

Remarkable Results Reached.

THE TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL Has Averaged a Growth of 1,000 a Year in Circulation in the Last Ten Years.

THE DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1896 WAS 10,625.

In the fifteen months last past these are some of the results that have been reached:

Made a showing - sworn detailed statement - of circulation exceeding that of any other Topeka daily.

Paper enlarged from six column quarto to seven column quarto.

Four Linotype machines installed.

New Building - double front, three floors, prominent corner - erected for the exclusive use of the publication and business of the STATE JOURNAL newspaper - no job office or side issues.

Reached a daily average for first six months 1896 of 10,625.

The new STATE JOURNAL home is one of the neatest and most unique buildings in the state - a model newspaper structure. Its fast web press and its linotypes are on the ground floor, behind plate glass, affording a never ceasing attraction to the passerby on the sidewalk. The public can see and time the printed papers and know that over ten thousand are issued daily.

The STATE JOURNAL has forty-three regular route carriers in Topeka and suburbs. These carriers alone are paid over \$10,000 a year for circulating the paper in this community.

The American Newspaper Directory each year gives the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL a guaranteed circulation. The directory for 1896 guarantees that the circulation was larger than that of any other Topeka daily.

There are no secrets about the STATE JOURNAL'S circulation. A detailed statement, signed and sworn to, is issued annually, showing the circulation for each day in the year. The statement is sent to directories and furnished advertisers.

HOW WE GREW. In 1895 the circulation was... 800 January 1, 1891, were printed 3,126 Daily average for year 1891... 4,380 Daily average for year 1892... 6,069 Daily average for year 1893... 6,213 Daily average for year 1894... 8,418 Daily average for year 1895... 8,217 Daily average for 6 mos. '96... 10,625

The State Journal TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN. 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 - 1897. Sun. Mon. Tue. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. 3 4 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

A GOVERNMENT 'EXPERT.' The Neosho river in southeastern Kansas frequently overflows and ruins the crops on thousands of acres of farming land. Complaint was made to the government and it was asked that the river might be straightened in such a manner as to prevent the overflows. The government had on hand a number of 'nepoties' cousins, nephews, father-in-law, etc., of influential persons in power, and it sent out one of these amiable numbskulls to make an examination. He reported that 'the river was not navigable,' and there was no use to spend any money on it.

Nobody wanted the river to be made navigable. This is another instance of the highly paid stupidity in government circles.

HINT TO THE LEGISLATURE. This legislature would do well to listen to the faint murmur rising in the distance. Remember no party can stay in power in Kansas - never any more - if its record isn't acceptable. The Wisconsin Country Citizen says: Governor Leedy wisely enough recommends the consolidation of two state boards, but if done it would save but two or three thousand dollars annually. But forthwith the legislature to which the recommendations are addressed, proceeds to appoint clerks and secretaries and assistants for all sorts of things by the score and far in excess of the public needs, for no other purpose than to provide places for their friends and supporters of the 'cause.' And this creation of from 60 to 75 extra and unnecessary positions costs the state not less than \$10,000. This abuse in its extreme form began two years ago, when a Republican house and a Populist senate vied with each other in giving jobs to their relatives and friends at the expense of the state treasury. This paper denounces this 'theivery' then as it does now. Twenty years ago such a levity would not have been entertained. And then prosperity was greater and taxes lower. Now the conditions are the opposite.

William Waldorf Astor's next step will be to raise the British flag over the Hotel Waldorf.

Poor Mr. Lense of Wichita now has no home. It seems to be a plain case of desertion by Mary Elizabeth.

When we want the kind of winter necessary for open air skating rinks and ice barbacens we can't have it.

The single tax people met in Topeka yesterday have got as far as 'B,' a large section of the people of Kansas have already reached 'L' and 'M.'

New York Mail and Express: 'There is one paragraph in this column which the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald will steal and publish as its own. This is it.'

Old men cannot stay up all night with the boys nor greeted with smiles by beautiful girls, but they can hold all the good offices or be appointed receivers.

It was a Burton man who said when asked if Ingalls would get no votes at all in the caucus, that Kansas did not intend to drag the family skeleton out of the closet.

'Steady Reader' never submits a long article for publication in the State Journal for if he is a steady reader he sees that long articles from the public are not published.

A few years ago only presidents and emperors touched buttons to start things going, but now every man has the privilege of pawing around in the dark to turn on the electric light.

Cincinnati Post: 'A Boston paper says that it costs \$5 to swear on the streets of that city. Anyone who has ever seen the streets of Boston, however, will admit that it is worth the money.'

KANSAS DID HER BEST. It is with sadness we hear that the mills of New England must shut down because the people of Kansas, Nebraska and other western states cannot buy the goods they are manufacturing. Willingly would we do so, if we could. Gladly would we purchase \$5 derby hats of new and fashionable shapes, Louis V. chairs and tables with beautiful carved and gilded legs, pink globed lamps three feet high with lapis lazuli standards, new spring lawns with bunches of violets all over them, patent leather shoes with the new fashioned semi-pointed box toes, and many more things made in New England by the clever French Canadians, Armenians and Italians who now constitute the boasted blue blooded 'descendants of Puritan forefathers' that we hear so much about.

Oh, that we could buy them; we want them had enough, for with the Gallic taste and peculiarities that William Allen White says the people of Kansas possess and display, comes also the French love for things pretty and artistic.

We have in Kansas mountains of things material to exchange with New England for her things material. In Kansas there are miles and miles of corn cribs bursting full; there are granaries running over with wheat; there are millions of cattle - statistics say more than was ever known in the history of the state. There are pens full of pigs, corrals full of sheep, coops full of chickens. Hundreds of creameries increasing in number weekly are turning out a golden stream of butter. Kansas has always been the great bread state of the Union; she is now becoming the great bread and butter state.

But we can't buy the manufactured goods of New England with the products of our soil, because we can't sell these products.

Nobody seems able to purchase our corn, wheat and cattle, just as we are not able to purchase New England's clothing, furniture and shoes. Now, if we could only get together on some commercial basis trade would spring up, everybody could buy everything he needed, the wheels in the mills would begin to turn, the corn begin to move, and round, blooming prosperity smile upon the whole country.

All that is needed to bring about this joyous state of affairs is money in circulation - more of it. Enough money to flush the dried up channels of trade, money, as has been said, is like the blood to the human body - reduce it and the body faints and droops; fill the veins full and life and health return.

Kansas said at the election that the country needed more money. New England says that she needs it too. We are sorry the mills of New England must close; we did all we could by our votes to keep them open.

SIMPLE ADVERTISING. [From Printer's Ink.] Some books are very lively. They are chiefly those in which the author has indulged in 'verbal display' and 'erudition.' They are written to let you see how much the author knows. They are written to let you see how much the author knows. Many of these writers believe that the power to manipulate ponderous words and to string together sentences in a way that is the most skillful juggle of words who can present, briefly and vividly, in plain language, a statement, an assertion, as soon as read - not by a few, but by the million. There is often a wide difference of opinion between an author and his publishers or his readers. Advertisements are often like books. They are written to please the writer, and not to please the reader. They are written to please the writer, and not to please the reader. They are written to please the writer, and not to please the reader.

HIGH HATS IN CHICAGO. (From the St. Louis Post Dispatch.) The anti-hat ordinance in Chicago is so far a failure. The night following the passage of the ordinance the Chicago Tribune made a comparative census of the women with and without hats in the theaters of that city. The figures are: With hats, 752; without, 47. The Tribune made a comparative census of the women with and without hats in the theaters of that city. The figures are: With hats, 752; without, 47.

SPELLING REFORM. [From the Philadelphia American.] Of all crankeries that of spelling reform is about the crankiest. If the world was ruled by logic there might be some chance for the pedants who want to play ducks and drakes with our language and literature for the sake of Dictionary-makers and purists. It is hard way the children of the future would have to learn and unlearn their mother tongue every time the pedants who want to play ducks and drakes with our language and literature for the sake of Dictionary-makers and purists. It is hard way the children of the future would have to learn and unlearn their mother tongue every time the pedants who want to play ducks and drakes with our language and literature for the sake of Dictionary-makers and purists.

A Cure for Lame Back. My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips, writes Louise Grover of Sardis, Ky. B. After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit, she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given her a complete cure. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by druggists.

EUROPE FOR \$165. [From the Philadelphia American.] The principal of a school in Newark, N. J., told a local interviewer how he managed the voyage. It is worth reproduction. 'I believe I have the record,' he said 'I went across, stayed six weeks, not including the voyage, either going or coming, and spent but \$165.'

There were three of them in the party, all local school principals. Two had indulged in the trip before, but it was the one who had never seen the other side got through on the least money. The others expended \$185 and \$175 respectively. The sum total for the trio was but a little more than the great principal was taking the trip alone. When they decided to go they made their plans very carefully. They made up their minds first that they were going to Europe by the Atlantic coast, and were not going to distress themselves with trying to beat a vast extent of territory at breakneck speed, at which so many Americans go.

The steamer left Glasgow, and the Newarkers arrived there after a fortnight. The Newarkers were of their arrival the principals kept strict account of every penny they laid out. They made the entire voyage right before their eyes. They were equipped at the Bridge Street Station hotel at 2 shillings (about 50 cents) a day. On the day they landed they spent 25 cents each for supper. Every night they fixed upon something they wanted to see the next day. They passed the morning resting in the breakfast room. In the afternoon they rested and took life easy at the hotel, smoking and reading one or two papers. They would take a stroll in the late afternoon or evening.

The items in the principal's diary are most interesting. Dinner on the second day in Glasgow cost about thirty-five cents, supper but twenty cents. On the third day they went to dine Scotch goshberries for a halfpenny, and gave an urban penny to turn a handspring. Lodgings for the three on the fourth day cost 15 cents. The fare to Edinburgh from Glasgow was sixty-two cents each. A visit to Holywood cost twelve cents. From Edinburgh they went to London. They took tickets for 85 cents each. They were by steamer, and had a delightful journey. They landed in London at 11 o'clock. They had a breakfast at 10 cents.

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DEPARTMENT STORE'S COST. [From the January Scribner.] Department stores have advanced fortunately in both the quality of the goods they sell and the amount of the sales. The business of several amounts annually to from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and this, roughly speaking, is as much money as many a small store in the West carries a rent account of for a year. It sounds preposterous, but it is the fact. It sounds preposterous, but it is the fact. It sounds preposterous, but it is the fact.

'FORMERLY OF KANSAS.' President McKnight of the Louisville Bank that Failed Began in Kansas. J. M. McKnight, president of the German National bank which failed at Louisville, Ky., if reports be true, has had a varied experience in Kansas. In the first place he was a member of the first legislature of the state. He was a member of the first legislature of the state. He was a member of the first legislature of the state.

YVETTE GUILBERT SPEAKS Responds to Clamor at the Close of Her Engagement. New York, Jan. 20. - Miss Yvette Guilbert's engagement to Koster & Bial's music hall last night. The audience was very large. The audience was very large. The audience was very large.

Once Engaged to Anna Gould. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20. - At the annual election of the Glee and Mandolin club last night, Harry Woodley, '88, of Philadelphia, well known to all the matinee girls of three and four years ago, and the reported fiancé of Anna Gould, were elected president of the club.

FEES AND SALARIES. If the legislature shall undertake the reduction of salaries it should not stop at a few important offices, but the reform should be extended on down the line. In so doing many offices will be encountered which pay no fixed salaries, but at the same time are among the most remunerative positions within the gift of the people.

Salaries should be made high enough to insure good service but there is no reason why the clerk of a court should receive more than the clerk of a court. Salaries should be made high enough to insure good service but there is no reason why the clerk of a court should receive more than the clerk of a court.

SIGNALING FROM MARS. [From Harper's Weekly.] Any citizen who is tired of mundane concerns and wants to fix his mind on the higher things, is invited to consider the allegation of Sir Francis Galton, made in the London Fortnightly Review, that some one on Mars is signalling to the earth.

The information seems not as yet to be very generally confirmed by astronomical observers, but Sir Francis Galton is quoted as authority for the report that in one of the European observatories an apparatus has been devised for recording the flashes of light which the records show that three signals, and no more, are made, and that they are all of the same length and intervals between, so that if we had the key they might be read like telegraphic messages.

Of course this is not a yarn to be swallowed whole, but the association of the name of Sir Francis Galton with it is enough to entitle it to consideration. There seems to be no intrinsic impossibility of our having relations with people on other planets, and it is preposterous, like other marvels, it seems preposterous chiefly because it is unprofitable.

'FORMERLY OF KANSAS.' President McKnight of the Louisville Bank that Failed Began in Kansas. J. M. McKnight, president of the German National bank which failed at Louisville, Ky., if reports be true, has had a varied experience in Kansas. In the first place he was a member of the first legislature of the state. He was a member of the first legislature of the state. He was a member of the first legislature of the state.

WAYS OF LOBBYISTS. How They Swarm at Washington When the Tariff is Up.

They Affect an Intimacy With Members of Congress and Blackmail Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. - Now that the tariff hearings are on Washington swarms with lobbyists, real and counterfeit. Perhaps you don't know what a bogus lobbyist is. He is a professional blackmailing of a peculiar type. He does not belong to Washington alone. He can be found at every state capital. He is variously known as a 'stricker,' a 'shyster' and by other suggestive names. His occupation is to sell his supposed influence with public men to people who are interested in legislation. His methods here are a little different from his methods elsewhere.

At Albany or Harrisburg or Springfield he usually gets some member of the state legislature to introduce a bill aimed at corporations - a bill to tax railroad and express companies, a bill to abolish grade crossings or what not. Then he goes to the corporations interested and offers to use his influence to have the bill killed, always for a substantial bribe. The members of congress are too jealous of their reputations to be so glib as he. They will not introduce bills which they are not prepared to indorse unless they have printed on them 'By request,' and no bill could be frightened by a 'request' bill, because 'request' bills never pass.

The bogus lobbyist at Washington works on a different plan. According to Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, with whom I had a conversation on the subject a few days ago, he tries to cultivate the acquaintance of congressmen who do not know his character. He makes a show of his acquaintance with them, buttonholing them in the corridors of the capitol and trying to make it appear that he is on terms of intimacy with them. Then he represents to men who are interested in the tariff that he can have the duties on articles changed in the committee or in the house. The more glibly his victim the more mysterious he becomes and the larger the bribe he asks. He tells how he must buy champagne for congressmen, give them dinners, lose large sums of money to them at poker. He parades all the fiction which is sent out from Washington from time to time in bogus newspaper letters. He works hard, for one good victory will pay a blackmailer for a whole winter's work. Good victories, though, are scarce.

Some time ago I had the satisfaction of unraveling for a member of the senate a complication involving the reputation of a senator from Wisconsin now out of public life. The senator told me that the Wisconsin man reported to the senate favorably a bill containing a manifest 'job' which two or three senators had expected to expose as soon as it came before the senate. In the absence of these senators the senator from Wisconsin called the bill up one day and hurried it through, and it came within a hair of being signed by the president. Fortunately the senators went to the White House, and the president did not sign it. When the Wisconsin man was called to account, he protested that he had acted innocently, and my friend was puzzled and unable to explain it all.

'My dear senator,' I said, 'the senator from Wisconsin was wholly innocent, as he assured you. I happen to know that his private secretary was a dishonest man. He has acknowledged since receiving pay for suppressing bills of which his employer had charge. The trick was very simple. He was paid by the man who wanted the bill passed. This man knew what senators were opposed to the bill. When he saw those senators leave the senate chamber one afternoon, he gave the tip to the private secretary. The private secretary went to his employer and asked him to call up the bill. A great many public men rely on their clerks to guide them in the matter of small bills, reports and so on. The senator, supposing that the clerk had called it up and asked the senate to pass it. And there you are.' That was the history of one 'job' which came very near going through congress. In the same way some bills are suppressed. There is reason for thinking that the postal telegraph bill was held back in the senate by a committee clerk who was bribed by some people interested against it. So you see there is still some lobbying in bribery in Washington. There always will be a little, I suppose.

What an enormous responsibility the clerks of the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate have when a tariff bill is under consideration! Either of them could make a fortune by a stroke of the great suit of robes which are brought against the government from time to time, you know what a serious thing a misplaced comma or hyphen in a tariff bill may be.

The treasury department collects duties according to the plain intent of congress. After it has collected several million dollars on fruit or braids or hat trimmings or some other common article of import, it is found that in copying the tariff bill a clerk put some punctuation mark in the wrong place or left out a comma or did some other apparently trivial thing, so that a paragraph when analyzed can be made to bear a construction unlike the one intended by congress. Thereupon the importers swoop down on the treasury and sue for the duties which were paid.

The supreme court interprets the law not as Congress meant it to be, but in accordance with the rules of syntax, and millions of dollars are returned to the importers.

This has happened many times, and you can understand from these occurrences the value of a punctuation mark in a tariff bill. The responsibility of the phrasing and punctuation of the tariff bill rests on the members of the house and senate committees and on the treasury department, which revises the bill. But the clerks of the two committees have charge of the bill. They are its custodians, they have access to it at all times, and it would be very easy for one of them to make a change in it in such a way that it would seem to be accidental. Either Henry Talbot, the clerk of the ways and means committee, or James S. Morrill, the clerk of the finance committee, could make a fortune if he was willing to sell himself to one of the manufacturers whose profits depend on the rate of duty charged on one article in the bill. But the clerks of the two committees are men of integrity. Henry Talbot has been with the ways and means committee under both Democratic and Republican administrations, and he has the entire confidence of the committee. Mr. Morrill is the son of America's 'grand old man,' Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and his reputation is unimpeachable.

WOMEN OF TASTE. They Prefer to See the Bright Colors on Other.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. - (However much one may like to see bright colors on other, the woman of genuine taste prefers the sober tints which are always

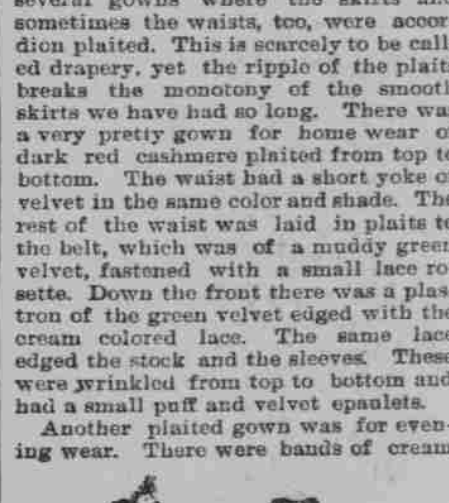
Handsome gowns. There is a most beautiful thick material called doubled cashmere. It is rich and frosty, yet smooth and very fine. This takes trimming as well as does the finest broadcloth. There is a new quality of broadcloth which is almost as glossy as satin. It is thick and very closely woven and is shown in all the newest shades and tints. One of the very prettiest of light tints is light snuff brown. This is a very becoming color to every one, which all brown is not. Trimmings of light baby blue or a pale pink, it is beautiful. With fur, braiding or embroidery, it is elegant. Then there is a smoky gray, verging on the drab, which for some occult reason is called dove neck. This finds its natural complement in emerald green velvet.



A very modest but elegant design for a gown of the thick gray cashmere had a light and graceful pattern of narrow sash-like braiding down the two front breadths from the belt. This braiding was developed on the corsage, which was a gathered blouse, opened slightly in front to show the eburne lace vest, and also at the neck to show the lace gimpie. There was a round, flat collar of light brown velvet, and this had a facing of the gray, with the braiding. The wrinkled sleeves had stiff puffs and small cuffs to match the collar. The whole gown was a very graceful and refined affair.

I am glad to note that I have seen several gowns where the skirts and sometimes the waists, too, were accorded plaited. This is scarcely to be called drapery, yet the ripple of the plaits breaks the monotony of the smooth skirts we have had so long. There was a very pretty gown for home wear of dark red cashmere plaited from top to bottom. The waist had a short yoke of velvet in the same color and shade. The rest of the waist was laid in plaits to the belt, which was of a muddy green velvet, fastened with a small lace corsage. Down the front there was a plastron of the green velvet edged with the cream colored lace. The same lace edged the stock and the sleeves. These were wrinkled from top to bottom and had a small puff and velvet epaulets.

Another plaited gown was for evening wear. There were bands of cream



Opera cape and plaited dresses. Insertion laid on the skirt at intervals all around, and between these were rows of the plaiting. The material was silver gray taffeta. The waist was of plaiting, with lace yoke, belt and blouse band down the front. It was made slightly square in the neck. OLIVE HARPER.