

The State Journal

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.

Calendar for JANUARY-1896. Sun. Mon. Tue. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Weather Indications. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—For Kansas:—Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; southerly winds.

If Mr. Cleveland desires to be president again he should go to Venezuela and run.

The Oskaloosa Independent is now an eight-page, seven column paper, and one of the handsomest in the state.

WHERE is that \$60,000,000 of gold which has been coined at the United States mints during the past year?

It is said that Gladstone's eyes are better and he has resumed work. The chances are now in favor of there not being a tree left in the vicinity of Harvard.

A CALIFORNIA court has decided that Chinese born in this country are citizens. John will now probably send for his wife. If they are citizens of course they must be allowed to vote.

DEL VALENTINE: Tom Anderson is the big Rock Island man in Topeka; Jerry Black is the big Santa Fe man in the same village, and they are mixing up right lively on rates this winter. Tom and Jerry, it is said, are the case may be, right popular in righteous Topeka.

It is now reported that the president is mad at the syndicate and may not issue any bonds at all. It is almost too good to be true. In the mean time the gold reserve is perilously near the \$60,000,000 mark which he established some time ago.

As Governor Morrill intimates, all applicants for jobs who failed to get them are against him and his administration, there must be an army of them. He will show wisdom, therefore, in declining to be a candidate for renomination.

The report of R. G. Dun & Co. for the year shows that the marked advances in the prices of many articles of commerce earlier in the year were nearly all lost before the close. The closing prices of 1895 were on an average very little above those at the beginning of the year.

THERE is nothing more delusive and misleading than the practice of estimating our exports in dollars and cents. If they were estimated in bushels and pounds they would doubtless show a considerable increase over the so-called prosperous years when the balance of trade was largely in our favor. It is low prices resulting from a gold standard that causes the adverse trade conditions. We send out the products, but they are sold at the prices of India, China and Egypt. There is one remedy, and that is to restore bimetallic prices; then the balance of trade will again be in our favor and the outflow of gold will be stopped.

NEWSPAPERS which favor bonds and a gold standard take great pleasure in mentioning the fact that the national debt of various European nations is much greater than that of the United States. They neglect to call attention, however, to the additional fact that our national debt is but a small percentage of the total indebtedness, represented by real estate mortgages, municipal, county, state, railroad and corporation bonds largely held in Europe. This is a form of indebtedness comparatively unknown over there, and is just as much a burden on the entire people of the United States as the national debt is. The interest is collected off the people in increased fares, freight rates and profits of various kinds.

It is now said that the United States will take steps for the purpose of compelling Turkey to pay an indemnity for the destruction of the American missions, even to the extent of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles and making a demonstration in front of Constantinople. Mr. Olney seems to have all the nerve that is necessary or proper in every foreign complication except the Waller affair. While we are protecting the Venezuelans and demanding justice for the missionaries, poor Waller is permitted to lie untried in a French prison. The only apparent reason for this is that his skin is black, although it is probably little darker than that of the majority of the Venezuelans.

WHO WANTS GOLD?

Under the caption "Is the Street All," the New World deals in the following manner with the gold question:

"Why is it that the supposed needs of Wall street—using the term as descriptive of the stock gamblers and the money shavers of the country—are alone or chiefly considered in deciding the needs of the treasury?"

"The people of the country—the great mass of 12,000,000 voters—are not suffering for gold. Any one of the government's half dozen or more kinds of money will satisfy them. There only trouble is to get enough greenbacks, treasury notes, coin certificates, national bank notes or even cart wheel dollars. Even the active business men are not clamoring for gold. It is only the bankers and a small ring of them, with other dabblers in cent-percents, who are raiding the treasury and calling for more gold."

"Why does not the government try the plan for a while of considering the welfare and needs of the whole people, and let the 'street' look out for itself? That would be a novelty at least. It might work well. Is it not worth a trial?"

The World says truly. The farmers, the artisans, the miners, the railroad employes, the merchants, the doctors, the lawyers; none of these are asking for gold. The others should not be criticised, for it is their business, and there is no law against their business. But the eagerness with which the servants of the people at Washington rush out to meet their demands is what is objected to. Instead of representing the interests of 70,000,000 people they bend every energy at their command toward delivering them over to these birds of prey.

The recent interview with Gov. Morrill, in which he declared his belief that prohibition was a failure and should be abandoned, and that the system of state control should be submitted in its stead, was read with regret, not only by all friends of prohibition but by all of Gov. Morrill's friends, as well. No one can question the right of the governor to his own opinion on any subject whatsoever. But the right or at least the wisdom of expressing that opinion at such a time and in such a way as will directly encourage violations of the law, and add materially to the difficulties of enforcing the law, may well be questioned. The governor has made a serious mistake, officially, personally and politically.—Iola Register.

THE STATE JOURNAL from the first said that the governor had not the necessary backbone for a chief executive and was a blunderer. Now they are all saying it.

A LARGE majority of the people of the United States will endorse one of the principles of the A. P. A. as set forth by the supreme president of the order. The A. P. A. is declared to be opposed to the issuance of bonds.

It has been decided that Dickinson county cannot afford to have a grand jury, but then Dickinson county has no medical college.

AT GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Tribly Well Played to an Audience Suffering Severely From Cold.

The indications for tomorrow night are stormy and colder at the Grand, with a cold wave sweeping off the stage into the parquette every time the curtain goes up. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Crawford does not heat the stage. It is enough to expect to raise the temperature of the auditorium three degrees above freezing point that people may be semi-comfortable with their cloaks and overcoats on.

The "guy" of the player who turned his coat collar and began shivering while "holding the center" Saturday night, although the whole audience laughed was, therefore, in bad taste. The audience always feels so sorry for the players at the Grand that it almost forgets to be cold itself.

"Tribly" was enjoyed by a fair house Saturday night, but in the afternoon the attendance was poor indeed. The play is a strong attraction and the cast well balanced throughout. Miss Edith Crane as DuMaurier's heroine was altogether lovely. She does not suffer a bit by comparison with Virginia Harwood of the "original." The same cannot be said of Harry G. Carleton as Svengali. He was repulsive, not horrible. When Wilton Lackaye plays the part he hypnotizes not only Tribly, but the audience. In the situations where the villainy of the man is most strongly brought out Lackaye makes you shudder. His makeup is not as offensive as Carleton's. Still, the latter was good. Topeka cannot expect to see such people as Lackaye under the present opera house regime.

The other principal and minor parts were taken in a smooth, conscientious way, refreshing in a road company. One or two of the players caught cold which prevented their speaking loudly enough to be understood by the audience. But the listeners sympathized with them and enjoyed the play.

THEY TOOK RAZORS.

Thieves Enter the Drug Store of A. J. Kane of North Topeka.

Sometime between twelve o'clock Saturday night and Sunday morning thieves entered the drug store of A. J. Kane at 826 North Kansas avenue, and made away with goods amounting in value to about \$50.

The thieves opened a back window. The goods taken were liquors, cigars and razors. Four razors are missing. A young woman who sleeps up stairs heard a noise about 1:30, and it is probable that it was at that time the store was entered.

NOW THE "GOODLANDER."

Name of the Largest Hotel in Fort Scott Changed.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 6.—The name of the hotel which, since its erection, has been known as the Inter-State, has been changed to the Goodlander, after C. W. Goodlander, sr., who is now the exclusive owner of the house, he having secured the stock from the others interested. We mend and sew on buttons free of charge. Fearless Steam laundry.

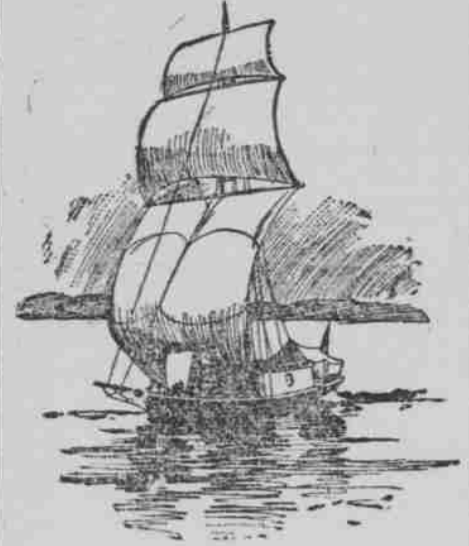
IN THE SUNNY VENEZUELA.

Features of Life in a Land of Perpetual Summer.

ONE THOUSAND RIVERS TRAVERSE

The Republic's Surface—Great Mineral Wealth—Customs of the Caribs.

Venezuela, the country about which we are just now talking the most, is the one about which we know the least. Most of us have a dim idea that it is somewhere on the northern coast of South America, that it contains the Orinoco river, that it was freed by Bolivar and that it is a country where earthquakes and revolutions are of almost daily occurrence. We have learned later-



AN ORINOCO RIVER BOAT.

ly, too, that England wants a slice of it in which there are goldfields and that Venezuela asks us for protection.

As a matter of fact, Venezuela is one of the most interesting countries of the western hemisphere. It is no insignificant little republic, but a nation with an area three times as large as that of France and greater than any country in Europe except Russia. It is ten times as large as the British Isles and has a population of 2,500,000 of people. Its southern boundary is almost under the equator, but its northern seacoast is over ten degrees north of that line.

If the temperature depended wholly on latitude, Venezuela would be a very hot place, but the diversity of its surface gives it a wide range of climate. In the low marshes the mercury stands at over 100 degrees above, but the naked natives can look up to the faroff mountain tops where the eternal snows glisten in the sun.

The northern part of the country is ribbed with the ranges of the Andes, and on their broad plateaus and in their fertile, elevated valleys are built cities which have a climate that is almost ideal. Their whole year is one continuous spring. Their summer days are the warm, sunshiny days of May, and their winter days are those of showery April.

But the great glory of Venezuela is its rivers. It is probably the best watered country on the globe. Over 1,000 rivers traverse its surface, and one of these, the Orinoco, is one of the greatest in the world. The Orinoco rises in the far southern part of the country in a spot which has not yet been visited by civilized man and runs almost directly north for over 1,400 miles. It is navigable for over 1,000 miles of its length, and many of its 436 tributaries are also big enough to be traversed by steamboats. These great waterways furnish easy means of communication with the adjoining countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil.

With so many great rivers, Venezuela ought to be a well explored country. But it is not. The southern portion of it is practically unknown to white men. The reason for this is that while the water courses are wide enough and deep enough to float good sized boats they are blocked by the tangle of primeval forests.

Wonderful forests these are, too, in which species which with us are mere vegetables or shrubs grow to be towering trees. The palm trees in the Venezuelan forests are gigantic growths. The woods that line the banks of these streams are impenetrable, for the rank vegetation towers away above the head of a man, and the trees and underbrush



VENEZUELA PALMS.

are laced and intertwined and matted by great vines and creepers. The branches form an arch over the streams, and the natives paddle their canoes in a twilight even at noonday.

Yet these very forests are one of the great sources of Venezuela's wealth. Today they form a barrier to the spread of civilization, but the time is near when they will be the magnet that will attract civilization. At the last national exposition at Caracas there were exhibited 2,070 different kinds of woods, embracing every variety used in the arts and architecture. There are acres of giant mahogany, red cedar, rosewood and other precious trees that have never been touched by the ax. There are trees

which produce rubber—thousands of square miles of them. In the trackless forests are myriads of plants which are worth their weight in gold in the chemist's shop. These are some of the undeveloped resources of this wonderful country.

The whole of Venezuela, in fact, is practically undeveloped. The principal export product is coffee. In the contrary which has recently attracted so much public attention it has been frequently remarked that the interest of the United States in Venezuela was a sentimental and not a practical one, that we did not care whether her markets were open to Uncle Sam or John Bull. Here are some facts that touch on this point: As long ago as 1889 Venezuela exported to the United States products to the value of \$10,000,000 and imported from our country manufactured goods to the extent of half that sum. This was more than she annually sells and buys from England, Germany, France and all the other countries of Europe. We get from the Venezuelans coffee, cocoa and sugar. They buy from us cotton cloth, machinery, hams, flour and lard.

There is a direct line of steamships between the United States and La Guayra, and many sailing ships connect the two countries. We are connected with them by cable also. What this trade will amount to when the boundless resources of Venezuela shall have begun to be developed can only be imagined. As for the mineral wealth of Venezuela, it cannot well be estimated. The gold mines, most of which are located in the territory which Great Britain wants, are not particularly rich. When their wealth has been more fully developed, it may be discovered that they are worth more than they now appear to be. The value of the copper, silver, iron and coal mines there is indisputably great. Besides this there are great lakes of asphalt, much more valuable than those on the island of Trinidad, which England now holds.

The native Indians of Venezuela are an interesting race. They are divided into a number of distinct tribes, and of some little is known. Those of the Orinoco region, who inhabit the disputed territory, are generally called Caribs. They wear the least clothes of any people on earth. The entire costume of a Carib, male or female, consists of a small loin cloth. They are of small stature and of low vitality. They die of wounds that would not trouble a civilized man. At 35 the Carib is old and wrinkled, and he generally dies before he is 40.

The Caribs have some queer customs. The women pierce their lower lips and stick sharp pieces of wood through them, point outward. Needless to say, kissing does not obtain among the Caribs. In



LAKE DWELLINGS OF VENEZUELAN NATIVES.

accordance with the strange custom of "convade," the father of a newborn child goes to bed for two weeks and is nursed carefully while the mother attends to her regular household duties.

The Indians live in a most primitive way, many of them inhabiting huts built on piles to elevate them above the waters of the lakes or marshes. These lake dwellings are a picturesque feature of Venezuela scenery.

Although the white people in Venezuela comprise only one-fifth of the entire population, it is a civilized country and is rapidly progressing. Its government is modeled after that of the United States, and its territory is divided into nine large states, a federal district, five territories and two national settlements. Its cities are of such importance that our government is represented by as many as 13 consuls and consular agents in them. There are several lines of railroads. The telegraph, the telephone and the electric light are all used by Venezuelans, and the systems are being rapidly extended. Caracas, the capital, is a city of about 80,000. It is located about nine miles inland from its seaport, La Guayra, with which it is connected by a railroad that climbs a mountain range.

As most of the governing class are of Spanish descent the universal language is Spanish, but almost every one speaks French or German and English besides. Agriculture is the chief industry, because the soil is so fertile that little effort is required to raise the most abundant crops. The value of the annual exportations of coffee alone amounts to over \$12,000,000. The mines, which are practically undeveloped, sent out last year gold, silver, copper and quicksilver to the value of \$6,000,000. It is a great country, with a great future before it, and some day will be in a position to richly repay Uncle Sam for the fatherly interest he is now manifesting in its welfare. SEWELL FORD.

Uncle Sam's Army. The men of our army are believed to be physically the best chosen body of soldiers in the world. At a recent examination of applicants for enlistment in a western city 200 presented themselves, and all but 4 were rejected.

"City" of London Growing Smaller. In the "city" of London the night population is only 28,000, though in 1861 it was 112,000. The day census taken in May, 1891, showed that 1,186,000 persons and 92,000 vehicles entered and left the "city."

As Bad as English. There are words in the Chinese language that have as many as 40 different meanings, each depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it.

Perfumed Butter. Perfumed butter is becoming fashionable in New York. Trapped in cheese cloth the butter is allowed to stand in a bed of roses or violets.

PEDERSON OF WINNECONNE

He Says the University of Wisconsin is Too Aristocratic.

Pederson, Oscar E. Pederson of Winneconne, is on the warpath against aristocracy in college life, and is doing his level best to accomplish the overthrow of Professor Charles Kendall Adams, M. A., LL. D., president of the University of Wisconsin.



Pederson is superintendent of schools of Winnebago county, and recently made charges that under Professor Adams' management the university has raised its fees so high that poor boys have no chance to enter, that Adams is an aristocrat and has no sympathy with the common people, that the number of pupils is decreasing for this reason and that owing to lack of discipline many pupils carouse in saloons and become intoxicated. The charges have caused a furor in Wisconsin educational circles and a committee has been appointed to investigate them.

Oscar E. Pederson was born in the old Indian village of Winneconne, 13 miles from Oshkosh, in 1867. His parents were poor, and he has gained a good education by the exercise of considerable will power. He worked hard to get a common school education, and then by even harder work secured a year's study in Valparaiso, Ind., and a three years' course in Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis. He has risen from obscurity to his present position, and is one of the youngest school superintendents in the west, as well as one of the well informed, progressive superintendents of Wisconsin. He says the state pays \$400 per capita to educate her university students and only \$2 per capita annually for the tutoring of her common school children.

Professor Adams is one of America's best known educators. He was born in Vermont 60 years ago, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1883, and became president of Cornell university in 1885. He remained at Cornell until 1892, when he devoted a year to historical research and then accepted a call to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin. His defenders say that the only aristocracy he recognizes is the aristocracy of brains and good scholarship.

THE CHAINED CATARACT.

Niagara's Mammoth Turbine Wheels and Dynamos and the Power They Develop.

There is one very important difference between Colonel Mulberry Sellers and Dr. Coleman Sellers. "There's millions in it" was the view of each concerning his pet scheme, but of the twin Coleman Sellers alone is hot on the trail of



DR. COLEMAN SELLERS.

the cash. He is the president and chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power company, and thus far the work of harnessing the great cataract has been a thorough success. At the present time two turbine wheels are operated by the water of the Niagara river and a third is held in reserve so that the numerous customers of the company may not suffer in case one of the regular turbines is disabled. These turbines severally develop 5,400 horsepower and turn two mammoth dynamos, each of which generates 5,000 electrical horsepower.

Each turbine wheel is inclosed in a steel casing and is 28 feet from the bottom of the great tunnel which discharges the water into the river below the falls. In the casing also are two wheels, an upper and a lower, which are connected with a great vertical shaft 8 1/2 inches in diameter and 160 feet long. This shaft weighs 80,000 pounds and extends upward 160 feet to its dynamo. The field magnets of the dynamo, which are attached to the upper end of the shaft and revolve with it, also weigh 80,000 pounds. They are attached to the inside surface of a wrought iron ring over 11 feet in diameter, and when the mammoth turbine and the gigantic dynamo warm up to their work the outside of this ring flies around at the rate of 104 miles an hour.

The water which turns the wheel does not rest upon a "step," as in other water wheels, but is suspended, whirling at the rate of 250 revolutions per minute. Thus far the power has been all utilized at Niagara falls, and none of it has consequently been transmitted long distances. The company is confident, however, that when more turbines are in operation the power may be economically conducted to Buffalo and successfully compete with steam power.

Perfumed Butter. Perfumed butter is becoming fashionable in New York. Trapped in cheese cloth the butter is allowed to stand in a bed of roses or violets.

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Harper's Bazar IN 1896. The twenty-ninth year of HARPER'S BAZAR, beginning in January, 1896, finds it maintaining its deserved reputation both as a fashion Journal and a weekly periodical for home reading. Every week the BAZAR presents beautiful toilettes for various occasions, BAZAR, BAUDS, and CLARUS illustrate and engrave the newest designs from the finest model in Paris and Berlin. New York fashions epitomize current styles in New York. A fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement with diagrams and directions enables women to cut and make their own gowns, and is of great value to the professional modiste as well as to the amateur dressmaker. Children's Clothing receives constant attention. Fashions for Men are described in full detail by a man-about-town. Our Paris Letter, by FRANK DE FOREST, is a sprightly weekly reprint of fashion, gossip, and social doings in Paris, given by a clever woman in an entertaining way. Book the serials for 1896 are the work of American women. Mrs. Gerald, by MARIA LOUISE POOL, is a striking story of New England life. MARY E. WILKINS, in Jerome, a Poor Man, discusses the always interesting problems of the relations between labor and capital. Short stories will be written by the best authors. Special Departments. Music. The Outdoor Woman. Personals. What We Are Doing. Women and Men, report and discuss themes of immediate interest. Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest practicable date after their receipt. The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Remittance should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. HARPER'S PERIODICALS Harper's Magazine.....\$4 00 Harper's Weekly.....4 00 Harper's Bazar.....4 00 Harper's Round Table.....2 00 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City. Everybody takes the JOURNAL.