

WON A MOUND DAY AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED TODAY

U. S. Inspectors Act Against Head of American Sugar Co.

Were Exciting Scenes at Mound Day Offices

LAWYERS VS. INSPECTORS

Mound Day and His Wife Are Charged With Fraud.

They Had Attacked the Blue Sky Law Provisions

AND SUED J. N. DOLLEY

Government Case Makes Many and Grave Allegations.

Claimed Mound Day Cleaned Up Half Million.

A storm cloud broke over the head of the American Sugar Manufacturing company in Topeka today and in the brief space of a few minutes Dan A. Mound Day and L. D. W. Mound Day, his wife, were arrested by the government on charge of fraudulent use of the mails, proceedings to appoint receivers and to oust the company from the state were filed in the state supreme court, postoffice inspectors raided the offices of the sugar company in the Mulvane building and the raid terminated in a fight between an inspector, Mound Day and his wife and their attorneys, and interference of the part of the police after documents regarded as valuable evidence in the case had been taken from the building.

The tornado which hit Mound Day and his associates today came suddenly and without advance warning. Yet for weeks the government and state officials have been quietly working on the case to put the sugar refining company out of business. Special government investigators, postoffice inspectors and attorneys have scoured the country in the last week. Gradually, piece by piece, they have put together the case on which the government will rely in its effort to send Mound Day and his wife to prison for fraudulent misuse of the United States mails.

At the same time the government was building up a case on which it today brought criminal proceedings, the attorney general's office prepared evidence for the filing of a suit today in the supreme court. That suit seeks to secure the appointment of receivers for the sugar company to save—if possible—something from the apparently impending wreck from the investors in the alleged fake sugar plantations of New Mexico. The state suit, filed under the assumption that the Mound Day company was violating the state blue sky law, asks that the corporation be ousted from the state. It also seeks to undo the properties, moneys and investments of the corporation for the protection of innocent investors in the mythical land deals.

Stirring Scenes of the Arrest.

Then came the arrest of Mound Day and his wife in their office in room 407, Mulvane building. As Frank Flenniken, a deputy United States marshal, led the defendants to the federal building, two inspectors and two postoffice inspectors followed. There were protests from A. B. Quinton, an attorney. But Quinton was unceremoniously ejected from the room. An inspector left the building with an armful of papers and documents of the sugar company. His associate was just preparing to leave when Mound Day and his wife, accompanied by Harry J. Bone, one of their attorneys, returned to the building. Aided by Quinton, who had thoughtfully called the police, the four people seized the postoffice inspector, regarding the papers as his property, and for a few minutes the building stood on tip toe looking for bloodshed. But there was none. Mound Day kept the papers.

Almost at the very same minute that John S. Dawson, attorney general, went into the supreme court with a petition in quo warranto, Deputy Marshal Flenniken and two postoffice inspectors walked into Mound Day's office with federal warrants for the arrest of the investment company head and his wife. Mrs. Mound Day appears, has been one of the red workers in the scheme which is alleged to have raised a fake million dollars through the sale of sugar schemes. Mound Day himself was not in the office when the officers came. But Mrs. Mound Day, who was informed that a criminal complaint had been issued by the government for her arrest, smiled blandly and asked the officers if they wouldn't please take chairs and wait until her husband came back.

Mrs. Mound Day Was Gamed.

Then Mrs. Mound Day went even further. She politely called her husband on the telephone to urge him to hurry to the office—and arrested. Mrs. Mound Day was just as cool and calm as any one in the party and a stenographer worked away at her typewriter as though an invasion had taken place at the hands of the government was nothing to create alarm.

Presently Mound Day arrived. He was told that there was a warrant for his arrest.

"Can't say that I am at all glad to meet you under the circumstances," said Mound Day, who smiled.

Then Attorney Quinton came into the office. As Mound Day and his wife prepared to go to the federal building with Flenniken, Inspector R. S. Brauer

said he guessed they would take charge of the office files.

"No, you don't," said Quinton.

Tried to Save Papers.

Mrs. Mound Day made a move to close a roll top desk. But Brauer was too quick for her.

"Have you any papers showing a right to do this?" asked Quinton.

"No, you will need none," said the inspector. "But we will stay here until we get some more orders."

Then the two defendants went down the elevator with Flenniken. The two inspectors, Brauer and Frank F. Sharon proceeded to search the office. Again Quinton interfered.

"Now, you get right out of here, or I'll put you out," advised Sharon.

"I'm their lawyer and don't have to go," said Quinton.

Three Quinton Out of Office.

"Well, we will see," said Sharon in soothing tones. And he proceeded to pick Mr. Quinton up and set him over in the next room and closed the door.

"Now, you will please stay out here until we need you," advised the inspector. And for a few minutes Brauer stayed out.

Quinton left with an armful of papers. Sharon convinced the stenographer that she should turn over the keys and she did. Then Sharon helped Quinton to the office door. He was just leaving when Mound Day and his wife, accompanied by Harry J. Bone, former United States district attorney, appeared.

Enter Harry Bone.

"What you got there?" demanded Bone of the inspector.

"None of your business," said Mr. Inspector, real modest like.

"Drop those files or I'll fix you," shouted Mound Day.

But Sharon clung to the files and tried to push the 240 pound Mound Day out of the way.

"You can't get away from me," he shouted, as Bone grabbed the inspector by the collar. "Let loose."

But Bone clung to the inspector like a dog to a bone.

"Call the police," shouted Mrs. Mound Day.

Quinton said he had done so.

Clerks were looking out the doors to see the trouble and the past postoffice inspector was having a lively time with his four assailants. He pushed Bone against a wall and Bone's eye glasses fell and broke on the tile floor. Bone freed himself and started to swing at the inspector with his cane. Mound Day had a heavier stick and was making ugly motions at the inspector. But the man from Uncle Sam's office was edging toward the elevator. Mound Day had his finger on the button.

"You can't get away like that," said Mound Day. "This is robbery."

On the Edge of Bloodshed.

Four people were crowding and tugging and every minute it looked like bloodshed. Sharon reached for his hip pocket. And just as he did it Mound Day launched an attack which landed him in both arms.

"No gun play goes here," yelled Mound Day, and the inspector said he didn't intend to use a gun.

The inspector was badly ruffled when the elevator cage opened and Chief Hughes and an assistant stepped out. Sharon was taken to the station, but the man from Uncle Sam's office demanded the return of the papers, but the United States attorney's office refused to return them.

Sky Law Restarted It.

All of these things happened today as the result of the trouble which Mound Day and his investment companies have had with the Kansas banking laws under the blue sky law. A few weeks ago Mound Day enjoined the banking department in Judge Dana's division of the district court and restrained them from interfering with his alleged sale of lands under the state law. Then J. N. Dolley, former state bank commissioner, took chips in the game and Dolley was named in the moving papers. The next day made defendant in a \$50,000 libel suit filed by Mound Day. That was the history of the case, so far as the general public knew it, until things happened today.

The Government's Case.

That Mound Day has skillfully used the names and reputations of persons prominent in the state and nation in his successful scheme to defraud innocent investors, is the belief of men who have worked on the case for the government. So close was the original plan that the American sugar wife had formed that it is believed that state and government officials, prominent business men and bankers were in on the scheme from the beginning of the man's real purpose.

In 1907 Mound Day and some associates organized the American Sugar Manufacturing & Refining company. The corporation was given a charter in Oklahoma. At that time Mound Day held option contracts for the purchase of 155,000 acres of land in New Mexico. And in connection with the New Mexican land deal is brought to light the name of Thomas E. Catron, United States senator from New Mexico, who is said to have been interested in the negotiation of the option contracts for the purchase of land. Senator Catron, at this time, though, does not appear to be involved in any irregularities which in the last few days has revealed to government officials most valuable information in the prosecution of the people interested in the sugar company.

History of the Sugar Company.

Until the fall of 1911, the Oklahoma corporation sold land under its option

contract, although it does not appear that the company owned a foot of land in New Mexico nor at the time was in position to give a warranty deed to any land. Thousands of dollars worth of contracts were sold. Then Mound Day seemingly devised a most clever scheme. He organized and incorporated under the laws of New Mexico a company bearing the same name as the Oklahoma corporation. There wasn't so much as a state designation between the two companies and Mound Day was interested in both.

NO QUESTIONING

Democrats at Least Will Let Mulhall Story Stand.

House Republicans Begin on Him Probably Next Week.

Washington, July 25.—Martin M. Mulhall's story of his lobbying activities for the National Association of Manufacturers as unfolded before the senate lobby committee is to be allowed to stand practically without cross-questioning from Democratic members of the committee. Senators Nelson and Cummins, who yesterday began a severe questioning of the witness upon many of his statements, probably will continue to demand more detailed statements upon his letters as they are introduced into the record, but the Democratic members, Senators Overman, Reed and Walsh, expect to let the Mulhall story stand principally upon the evidence presented in the 5,000 or more letters. Mulhall will go before the house lobby committee early next week and it is expected that there he will be subjected to a rigid examination as to the charges contained in his mass of correspondence, that members of the house have his close associates in political campaign work and in efforts to head off labor legislation. The senate committee also has indicated that it will not permit a general cross-examination of Mulhall by attorneys or officers of the manufacturers and those officials will attempt to make Mulhall hold his statements before the house committee as they are introduced.

Washington, July 25.—Mulhall said today he went to Massachusetts in August, 1910, and wrote General Manager of the Massachusetts Manufacturers' association with Senator Lodge and Charles E. Hatfield, "chairman of the state committee."

"The following letters us all kinds of compliments for the work we are doing and I know we will have his aid more actively during the next campaign," Mulhall wrote in other letters that month. Mulhall wrote: "Through our efforts we have beaten the Hon. T. D. Nichols of the Tenth Massachusetts district, who was an opponent of our party, in the Sixth Maryland." On August 30, Mulhall wrote President Taft asking for an interview. "Bird and himself," Mulhall wrote, "were very friendly to our party. He was mentally unbalanced for weeks, but harmless. There was talk of the Hon. J. H. Rinehart moving to Topeka."

"The woman may live," said Dr. Rinehart after his two patients were rolled toward Stormont hospital. "I have little hope for the man."

Mulhall is a brother of Mrs. Samuel G. Zimmerman of Topeka.

HOPE TO AGREE

President Wilson is Getting Harmony on Currency.

Majority Are in Favor Legislation at This Session.

Washington, July 25.—President Wilson endeavored today to reconcile differences of opinion among Democrats of the house banking committee, but it seemed that the administration supporters would make an effort to have their bill reported with a few amendments to the currency bill. The president spent most of the forenoon with Rep. Wingo, of Arkansas, and the two opposed to certain features of the bill.

"The Democrats certainly can and will get together on a bill before we adjourn," said Mr. Wingo after the conference. The president's conference last night with Rep. Henry, who has been recommending certain changes, was described today as satisfactory. "For administration officials were optimistic that the differences would be adjusted."

The president arranged to see Representative Eagle on Wednesday, Monday. They have been prominent in opposition to the Glass bill. It was learned today that the president had a conference with the Puff money trust committee and he had pointed out the necessity for keeping the bill separate.

Frequent conferences are looked for at the White House early next week as a week to speeding the administration bill through the house committee.

Chairman Owen, of the senate banking committee, said today that on a personal point of senate Democrats he had found forty-seven who favored taking up currency reform at the present session and two who favored a recess of the congress and postponement of action until fall. Two Democrats were absent and not included.

Owen said he had also found six Republicans who favored immediate action. He expressed the opinion that differences in the house committee would not delay the senate's consideration of the bill after tariff revision was disposed of.

RAIN IS PROMISED.

Indications Are Good for a Shower Within 24 Hours.

The weather is unsettled today, and according to the weather man there is every prospect that Topeka will get rain in a shower in the next twenty-four hours. There have been rains in Texas, showers in Oklahoma and in parts of the southwest. There is a low pressure in the southwest. The wind is blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour from the southwest.

The hourly readings:

7 o'clock	67.11	o'clock	73
8 o'clock	67.12	o'clock	73
9 o'clock	67.13	o'clock	73
10 o'clock	67.14	o'clock	73

USED A HAMMER HUNTING A LOBBYING NO MEDIATION GREAT CIVIL WAR

Ira Mayhall Went Insane and Attacked Wife.

She Is Near Death From Terrible Injuries.

HE TOOK CARBOLIC ACID

Then the Santa Fe Shopman Tried to Kill His Little Girl.

Doctors Believe Mayhall Will Die—Hope for Wife.

Ira Mayhall, a Santa Fe mechanic, living on Lime street between Tenth and Eleventh, this afternoon buried a hammer in her left temple, drained a bottle of carbolic acid, and attempted to slay his 12-year-old daughter. Since an accident in the Argentine Steel Works two years ago Mayhall has been subject to temporary fits of insanity. Five minutes before the assault he was making plans for the evening's entertainment. According to neighborhood gossip a peculiar phase of the attempted double murder is that ten minutes before the assault a fortune teller, Mrs. Mary Briggs, told Mrs. Mayhall she would meet her death within a half hour.

At 10 o'clock Mayhall was planning to spend the evening with his neighbor, Mrs. Lida Farris. "My wife and I'll be over," he said. At five minutes past 11 Mayhall rushed into the kitchen where his wife was cooking dinner, picked up a two-pound smith hammer, struck his wife six times, buried it in her left temple, drained a bottle of carbolic acid, which he first tried to force down his wife's throat, and pursued his small daughter, Ethel, into the street.

Ethel, an auburn haired little girl with blue eyes, was the only witness of the assault. When her father dashed into the house, she was running toward her mother. Ethel ran into the yard screaming, "Help, murder!" at the top of her lungs.

"It was a terrible awful," she wailed, in telling the story to a State Journal reporter. "He came after me yelling, 'I'll get you next'—and I ran and ran and ran."

Neighbors rushed to the rescue. J. P. French, a contractor, was first on the scene. Followed Dr. A. L. Crumley, Free Methodist preacher. The police were summoned at once. Sergeant Joseph H. French first on the scene. Dr. J. H. Rinehart stepped up in his automobile, followed by an ambulance.

Mrs. Mayhall was unconscious, of course. Blood poured from her head in the courtyard. She was rolled into the ambulance by voluteous neighbors. Mayhall was suffering no pain from the carbolic acid.

"I know what I done," he retorted, "I know what I done. I want to kill my children."

Mayhall has three youngsters—Edna, Ethel, 13, and Elmer, a small boy in knickers who doesn't quite know what has happened. They're staying at the home of their uncle, Joe Marsh, foreman in the Santa Fe car plant, who lives across the street at 1019 Lime.

According to neighborhood report the man after his two patients were rolled into the ambulance, lived together most amicably. Two years ago Mayhall was struck down by a bird and himself. He was mentally unbalanced for weeks, but harmless. There was talk of the Hon. J. H. Rinehart moving to Topeka.

"The woman may live," said Dr. Rinehart after his two patients were rolled toward Stormont hospital. "I have little hope for the man."

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The Search at Washington Has Shown Results.

Many Petty Grafters Have Taken to the Woods.

FAMILIAR FACES MISSING

Probe Will Force Abandonment of Former Methods.

Representatives of Special Interests Losing Their Jobs.

Washington, July 25.—Effects of the lobby hunt already are perceptible about the capitol. Indications are they will be visible in a good while to come.

It is the opinion of most observers that whether there is legislation or not the lobby investigation and the inquiry into the Mulhall charges is going to accomplish a great deal. It will clear the air about the halls of legislation and will serve to center public scrutiny on the conduct of men in congress.

From time to time the State Journal correspondent has strongly indicated the "house-cleaning" of its own members as well as its ex-members who have been identified with the lobbying business for years past. The effect of the present investigation is going to be far-reaching. It will result in the light being turned on in a fashion that will expose not only lobbyists but those who aid them, and the petty graft of members of congress.

One effect observable already is that there has been a scattering from the capitol of a number of the "little fellows" among the lobbyists. Some familiar faces of men who have hung around the capitol for years keeping sharp eye on legislation are missing. This may mean that they have vanished to keep from being quizzed by the members of congress or that they have permanently made their retreat.

Packed the Committees.

The policy of most of the special interests who have been working here in Washington for years to shape legislation has been to try to get their friends on the committee to their liking. For instance, the N. A. M. was active in trying to get its friends on the house judiciary committee and on the labor committee. Pro-union interests busied themselves trying to get their friends on the ways and means committee. The railroads have watched like hawks the interstate commerce committee. Railroads committee in mail pay and handling of the mails have watched the postoffice committee. Interests concerned with the public domain or any phase of resources have tried to get their friends on the public lands committee, and so it has gone.

It is not to be supposed this sort of thing is dead. Nor is there any monopoly of it within one party. The investigation is not going to prevent it, but, for the present at least, with public feeling aroused, it is going to be more difficult to pull through the leading committees so as to promote or block legislation.

Senators and members of the house have been put on their guard against political danger there is in getting on the committee of having one's friends on the lobby of any special interest. Just now, at least, the lobbyist or representative of a special interest who is trying to ply his trade in Washington has had a hard sledding.

Ambassador Wilson Says Such Talk Is "All Rot."

Defends His Course in Urging Huerta's Recognition.

"I STAND PAT ON EVERYTHING"

Expects to Be Returned to His Post at Mexico City.

Denies He Assisted in Overthrow of Madero Regime.

New York, July 25.—Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico returned to the United States today prepared to place before President Wilson and the state department his suggestions regarding a solution of the troubled affairs in Mexico. These suggestions do not include he said, any idea of sending an American commission into Mexico to offer mediation.

Mr. Wilson opposed a proposition that a tripartite commission be organized, made up of representatives of the United States and two South American republics, to bring about peace between the warring factions.

While declining to enter into an extended discussion of any plans or to offer any remedy of his own Mr. Wilson characterized the mediation plan as "all rot." The proposal for a tripartite commission Mr. Wilson said is not a feasible one.

"That is a plan of John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics," he said.

"Lots has been said in the American newspapers about American intervention and perhaps some of it is inspired by persons who would be interested in American control of Mexico," he added. Mr. Wilson said he expected to go back to Mexico as American ambassador.

"I have received no intimation from Washington that I am to be dismissed," he declared. "I expect to be retained. I see no reason why I should not. I stand pat today on everything I have done."

Wilson not saying specifically that he favored recognition of the Huerta government by the United States. Ambassador Wilson indicated that it was his view that recognition should be given in February just subsequent to the overthrow of the Madero regime. Mr. Wilson said, he sent to the American consul, General Hanna at Monterey, a telegram requesting him to inform all consuls of Mexico that a majority of the cabinet had been established as Mexico provisional head.

"You should make this intelligence public," Mr. Wilson's telegram told Hanna. "It is in your interest as officers, and in the interests of Mexico to urge general submission and adherence to the new government which will be recognized by all foreign governments."

Mr. Wilson said today that he was willing to reiterate this sentiment at any time either publicly or officially. He declared that he was ready for all telegrams and messages sent to the United States consuls recognizing the de facto government after the death of Madero, said Mr. Wilson. "This is a declaration that I am in order to maintain law and order."

"Under parallel circumstances for a hundred years back the United States has declared that to deal with the same action."

Referring to reports alleging that his own administration in Mexico was in a measure responsible for the overthrow of Madero, Mr. Wilson said: "That's all politics and it is a theory that was long ago exploded to the satisfaction of the state department."

Washington, July 25.—Henry Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, arrived today on his mission to discuss Mexican conditions with President Wilson and the department of state. The news of his return on which he sailed from Havana July 23, was off Sandy Hook at the entrance to New York harbor at 10 a. m.

Mr. Wilson is expected to reach Washington tonight.

Ambassador Wilson said that he was opposed to sending a commission to Mexico to try to mediate between the warring factions. He did not say what course he had to offer in the situation. He declared that he must reserve any opinion of the kind until he reached Washington and saw the president.

Secession in Chinese Republic Is Widespread.

Rebels Manufacture Arms—Have Plenty Money.

POPULATION TWICE SIZE U. S.

Japanese Are Said to Furnish Money and Leaders.

One of World's Greatest Wars Apparently Begins.

Canton, July 25.—Seven of the southern Chinese provinces with a population twice that of the United States, have come to an agreement for joint action against Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai and the Peking government. In the eighth province, Kwang Si, the troops under General Lung, sympathize with the movement.

A force of 10,000 irregular troops chiefly composed of Hakka Hill men left here today by way of North River to fight the Northern army. They will make forced marches over the mountainous province of Kwang Si. Other armies are being organized among the peasants and hill men. There are 100 mountain guns in the arsenal here and machine guns are being manufactured. It is asserted here there are millions of dollars in the treasury and the revolutionaries will be able to carry on energetic campaign for a long time; that the Japanese are lending money to sustain the movement against Peking, and are assisting in other ways.

The governor general in a letter published asserts that he desires the establishment of a genuine republic in China and not a dictatorship.

Rebels Repulsed After Fierce Fight.

Shanghai, July 25.—The government forces helped by the guns of Admiral Tseng's warships, repulsed a fierce assault by the rebels from the south. Informed during the night the southern forces attacked furiously at five o'clock this morning, but were driven off after prolonged fighting. The foreign consuls lodged a complaint with Admiral Tseng that shells from the warships had fallen in the foreign concessions.

Fighting Near Shanghai.

Washington, July 25.—Reports to the state department from the American legation at Peking, declare that in the fighting near Shanghai, the navy being regularly supplied with funds, remains loyal to Yuan Shi Kai, while the Chinese merchant banks at Canton also are opposing the rebellion from business considerations.

On the whole the government troops are successfully preventing the attack of the rebels on the southern provinces. The Pukow line are reported to be retreating. At Hankow, a majority of the people are thought to be favorable to the rebel cause, but the vice president who is located there is confident of his ability to prevent an uprising.

The Chinese troops are reported to have sustained a defeat in a battle with the Mongols, 90 miles north of Kalgan, where a separatist movement is under way.

LEPROSY VICTIM

Is Discovered in Philadelphia—Will Be Deported.

Railroad Will Burn Car in Which He Traveled.

Philadelphia, July 25.—A foreigner suffering from leprosy arrived today from Cleveland in a combination baggage and passenger coach and will be deported to England on the steamship Dominion.

The leper is Dahab Hassan, 19 years old. He arrived in Philadelphia on the Marion on May 14, 1912, and went to Cleveland, where he secured work.

Several weeks ago Hassan was taken sick and sent to a Cleveland hospital where it was found he was suffering from the dread disease.

The railroad company will burn the car and the government will stand the expense.

KILLS FT. SCOTT BOY.

Automobile Wreck Fatal—Father Was Driving Car.

Decatur, Ill., July 25.—Stephen Keeling, aged 12, of Fort Scott, Kan., was killed, and his brother Keith, aged 15, was injured when an automobile driven by the boys' father overturned ten miles east of Maroa, Ill., at 5 o'clock this morning. The Keeling family, consisting of parents and four children, was touring from Fort Scott to Indianapolis and had camped over night near Maroa. Loose earth in the road caused the accident.

Both of Keith Keeling's legs are broken.

TODAY'S GAMES.

- Western.
- Wichita at Denver, clear.
- Topeka at Philadelphia, clear.
- St. Louis at St. Joe, cloudy.
- Omaha at Des Moines, cloudy.
- National.
- Philadelphia at Newburg, clear.
- American.
- Chicago at Boston, clear.
- St. Louis at Washington, clear.
- Detroit at Philadelphia, clear.
- Cleveland at New York, clear.
- Association.
- Columbus at Indianapolis, clear.
- Indianapolis at Toledo, clear.
- Milwaukee at Kansas City, clear.
- Minneapolis at St. Paul, cloudy.

MET IN HOUSE LOBBY.

Suffragettes Attempt Meeting in House of Commons.

London, July 25.—Lady Sybil Smith, daughter of the Earl of Antrim, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Evelyn Sharpe, were sent to prison for 14 days today for attempting to hold a militant suffragette meeting in the lobby of the house of commons.

185 Refugees Arrive at Galveston.

Galveston, July 25.—One hundred and eighty-five Mexican refugees arrived here late last night on board the steamship Texas from Vera Cruz and Tampico. The passengers will be held in quarantine until July 29.

WENTHER FORECAST FOR KANSAS.

Unsettled with probably showers tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight.

SHE MUST HAVE BLOOD

Suffragette's Condition Grave—Transfusion Resorted To.

London, July 25.—The consulting physicians in attendance on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who was yesterday released from Holloway jail, take such a serious view of her condition that they ordered today immediate resorting to a transfusion of blood. Mrs. Pankhurst's weakness and inanition from the effects of her hunger and the strikes are so extreme that the greatest apprehensions are felt as to the outcome. "She could be no worse," was the statement made by one of the attendants today.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.

Unsettled with probably showers tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight.