it couldn't be put into a more important public building.

The Wichita Eagle has asked a pertinent question which everybody who eats meat wants to have answered; and that is, why is nearly all the beef in Kansas tough? Kansas, being one of the biggest beef producing states in the country, ought to produce the best beef. George P. Dold, of the Dold Packing company, has undertaken to tell the Eagle what is the matter. He says:

"The reason of such a large proportion of the beef being tough is largely on account of the dealers (and they justify themselves by blaming the consumers) demanding almost fresh killed beef, in which state the very choicest beef is only comparatively tender, and never juicy and high flavored. Any red colored fresh meats, viz: beef, mutton and game, especially if wanted to broil, fry or roast, should be allowed to age or ripen, and the length of time necessary for this to take place is, in our opinion, from ten days to three weeks, varying somewhat on age and size of the beef carcass, and in the modern artifically refrigerated cooler, even a longer period is beneficial. We claim that one of the reasons why Kansas beef is in such favor in New York and the east is that the beef has usually hung or ripened for four to six weeks before it is used, which very materially improves even a tolerable quality of beef, and is aged even longer when transported to England, which continues to improve, thereby so satisfying the fastidious discriminating English taste for our 'export beef.'"

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

Leavenworth has emancipated its street-car mules.

Harlan people have raised $1,000 to sink an artesian well.

A telephone exchange will soon be put in at Independence.

Goodland people are disappointed in their mayor, because he has closed up the joints.

The custom of handing down decisions probably originated with Judge Lofty of Lyndon.

Hope expects to get its new fire engine by the fourth of July, so it can be used in the procession.

A suicide gave the Winfield Courier the first "scare head" it has had since the ice plant came to town.

Hillsboro would be a much better place to live in says the Anzeiger, if masked balls were dispensed with.

Neodesha is so proud of its oil wells that "half shot" and "tank" have ceased to be opprobrious epithets.

Only two letters remaining uncalled for at the Minneapolis postoffice shows that people there live up to their opportunities.

Columbus Bashaw was fined for fast driving at Arkansas City. If he had been a Hamletonian nothing would have been said.

A company of Parsons amateurs played "Life's Revenge" at Chetopa and the audience thinks Parsons' thirst ought to be fully quenched now.

Since a ghost made its appearance at Baldwin, "the bridge" has ceased to be popular and the ringing of the 10 o'clock bell has become supererogatory.

The coming municipal election at Abilene will be a "battle to the death," says the Chronicle. The occupation tax is the thing about which the bloody fight will rage.

A telephone on the stage of the Wellington opera house connected with outlying towns does all right for a band concert, but when it comes to a ballet the scheme is likely to fall down.

The Newton male quartette has been invited to sing at an Emporia entertainment, and the young ladies who are getting up the affair are not likely to be asked by Emporia young men to go to shows and things for a long, long time.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

Hoods Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

A $5,000 stock of new, bright, fresh spring goods to be made up in suits, overcoats or trousers. Call and see them. We take pleasure in showing them.

Athen & McManus,
Popular Price Tailors,
610 Kan. Ave.

Through Pullman and tourist sleepers every day in the year to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., by Santa Fe Route.

Our spring stock is now complete. Call and get our prices.

Athen & McManus,
Popular Price Tailors,
610 Kan. Ave.

The Topeka Scottish society will give a social tomorrow evening at the Topeka Post hall, 623 Kansas ave.

Peerless Steam Laundry 112 and 114 West 8th.

882 calls up the Peerless.

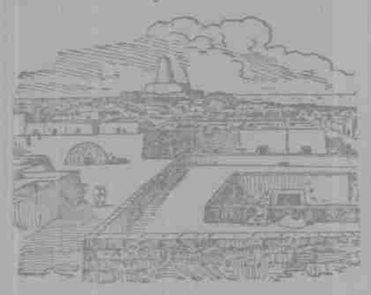
THE GAULS IN AFRICA

ENLARGING THEIR POSSESSIONS IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

France Has Finally Appropriated Inhospitable Timbuctoo, and Now the Tricolor Floats Over One-fourth of Africa—Importance of the New Acquisition.

In the mad scramble for African territory which the European powers have been making during the past decade France has managed to seize a larger share than any of the others. Of the 11,512,000 square miles of the earth's surface which the dark continent is estimated to comprise, France actually or nominally controls more than one-fourth, or over 3,500,000 square miles. Her domain extends from Algeria and Tunis down to the coast of Guinea, embracing the larger part of what is still designated on our maps as the desert of Sahara, all the country watered by the Senegal and most of that watered by the upper Niger. A line from the Niger to Lake Chad separates part of French Africa from the territory of the British Niger company. Farther south she has appropriated a great block of land between the Cameroons and the Congo. On the other side she has taken Madagascar under her wing, while outside the entrance to the Red sea she has a big patch around the entrance to the port of Obock.

Included in the French territory are the great bend of the Niger and the famous city of Timbuctoo, of which until quite recently France never attempted to take possession, though she has been looking with longing eyes in that direction for a number of years. The recent activity of the English in Africa awakened the Gauls to a realization of the danger they were in. They saw that they would not be able to resist any sudden move on Great Britain's part so long as they were practically outside of the city and determined to reclaim that which had long since been conceded to them. Responsibility for taking possession of the city was disclaimed by the government, and the act was said to be wholly unauthorized. Nevertheless it was noticeable that the ministry declared in the chamber of deputies that there could be no question of evacuating Timbuctoo. The French flag had been raised, and it would be an insult to French valor to lower it voluntarily.



A VIEW OF TIMBUCTOO.

Timbuctoo lies on the borders of the Sahara, about nine miles from the river Niger. It has a population of about 20,000, which is greatly increased during the season of trade, from November to January. The houses are closely packed together and are mostly built of clay and stone. Some of them are two stories high and show considerable taste in their decoration. The port of Timbuctoo is at Kabara, on the Niger, which has a vast artificial basin, but is accessible for only four or five months in the year, the stream at other times being too shallow for navigation.

The most valuable traffic is by caravans, for which Timbuctoo is the central station of northern Africa. Gold dust is the great article of trade. The merchants of Timbuctoo are usually agents of those at Mogadope, Morocco, Fez and other places in northern Africa. The inhabitants are a mixed population of negroes, Tuariks, Bambarras, Mandingoes, Arabs and Fulahs.

The city dates from the twelfth century, but it was long known in Europe only by reports of native travelers until it was first reached by Major Laing in 1826 and furtively visited by Caille in 1828. Barth, the great scientific traveler, spent seven months there in 1853 and collected a lot of valuable data. He was the last white man to reach the city till Dr. Lenz went there in 1880 disguised as a Mahommedan pilgrim.

The town is not healthful. Numerous pools of stagnant water between the city and the Niger breed fevers. There are no public squares or gardens, and the only verdure is four or five sickly little trees. They only public buildings are the mosques, and no European has ever entered them except Caille. Schools are connected with the mosques, and here also are collections of manuscripts, many of them doubtless of much historical importance, though Barth translated and published the most valuable of them. Most of the inhabitants can read and write and know a large part of the Koran by heart. Some of the men are renowned for their learning. Lenz says that if he could have spared the money he might have purchased some very interesting manuscripts.

Timbuctoo today is only the shadow of its former self. The time was when the town did a large trade with the Mediterranean states. Sultan El Kal of Morocco planted wooden posts clear across the desert to mark the best route for caravans between his dominions and Timbuctoo. The Tuaregs have ruined this caravan route and almost depopulated the town.

It is still, however, the natural center of commerce and the principal town of the upper Niger. With Timbuctoo in their hands, the French will control a thousand miles of navigation on the great west African river and may make the place a center of large influence for the extension of their authority and trade. There are at present no means of estimating the future growth and prosperity of inhospitable Timbuctoo with the assistance of the railroads that are surely coming.

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

The Two Mediterranean Whirlpools Still Dangerous to Sailing Vessels.

The whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis are situated in the strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italian Apulia, and although dangerous to the mariner of the ancient world are not regarded as very formidable in the present day. The whirlpool of Scylla lies at the base of the cliffs on which stands the village of Scylla. The circling waters have worn the cliffs into caves, which in heavy seas emit sounds like the barking of a dog. Charybdis is near the port of Messina, nine sea miles from Scylla, and, according to Signor Spallanzani, is 500 feet deep. The old danger in sailing between them has recently been explained by M. Keller, an engineer, who shows that the currents in the strait depend both on tide and wind. The currents are strong because the tide is low in the Ionian sea when it is high in the Tyrrhenian sea, and vice versa, and whirlpools more or less energetic are formed at various points of the strait. When the wind is from the southeast the waters pour from the Ionian sea into the strait and form whirlpools north of the port of Messina and also near Faro, where ships at anchor are sometimes carried out to sea and borne by the current on the rock of Calabria, toward the point of Pezzo, a little farther off than Scylla. It is probable therefore that the ancients meant by Charybdis the casual whirlpools near the port of Messina, and by Scylla those at Point Pezzo. Between these two points the currents are extremely rapid, strong and variable. The danger is really serious for sailing vessels, which were all the ancients had, and an inexperienced pilot might in avoiding Charybdis find himself in Scylla.

ON THE HOOK.

How a Clever California Miner Caught a Would-Be Thief.

Charles Osbourne, a mining-man from Shasta, had his pocket picked of two $20 gold pieces while in San Francisco recently, and determined to try his luck as a thief-catcher. He secured half a dozen big fish hooks to the right hand pocket of his stout corduroy trousers in such fashion that a hand could easily be inserted in the pocket, but would be caught by the hooks as it was being withdrawn. Then he wandered into a crowd that had gathered about a Salvation army exhorter, jingled a couple of twenties in his hand, and ostentatiously dropped them into his prepared pocket. In a few moments he felt a hand going down his pocket slowly and carefully. Pretty soon Mr. Osbourne felt that he had a man at his elbow who was doing some deep thinking. He said nothing, but he knew something was going to happen. It did, when a voice said: "Say, mister! I've got my hand in your pocket!" "What in —— have you got your hand in my pocket for?" said Osbourne cheerfully; "why don't you take it out?" "I can't; it's caught," said the man, looking up and turning pale. "Well, come right down here to a policeman; he will help you take it out," replied the mining-man, and he moved off as he spoke, the thief being forced to trot along by the side of his captor. "Oh, I didn't get any money; for heaven's sake let me go!" cried the thief. Osbourne did not care anything about imprisoning the fellow. All he wanted was to see if his trap would work. So he released the fellow and let him go. The fish-hook-guarded pocket had considerable blood in it from the lacerated hand of the would-be thief, but the two twenties were intact.

MAXIM WAS A BAD BOY.

The Famous Inventor Frowned on by Anxious Mothers of Other Youths.

When Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor, lived in Sangerville, up in Maine, anxious mammas used to warn their hopefuls not to play with "that wicked Maxim boy." In fact, young Hiram grew up under the doubtful reputation of being the very worst boy in the neighborhood. This isn't said for the purpose of encouraging any other incorrigibles who are in the depths of their misdeeds. If Hiram had been a perfectly good little boy and had devoted his time to studying his lessons, he might have had that flying machine all completed by this time. Hiram used to work at carriage painting in Abbot, and was hired by D. D. Flynt. He was an artist with a brush. One day a man called to see Flynt while the latter was out.

"There's been a man in to see you," said young Maxim.

"What's his name?"

"I don't know, but that's how he looked," and the boy pointed to a board on which he had roughly daubed a face. "I forgot to ask his name," said the boy, "and so I drew that." Flynt knew his man.

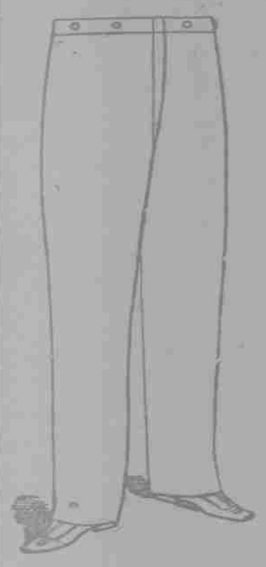
Truthful James.

James T. Brown, of Indiana, was once engaged in a case in the circuit court of the state, and was laying down the law with masterly ability, when the judge remarked that he need not argue the law of the case, as the court understood that perfectly. Mr. Brown replied, with much meekness, that he "merely desired to talk about the law as it is in the books, which would be entirely different law from any his honor was acquainted with."

The Very Largest Lump of Gold.

The very largest lump of gold ever seen in this country was on exhibition in San Francisco, in June, 1892. It was not a natural nugget. It was a gigantic cone-shaped ingot, rough and dingy, just as it came from the slagpot of the Harqua Hala mine in Arizona. It was the product of 45 days' run at the mine mentioned; weighed 357½ pounds and was valued at $130,000.

PANTALOONS



Have the call in our house now and they never were so cheap and good for the price in all our six years' business life in Topeka.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

$1.75 for All Wool Men's Pants that sold at $2.50 and $3.

$2.75 for All Wool Men's Pants that sold at $4 and $4.50, some even $5.

$3.75 for Men's Fine Pants that sold at $6.00 and $6.50.

$4.75 for Men's Finest Trousers that sold at $7, $8, $9.

These are really excellent bargains.

WHEN WE SAY SO—IT'S SO!

Entire Spring Line of

MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS

Are here for your inspection.

The Palace

709 KANSAS AVE. AUERBACH & GUETTEL.

CALIFORNIA R. R. WAR.

Santa Fe Route.

Look Out for Something to Drop.

The Santa Fe offers its patrons stop over privileges, on the present low rates, at all points on its line in California, and the privilege of returning by way of Utah and Colorado if desired. Our rates today is $20 one way, and $35.50 round trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc. Our tickets are all strictly first-class, our route is more than 400 miles the shortest to southern California, and we have through service every day to all the principal points in the state, without change of cars.

Rowley Bros, Agts.,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Kan. Aves.

PACIFIC COAST RATE WAR

SANTA FE ROUTE.

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Etc., at Very Low Rates.

The Santa Fe announces rates to northern and southern California points, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Sacramento at $20 one way and $35.50 for the round trip. These tickets are strictly first-class in every respect. Our line was the first in the field, our route is free from the snows of the north and the sand storms of the south, our track perfect, our accommodations unrivalled, and every day in the year we have through Palace and Tourist sleepers.

Rowley Bros., Agents,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Kan. Ave.

The Age of Pneumonia.

Slight attacks of cold often develop into pneumonia. Statistics show that this disease is rapidly increasing in our country, and is generally accompanied by fatal results. Cubeb Cough Cure will prevent pneumonia if taken in time. Sold by Rowley Bros.

Peerless Steam Laundry at 112 and 114 West 8th.

It not only relieves; it does more, it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. J. K. Jones

Neck band put on by the Peerless.

112 and 114 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

Oxford Madras India

Shirtings at

Topeka Shirt M'f'g. Co.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures burns.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures sores.
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers.

Eight-pound turkeys, dressed and drawn, 10c a pound at
Farnsworth's Market, 102 E Sixth ave.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

Registration Notice.

The books for the registration of voters for the Second Ward will be open at the following places: At Schaffer's drug store, East Sixth avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 7th and 8th; at Warner's drug store, corner Fourth and Chandler streets, on Friday and Saturday, March 9th and 10th. Books will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. of each day.

Frank Herald,
(seal.) Commissioner of Elections.

Time is worth everything. Delays are dangerous. No one can afford to run the risk of allowing a cough to develop into pneumonia, which is nearly always fatal. Cubeb Cough Cure is the only remedy that can be relied on to give quick relief and cure the cold.

Sold by Rowley Bros.

Order Your Easter Suit

Of Athen & McManus, they will keep them in repair, free of charge, one year. Remember the place, 610 Kansas avenue.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cleanses, purifies and heals. It was made for that purpose. Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, sores of all descriptions, and if you have piles use it for them.

J. K. Jones.

Watch Our Window

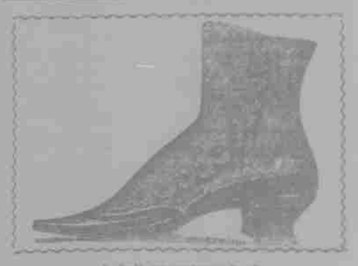
For fancy goods and low prices.

Athen & McManus,
Popular Price Tailors,
610 Kan. Ave.

Fine Work.

At Topeka Steam Laundry.

106 EAST 6TH STREET.



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SPRING GOODS

In all the latest Styles on hand.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLES IS ALWAYS FULL AND COMPLETE.

"Our Motto Being,"

RELIABLE FOOT-WEAR AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Repairing neatly and quickly done.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE LION SHOE STORE

GEO. H. MATTHEWS, Proprietor.

NO. 106 EAST SIXTH STREET.