Part One.

16 PAGES

The Topeka State Journal.

Pages 1 to 8.

LAST EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 28, 1902. SATURDAY EVENING. THREE CENTS.

FOUND GUILTY.

Murder in the Second Degree Says Morrison Jury.

Returned Their Finding After 12 Hours' Session.

END OF THIRD TRIAL.

Defendant Proved a Good Witness With Perfect Memory.

Told Her Story Practically as at Her Former Trials.

Preponderance of the Evidence Against Miss Morrison.

El Dorado, Kan., June 28.—Jessie Morrison, in her trial here for the third time for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle at her home in this city in June, 1900, was today found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury was out 12 hours and returned its verdict at 5 o'clock this morning. The case may be appealed again.

The present trial has been on for ten days. At 5:15 Miss Morrison, accompanied by her father and brother, Hayward, entered the court room. As the foreman finished reading the verdict, Miss Morrison turned pale, threw her arms around her aged father's neck, hid her head on his shoulder and both wept bitterly. Later in her cell Miss Morrison refused to talk other than to say that she had not expected a conviction, adding: "The judge was against me from first to last."

The case went to the jury at 4:40 Friday afternoon. An informal ballot was taken immediately and stood 11 for conviction and one for acquittal. The next ballot stood six for first degree murder, five for second degree murder and one for third degree manslaughter. Two other ballots were taken without agreeing and at 9 o'clock the jury was allowed to go to supper.

The jury made no suggestion of sentence. The matter of appeal will be taken up early next week.

Attorneys on both sides say the jury is one of the best that ever sat in a case in Butler county. The jurors are all farmers except one. They are practically young, averaging 41 years of age. Most of them have families. The trial has been a hard battle and the principal evidence in the case is the dying declaration of Mrs. Castle on one hand, taken when she believed she was breathing her last, and the statement of Jessie Morrison on the other hand.

The defendant was a good witness and told her story practically as she had at former trials. She often stopped to wipe the tears from her eyes and was not the least bit excited by the severe cross-examination.

Superstitious persons here are somewhat alarmed over the following, which has been pasted:

The deceased was married on June 11, the tragedy occurred on Friday, the docket number of the case is 1012, one of the bailiffs at a former trial and the proprietor of the hotel where the jury stayed have both died suddenly. Court adjourned one night with eleven jurors in the box, in charge of two bailiffs, making thirteen; this is the Thirteenth judicial district; the jury at this trial was secured on Friday and the case went to the jury on Friday.

REVIEW OF THE CASE.

Miss Morrison has been tried three times for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle. Jessie Morrison and Clara Wiley lived Olin Castle. Mr. Castle and Miss Wiley were married June 12, 1900. Eight days later the bride was cut with a razor by Miss Morrison. The Wilers, the Morrisons and the Castles are all leading families in Butler county.

The bride of eight days lived 18 days after. Although she could not speak, she had strength to write a statement accusing Jessie Morrison and afterward a note of forgiveness to Jessie Morrison. Miss Morrison was wounded. She was cut on the arms and breast, and the question was: Did she inflict these wounds upon herself or were they the work of Clara Wiley Castle? The theory of the prosecution was that the wounds were self-inflicted and the defense took the position that Miss Morrison fought in self-defense and that the cuts on her arms and breast were made by Mrs. Castle. Miss Morrison's story was that she was passing the home of Mr. and Mrs. Castle when Mrs. Castle called to her to come in. She did so. There were witnesses who saw her go in and witnesses who saw her come out. What happened in the house is only known by the results. Mrs. Castle was found wounded. Miss Morrison swore Mrs. Castle tried to kill her; that she took the razor from her and used it in self-defense.

In both trials it was found almost impossible to get a jury. Every man in Butler county had read and discussed the killing. Many had formed opinions. The sheriff sent his deputies out at night to bring in farmers to be examined for their fitness to serve as jurors.

The first trial began November 21, 1900. December 11 it was sent to the jury room. After four days the judge discharged the jurors, as it was impossible to reach a verdict. The vote at the end stood nine for acquittal. The second trial resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. She was sent to Leavenworth to serve five years. When her case was taken up in the supreme court she was released on bond after two months in the penitentiary.

Miss Jessie Morrison, Convicted of Murder in Second Degree.

IS IT A TRUST?

President Wants to Know About Coal Combine.

New York, June 28.—President Roosevelt has requested Attorney General Knox to submit an opinion, says a Washington dispatch to the World, as to whether the combination controlling the anthracite coal output constitutes a trust within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act and the decision of the U. S. supreme court thereon.

In making his request the president gave Attorney General Knox the report recently prepared by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, after a careful investigation of the differences existing between the coal operators and the miners, the facts forwarded by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' association and all other data in his possession bearing on the subject.

It will be the duty of Attorney General Knox to formulate an opinion for the president, making definite declaration that the anthracite combinations does, or does not constitute a trust. His present instructions do not intend him to go farther and express an opinion as to the probability of successful prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act.

The president will, it is believed, determine upon his subsequent line of action after Attorney General Knox has rendered his opinion.

FIGHT INTO KANSAS.

Senator Burton and Mr. Long to Campaign on Cuban Question.

Washington, June 28.—Senator Burton has confided to some of his friends here that he expects to carry his fight on the president's Cuban policy into Kansas during the campaign and educate the people of the state up to his standard of thinking. Just what benefit he expects will accrue to the Republican party by this action he does not explain. He is careful to say that he does not propose to attack the president. He is simply going to defend his own position and will make his opposition to Cuban reciprocity the keynote of all his speeches.

If Senator Burton persists in taking this action, it is not unlikely that there will be a lively time in Kansas during the approaching campaign. Representative Long, who has been one of the staunch supporters of the administration, will of course make Cuban reciprocity a prominent feature of all his speeches, but it will be the president's kind of reciprocity, and the kind for which the people of Kansas have declared.

The spectacle of a Republican congressman and senator from the same state going into the campaign on different sides of a public question will be watched with considerable interest.

Bank Clerk Held to Grand Jury.

New York, June 28.—Frank Jones, correspondence clerk in the National Commerce bank here, was today held for the grand jury, charged with the misappropriation of $6,500 of the bank's funds.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, June 28.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 64; Boston, 64; Philadelphia, 66; Washington, 70; Chicago, 54; Minneapolis, 58; Cincinnati, 64; St. Louis, 66.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, June 28.—Forecast for Kansas: Unsettled tonight and Sunday with showers; easterly winds.

CRAWFORD ON TOP

Brings New Managers of the Grand to Terms.

They Surrender to the Local Amusement Trust.

DIVIDE ATTRACTIONS.

Announced That Both Houses Will Be Kept Open.

A. S. Kane to Remain as Manager of the Grand.

L. M. Crawford Adds Brigham Houses to His Circuit.

The theatrical trust has triumphed in Topeka. The Grand Opera House which was leased last spring by A. S. Kane and E. S. Brigham today passed under the control of the trust and the threatened contest between the Crawford and the Grand will be avoided.

The fact of the matter is that L. M. Crawford compelled the new managers of the Grand to surrender. They found that Crawford was so strong, had control of so many opera houses, that they could not compete with him in booking attractions. The managers of the Grand got to the point where they felt that they must either surrender to Crawford or fail in their purpose to give Topeka first-class plays at a first-class house and they hoisted the white flag.

The change is a big thing for Mr. Crawford for it results in the adding to his circuit all the opera houses controlled by E. S. Brigham, the Atchison theater, the Hot Springs theater, one at Carthage and one at Springfield, Mo. It also results in Mr. Brigham giving up his Leavenworth house and turning it over to Mr. Crawford.

It is pretty difficult to understand the details of the arrangement in Topeka but it is known that the purpose is to keep both houses open and divide the attractions. A. S. Kane is also to remain as manager of the Grand Opera House but it may also ultimately result in the Grand being closed. Whether the arrangement is a pool on the division of profit plan is not known but at any rate the white dove of peace is to hover over the Topeka theatrical managers while they count the cash.

Topeka theater patrons will be disappointed. They are sure to be. For years they have been compelled to bow to one theatrical management who had little or no regard for them and they hailed with delight the advent of the new management especially when it was known that A. S. Kane would be the manager of the new house. Now they see a return to the old order of things before they had even a taste of the new. Perhaps the theatrical atmosphere will change and it certainly ought to if Mr. Kane has much to do with the situation, for Topeka's experience with him as an amusement manager has been satisfactory.

An official presentation of the case was made today by the managers of both houses. It follows:

"It is said that both houses found it difficult to engage attractions for next season. Company managers knew two attractions of the same night in a town the size of Topeka would not pay. This would be particularly true if the two entertainments happened to be of the same kind. Dozens of managers made a stand on this proposition and absolutely refused to visit the city unless the prospect of opposition for their attractions was called off. In this way also they hoped to remain friendly to both managements and would have played in the various other towns controlled separately by E. S. Brigham and the Crawford circuit. So strong was this feeling among the big companies, which are, of course, under heavy expense, that they would be the losers that they told the managements here, it is said, they would cut out Topeka for all time unless the two houses were booked in harmony.

"With this unexpected condition arising Mr. Brigham, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Kane were not long in agreeing that if they were true to the public, to themselves and to their partners in the theatrical business, that is, the traveling companies, they should arrange to have harmony in engaging companies.

"Less than a month ago E. S. Brigham leased the Leavenworth theater, owned by Dr. T. Sinks. This house had been for the past year in the Crawford circuit. The next day he started for New York. The Crawford interests at once arranged for a new house in Leavenworth. Mr. Brigham had not been in New York three days, he says, before he discovered that competition in Leavenworth, which was certain, meant financial loss for everybody concerned. Yesterday he withdrew from Leavenworth and Dr. Sinks added his house to the Crawford circuit for five years.

"Many of the large companies carrying special scenery and special stage equipment will appear at the Grand Opera House. It is believed this will be an especially happy arrangement for the public, which has long desired to see some of the largest productions shown on this big and well arranged stage. It will also permit many large attractions which desire to appear in the Grand to come here, when they would have been kept away under other conditions. Many of the high priced shows will appear at the Crawford, which is now being remodeled, enlarged and decorated at an expense of several thousand dollars.

"A harmony arrangement has been made which includes thirty odd theaters in the west. The Crawford circuit, E. S. Brigham, Chamberlain & Co. sixteen playhouses in Illinois and Iowa, and others will work to each others' interests. It is expected that by this arrangement more and better attractions will be induced to visit the territory in which they are interested in the theatrical business. E. S. Brigham expects to extend his circuit in the south, in which he has the good town of Hot Springs.

"Mr. Brigham's position is best stated by this card, which he has given to the public:

"'I am more pleased than I can express to know that things have been so arranged in Topeka that a long fight in engaging attractions, from which the attractions themselves feel they would be the principal sufferers has been avoided. The public has no idea what an effort is being made to discourage fighting in the small cities. Companies absolutely refused to play Topeka because they knew there might be a counter attraction at the other house, and that simply meant loss for both of them. They certainly cannot be blamed for taking the position they have. It is a condition that must be recognized, and the sooner the better for all concerned. This means that Topeka will now get attractions which would never think of playing there otherwise. I know that in a year the managers, the companies, the public and those interested in the ownership of the houses will know that the present arrangement is the best thing that could happen.

"'E. S. BRIGHAM.'

"Mr. Crawford and Mr. Kane have given out the following statement:

"'We recognize the futility of trying to induce companies to play Topeka in opposition to one another. Consequently we have arranged for harmony between the Crawford theater and the Grand opera house.

"'L. M. CRAWFORD,
"'A. S. KANE.'"

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

More Rumors of Santa Fe Trouble Being Extended.

James Thomas, formerly a Santa Fe boilermaker in Topeka, but now one of the strikers at the Needles, California, has arrived here for a visit of two or three days with relatives. Mr. Thomas' trip is purely one of pleasure, his wife having remained in Topeka, and he maintains a distinct silence regarding matters relating to the troubles in the west. He insists that the strike is still in effect and that it will remain so until the boilermakers now out are re-instated. This statement has been made before by others connected with that side of the dispute. On the other hand General Manager Wells of the coast lines and Superintendent of Motive Power Henderson have asserted that all the men could not get back, but that if they cared to return at the former wage rate, as many as could be placed would be put on again. That is the condition as it exists and there seems to be no move so far as the men in the west are concerned.

From other sources it is learned that in a way the shops at all the points where there was a strike are running, but friends of the men say that it is only in name. They claim that all kinds of workmen are employed by the company in order that the locomotives may be kept up in shape, and that many of those shipped out from the east after they get there never do a turn of work or else after "scabbing" a short time quit and seek other means of earning their living.

In local railroad circles there is the usual division of sentiment concerning the prospect of the general strike on the system. But among those who have believed that all the men would be ordered out, the conviction seems to have grown stronger within the last two days and it is asserted by some that such a move is not farther away than a week. They make the claim that not only do the western boilermakers need sympathy of their brothers here and in such a way as will compel the granting of the demands already made but that the company should increase the wages of those in the locality. The inclination among the Topeka boilermakers, however, is rather against striking unless it becomes necessary to do so by way of assistance to those already out. Most of them are men of families, have homes here or are making payments out of their monthly wages on property, and cannot easily afford to lose the time. But there is no question that if they are requested to walk out they will do so. They are hopeful that no such request will be made. This may be said, though, that unless the coast lines can win out alone such a move will be made, because if it were not the union would be practically undone without strength to enforce a single demand.

From indirect reports from the west it is understood the men in the Needles and San Bernardino feel they can win without assistance from other parts of the system. They claim that before the trouble originated the force then employed had much difficulty in keeping locomotive boilers in good working condition, but now that the force has been so much reduced, still greater trouble will be experienced, and that finally the company will be obliged to yield.

A $20,000 PURSE.

Thirteen Colts in the Six-Furlong Scramble at Sheepshead.

New York, June 28.—All the good colts of the year will participate in the six-furlong scramble this afternoon at Sheepshead Bay for the $20,000 purse in the great trial stakes.

It is just like getting 50 to 1 from the owners point of view, as it costs something like $500 to start in this rich event. This accounts for the big field, 15 2-year-olds being named in the entries.

Mizzen undoubtedly will be a strong favorite, notwithstanding his impost of 129 pounds. While the public fancy centers on him there are others that compel attention. The most prominent are Mexican, Golden Maxim, Martin Lewis, Artvis, Whitechapel and Irish Lad.

There is a strong undercurrent in favor of Mexim. All this colt's races have been good.

Mexican also holds the position of second choice on his good performances.

Artvis' victory in the Great American at Gravesend, when he made all the pace and successfully stood off half a dozen contenders, one after the other, stamps him as an undoubted factor. Harry Payne Whitney's Irish Lad has shown ability to carry weight, but may not have enough speed for this kind of a field. Whitechapel is in light, and his determined bids in the Great American will be remembered. Astarita also is favored in the weights and has plenty of go.

Following is a table of the probable field which will race for the rich prize over a fast track and be favored with perfect weather:

Horse—	Weight.	Jockey.	Odds
Mizzen	129	Bolman	8-1
Martin Lewis	119	Odom	15-1
Mary Street	119	O'Connor	25-1
Hurst Bourne	122	Shea	10-1
Africander	122	Shaw	10-1
Astarita	122	Freeman	6-1
Whitechapel	117	McCue	40-1
Chas. Elwood	122	Wonderly	25-1
Whitechapel	117	Shaw	8-1
Prediction	117	Waugh	8-1
Golden Maxim	122	Landry	10-1
Mexican	129	Burns	3-1
Irish Lad	122	Turner	12-1
Wherler	107	Redfern	40-1
Artvis	129	Doggett	8-1

MAY BE DRY.

"Cider" Smith Gives Hint of Coming Trouble.

"Cider" Smith this morning issued the following forecast: "Although the crops do not need moisture at present, this is an important rain period. To have this important period pass without rain may increate a lack of rain later on."

The government forecast sent out today was: "Unsettled tonight and Sunday with showers." The wind this morning was north, blowing 11 miles an hour. The hourly temperatures recorded by the government thermometer were as follows:

7 o'clock	58	11 o'clock	63
8 o'clock	63	12 o'clock	64
9 o'clock	66	1 o'clock	65
10 o'clock	66	2 o'clock	67

Injured in a Fight.

Montrose, Kas., June 28.—Roy Foss, a paroled inmate of the Reform School, today in the railroad quarry at this place, made an attack upon one of the men employed there and struck him with a rock, hitting him in the head and severely wounding him. The injured man is still in an unconscious condition.

"YOU ARE GUILTY."

Mothers' Praying Bands Appears Before Gov. Stanley.

Charge Him With Responsibility For Joints and Vice.

MAKES A HOT REPLY.

Women at Once Assume Apologetic Attitude.

Tells Them to Go to Assistant Attorney General.

A delegation from the Topeka Mothers' Praying band called upon Governor Stanley today to demand why he did not close the joints, gambling dens and disreputable places in Topeka. There were six women in the party. The spokesman—or spokeswoman rather—was Mrs. R. H. Hedges, and she was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Howard, Miss Blanche Boles, Mrs. Goodwin, and two others who would not give their names.

The delegation came to demand a few things of the governor, but they were very mild in their actions, and when they went away the most of them were apparently satisfied with their conference.

They did not go at the governor rough-shod, like Mrs. Nation. Their address to the governor was typewritten and Mrs. Hedges read it. It was extremely rabid in its language, but Mrs. Hedges read it in so low a tone that most of its force as an oral communication was lost. It was as follows:

"AN APPEAL.

"Governor Stanley:

"Do you know that the wholesale brewers and distillers are shipping carloads of liquors into Topeka, absolutely free and that it is being hauled, publicly through the streets, in broad daylight, to be sold in the 100 joints in the city, running wide open, under your very nose? Do you know that the bowels of this city are being licensed by this fine system? Do you know that in the saloons and gambling hells of Topeka, kinetoscope slot machines, with the most obscene, lewd and lascivious moving pictures are being operated by boys and old grey headed sinners? And it is a fact, that since you have been governor of this state, you have been the attorney of one of the worst Jezebels and law breakers in Kansas, who is running dens of vice, to ruin the girls?"

At this point Mrs. Hedges turned to M. N. Butler's pamphlet entitled, "The Kansas Klondike and Leavenworth Inferno," and read the following quotation from the St. Joseph News:

"The Wichita Eagle is rawhiding Governor Stanley. The governor is the attorney of a scarlet woman of Wichita, who is trying to block the wheels of progress in that city." The Kansas City, Mo., Times quotes the Kansas (Wichita) Commoner, to-wit: "Truly, our great and pious governor is a man of varied parts and versatile talents. Scarcely had the holy calm of the Sabbath's spiritual refreshment evaporated from his mind, and blended with the mist and fog of machine politics than the thrifty and astute governor plunged headlong into the legal arena, as lord chief counselor for her majesty, Queen Dixie, of Smoky Row, in an injunction case. While the soiled queen of Wichita street's most splendid palace of vice, and soul damnation, has conferred signal honor upon the people's chief magistrate by choosing him as chief counselor, the chief magistrate has conferred equal honor on her royal personage, in becoming her counselor. It is not every queen of the demi-monde that is so honored and fortunate as to have a most Christian governor as her counselor. It will be particularly gratifying to the good people of Kansas to learn of this late preferment of their chief executive—and of his willingness to accept the extended favor. We would suggest, henceforth, when the governor is invited to address a Young Men's Christian association, or a Sunday school convention, the conventional panegyric contain an allusion to the governor's new honor. (?)"

Mrs. Hedges then returned to her typewritten manuscript and continued:

"Explain these things before you ask the legislature to send you, as United States senator, to represent the fatherhood and motherhood, the brotherhood and sisterhood, the pure sons and daughters in the American congress. Let the W. C. T. U. flood their legislators with petitions against such monstrous misrepresentation, else close their social purity department forever. Let the State Temperance Union protest mightily, or shut up its headquarters and throw the keys in the Kaw river. Also, the Ministerial Union; let them turn their gospel guns on the chief executive, as well as poor despised Parker. If the men can't and won't defend society, the women will have to. Even to shute the awful road houses, like the Irene Spendlove, that are establishing in Shawnee county. Neither Craddock nor Bailey can undo the wreck and ruin, the disaster and disgrace of your administration. You are not to be mentioned in the same breath, with the Hon. J. D. Bowersock, for the U. S. senate. We ought to pay Attorney General Goddard and District Judge Hazen a visit, but you, W. Eugene Stanley, are guilty, more guilty, yea most guilty, of all. If we organize a Gideon's Three Hundred, there will be more done than by the gallant McFarland and his thousand brave men of a year ago, who marched up the hill and then marched down again. The women may, with the help of good men, redeem the city at the ballot box, but they must reach and impress yourself and recreant state officials by other means."

After she had finished reading the typewritten address, Mrs. Hedges said, in a low voice, tremulous with emotion and with evident sincerity:

"Governor, we have been praying for you in this matter. Things have come to an awful state right here in Topeka. We have held prayer meetings about it, and we have laid awake nights thinking about it, and now we want to know what you are going to do about it."

Governor Stanley had listened attentively to the reading of the appeal and to what Mrs. Hedges said, but the charges made against him evidently aroused his wrath:

"Where did you get your information about my being an attorney for jointists and scarlet women?" he asked abruptly.

Nobody knew except that it was published.

"You have taken an irresponsible newspaper report and made it the basis for a direct charge against me, when there is no truth in it," said the governor vehemently. "Why don't you find out whether such things are true or not before you make such charges?"

"We supposed it was true," said one of the women apologetically.

"You should not make such charges unless you are sure of your information," said Governor Stanley.

"Well, what are you going to do about the joints in Topeka, governor?" asked Mrs. Hedges.

"I have appointed an assistant attorney general for you, and that's all the law gives me the power to do," replied the governor. "Why don't you go to him? I have no more power to enforce the laws in Topeka than any other citizen, except through other officers. I cannot bring prosecutions. The law does not let me do that. Prosecutions must be brought through the officers whom you elect. If your county officers will not bring the prosecutions, go after them."

"We used to have the law enforced here. Why isn't it enforced now?" asked one of the women.

"Why is it?" repeated Governor Stanley. "Why do you people elect a county attorney and a district judge and a mayor who connives at such things? The county attorney is the man whom you must look to. Every prosecution must be started by him."

"Why don't you put officers out of office who refuse to do their duty?" asked one of the women.

"The law gives me no answer to do such a thing," replied the governor. "You have to go into the supreme court to do that. An action has to be brought there. It is no easy thing to do to impeach public officials, but it can be done if they refuse to do their duty."

"Don't you think it is your duty to do that?" asked Miss Boles.

"No, I don't. If I did it, it would be as a private citizen, and I think it is more the duty of citizens of Topeka to bring complaints against their county officers than for me, for they have a vote here and I don't."

"Well, do you believe the law can be enforced if we have officers who are in favor of it?" asked Mrs. Hedges.

"I most certainly do," said the governor. "You kept the joints closed here when you had men like R. B. Welch for county officers. Why don't the men—the temperance men—do something. They talk and pass resolutions and then let you women go out and act. Why when they were talking about raising $3,000 to push the enforcement of the law, some of them came here to me and asked me to pardon Mrs. Nation. I said all right, go and raise the money for her fine and I'll pardon her. It only required $50 or such a matter—I've forgotten just how much—and they didn't do it."

"Well you are with us, governor, ain't you?" said one.

"Yes, I am," said the governor, heartily. "I presume things are in bad shape here. I don't know anything about it from personal knowledge, because I never go around joints and I never drank a glass of liquor in my life. I appointed an assistant attorney general to close these places, but that's all the law lets me do. Anybody can bring a complaint if you get the evidence, but you have to get your county attorney to start the prosecution. Then you can hire any lawyer you want to to help prosecute it, and the county attorney can not dismiss it without his consent. This law was passed by the last legislature.

"Do we have to taste the stuff in order to get evidence?" asked Mrs. Hedges.

"No, not if you can prove otherwise that it is liquor. All you have to prove is that it is liquor and that it was sold. If you suspect that liquor is kept in a place contrary to law you can serve a complaint and have it searched and the liquor seized."

"Well, things are getting awful bad here governor," said one of the delegation. "I wouldn't believe it, till I saw it myself. We saw them sell the stuff with our own eyes and saw people in these places drinking—men and women, and boys—some of them no larger than your boy, governor. We have been praying about this matter, whether we should sit down and fold our hands and let our boys go to the bad, or try to do something to save them."

"Well you can go to any lawyer you have confidence in and he will tell you the same as I do," said Governor Stanley. "Go and consult them, and if there is anything I can do to help you I'll do it. But don't take somebody's word on such things unless you know what they are talking about. Consult some lawyer and then if there is anything I can do, come back and tell me."

Then the delegation filed out.

"We didn't come to make trouble," said one of the women to a State Journal reporter as they left the governor's office. "We wanted some advice about things. We had been told a lot of things and we wanted to find out. I'm glad we came."

Several others echoed these sentiments, but Miss Boles held a different view. She was not satisfied with what Gov. Stanley had said. She thought he was dodging the question.

"The governor said he had no more power to enforce prohibition than a private citizen," commented Miss Boles. "Now, isn't there a contingent fund whereby the governor can offer a reward for the capture and conviction of all violators of criminal law especially murderers, including the murderous liquor business?"

"And why has he kept still about being attorney for that Wichita woman, if it wasn't true? If it hadn't been true, why didn't he deny it then?"

"They are evidently sincere, well-meaning women," said Governor Stanley after his visitors had gone. "But somebody has been giving them a lot of mistaken notions about what the governor can do. Then they took for granted that Dixie Lee story. The truth was that Vermilion, my old law partner in Wichita, was attorney for Dixie Lee, not in a joint case, but in a case in which they were trying to get some of her property for the Missouri Pacific, and I didn't have anything more to do with it than these women. I was never attorney for a jointist before I became governor, let alone since."

GEORGE MOFFITT SELLS.

Furniture Man Disposes of Store to Kansas City Firm.

The George W. Moffitt furniture store has changed hands. The new owners are Emshiver & Mills of Kansas City. The store goes under the management of the new owners next week.

The store will be conducted in the future on the same enterprising lines as it has been in the past. Mr. Moffit will remain with the new company and will conduct its affairs until January 1 and perhaps may remain for a year.

His Trip Ends at Kansas City.

Kansas City, June 28.—A. Boyd Watson, young Englishman said to be a member of a wealthy family, is dead at a hospital here of pneumonia. Mr. Watson had been here only a short time when he became ill. He was making a trip around the world, and had visited India and Australia and intended to return to England by way of South Africa. A brother in London has been cabled.

Mercer to Stay in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 28.—Manager Dwyer of the Detroit American League team has wired the Tribune from Chicago that Pitcher Winnie Mercer has rejected the Los Angeles offer and will stay with the Tigers. A representative of the Los Angeles club visited Mercer today in Chicago and it is thought Mercer got him to hold the western offer open till the close of this season.

A Quiet Run.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 28.—As the result of a quiet run on the Empire State Savings bank yesterday, the officials of the institution have decided to require thirty days' notice from depositors wishing to withdraw. In a statement the officers declare the bank is solvent and that there is no cause for alarm.

ONLY TROUBLE IS THE WOUND.

King Edward's Condition Otherwise Satisfactory.

Has Seen Several Members of His Family Today.

Removed to a Couch and Placed in a Sitting Posture.

HE SLEEPS NATURALLY

Official Bulletin Says All Immediate Danger is Gone.

By June 30 They Expect to Announce Certain Recovery.

London, June 28.—The king was removed from his bed to a couch this afternoon earlier than expected and was placed in a sitting posture. He was feeling decidedly better.

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 6 p. m.:

"The king passed a very comfortable day and his progress continues to be quite satisfactory.

"TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

London, June 28.—At 2:30 p. m. it was officially stated at Buckingham palace that the king's progress was fully maintained, that his majesty was quite comfortable and that he had seen several members of the royal family during the day.

The duke of Connaught drove to Buckingham palace this morning, and after a short visit repeated the gratifying report: "The king has had natural sleep. He is comfortable and his condition is satisfactory."

At 10:45 o'clock the following official bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace on the condition of King Edward:

"The king had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are able to state that we consider his majesty to be now out of immediate danger, and the general condition is satisfactory. The wound, however, needs constant attention and such concern as attaches to his majesty's condition is connected with the wound.

"Under the most favorable conditions his majesty's recovery must of necessity be protracted.

"The 2 p. m. bulletin will be discontinued.

Signed:
"LISTER.
"TREVES.
"BARLOW.
"SMITH.
"LAKINGS."

"The king is now out of immediate danger."

This announcement spread quickly throughout the metropolis and caused general rejoicing. The verdict upon which the nation had so anxiously waited caused a longer consultation than usual. Lord Lister, Sir Frederick Treves and the other doctors discussed the patient's condition for nearly an hour before they committed themselves to the important pronouncement.

It was read at Buckingham palace by only a small crowd, the public being practically assured by yesterday evening's report that everything was going well. Yet, to use the words of the Westminster Gazette, the bulletin was "full of intense relief."

The underlying suspicion that the doctors might fear more than they wrote, the sensational rumors of his majesty's death which continued even as late as yesterday, and the last of definite unofficial news all combined to create intense nervousness. Such hopeful statements as the Associated Press had been able to make, were not available to the British public, who, however, were spared the sensational reports, now so palpably absurd, which were cabled to America.

The reference to the wound in this morning's bulletin it is authoritatively set forth, can be regarded without any disquietude. By June 30 the doctors are expected to announce that all danger of any complications has passed.

The king was very cheerful this morning after four or five hours sleep and his temperature was normal. On Sunday his majesty will probably be transferred from his bed to a couch, where he will be able to recline. He is already able to slightly raise himself by the aid of a pully. When he first made an attempt to do it the nurse adjusted the pillows so as to form a back rest, and with a sigh of intense relief the king exclaimed: "Ah, that is better."

The Lancet in its comments today says: "No immediate peril—the absorption has taken place as shown by the complete absence of disquieting symptoms. We hope that rumor is ceasing to be busy with the origin and pathology of his majesty's illness, since the very plain statement of facts in the case which we were able to publish June 25, and since the absolute accuracy of the bulletins has been justified.

"In view of the king's rapid recovery it is small wonder that the group of members of the royal family which gathered at Victoria station this morning were happy and cheerful. The prince of Wales went there to bid farewell to his cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia and to the Crown Prince Louis Philippe of Portugal and others who were leaving London, including the grand duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Frederick Francis and the Egyptian and Moorish envoys. The chief of staff of the last named, said to a reporter: "I am smitten to the heart with sorrow for King Edward. England is a great country, but I am glad to be going back to civilization."

A week which has witnessed emotions of such conflicting, intense character as to be without parallel in the nation's history, is ending as it began, in rejoicing. Englishmen themselves can scarcely realize that in the brief space of five days the country has gone through the most acute stages of hallucination, fear, doubt and hope. Now, with today's bulletin, they are all talking of the festivities, many of which will occur as planned.

MAKING NEW PLANS.

The Crystal palace July 2 will be the scene of a brilliant hospital ball in which so many Americans are taking part. On July 4 the Indian office will be transformed with oriental decorations, plants and flowers, for the Asiatic reception when the Prince of Wales is expected to welcome the visitors and London's poor are looking forward to their coronation dinner.

Among the disappointed stand owners and other sections of the public there is a strong desire to have a war parade with Lord Kitchener as the central figure. Such an arrangement would doubtless attract many thousands to London. The metropolis and the country are quite ready to go wild over Kitch-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)