TELEGRAPHIC.

DR. FRAKER'S CASE.

He Denies Any Conspiracy to Defraud Insurance Companies.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Positive Work by a Detective—Reward for the Discovery of the Alleged Swindler.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—After a night and day in the county jail, Dr. George W. Fraker was taken to Holdenville where he will be brought into court to meet the charges made against him. In all his interviews last night and today, Dr. Fraker absolutely adhered to his former statement that he did not conspire to defraud the insurance companies, nor did any of his relatives, friends, or any of his partners. The claim, however, has apparently been set at naught by a little unexpected evidence in the doctor's part. In a conversation with several reporters in his cell today, he stated that while in Kansas City early after his supposed drowning he bought the suit he is wearing now of a Mr. Wade at a local clothing house. The salesman was a young man, not for the insurance attorneys, as one for positively that the suit was sold to him by George Harry, the traveler, though Harry says all along alleged that what they have all along alleged was the doctor's accomplice. It is now believed that Fraker never came to Kansas City at all, but that Harry bought the suit and transferred it to him at some outside point.

Dr. Fraker, when asked if it did not look queer that he could travel so far away or Minneapolis without receiving any or his insurance money, said: "When I left home on my fishing excursion I was going to take a trip to California, intending to take my nephew. I had not seen him for years, and had written him to join me. I had also taken outstanding debts, and had the money in my pocket when I fell into the river."

Mr. Addie Randall, a mineralogist, has added a peculiar phase to the case by declaring that a person who looked for some when Fraker was supposed to be in Kansas City, and who asked to have some specimens that removed from his face, was none other than the man traveling to the gulch of a woman. Her description of her wealthy patient, with, she says, left without finally resuming the treatment, tallies exactly with that of the doctor. Mr. Randall's suspicions of the act of the person declined by his calls publicated, but the patient left. Not until the arrest did she realize that it might be Dr. Fraker. It will be remembered that at the insurance trial it was proven that Dr. Fraker changed shaves at stated periods, an instance remarkable in history. The detectives remarked, and now fully admit, that Fraker has been caught. In actual result to a great extent in Fraker's young Minnesota companion, and many believe the detectives made a mistake in selling him go.

Hale Senator A. L. Lyman has been retained to defend Fraker. What his course of tactics will be is not known.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—J. S. Hackley, one of the best known drummers in the United States, whose territory extends from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf, whose business address is Louisville, Ky., and whose residence is Moberly, Mo., is the man who unmasked the best detective talent in the country in "turning up" the big life insurance swindler, Dr. George W. Fraker.

Mr. Hackley arrived in St. Louis today and registered at the Planters. In speaking of the case, Mr. Hackley said: "One of the most important witnesses is dead. He was drowned in Kansas in August 1894, the day after the insurance companies paid the money over to J. S. Lincoln, for the Fraker estate, on the order of the court, and the other is now in jail at Kingsley, N. M., awaiting trial for burglary.

"The first man was drowned under the name of Phillips. I have excellent reasons for believing, however, that this was no alias, and that the real name was Jim Triplett. Triplett, George Harris, who is now in a New Mexico jail, charged with burglary, and an old tramp, who has since died, were with Fraker when he was supposed to have been drowned. I have known both Fraker and Harris for nearly twenty years, and when I read the story of Fraker's drowning, while on a fishing excursion with such a crowd as Harris, I was at once struck with the strangeness of his companionship as evidence of probity. I have been trying to work up the case since. From the first I was convinced that Fraker was alive.

"I came to that conclusion and thought George Harris was the only man who knew enough of the affair, from whom I could form definite and conclusive information. So I began to track him. After locating him, I dogged him from Moberly, and without letting him know that I had anything to do with it, I had the marshal of the town, who is a friend of mine, arrest him for carrying concealed weapons. I called on him in jail. He recognized me at once, and after some of pretences and threats, I got from him and made all the details of the conspiracy of Fraker to swindle the insurance companies, not also the exact location of the doctor's hiding place in the woods of Minnesota. Then I hurried to Topeka, Kansas, and told the officers of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company all I knew. Fraker's arrest soon followed, and that is all I will say about the matter at present."

"Did not the insurance companies treat after Harris and Triplett?" he was asked.

"Of course they had, but they could get nothing from them. I know positively that Mr. Herrick, attorney for the Kansas Mutual, took a trip one day (first to lay $10,000 in Harris's hand and guarantee him immunity, if he would tell him Fraker's whereabouts."

Further than this Hackley would say nothing.

The history of the story which Hackley refuses to disclose is procured by others who have given the case close attention from the start, and who have lost nothing of what it is, so the most sensational of all the elements which complete the conspiracy. It is stated that in it are involved the names of two or three prominent citizens of Missouri, which if mentioned would shock the state. It is probable, as it is said, the insurance companies themselves and made some terms with those men, for obvious reasons, that there will be no act of action against them which would reveal their identity, and the important part they took in the conspiracy.

DOES NOT BELIEVE FRAKER IS LIVING.

HAVOR, N. M., Sept. 4.—George Harris makes the following statement: On July 19th Dr. Fraker, James Triplett, Alexander Menzies, a man named McMurray, the driver and myself, went on a fishing trip. We did not reach the river near Camden until seven o'clock at night. I saw Fraker drop into the river. It was about five o'clock in the evening. He sank out of sight, rose to the surface once, and then disappeared. I do not believe it possible for the man to have gotten out alive. Neither of us came ever saw the other since that night and I will not believe that he is alive until I see him face to face. The party remained in the neighborhood that night and next day, making slow progress but we explained keeping the principle out.

Hitherto the form of armor have been made against marauding Mexicans. Today the United States for the first time show the use of modern guns and armor began experiments to determine the actual strain injury to which a battle ship would be subjected if struck by a projectile. For that purpose a six-armor plate of the battleship Iowa, now building at the Cramp's yards in Philadelphia, was fitted so as actual reproduction of a section of the ship. It consisted of the inner and outer bottoms of five-eighths inch steel, forming compartments with lateral steel bulkheads of the same sort. Outside the outer bottom was a skin of five-eighths steel, and between this and the fourteen inch armor plate were ten inches of solid oak backing. Above was the projection deck, and below the main deck, the whole being backed above and below by oak of the extreme strength of the projection and table decks. The plate itself was sixteen feet by 7½ feet, fourteen inches thick at the top and sloping towards the bottom to a thickness of seven inches.

The character of the test was such that Secretary Herbert himself went down the river to witness it, and there was more than the usual number of officials present from the ordnance and construction bureaus.

The shots were at 250 yards, at right angles to the plate, to secure the most effect. The first was a 500-pound Carpenter projectile, from a rifled gun, striking 1,89 pounds of Dupont's smokeless powder. It struck the plate with a velocity of 1,862 feet per second, or with an energy of 7,000 pounds. The projectile was driven into the plate about six inches, and not a crack appeared in the armor was discovered after a careful examination, save the shearing of nine bolts connecting the projecting deck with the armor. This was not considered serious at best.

The second shot was also from a rifled gun, but the powder charge was increased to 210 pounds, which increased the velocity to 1,942 feet per second, and it struck with an energy of 952,000 pounds. The shot also spent itself on the plate with no cracking sign of a crack of injury or straining the frame-work. There was not a bulge in the plate or frame of the vessel. A single bolt, however, was driven out.

Having thus tested the 14-inch plate, it was decided to subject the frame-work to a still severer test, and so the Monterey sterling shell, driven by 450 pounds of powder, was fired at it from a 12-inch gun. The projectile struck with a velocity of 1,800, or an energy of 1,500,000 foot pounds. The shot would, according to the estimates, have penetrated a 16-inch Harveyized plate. Although it crowed the plate, already weakened by the two previous shots, and penetrated the wood backing, it did not get through the wood backing. An enormous bend of the plate, however, pulled it from the ship about three-fourths of an inch. It also struck close to a rivet, and sent it with tremendous force across the compartment against the inner bottom, which was bulged, but not penetrated. The outer bottom was slightly bulged also, and the bulkhead where the shot struck was buckled.

An Irrigation Company.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—The Pawnee Pass Reservoir company has filed with the state land board a request to be put in the secretary of the interior to segregate 200,000 acres of land in Logan county for reclamation under the arid land act. The company is represented by George H. West, of Greeley.

The proposition of the company is to construct a reservoir which will hold 1,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will be sufficient to irrigate 200,000 acres of land. The ditch will be 54 miles long. It is believed at the land office that the plan is a feasible one.

ENGLISH ATHLETES ARRIVE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The English athletic athletes who will meet the New York Athletic club team on September 21st, and those of Cambridge, who will meet the Yale team on October 5th, arrived this evening on the steamer Astoria. There are two teams in the party, that of the Land's A. C., and the Cambridge team. They are all under the direction of Sullivan, Sherman, Sullivan, the London A.C. and the president of the Amateur Athletic association, and under the training of the veteran athletic, Jack Wyse. There are seventeen men in the Cambridge team and ten in the London A. C. team.

ENGLISH FOR CHINA.

The Need of a Change of Language Felt in the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—H. E. Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church in the United States, received a letter today from Rev. J. W. Houston, of Nanking, China, dated July 12th. The letter contains a copy of the proclamation issued by Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, which said only regret the Chinese to refrain from molesting missionaries, but would in terms suspend the work done by them.

Mr. Speer says the proclamation illustrates the duty of forming languages of the people of Christian countries existing in one nation, and it is more significant because Nanking has always been a more or less intolerant center. ogy.

Mr. Speer said: "I had a very pleasant interview last week with the Hon. Yang Wing. He will be remembered as the man in whose charge the Chinese boys were taken to New England in 1872 to attend school. In the late war they were found to be the only officers of the navy who could be depended upon to fight. This has advanced them in favor with those officials who are inclined to be progressive, and yet every Yang Wing, who is now, called to Yang Wing, who is the American citizen and has been living at Hartford, Conn., for thirteen years, to come out. The object is to consult him in regard to an alphabetic system for China. He believes the Chinese language is too cumbersome for the future needs and that Roman should be adopted in the new edition for this country."

STRENGTH OF THE IOWA.

Can Withstand the Projectiles of the Best Ten-Inch Gun Afloat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The new battleship Iowa, will withstand the projectile of the best ten-inch gun afloat. That was the conclusion drawn today from one of the most important tests ever made at the government proving grounds at Indian Head.

Since the equipment of modern battleships with heavy armor there has been in certain quarters a question as to whether the frame-work of ships so armored could resist the crushing force of a blow from one of the big guns, even though the armor itself was capable of keeping the projectile out.

Hitherto the form of armor have been made against marauding Mexicans. Today the United States for the first time show the use of modern guns and armor began experiments to determine the actual strain injury to which a battle ship would be subjected if struck by a projectile. For that purpose a six-armor plate of the battleship Iowa, now building at the Cramp's yards in Philadelphia, was fitted so as actual reproduction of a section of the ship. It consisted of the inner and outer bottoms of five-eighths inch steel, forming compartments with lateral steel bulkheads of the same sort. Outside the outer bottom was a skin of five-eighths steel, and between this and the fourteen inch armor plate were ten inches of solid oak backing. Above was the projection deck, and below the main deck, the whole being backed above and below by oak of the extreme strength of the projection and table decks. The plate itself was sixteen feet by 7½ feet, fourteen inches thick at the top and sloping towards the bottom to a thickness of seven inches.

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HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered so much that I had no appetite and could not sleep. I used to be so nervous that I could not go to bed for fear I would die before morning. My friends thought I was a hypocrite, but I could not help it. I tried everything I could hear of without relief, until I tried Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which has done me so much good. I can now sleep all night, have a good appetite and feel well. The pain and fluttering have left me." MARY BUTLER, Nashville, Tenn.

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and you may be as happy as we know others are. I have been a sufferer from heart disease for years, and have tried many remedies without relief. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done me more good than all other remedies I have taken. I can now walk a mile without fatigue, and I recommend your remedies to all my friends." MRS. HARRY BUTLER, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by all druggists, $2 per bottle, or six bottles for $10, or sent by express on receipt of price, if druggists cannot supply it. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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