The Kansas City Journal.

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"I AM FREE AGAIN!"

ALICE PLATT'S EXULTANT CRY WHEN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

S... HEARD ONLY "GUILTY!"

M... NED COMPOSURE UNTIL SHE ...EW SHE WAS FREE.

The ... Joy Knew No Bounds and Sh... tively Embraced and ... Her Attorney—She ... Another Woman ...e the Verdict.

Alice Platt is free, and the murder of the Mussey children is still unsolved.

The most sensational murder trial in the annals of crime in Jackson county came to a dramatic close in the criminal court room yesterday morning, when a jury brought in a verdict acquitting Alice Platt of poisoning Elizabeth Mussey, the 10-year-old daughter of Attorney Charles F. Mussey. The court room was crowded to the doors. When the clerk read the verdict which set the prisoner free a great shout of approval went up. Men clapped their hands and stamped their feet; women—there were about 100 present—grew hysterical and laughed and cried. It was a remarkable demonstration. Judge Wofford's face flushed when the applause burst out and he pounded on his desk and shouted to the marshall to quiet the demonstration. It was some time before the court room grew still, and then the freed woman was led away. She was the only person in the court room who did not understand it all. When the clerk read the verdict she did not hear it, because of her deafness. The only word she heard him utter was "guilty."

The court had been in session about half an hour when a loud rap sounded on the jury room door. Deputy Lum Wilson responded to it, and then hurried to the judge's desk.

"The jury is ready to report," he said.

"All right, bring it in," said the judge.

In an instant the word flashed over the jail building that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and there was a rush to get into the court room. A deputy went to Alice Platt's cell in the jail and told her the jury had arrived at a verdict. Her father and her sister, Mrs. Lowe, were with her and they followed her and the deputy into the court room. Alice looked as though she were nerving herself for her last ordeal. She walked with a firm tread, and when she entered the court room the crowd half arose and gazed curiously at her. She sat down facing the judge, her father and sister sitting on either side of her. The jury was brought in and placed in the jury box.

Alice Heard Only "Guilty."

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the judge.

"We have," replied the foreman, passing a slip of paper to the court clerk.

There was a momentary pause; the prisoner gazed steadily at the clerk; her sister leaned over and whispered in her ear:

"This is the first day the sun has shone since your trial began. It is a good omen," she said.

Then the clerk read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

At once the applause broke out, and the judge called upon the marshal to preserve order. "Guilty!" rang in the ears of the accused woman and she sank back in her chair. As soon as silence was restored her sister spoke to her, and, as the tears fell upon the pallid face of the house servant, Mrs. Lowe cried:

"God be praised! This is the happiest moment of my life."

The father, with tears glistening in his eyes, and his lips quivering nervously, placed his arms about his daughters, but he did not trust himself to speak. Matron Grogan led the father and his two daughters into a side room. There was a puzzled look in Alice's eyes, and she kept asking:

"What is it? What is it?"

"You are not guilty, dear! You are not guilty!" shouted Mrs. Lowe.

Alice straightened herself up. A new light shone in her eyes. She reached for her hat and threw it, with the famous blue veil, to the floor. She tore her gloves from her hands and threw them with her hat. Then she walked to the window and raised it. The wind fanned her cheek and tossed her short, fluffy hair. She drew in several deep breaths. There was a crowd of men across the street and they recognized her. Several waved their hands at her. She waved her hand and shouted:

"I am free!"

George Oswald, famous only for his laugh, heard her and laughed.

"My, how that man laughs," exclaimed Alice.

"It's his favorite laugh, Alice," said Major Woodson, entering the room.

Kissed Her Attorney.

"Oh, it's you," and Alice ran to him and impulsively threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. Tears came to the major's eyes.

"My child, it's all over," he said.

A short conversation was held between the major and the party, after which Mr. Platt and his two daughters left the jail building. Alice did not speak a word after leaving the jail, except to say to her sister when they reached the open air:

"My, it is good to get a breath of free, pure air again."

Mr. Platt sent a telegram to his wife at Carrollton, announcing the result of the trial, then he went with his children to the home of Mrs. Lowe, a married daughter, at 1530 Euclid avenue. After staying there a short time Mr. Platt and Alice went to the home of another daughter, Mrs. Murphy, 1901 Woodland avenue, where they passed the day. Mrs. Murphy was unable to be in court yesterday morning as she was kept at her home by a severe attack of la grippe. An affecting scene took place between the sisters.

The news of the acquittal of Alice Platt traveled over the town with surprising rapidity and the verdict was discussed with a great deal of vigor in the offices, stores and restaurants. As said in The Journal yesterday, the opinion of few people was changed by the verdict. Those who believed Alice not guilty took the jury's finding merely as a recognition of their own good judgment, while those who thought her guilty took occasion to say that "it is impossible to convict a woman of murder in Jackson county."

The verdict seemed to meet with general approval. The sentiment against hanging on circumstantial evidence is very strong in this city, and this, coupled with the fact that beyond a lot of suspicious circumstances no evidence of the woman's guilt was proved at the trial, was regarded by many who looked at the case in the light of reason as sufficient ground for the verdict of not guilty.

Alice Platt was holding her 10-year-old niece on her lap in the home of Mrs. Murphy, 1901 Woodland avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a reporter for The Journal knocked at the door.

"How do you do?" exclaimed Alice, putting down the child and holding out her hand. "I am glad to see you. I suppose this is the last time you will come up to interview me. Well, you newspaper men almost worried the life out of me, but I forgive you all. Some of you convicted me and led me up to the gallows, even before I was tried, but I hold no malice. I am as happy, as happy as a lark," and she stood up and raised her right hand above her head. There was a look of joy shining in her eyes that had not been there since last October.

Wonderful Self-Control.

"I have repressed my feelings and people have thought that I was hardly of flesh and blood," she said. "Sometimes when my face was the calmest there was a tempest going on in my breast. See the sunlight as it streams in at the window," and she stretched her hands toward it as though she would grasp it and draw it closer to her. "That is more sunshine than I have seen for a long time. You don't know what it is to be penned up in a place like those jail cells. It is like being in hell. I want you to thank the marshal, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Lum Wilson and Mrs. Grogan and the balance of the jail officials for me. I want you to tell them through the newspaper that I thank them for their kindness to me. They did all they could for me and treated me as nice as anybody could."

Alice picked up her little niece and ran her fingers through her hair.

"When they read the verdict in the court I did not know what it was, but I was bound that I would not break down, no matter what it was. So when I heard the word 'guilty,' I reached back to comfort my sister. And then I heard them cheering and saw my sister crying and then the words rang in my ears, 'You are free! You are free! You are free!' and I was so happy! I danced for joy. As we left the jail I heard the prisoners shouting, 'Good by,' and they applauded. I feel sorry for them, for I know what it is they have to go through. When we came out of that court room and I saw Major Woodson, I could not help running up to him and kissing him. I don't like to kiss men, but I couldn't help kissing him, and I guess he couldn't help it either, for I did it before he thought," and Alice laughed.

"How do I look?" she asked.

"At least ten years younger," said the reporter.

"And I feel more than that—I mean more years younger than that."

There was a strange throwing off of apparent age in the woman who the day before had been cooped up in a prison cell. A faint dash of color had come back into her cheeks, her eyes shone clear and bright, her voice had a strong ring and she moved with a quick, nervous movement in which there was no evidence of languor.

"I liked the looks of that jury from the first," broke in the father of Alice. "Their faces expressed intelligence and they looked like honest men. I said when I saw them that if I had been selecting a jury myself I would have been satisfied with this one. I did not like some of their names, and I'll tell you there's a lot in a name sometimes, but their faces were all good."

Taken to Carrollton.

The reporter asked about the future of Alice.

"She will go home to Carrollton with me to-night," said the father, "and sleep with her baby sister. Her mother wants to see her and she will probably live in Carrollton."

The father and daughter left for the county seat of Carroll county on the Santa Fe train last night. Both looked very happy and Alice talked with a free and careless air.

Although Alice Platt was tried specifically for the murder of Elizabeth Mussey, she was in reality tried for the murders of Elizabeth and Susie Mussey and Mrs. Torrence. The reason the case of Elizabeth was selected by the state was because it was the strongest case against her. There was nothing in the case of Mrs. Torrence [illegible] dence could be produced in the case of Susie Mussey of material value. The statement that the bodies of Mrs. Torrence and Sue might be exhumed and chemical analyses of the stomachs made is so absurd that they are not even hinted at as a possibility by anyone in authority. Alice Platt will never again be molested by the law on the charge of having poisoned any of the Mussey family.

The jury that tried Alice Platt stood 10 to 2 for acquittal on the first ballot. In discussing the evidence after the verdict the jurymen said they regarded the fact that the soda had not been examined as one of the most mysterious circumstances in the whole case. The cookies and the apples were examined, but the soda was burned. The jurymen could not fathom the reason for the soda having been burned after the suspicion had arisen that the children were poisoned.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Mussey were in the court when the jury brought in its verdict. When Mr. Mussey heard that the defendant had been acquitted he was much surprised and declared it an outrage. He had thought the jury might disagree, but he had not looked for an acquittal. Mrs. Mussey also expressed surprise at the verdict.

The names of the jurymen who, after listening to all the evidence against Alice Platt, decided that she was not guilty of murder are: Jeremiah Enright, foreman; W. G. Mahaffey, Richard W. Noel, James Hulse, Preston Woodmansee, James Cleary, J. M. Flynn, J. R. Horn, G. S. Roswell, Clarence Marksberry, W. B. Vining, Clarence Hamlin.

HILLMON CASE AGAIN.

Mrs. Hillmon's Attorneys Trying to Have Insurance Companies Barred Out of Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Mrs. Hillmon's attorneys are trying to induce the superintendent of insurance to issue licenses to the New York Mutual Life, the Connecticut Mutual and the New York Life Assurance Companies to do business in Kansas until they make a settlement with Mrs. Hillmon.

These companies have been fighting Mrs. Hillmon in her attempts to recover the amount of policies held by her husband at the time of his alleged death, and the case has, beside several trials in the federal courts, gone through every other phase of legal procedure known to lawyers, including one hearing before the insurance department.

Judge S. A. Riggs, of Lawrence, who is one of Mrs. Hillmon's attorneys, held a long conference with Governor Leedy and Webb McNall, superintendent of insurance, to-day, upon the subject, and they have taken it under advisement.

Cleveland Goes Duck Shooting.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Cleveland left the city to-night on the lighthouse tender Maple for a day's duck shooting at Widewater, Va., the home of Colonel Richard Waller. He was accompanied by Captain Lamberton, of the lighthouse service, and is expected to return to-morrow night.

4 SOULS WITH BUT A DOUBLE THO'T, 4 HEARTS THAT BEAT AS 2

Rosa Seligsburg and C. W. Edmundson Bid Defiance to Parental Opposition at Chetopa, Kas.

Chetopa, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) This city has been in a state of excitement over the wedding of C. W. Edmundson and Miss Rosa Seligsburg. Mr. Edmundson has for some time been attentive to Miss Seligsburg, who is a Jewess. He being a Gentile, the parents of the bride objected and finally forbade his coming to their home. But Cupid had sent his dart. Miss Seligsburg left her home, met her lover and, with a number of young people, proceeded to the home of Rev. John Maclean, pastor of the Methodist church, who performed the ceremony which made them man and wife.

Shortly afterward the bride's family became aware of what had happened and set out to reclaim their daughter. After searching for some time, they found her at the home of the groom's parents. Her brother was the first to arrive and started to use his gun on the newly made brother-in-law, but the benedict was prepared for him and presented his own gun as a peacemaker. About this time the father and mother arrived, and, after weeping and wailing, the groom sent for a carriage and had the bride's family conveyed to their home. The reconciliation is not complete, but is more than likely to follow in the due course of events.

Love Finds a Way for Emma Goodman and Morris Rosenthal at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Miss Emma Goodman, of Fifty-fifth street, Chicago, was married to Morris Rosenthal, by the Rev. Charles Hedler, a Methodist minister, here this evening. Miss Goodman formerly lived on the West side in Kansas City, where her father was in the tailoring business, and a large property holder. The marriage of the couple is somewhat romantic. The couple met in New York and went to Chicago, where Miss Goodman and her mother live. Rosenthal boarded with them. They fell in love, but marriage was objected to, so they came here. They had a list of Jewish rabbis and visited them to be married. The rabbis, however, would not perform the ceremony, as it is against the Jewish religion to marry on Friday. They then sought Mr. Hedler's house, where they were made man and wife. Rosenthal claims to be 21 years of age, but looks like a boy of 15. He appeared very nervous and it proved a difficult task for him to talk in a straightforward manner. He said that they would either reside in Kansas City or Garnett, Kas. He said his wife was well known at the former city, having lived there about two years ago. Her father now lives in Garnett, Kas.

POPULISTS WORSTED.

TRIED TO DISCIPLINE REPUBLICANS, AND FELL DOWN.

SPEAKER STREET AS A CZAR.

AIDED THE POPS IN PUNISHING REPUBLICANS.

Minority Measures Ruthlessly Slaughtered and Minority Members Ignored—Retribution Came When the Republicans Killed a Pet Pop Measure.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The store of the little trouble between the Republicans and Populists of the house last night was told in to-day's Journal. The Republicans felt sorry over the affair and decided to patch things up the first thing this morning. When the house convened, Lobdell, of Lane, arose for the purpose of explaining the misunderstanding and intended to suggest that the house do what it expected to last night—omnibus a large number of local bills. But Street would not recognize him. Lobdell insisted, but it did no good, and so the effort to fix things up was abandoned. Lobdell was not the only Republican whom the speaker insulted. Every one who arose and addressed the chair was totally ignored. The speaker ran things with a high hand, and roused the minority to great indignation. The Republicans will make him considerable trouble unless he squares things.

Street's actions were in accord with the sentiment of the Populist side, as well as in line with a declaration he made last night that he would recognize no Republican to-day. This was shown when it came to the passage of local bills on third reading. Every local bill introduced by a Populist was passed readily and every one introduced by a Republican was killed as soon as it was reached. The Republicans were amused at the charming regularity with which their bills went down before the long-whiskered and long-winded aggregation.

The Republicans voted for every one of the bills, no matter who introduced it or what territory it affected. They said that they did not want to go on record as opposing any local bills just for spitework. The graceful manner in which the Republicans tooks the affair cut the Populists to the quick. The whole outfit felt ashamed of themselves.

The Republicans turned the tables this afternoon. They wilfully and wantonly crucified one of the Populists' pet measures, the Trueblood resolution calling for an amendment to the state constitution making the terms of state officers four years. The Republicans intended fully to support the resolution and secure its passage, but the shameful treatment accorded them this morning caused them to change their minds and when the measure came up they lined up solidly against it. It requires two-thirds of the house to adopt a resolution of this kind and the Populists lack eight votes of having that number.

The resolution came up for passage and a vote was ordered. Not until the Republicans who had previously expressed themselves favorably to the resolution began voting against it did it dawn upon the Populists that they would have to take a dose of their own medicine, and that it would be a most bitter dose at that. Many of the Republicans, in explaining their votes, stated that they had fully intended to vote for this resolution, but that events took such a course to-day that it rendered their support impossible. When the roll was finished, Trueblood asked that the absentees be called. The Republicans insisted this was out of order; that the only thing to be done was to have a call of the house. The sergeant-at-arms barred the doors and warrants were issued by the chief clerk for the arrest of absentees. While the sergeant was out skirmishing for members, Trueblood glanced over the roll call and discovered that if every absentee were found and voted for the resolution, something which a number of them would not do, it would still lack a few votes of passing. About this time the sergeant-at-arms discovered that Ed McKeever, one of the alleged absentees, was in the hall, so he rushed up and placed him under arrest and brought him before the bar of the house. McKeever, in defending himself, said that, inasmuch as the Populists were running things with a high hand during the day, and not permitting the Republicans to participate in the proceedings, he had left the hall. He was ordered released. Trueblood, seeing that the jig was up, then asked that the call be dispensed with. This was done and the original roll call was corrected and the result announced. The vote stood: For the resolution, 65; against, 36. Trueblood, the author, changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

Representative Cubbison, of Wyandotte, stated to-night that the Republicans would permit a reconsideration of the resolution to-morrow, providing they received decent treatment from the Populists, and that if the latter would behave themselves enough Republicans would vote for the resolution to carry it.

Ex-Speaker Lobdell, just before adjournment to-day, arose to a question of personal privilege. The speaker did not take any notice of him; neither did he rap him down, so Lobdell made his speech, and it was one that was not enjoyed by the Populists, either. He said, among other things:

"I believe this is the first time in my legislative career that I have deemed this necessary, and I will say in the outset that no personal indignity nor mistreatment would be sufficient to challenge me to such a course, but I stand here the recipient of the suffrages of my people, by that suffrage charged with the responsibility and clothed with the privileges of a member of this body, amongst which privileges is the right in this house to address the presiding officer, and be by him courteously recognized. Those rights and privileges have to-day been denied. It may be suggested that this course has resulted from some action occurring here on yesterday. If that is true, I desire to say—and it is entirely a personal statement—that no man, at any time, nor under any circumstances, regrets a breach of understanding more than I, and this morning, before the convention of this body, I went to our speaker and said to him what I have said now, and I said to him, further, that I had had a conversation with the gentlemen who raised the objections last night, and these gentlemen would withdraw their objections, and that I would myself make a motion that the local bills on third reading be taken up and read at the noon hour; that I would myself make the motion that the journal be referred to the committee for its consideration, hoping that trouble might thereby be averted. I say I regret it, and it will hardly be necessary for me to remind you, gentlemen, on this floor, that only a few days ago I called your attention to a similar matter, and pleaded with you to observe an agreement that had been sacredly made. You had agreed, through the chairman of your ways and means committee, who is always authorized to make such an agreement, with a gentleman from Douglas, that certain bills should not be taken up in his absence. But your failure of courtesy affords no excuse for like failure on our part. It simply shows that it is human to err; and I have no feeling to criticize you for your action to-day in the passage or defeat of bills. These are the questions which each man has to answer to himself and his people; but when my privileges as a member of this body are abridged, then the rights of those who sent me are denied, and with the profoundest respect for our speaker and the good faith and honesty of his intentions, but questioning unalterably his reasons, I deem it my duty most sincerely to protest against such failure of recognition."

POPULIST INGRATITUDE.

Calamity Legislators Would Smite the Hands That Lifted Them Into Power.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Populists of the house were very much disposed to-day to enact a law that would force about half their country papers out of existence. The Young bill regulating the fees for legal notices came up for discussion this afternoon in committee of the whole and the debate was very warm. Outcalt, chairman of the printing committee, opposed the bill. He said it would simply cut down the fees of country editors about 50 per cent and the cut would not be a saving to the bona fide residents of the state, but to non-resident corporations. Lobdell also opposed the bill. He said that there was no other class of men in Kansas who worked so hard for so little pay as the country editors. They were entitled to public printing at a fair price.

Speaker Street made a spectacle of himself in supporting the bill. He declared that the rates at present were 50 per cent too high, and should be reduced. He said that he was an editor once and that he took the county printing one time for 1-10 of a cent for the year. He accused the editors of being in league with the jackleg lawyers and dividing up fees with them in foreclosure cases. He said he did it once himself.

Stuart, of Doniphan, made an able talk against the bill. He said that the fees might be a trifle high now, but that the editors should not be compelled to stand a 50 per cent cut.

Fairchild took a fall out of Street, also. He declared that the speaker was talking against the interests of his own party in favoring the bill. It simply meant that sixty or eighty Populist papers in Kansas would have to quit business if it passed. He declared that it was the country papers that built the Populist party and that at every opportunity the alleged Populist leaders had showed their ingratitude by attempting to injure them in one way or another. "Just pass this bill," said he, "and if these papers don't go out of existence, you who support this measure will go out, politically speaking. There will be strange faces in your seats on this floor two years hence. You now want to turn out the very men who made you."

At the evening session, the bill was killed, despite Street's influence. The Republicans voted solidly against the measure.

CUBBISON ELECTION BILL.

Populist Representatives Killed It Last Night, After a Hot Debate.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Cubbison election bill went down with a dull thud in the house committee of the whole to-night, but not until after a hot debate. The bill provided for throwing city elections into the fall. Cubbison favored it because it meant a saving of $175,000 annually to the taxpayers of Kansas. Dingus argued that it would bring the school question into politics, and for this reason he opposed it. Wellep also opposed it, claiming that local issues would be crowded out for state or national issues.

Fairchild charged that the bill was simply a scheme of the corrupt politicians of Kansas City, Kas., to retain power and mulct the people. Cubbison denied this emphatically. He said it was Edwin Taylor's idea and he denounced as a slander any insinuations cast against that gentleman's character or motives. But Cubbison's eloquence could not save the bill, and a motion striking out the enactment clause carried almost unanimously.

MR. URY'S SCHEME IS DEAD.

His County Consolidation Bill Put to Sleep by the House Committee.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The bill of Representative Ury to consolidate nine counties in Southwestern Kansas met a sad fate to-day. The committee on county seats and county lines reported adversely on it. Ury was the only member of the committee who voted in favor of the measure.

The action of the committee was no surprise to Ury. He has been expecting it for several days; in fact, ever since Tapscott, the seven footer from Hamilton county, threatened to throw him out of the window if he insisted on a favorable report.

TO ABOLISH TWO DEPARTMENTS

House Committee Favors Discontinuing the Labor Bureau and the Silk Station.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—Special.) The house committee on state affairs to-day recommended for passage Finney's bill abolishing the office of state labor commissioner. Senator Forney's bill to abolish the Peabody silk station was also favorably reported. The bill of Rothweiler authorizing the secretary of state, treasurer and auditor to sit as a tribunal and pass upon the claims of a number of Leavenworth people for losses sustained by bands of guerrillas and marauders during the war was recommended for passage.

"Abraham Lincoln Republicanism."

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) It was only with some difficulty and the aid of an arbitrary ruling by Speaker Street that the Populists of the house were forced to permit the reading of a resolution in honor of Abraham Lincoln. The Populists take great pride in telling everybody that they are Abraham Lincoln Republicans, yet they rendered objections to the introduction of a short resolution in commemoration of his birthday. The speaker ignored their objections and ordered it read in spite of them.

Would Satisfy Brown.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Chairman Brown, of the house railroad committee, stated to-day that the proposition submitted to the railroads by the senate committee which, if accepted, would reduce freight rates about 20 per cent, was very satisfactory to him and that he would use his endeavors to secure legislation along that line.

Mr. Ravenscraft Wrathy.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Representative Ravenscraft is wrathy to-day over the action of the senate railroad committee in killing his bill compelling railroads to issue a return trip ticket with each car of stock, and says that the senate's anti-pass bill will meet an early grave in the house.

Scores of Bills to Be Bunched.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The local committee of the house to-morrow will report unfavorably on over 100 bills vacating anything from an alley in Podunk to a township in Haskell county. At the same time, it will introduce a general bill covering all of the matters in the bills killed.

The Hedge Fence Bill.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The house spent an hour to-night discussing a hedge fence bill and at the conclusion referred it to the agriculture committee to draft a substitute bill. Some of the Populists want a law to compel the trimming of such fences, while others are opposed to it. They are afraid it will make them work.

To Grade Convicts.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Representative Merrill introduced a bill in the house to-day intended to elevate the deportment of prison convicts. It provides that prisoners shall be divided into three grades. The first one to wear citizens' clothes, the second checkered clothes and the third stripes.

Demand Lower Freight Rates.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Populist League, of Shawnee county, composed of a lot of peanut politicians who never had a carload of anything in their lives to ship, has sent a petition to the legislature asking it to pass a maximum freight bill.

Mrs. Kedzie as a Lobbyist.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, professor of domestic science of the state agricultural college, is here lobbying for an appropriation of $30,000 to erect and fit up a kitchen at that institution.

Armstrong's Anti-Blacklisting Bill.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Armstrong's bill to prevent the discrimination of corporations against members of labor organizations was recommended for passage by the house committee of the whole to-night.

An Anti-Hypnotism Bill.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Mrs. J. G. Wood, of Topeka, has prepared a

Continued on Second Page.

A CLASH EXPECTED.

ONLY INTERVENTION BY THE POWERS CAN PREVENT IT.

GREECE READY FOR CONFLICT.

DETERMINED TO PREVENT TURKISH TROOPS FROM LANDING.

Reported That Great Britain, Russia and France Will Give Greece Full Swing—A Warning From Austria—The Situation in Crete.

Athens, Feb. 12.—The warlike excitement here increased with the departure of troops for the frontier and the equipping of additional war vessels for service in Cretan waters. Nobody seems to doubt that a clash at arms will occur between Greece and Turkey unless the powers intervene; but it is believed here that Greece will be given a free hand in Crete, and that if she succeeds in annexing that island her right to do so will not be questioned by the rest of Europe.

It is quite certain that King George has not acted without consulting with his friends in sending the torpedo flotilla into Cretan waters, with instructions to prevent, at all hazards, the landing of Turkish troops in Crete.

The porte is understood to have appealed to the powers to restrain Greece in this emergency, but nothing further is known of the policy Turkey is adopting, although it is reported that a large force of Turkish troops is assembling at Salonika for embarkation to Crete, that there is great activity in military circles on the Turkish frontier, and that a portion of the Turkish fleet is being prepared for active service.

Advices received from Canea to-day say that Georgi Berovitch Pasha, the Turkish governor of Crete, sought refuge last evening in the Greek consulate at Canea, fearing the anger of the Mussulmans and dreading arrest. It is understood that Berovitch Pasha had previously tendered his resignation, and that the sultan had refused to accept it.

In reply to the request from the Turkish minister here, Assim Bey, made yesterday for an explanation of the departure of the Greek flotilla for Crete, and the issuing of the note to the powers stating, in brief, that Greece cannot remain inactive in view of the present outrages upon Christians in Crete, the government of Greece says that the measures taken are due to a desire not to discourage the Christians from occupying Halepa at a moment when an attack upon that town is threatened.

The town of Canea is now said to be tolerably quiet, but from 4,000 to 5,000 insurgents are near there, awaiting reinforcements. When the reinforcements arrive, it is stated, the insurgents will attack Canea in force.

It is known here that the Turkish officials in Crete have reported to the porte that it is absolutely impossible to pacify the island without a very large force of troops and the occupation of every town, village and mountain stronghold in the country. The hatred which has always existed between the Mussulmans and the Christians has been fanned into fever heat by the recent collisions between the insurgents and the Turks, and this feeling has been still further intensified by the proclamation of the independence of Crete from Turkish rule and its union with the kingdom of Greece.

Conflicts of a more or less serious nature are reported from many ports of the island and Heraklion is said to have been set on fire at a number of points. The foreign fleets have left Canea for Heraklion, which seems to confirm the report that it is now the center of disturbance.

Other reports say that the situation at Retimo is almost as serious as at Heraklion. The Turks at Retimo refuse to allow the Christians to leave the place until a detachment of 100 Turkish soldiers and forty Mussulmans who are held at Amari as hostages are released.

The opinion expressed in official circles here is that nothing short of a landing of blue jackets and marines from the foreign fleets will subdue the insurrection, and it is not believed that the powers can agree to take this step. Under these circumstances, therefore, Greece feels justified in the course she has adopted, even in the event of a conflict with Turkey.

The report that Great Britain will, if necessary, take the iniative in preventing necessary, take the initiative in preventing terfering in Crete is not believed here. It is thought that any action which may be taken will be by Great Britain, France and Russia in common; but it is confidently reported that these powers have decided to allow Greece to have her own way in the matter.

The insurgents of Crete, acting in concert with the foreign consuls, have declared Halepa to be neutral territory, which must not be infringed without twenty-four hours' notice.

The commanders of the foreign warships have obtained the promise of the Greek admiral that he will give forty hours' notice of any attack he may determine to make upon Canea.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—The Vienna cabinet has addressed a most serious warning to Greece. It is further learned from exclusive sources that the powers have informed Turkey that they cannot force Greece to withdraw her fleet, but will leave Turkey a free hand.

Constantinople, Feb. 12.—It was officially announced this evening that a council of ministers was held during the day for the purpose of coming to a decision regarding the attitude of Greece. The war party here now is very influential, but it is hoped a pacific settlement will yet be attained. At present here is no indication that the Turkish government has decided to send reinforcements to the Island of Crete.

London, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea announces that four boats belonging to the torpedo flotilla and the transport commanded by Prince George, of Greece, have arrived in the harbor of Canea.

The British vice consul at Heraklion has been ordered to send all of the subjects of Great Britain on board the men-of-war unless the Mohammedans actively resist the movement. The situation at Heraklion is unchanged.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that in spite of the obstinate official silence, it is known something is happening on the Turkish frontier necessitating the movement of troops in that direction. The Turkish authorities are aware of the difficulty, and are taking serious precautions against Greece, owing to the critical state of feeling. Macedonia has organized large bodies of Albanian Ghegs ready to invade Thessaly and engage in guerrilla warfare as a set-off to the Grecian-Macedonian movement. Whatever truth there is in this, it is certain there was unusual commotion in military circles in Athens Friday.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is the opinion in France that the king of Greece has been assured of the support of Russia so far as his designs for a union of Crete with Greece are concerned. Another dispatch from Paris announces that the second class cruiser Bugeaud and a French torpedo boat will leave Toulon Tuesday for Canea.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the general situation inspires the greatest apprehension. The Berlin Post contains what is believed to be an inspired statement that war between Turkey and Greece appears inevitable, in view of the recent events. The Post says it seems to be hopeless to expect the powers to do more than to prevent the conflict from extending to the neighboring states. To exercise a wholesome influence, that object must be the first task of German policy. The report that German diplomacy was supporting Greece, the Post pronounces as a mere invention, and says Germany cannot support Greece if she intends with selfish aims to attack the Island of Crete while it is denuded of troops. On the contrary, it must rather be regarded that Turkey would be justified in sending troops across the Thessalian frontier.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says there is no doubt but the foregoing statements of the Berlin Post represent Germany's official views and, if anything, understate rather tha noverstate the feeling prevailing in Berlin on the subject of

Continued on Seventh Page.

GENERAL SHELBY DYING.

Thought Very Doubtful Early This Morning if He Could Live Until Daylight.

Adrian, Mo., Feb. 13.—(Special.) General Shelby is dying. It has been thought all night that he was dying, and it is thought hardly possible that he can survive until daylight.

Dr. Gilmore said early in the evening that it was probable the general was dying, and there has been no improvement since. At midnight, when the Journal correspondent left the Shelby home for Adrian, to file this message, Dr. Gilmore gave out the following:

"Respiration, 60; pulse, 126; temperature, 103; deep coma; stertorious breathing; sinking. Death is almost sure to occur before morning."

All members of the family were present and have abandoned hope. Mrs. Shelby was standing the strain well.

At 2:30 this (Saturday) morning, the courier who is to come to Adrian with the news when General Shelby dies has not arrived, although he may be on the way with his sad message.

IT WAS LINCOLN DAY.

THE REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

OHIO REPUBLICANS BANQUET.

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT AT ZANESVILLE LAST NIGHT.

W. A. White, of Kansas, One of the Guests of Honor—Responded to the Toast, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" —Other Places.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 12.—It was 10:30 when the doors were opened for the twelfth annual banquet of the Ohio Republican League to-night. Governor Bushnell presided. On his right sat Mark Hanna, next to whom was Senator John M. Thurston. To the governor's left were State President Charles F. Leach and National President Woodmansee. Then, in order, came, on either side, Sylvester T. Everett, Major Charles Dick, Booker T. Washington, William Allen White, of Kansas; Congressman S. A. Northway and other guests. The toasts were:

President's address, Charles F. Leach; toastmaster, Governor Asa S. Bushnell; "Abraham Lincoln," Senator John M. Thurston; "The American Congress," Hon. James T. McCleary; "To the Chairman of the National Committee," to be drank standing; "What's the Matter With Kansas?" William Allen White; "Solving the Negro Question in the Black Belt of the South," Booker T. Washington; "The Nation's Verdict," D. D. Woodmansee; "The Work of the Last Campaign," Charles F. Dick.

Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskogee Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskogee, Ala., said:

"The race problem is passing from a question of sentiment into one of industrial and commercial business. Little can be gained for the negro by abuse of the South. Little can be gained for the white man by abuse of the negro. The negro that loves a white man is tenfold greater than a white man who hates a negro. The key to the solution of the race problem in the South is in the commercial and industrial development in the negro that shall rest upon the highest and broadest culture. We have 850 students at Tuskogee from twenty-two states, thirty-one instructors and a colony of 1,100 people. Together with literary training, we train in twenty-six different industries. Of the thirty-seven buildings, all except three were erected by students. They have sawed the lumber, made the bricks, done the masonry, carpentry, plastering, painting and tinsmithing. The property is now valued at $250,000, and is the work of the students of the past fifteen years. We have a great object lesson in the civilization in the negro, and hope to make it felt all over the black belt. The negro was tied to the white man in slavery through the bill of sale. In freedom he must tie himself to the white man through the bonds of commerce and the cultivation of the sympathetic good will of his neighbors. When a black man has the best farm in his country every white man will respect him. A white man honors the negro that lives in a two-story brick house, whether he wants to or not. In all history, can you find a race that possessed property, industry and intelligence that has long been denied its rights? If the possession of these elements do not bring to the negro every right enjoyed by other citizens, then the Bible and the teachings of the Great Jehovah are wrong."

William Allen White, of Kansas, who responded to the toast, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" spoke as follows:

"There is a song which some of you may have heard, which begins:

"'O, potatoes they grow small, out in Kansas;
And they eat them tops and all, out in Kansas.'

"There are forty-three stanzas to this ballad, and the burden of the song is that Kansas is about the thirty-third degree in the lodge of the Royal Arch Demon, and that a man, after going through the whole sizzling inferno, is sent to Kansas to get homesick for hades. That song contains several important errors. In the first place, we do not eat them tops and all, out in Kansas. We eat them mashed with chicken gravy, and fried with ham gravy, just as you do here in Ohio. In the second place, we do not have to fill our wells with rock to keep them from blowing away; nor do we trim the claws of the Kansas catfish to prevent them from scratching the bark of the trees in dry weather. Neither do we send our abstract to Missouri so that the grasshoppers will not destroy the title of the land. These are popular delusions which hurt Kansas. And of late a new delusion has spread throughout the country to the effect that the Populists are off the reservation killing plutocrats out of season and contrary to law. These things being prevalent belief, make the street car horses laugh till their sides hurt when they see a man from Kansas.

"This is unfair. Kansas is a little queer at times; but so is Indiana, and Illinois, for that matter. But just because four or five Kansas congressmen have the lumpy jaw you should not infer that we grow tails and run wild with the buffalo. When Mr. Altgeld, of Illinois, began to talk things and talk to himself, you gentlemen didn't believe that the citizens of Chicago all walked backwards to keep their trousers from bagging at the knees. Because Ignatius Donnelly scrambled his brains with the wheels in his head, no one ever thought of putting Minnesota in the violent ward. Because Jones, of Arkansaw—hold on! It hasn't got so far yet that a Kansas man has to defend Arkansaw in order to stand up for Kansas. We will have to draw the line somewhere, and Arkansaw is a good place to begin.

"I have been invited here to tell you what is the matter with Kansas, and I have come nearly a thousand miles in the middle of winter, to say that there is absolutely nothing the matter with Kansas. There has been something the matter with Kansas—a good deal the matter with Kansas. The devil has been to pay out in Kansas, but he has been paid in 100 cent

WILLIAM A. WHITE.

MADE HIM BEG FOR MERCY.

Deserted Wife Finds Her Recreant Spouse and Goes for Him With a Blacksnake.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Four months ago Lindsay Vaughn abandoned his wife, and she during all of that time kept up a search for him. She located him to-day, and, after swearing out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of abandonment, took an officer to the flat where Vaughn had taken up his residence for the purpose of making the arrest. When the two knocked at the door of the flat, Vaughn appeared, clad only in his night robe. Mrs. Vaughn pulled a blacksnake whip from under her cloak and began to use it on her husband in an unmerciful fashion. Vaughn made desperate efforts to get the whip from the woman, but was unable to do so, and she ceased whipping him only when he went down on his knees and begged for mercy. This was granted in the shape of an arrest by the officer, who had stood by while the whipping was in progress. Vaughn was locked in a cell for several hours, but finally secured his release on bail.