FRAKER WAS BETRAYED.

TELLS ALL ABOUT HIS INSURANCE SWINDLE.

HE WAS GIVEN AWAY.

Denies That He Expected \$20,000 From His Heirs-Talks Very Freely About His Movements Since His Mysterious Disappearance—Executer Enjoined Erom Distributing Money.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4.- A reporter met Dr. Fraker, the insurance swindler captured Sunday in the woods of Northern Minnesota, and his captors, Attorney Robert Herrick and Chief of Police Wilkerson of Topeka, at Talmage, Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western railway at 9 o'clock this morning, Between Talmage and St. Joseph, which was reached at 1:50 o'clock this afternoon, the reporter talked with Fraker and the others and obtained the complete story of the chase and capture, now published for the first time.

Speaking of the capture, Mr. Herrick said: "Wilkerson deserves great credit for his part of the work. For myself, I am the company's lawyer, and it is my duty to protect the com-pany from any injustice through the pany from any injustice through the pourts. Of course, I shall get a good ee for this work and Wilkerson will et enough to justify him in making he trip. There is no stated reward ut. All offers of reward have been withdrawn."

The other clues have generally been takes and we did not get Fraker until we found some one who knew him and knew where to get him. It is useless to ask who that person is, because I shall never tell."

The man under arrest is Dr. G. W. Fraker, by his own confession and by the positive identification of Judge M. W. Sullivan of Excelsior Springs.

Any stranger who had never seen him before, but had seen his picture, would be struck with the resemblance to the pictures, though he now wears short burnsides with a short mustache, a mixture of red and yellow. His trousers are patched, his brown wool shirt shows evidences of wear and his slouched hat has seen long and rough service. In short, he looks very much a hermit, who had lived a long time in the woods.

When asked to tell the story of his wanderings, Dr. Frakersaid there was not much to tell.

"I did fall into the river the night we were fishing," he said, "and came very near being drowned. However, there was driftwood floating in the stream and I caughta log and floated down the river for a considerable dis-tance. Finally I found a place where I could touch bottom and waded out on the land. I laid there all that night and all the next day."

When reminded that the current at

the point where he disappeared formed a whirlpool where the best of swimrs would [not think of venturing, he said he knew it was a terribly danrous place and considered his ese from drowning a miracle.

No amount of questioning or argu-ent could make him change this part the story in the least. "I don't know just when it was," he

ntinued, "that I left the river, but ith my clothing muddy and bedragled, my hat lost my hair full of sand, was in no condition to go back to he Springs, and accordingly I came o Kansas City. I had formerly stopped t first-class hotels, but this time, beto go to one of them, and so went to a rooming house on Grand avenue south of Fifth street, almost diagonally across from the Centropolis. I stayed there four days. On the second day I went to Twelfth street near Walnut street, and bought a razor, and then I shaved off all my beard, and if anyone in Kansas City who knew me had seen me on the streets he did not recognize me.

"At the rooming house no one asked my name, and I did not volunteer to ell it. Then I went to Chicago. While there I think I saw Dr. I. N. Love of St. Louis, but he was talking to some ladies and I did not approach aim. From Chicago I went to Milwauree and stayed most of the fall of that fear. By that time the name of Fraer had been too much advertised, and told a roommate that I was from Denver and that my name was William Schnell. I went by the name of Schnell from that time on."

"How about your being called Quick?" was asked.

"You don't understand German, then?" he replied. "Schnell is the German for Quick, and a few people used the English word for it, that is "I lived in Wisconsin and Minne-

sota ever since.' "Were you in the timber or the

"I stayed most of the time in towns.

There are no big towns outside of Milwaukee in that country. I went from one place to another. No, I won't tell you what towns we visited. You must excuse me now." "Why did you conceal your ident-

ity?" didn't."

"Yes, but the assumed name and the fact that you kept out of sight when the companies were looking for you proves the contrary."
"Well, I had not decided to stay

away until the papers said all kinds of things about me. Then I knew I was in disgrace and could not make a living if I came back. It was you news-paper boys who got me into it."

Then after a long pause he said:

"No, it was my own fault and no one else's. I have wanted to come back a thousand times, and came near coming, but the disgrace and what people were saying about me kept me from doing so. This living death is horrible and I am glad now I am going back,"
"It was telegraphed from Duluth
that you expected a share of the in-

That was not true. It was all to o ter heirs.

some land with springs and spend \$20,000 making a resort of it?"

"The way that came to be told was that I said the springs had good medicinal qualities and it would take \$20, to fix them up right. I never said I had that much money, or would develop the springs. I stayed in the woods in that part of the country for the last six months to get the benefit of the springs, because my health has been bad. I have been sick nearly three years now and nothing did me any good until I reached those

Dr. Fraker carefully avoided answer-ing questions intended to reveal his means of subsistence. Finally, when the question, "Who gave you away to the insurance companies and furnished the information that led to your arrest?" was bluntly asked, the doctor started suddenly and said: "I think it was George Harry, one of the men who went fishing with me. I wrote him from Wisconsin last win-ter. He was in New Mexico then. He answered my letter and I wrote again, but never heard from him."

"In my second letter I told him about a young man, whose name I ing. District Attorney Barnes in his won't mention, who was very kind to opening statement for the prosecution to me when I was sick. I told him said: the young man's name and I think he wrote to him and got my address after I moved into Minnesota. I am satisfied that Harry gave me away. He is in New Mexico now under arrest. He was arrested at Moberly two weeks ago for burglary. I don't know hope that the mild climate of Califorof any one else who had the means of nia might benefit her health. She knowing just where I was, who would

give me away."
Dr. Fraker denies that he has seen Johnnie Edmunds, his former office boy, since he left home. He also says he knows nothing of Menendez, the Spaniard, who was fishing with him. He says he has not seen a Kansas City paper or any of his Kansas City acquaintances since he went away more than two years ago. He went smooth shaven most of the time, but grew a beard in Minnesota because of the mosquitos. He says his main objection to coming back is that his private history has all been raked up and scattered broadcast by the newspapers.

TO RECOVER THE CASH,

The Defrauded Insurance Companies Proceed to Tie Up Some of the Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4 .- At 10 o'clock this forenoon Judge Fowler, At-Judge Sandusky, Judge Fowler, At-torney Claude Hardwick of Liberty, Uniff and J. P. Davis of To-uniformate volume girl. peka were in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court. Mr. Haff filed five suits by five of the defrauded insurance companies. They were against James E. Lincoln, executor of the Fraker estate. George W. utor of the Fraker estate, George W. Magruder, trustee for the Fraker orphans, W. E. Fowler, judge of the probate court at Liberty, Nancy J. Magruder and Cynthia A. Hatfield, sisters of Dr. Fraker, and the Commer-

cial Savings bank of Liberty. The court is asked to set aside the judgment which was rendered in favor of the Fraker heirs, and that Lincoln and Magruder be ordered to pay back the judgment money, with principal and interest, and that Judge Lincoln and the other defendants be enjoined from paying out any of the money. The court made the order as asked for without objection.

STON'E SILVER WORK.

The Governor Confers With Bland Committeemen for Four States.

Sr. Louis, Mo.; Sept. 4.-Governor Stone, who had a conference last night with ex-Congressman R. P. Bland on the silver question, said to-day: "We merely talked over in an informal way the work of organization of the friends of silver in accordance with the general plan adopted by the recent conference at Washington. At that conference I was appointed a member of the provisional committee, with instructions to confer with the leading free silver Democrats in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa with regard to the selection of a committeeman in each of those states to take executive charge of the work. I have opened correspondence in pursuance of that idea and as soon as the free silver Democrats in the states samed indicate to me the men for the work I will report the names to chairman Harris of the national committee, who, I suppose will issue a call for mother meeting of the friends of silver in order to perfect the organization of the silver forces in the Demoaratic party for an aggressive campaign.

Bank Notes Not Boycotted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- The boycott declared by the Knights of Labor some time ago on national bank notes became effective yesterday, but the bank notes are as eagerly accepted today as they ever were. John W. Hayes, secretary of the Knights of Labor, says he cannot tell how long it will take the boycott to begin to show its effect, but thinks that in the course of sixty days' bank notes will begin to be turned down by a great many peo-

Congressman Dolliver Engaged. DES MOINES, Iowa., Sept. 4. - The announcement is made of the engagement of Jonathan P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, congressman from the tenth Iowa district, to Miss Louise Pearson. Miss Pearson is wealthy. The date for the marriage is not announced, but it will be prior to the convening of congress in December.

Assassinated Near His Home.

SALEM, Mo., Sept. 4.-John A. W. Russell, who had lived for thirty years on Black river, was shot from ambush yesterday afternoon and killed. The shooting was done about a quarter of a mile from his house. The family heard the shot, but when they reached the spot life was extinct and the assassin, who was unknown, had

Axe Against Pitchfork in Oklahoma. PERRY, Ok., Sept. 4.—Near Black-well, Kay county, William Knapp and U. S. Oller, well-to-do farmers, fought over some hay. Oller cut Knapp badly with an axe and Knapp broke both of Oller's arms and stuck a pitchfork through his abdomen. Oller is dead and Knapp cannot live.

THE DURRANT TRIAL ON,

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY BARNES MAKES THE OPENING PLEA.

THE MAIN POINTS MADE.

Clear Statement of What the State Expects to Prove in Regard to Blanche Lamont and the Young Medical Student-Justice Asked For -Positive Evidence Possessed in the Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The trial 20 Cents till Nov. 1st. of the Durrant case began this morn-

"We will show you that in the month of September, 1894, Blanche Lamont, a young girl of about 20 years of age, came to San Francisco from her home at Dillon, Mont., in the hope that the mild climate of Califorwent to reside with her aunt and uncto, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Noble, and from the time of her arrival here until April 3 she was engaged in attending school. She was not a society girl in any sense of the word. She was of a quiet disposition, homekeep-ing and religious. She never at-tended parties nor theaters or other places of amusement except in com-pany with her relatives. We will show that Blanche Lamont in her lifetime was well, too well, and yet not well enough acquainted with the prisoner, Durrant; that he was in the habit of accompanying her home from church and prayer-meeting; that he was a caller upon her at her aunt's house; that upon the only occasion upon which she ever went anywhere with any young man as far as we are informed, she visited the park one afternoon in company with Durrant. We will give you a history of her life and

church and the question sprang from the lips of every resident of this city and of this country. 'Who is the mur-derer?'—why it is that the state answers that he who was responsible for the slaughter of this young life is William Henry Theodore Durrant; Durrant, once the friend of Blanche Lamont; Durrant, once in charge of the Sunday school library; Durrant, once assistant ns and outs of great building; Durrant, once the handy man and jack-of-all trades of the church, and now Durrant, the prisoner now on trial for his life. We shall show Durrant's connection with the crime and shall demonstrate by irrefutable and unanswerable evidence that he, and he alone, commit-

ted the marder. "If we show you these facts; if we show you that Durrant met this ill fated girl on the day of her death; that he accompanied her to the church that he was seen to enter the church with her; that he was seen afterwards in the church alone; that Blanche Lamont was never again seen by human eyes, from the moment she entered the portals of Emanuel Baptist church with the defendant; that in the church was found her dead body; her clothes, her school books-showing that she had never been home, and that she had gone straight from her school to her death; if we show you as we confidently expect that no one but the prisoner could have committed this outrageous and horrible crime, we shall look to you as citizens of this great state, whose reputation for justice and for enforcement of the laws, we, as its officers are trying to uphold to render your verdict that the prisoner at the bar is guilty of murder in the first degree.'

MANITOBA INCENSED.

The Appointment of Mr. Patterson a Governor Arouses Ill Feelings.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4.—Sir John Schultz, for seven years governor of Manitoba. has received an official dispatch that J. C. Patterson, until recently minister of militia in the dominion cabinet, had been sworn in as his successor and

that he would be here at once. This appointment is made by the Dominion authorities in the face of the most determined opposition of the people of Manitoba, who insist on the

appointment of a local man.

Following the order of the Dominion government demanding the immediate restoration of Catholic parochial schools, this latest act has caused much bitterness. It has been hinted that there will be a hostile demonstration when Mr. Patterson arrives, but wiser counsel will no doubt prevail.

Big Clothiers Assign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.-Henry H. Wolfe & Co., one of the largest wholesale clothing firms in the South, filed a deed of assignment in the county clerk's office vesterday. The firm ower about \$250,000 and has assets which they believe will equal if not exceed that sum.

The Laddonia Bank Reopened. MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 4 .- The Farmers'

bank at Laddonia is again open and ready for business. The attorney general, bank examiner and receiver and attorneys met here yesterday and the matter was settled. The directors of the bank have fully complied with the

An Iowa Bank's Doors Closed. STORM LAKE, Iowa, Sept. 4.-The Buena Vista State bank, the depositors of which are largely people of moderate means, was closed yesterday morning. There is great excitement here. The failure is a bad one.

Only 20 Cents!

If you are not coming to the convention please send 20 cents with your delegate, for The Wealth Makers until the election.

Six Names for \$1.00.

We will send The Wealth Makers to six persons until election for \$1.00.

10,000 Men.

We want 10,000 new subscribers to send 20 cents each for The Wealth Makers from now until election.

Two Dimes.

If your Republican neighbor is in favor of free silver get him to read-ing The Wealth Makers.

The Wealth Makers,

Lincoln, Neb.

SANTA FE FORECLOSURE Judge Caldwell and Eminent Lawyers in

Conference. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.-Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States circuit court, the attorneys, receivers, railroad officers and others interested, were all in the city early this forenoon to take up the foreclosure of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe rail-

Besides Judge Caldwell there were present Receivers Joseph C. Wilson, John J. Cook and Aldace F. Walker: George R. Peck, general solicitor of the Santa Fe system, and E. D. Kenna, who, after September 15, will be general solicitor; Rossington, Smith and Dallas of Topeka and Wheeler H. Peckham of New York, attorneys for the Union Trust company, which holds the first mortgage bonds; W. W. Greene of New York, attorney for the Mercantile Trust company, which holds the second mortgage bonds; J. D. Springer of Chicago, attorney for the Chicago Elevated Terminal company, which holds an intervening petition in the case, but which was not discussed to-day; Victor Moravitz of New York, attorney of the reorganization committee; A. A. Hurd, general solicitor of the Santa Fe for Kansas; D. B. Robinson, president of the Santa Fe; Mr. Gillette, general auditor; J. J. Frey, general manager; J. B. Johnson, special mas-ter in chancery; Colonel Cyrus K. Hol-liday, a large holder of stock and the originator of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe enterprise. Many spec-tators and newspaper men also gath-ered to hear the final order of the court that it is hoped will put the old road on its feet again and ultimately restore it to its original rank in rail-

road enterprises. Judge Caldwell sat in chambers, selecting the parlor of the Hotel Throop, and the details were arranged in a conversational way. Tde lawyers were around the judge, who occupied a low rocking chair at a small table.

Back of the world; without a dollar of that money which our "wise financiers" tell us must be arranged by "international treaty," "we were successfully competing with the markets of the world." Back of the attorneys sat the receivers and officers of the road, and at the outskirts of the group the spectators found standing room. The proceeding was without formality, the court en-tering into a friendly discussion of the

points presented to him. The decree orders the sale of the road under the first mortgage and provides also for a foreclosure of the second mortgage and for the protection, by agreement, of all parties in interst, of the holders of that mortgage. It names Judge John B. Johnson, who has been special master in chancery in the case, as special master to sell the property. The date of the sale will be fixed by Judge Johnson when he ad-vertises it. Then the court will have to make an order confirming the sale and it will not be until about the first of the year when the receivers will

turn the property over to its owners. The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Atlantic and Pacific are not included in the decree. They will con-tinue in the receivership. This is on account of the quarrels which have been forced by some of the bond-

The Santa Fe system proper, which by this decree will pass back into the hands of its owners, might, like these roads have, been kept in receivership indefinitely if the parties in interest had chosen to quarrel, but fortunately a peace was patched up with the holders of the second mortgage bonds and all consented to a decree in fore-

The plan of reorganization which has now been declared a success pro-vides for the creation of the following new securities to take the place of the old schedule: Common stock, \$102,-000,000; preferred stock, 5 per cent non-cumulative, \$111,486,000; general mortgage 4 per cent 100-year gold bonds, \$96,990,583; 4 per cent 100-year adjustment bonds, \$51,728,310; miscel-laneous bonds, \$1,562,950; prior lien bonds (if exchanged), \$12,020,414; Chicago and St. Louis railroad, first mortgage, \$1,500,000. The 100-year gold bonds take the place of the original first mortgage of \$130,324,-000. The five per cent preferred stock is in lieu of the income bond debt fastened upon the property by ex-President Reinhart. This will not begin to bear interest until 1900, by which time it is hoped the earnings of the property will be sufficient to meet the new

charge. The proposed fixed charges are \$4,528,547.06 against \$9,536,082.85.

The net earnings of the Santa Fe system proper as shown by Expert Little's report of the fiscal year ending June 80, 1894, were \$5,948,015.66. The net earnings of the year ending June 30, 1893, as per the company's own report (which is found to have been false) were for the entire system \$12,710.746; the gross earnings for that year, \$41,315,547. Mr. Little found the gross earnings of the Santa Fe proper to have for the year ending June 39, 1893, \$37,-052,854; for the year ending June 30, 1894, \$30,425,903. The mortgage upon which Judge Caldwell's order of sale was made to-day is an original \$130,-344,000 first mortgage.

All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

GREENBACKS AND PROSPERITY

Our Best Times of Plenty and Prosperity Were When We Had No Gold or Silver

L. T. Palmer, the historian of Grant and his travels, on page 195, volume 1,

"In this year (1870) was completed the ninth census of the United States. It was a work of great importance, and the result presented was most encouraging, inasmuch as many economists had prophesied that, owing to the disturbance of general trade and destruction of property during the civil war, the result would show a decrease in general increase. Notwithstanding the ravages of war, the last decade had been a period of remarkable growth and progress. The population had increased over seven millions. Agriculture and manufactures had grown to an enormous aggregate, and were successfully competing with the markets of the world "

In spite of the ravages of the most colossal and destructive war of modern times, lasting through nearly five years of the decade referred to, population had increased over seven millions. It was a period of remarkable growth and prosperity. Agriculture and manufactures had grown to an enormous aggregate; and we were successfully competing with the markets of the world!

More than two million men, the flower of our industrial manhood (north and south), taken for nearly half the decade, out of the ranks of industrial and commercial enterprises: billions of dollars worth of property absolutely destroyed, wiped out of existence-and yet no such growth and prosperity had ever before been known!

"Wonderful to tell! Why was it? Because there was plenty of money in circulation! Cheap money, which

means good money! During the whole decade, from 1860 to 1870, not a gold or silver dollar could be found! Are you catching on? Does your dull and stupid brain comprehend? There was plenty of cheap money-the best we ever had. Better than any other country ever used. And it was all in circulation; all out among the people; paying for labor; paying debts; buying homes; canceling mortgages; building up gigantic enterprises; developing the resources of the grandest country that God's sun ever shone

upon. Are you listening? Is your thinking machine in working order? And this marvelous growth and progress, in spite of the ravages of war, was accomplished by the use of greenbacks and treasury notes, some of which were a legal tender and others of which

Not a dollar of gold! Not a dollar of silver! Both had slunk away, like the twin cowards that they are. They hid themselves in holes in the ground; in bank vaults; sneaked across the Atlantic.

And now, mind you, listen with both ears: Without a dollar of either gold or silver; without a dollar of that "money of the world;" without a dol-

Do you see the point? Does your dull wit comprehend the simple truth-

so plainly stated?

With our little greenbacks; with our despised "flat trash;" with our 50-cent, rag-money dollars, we were successfully competing with the markets of the world; with the markets of goldbug England; with silver-bug Germany; with bimetallic France; with every nation on the face of the earthnine out of ten of which were using gold and silver money!

We are sick unto nausea with all this clap-trap about the relative merits of gold and silver-we need not either. We are weary and tired with all this hair-splitting discussion about "16 to 1" or "15 to 1;" with all this farce and burlesque about the money of the world; with all this interminable war of words about the "yellow metal" and the "white metal;" with all this intolerable nonsense about bimetallism and monometallism; with all the dishonest quibbling about "international standards;" with the fake contest that is being waged between gold-bugs and silver-bugs-carried on for the sole purpose of diverting the minds of the people from the one vital issue of greenbacks instead of either gold or silver.

It is a trick of the Shylocks to sidetrack the question of paper money-full legal tender, issued direct by the government without the intervention of banking institutions. The moneymongers care not whether it be gold or silver, or both. They can control either or both. What they fear is the greenback. And the plentier they are the greater their fear. It is a conspiracy-and one that is ensuaring some of our brightest and best co-workersto sidetrack the supreme issue of the century-the question of scientific money of civilization against the twin relics of a barbaric age.

In this dog fight over the so-called relative merits of gold and silver, when the attention of the people is distracted thereby, they will covertly deal a death blow to the greenback! It will then be gold and silver money-with bank currency based thereon.

Gold and silver have been Shylock's money since the days that Judas betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver. Government paper money has been the one thing money-mongers

have hated from time immemorial. Let the government coin all gold and silver that is brought to the mints -and let it be done free. Let it be done for the benefit of the benighted heathens and barbarians of this and all other lands. Let the government stamp attest the weight and fineness of the coin; and let them both stand upon their own merits. Demonetize them! If the world wants them let the world use them for exactly what they are worth commercially. Let them no longer strut through the world as the best money, as intrinsic value money, as honest money, when every intelligent man knows that with-

out the despised "flat" behind them they would not survive a single generation.

Let us stand squarely upon the Omaha platform-giving preference, if anything, to the plank demanding "a national currency (greenbacks), safe, sound and flexible, a full legal tender for all debts "

Let the yellow metallists, and the white metallists, and the monometalists, and the bimetallists, and all the other "metallists," big and little, native and foreign, fight their own battles; and let the people who love their country and their fellow-men touch elbows and carry forward the fight for greenbacks, full legal tender -and plenty of them.

We, for one, are not going to be sidetracked. We are not going to bow down to either golden calves or silver goats. We are not going to be wheedled by the siren song of expediency, or betrayed by the promise of better things at some indefinite future time. The time to make the fight is right

Greenbacks and prosperity. Nail the banner to the masthead and stand by it to the bitter end .- S. F. Norton, in Monthly Sentinel.

NOT GOLD, BUT "COIN."

All Government Obligations Are Legally Payable in Silver Equally with Gold The Dispatch contends that no interest would profit so materially as the United States government itself by the remonetization of silver. A great many people are under the impression that there would be something dishonorable in paying the foreign obligations of this government in gold and silver. To such we quote the language of the Rothschild-Morgan bonds as fol-

"The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of one thousand dollars. This bond is issued under authority of an act of congress entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875, being one of the description of bonds described in the act entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' approved July 14, 1870, as amended by the act of January 28, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of February, 1925, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of February, May, August and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority."

It will be observed that this bond is payable "in coin of the standard value of the United States Cn said July 14, 1870, whi h interest in such coin." The ste dard silver dollar was redemption money in 1870. It was a part of the double standard system, and was primary or fundamental money, constituting with the gold dollar the unit of value. It was therefore an unlimited legal tender to the same extent that gold was. The syndicate recognized the right of the government to pay in silver when it offered to accept gold

bonds on better terms. It is a fact that the government has no gold obligations except its gold certificates. Now, what should be the policy of the United States? The way is clear. The government should restore silver as primary money and pay its obligations in coin—in gold and silver, according to the letter and spirit of its contracts. - Chicago Weekly Dis-

THE WEALTH MAKERS from now until November 1st for only 30c. Get up a

Dr. P. Reed Madden, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, 1041 O street, over R. I. ticket office.

THOUSANDS OF VETS.

The Baxter Springs Gathering This Year

Expected to Break Records. BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Aug. 23 .-Over 3,000 people are already in Camp Logan, where the great veterans' reunion opened to-day. About 2,000 tents are already up and barracks are being constructed as fast as possible.

Henry Watterson, David Overmyer, Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City, Senator Lucien Baker, Mrs. Lease, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls and others will speak, the famous Kansas Coyote Glee club will sing and the female brass band will play. The average daily attendance is expected to exceed

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11 and 0 streets. Bridge and crown work a specialty.

Went to Sleep on a Railway.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 28 .- William Edwards of Krebs, Ind. Ter., and Edward Rule of McAlester, who were making a trip overland from their homes to Colorado, last night camped near the railroad outside of Hutchinson. Edwards complaining of sand burrs, lay down on the track to rest and fell asleep. Santa Fe train No. 1 coming along ran over and killed him before his friend could awaken him.

G A R National Encampment at Louisville. Ky

The Burlington will on September 8th to 10th sell round trip tickets, via St. Louis, at \$18.35; via Peoria, \$19.35; via Chicago, \$20.40, good to return until September 25th. For full information apply at B. & M. depot or city office, corner 10th and O streets. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

Dr. P. Reed Madden, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 1041 O street, over R. I. ticket office.

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