

BIG ELKS' CARNIVAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO VISIT FAIR AT SIOUX CITY, IA.

Assurances That the President is Surely Coming Have Caused Great Rejoicing Among the People of Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska.

In securing the presence of President Roosevelt at their fair Sept. 22-24, the Sioux City Elks have succeeded in greatly pleasing the people of the three states of Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. Two years ago strong efforts were made to bring Roosevelt here during the fair, but the committee in charge was unable to bring Sioux City within the charmed circle, and in consequence there were many thousands disappointed who had counted on meeting the "strenuous leader" in Sioux City. This year they were first assured that the president would make a tour of the west that included in its charge the Big Elks' fair, their heads together and declared:

"We must have the president at our fair. With Elks, to say a thing is to do it, and Sioux City lodge, B. P. O. E. No. 112, is no exception to this rule. The machinery was at once set in motion. At the instance of the Elks in charge of the big fair, politicians, newspaper men,

the mayor, the Commercial Club and every other influential body which might be deemed essential, was brought to bear. In ten days' time it became a probability and within two weeks the gratifying assurance came from Washington that Secretary Cortelyou, who is practically the supreme ruler of the president's journey, had placed Sioux City on the list of favored cities for the week of the Elks' fair. The positive knowledge that President Roosevelt will visit Sioux City is causing great rejoicing not only among the Elks of Sioux City, but among the business men, the citizens and throughout the sections of the three states within a distance of 150 miles of Sioux City. Irrespective of the highest interest attaches to the presence of a president of the United States, an interest which is in no degree lessened by the fact of President Roosevelt's strong personality. Sioux City is indeed counting itself fortunate in having a presidential tour of the West, as there are many cities in the West and northwest now bemoaning their fate because they did not wake up in time to get in on the president's itinerary.

George Jabour, proprietor of Jabour's Oriental Show and Circus, is a profound admirer of "Teddy," as he affectionately refers to the head of the government, and when he heard that his show and "Teddy" were to be on the same day the same day his joy knew no bounds. He telegraphed Secretary Keell on receipt of the information:

"Better extend Sioux City's limits. Prepare for 75,000 people the day 'Teddy' and I are in Sioux City."

While Mr. Jabour's estimate of the crowds on President's day seems like a good many people for a town of 40,000 to entertain, the railroad people evidently are of the opinion that it is not so very far off in their calculations. During the entire week of the fair the railroads will extend half rates along their lines within a radius of 200 miles or more, and preliminary investigations as to the number of excursionists that are likely to head to Sioux City during the fair week have already determined them into preparing to carry the biggest crowds Sioux City has ever known. A Sioux City railroad official, in speaking of the matter, said:

"It takes a trip into South Dakota to form some idea of what the people will do to the Elks' fair in Sioux City this year. Everybody has been making money up there, and they are all ready to get loose of some of it. They have all heard of the Jabour show which played in Minneapolis during the Elks' fair in June and the great send-offs the newspapers of Minneapolis gave the aggregation will greatly help the Sioux City fair. The people of Sioux City had better make up their minds that just about the biggest bunch of South Dakotans that ever visited Sioux City will be here this fall."

In anticipation of these crowds, coming also from Iowa and Nebraska, the executive committee of the Elks' fair will open an information bureau for the accommodation of strangers. The addresses of private residences of citizens who are willing to rent rooms during the fair week may be obtained here, and other steps facilitating the housing and feeding of the unusual crowds will be taken up and carried out in furthering the comfort and enjoyment of the visiting thousands.

The program the Elks are preparing for the fall festival is to be of a most interesting and entertaining character. The Jabour Oriental Show and Circus which has been playing to crowded audiences in all the big cities of the country, is, as a matter of course, one of the chief attractions. This novel aggregation will be in Sioux City during the entire week of the fair, and will form a prominent part of the weeks' attractions. Some idea of the character and extent of this show may be gained from the statement that there are over 200 actors, acrobats, lion tamers, etc., on the show's payroll. A dozen or more tents are required by the different shows, all of which come under the head of the Jabour Oriental Show and Circus. Notwithstanding there are a dozen or more separate and distinct shows, the show visitors under the contract the Sioux City Elks have made with Mr. Jabour, will be entitled to see each and every show for one price of admission, 50 cents. This and the general admission charge of 10 cents to the grounds will be the only entrance charges made. The Court of Honor, a beautiful and brilliantly illuminated structure with over a thousand lights, is a full block long and lights the way to the main entrance. No charge is made to enter the Court of Honor, but as one Elk naively expressed it, "When you see that Court of Honor you become so enthusiastic that you are bound to go the route."

BIG OUTLAY OF MONEY.

Total Appropriations by the Last Congress \$800,024,496.55.

Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Court, chief clerks respectively of the committee on appropriations in the Senate and House, have prepared the volume containing statements of appropriations, new offices, etc., as required by law, which directs that these figures be compiled and published at the close of each session of Congress. The grand total as shown by these summaries is \$800,024,496.55, detailed by bills as follows:

Agricultural	5,200,000.00
Army	1,730,136.41
Diplomatic	1,937,923.69
District of Columbia	5,544,486.97
Fortifications	7,286,058.00
Interior	986,029.00
Legislative	20,286,081.50
Military Academy	18,586,263.13
Pensions	189,842,230.00
Post Office	18,414,656.00
River and Harbors	26,771,442.00
Sundry Civil	20,183,526.13
War	28,020,071.25
Miscellaneous	2,772,735.12
Indian Canal Act	20,286,081.50
Country Appropriations	124,921,232.00
Total	\$800,024,496.55

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for certain public works requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of \$263,711,125. These contracts include \$1,000,000 for the navy and for permanent improvements of and increased facilities at certain navy yards; \$15,943,650 for additions to old public buildings and the construction of new public buildings; \$38,000,000 for the river and harbors; \$3,000,000 for reconstruction of old and erection of new buildings at the Military Academy at West Point; and \$180,000,000 for the construction of the Panama Canal.

A comparison of the total appropriations at the last session of Congress with those of the preceding or short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress for 1903 shows an increase of \$70,285,520.55. In this amount are included increased appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, \$626,540; for the diplomatic, District of Columbia, legislative, executive and judicial and naval service, \$1,706,851.74; for the military academy, \$18,586,263.13; for postal appropriations, \$1,433,910; for the whole of the river and harbor act, none having been passed at the preceding session, \$26,771,442; for deficiencies, \$12,132,900.38; and for the Indian canal, \$20,286,081.50. The other items of the year's appropriations of \$24,008,912.60 for the army, \$65,066 for fortifications, \$731,442.99 for the Indian service, \$5,403,000 under requirements for pensions, \$1,632,548.09 by the sundry civil act, \$6,207,448.48 for miscellaneous acts, and \$437,000 under permanent appropriations which cover interest on the public debt, making a net increase as stated of \$70,285,520.55.

COMING G. A. R. CONVENTION.

Some of the Features Announced by General Torrance.

At a conference at encampment headquarters in Washington, presided over by Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the following program of exercises for the 1902 encampment was adopted:

Sunday, Oct. 5.—Patriotic services in various local churches, particularly in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., will preside, and in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, where Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., will preside.

Monday, Oct. 6.—Campfire in convention hall at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which the members of the Veterans' Associations will be addressed by speakers of national reputation, S. E. Faunce, chairman of the local committee on campfires, to preside.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—Naval day; parade of special veterans' associations, detachments of the regular district militia and various civilian organizations to be particularly invited; excursion to Mount Vernon for the delegates to the encampment; public evening meeting of well-known speakers at the Metropolitan Hotel; banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel; reception in the evening at convention hall.

Thursday, Oct. 9, and Friday, Oct. 10.—Sessions of national encampment.

Meetings of auxiliary conventions and corps and regimental reunions may be scheduled for any time during the encampment.

COST OF LIVING.

Prodigality Has Reached a Stage that is Almost Epidemic.

It seems to cost a great deal to live nowadays. Most persons notice it, especially persons who are hard up to it to find the money to pay their bill, says Harper's Weekly. The statisticians report that commodities in general use cost, on an average, about 10 per cent more than they did a year ago. The rise in the price of most commodities is a good deal to this advance, though breadstuffs have been high. Articles of luxury have grown dearer in proportion than most articles of necessity, because the huge influx of money that the country has sustained has made a brisk market for luxuries. Bents are higher; houses cost more; servants get higher wages; board is higher at summer hotels. Another thing that counts for a great deal is that in prosperous times the people are inclined to be more prodigal. Just now prodigality is so conspicuously prevalent that it has become more or less epidemic.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Official Statistics Showing Navities of Prospective Americans.

A statement has been prepared at the immigration bureau showing the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States by countries during the fiscal year 1902, as compared with 1901. The total number of immigrants was 948,743 immigrants and 82,055 other alien passengers, making a total of 1,030,798. This is an increase of 100,825 immigrants over 1901. The principal increase during the last year as compared with 1901 were as follows:

Austria-Hungary	58,890
Italy	42,370
Russian Empire and Finland	22,600
Japan	9,903
Sweden	7,563
German Empire	6,523
Norway	5,229
Greece	2,194
Denmark	2,068

The principal decreases are:

Ireland	1,425
China	810
Turkey in Europe	200

DEATH OF GEN. SIGEL.

PASSING OF A DISTINGUISHED CIVIL WAR CHARACTER.

He Held Missouri in the Union—Participated in Revolution of 1848 in Germany Before Seeking His Fortune in This Country.

Gen. Franz Sigel, who was one of the picturesque characters of the Civil War, died at his home in Mott Haven, N. Y. He was in his 78th year and his death was due to the infirmities of old age. He was born Nov. 24, 1824, in Baden, Germany, and took part in the Revolutionary War in that country in 1848. He came to the United States in 1852. He was in St. Louis when the Civil War broke out and he organized a regiment and took the field with the Union forces. Sigel was commissioned a brigadier general May 17, 1861, and on March 21, 1862, he became a major general of volunteers. When McClellan was relieved by Gen. Burnside in November, 1862, Gen. Sigel was placed in command of



GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

the grand reserve division. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the district of Lehigh, and in February, 1864, to the command of the department of West Virginia. On May 15 of the same year he fought and lost the battle of Newmarket. Believed by Gen. Hunter, he was assigned to the command of the reserve division on the Potomac, and during Gen. Early's raid in July, 1864, he defended Maryland heights with 5,000 against 18,000 men, making it possible for Gen. Lee Wallace to assemble his troops at Monocacy and for Gen. Grant to send reinforcements to the threatened capital.

Gen. Sigel was the hero of a well-known war poem written by Grant P. Robinson, a Union soldier, in 1862, entitled "I Fought Mit Sigel." In politics Gen. Sigel was a Democrat, but an anti-Tammany man. A widow, three sons and a daughter survive. The youngest son, Franz Sigel, Jr., is a lawyer in Chicago.

CALL HIM MATRICIDE.

Coroner's Jury in Bartholin Murder Case Finds Guilt on Mitchell.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in Chicago which branded William Bartholin as a matricide, naming him as the principal in the murder of Mrs. Annie Bartholin, for which Oscar Thompson and Edward A. Claffey were named as accessories, was, in text, as follows: "We, the jury, find that Mrs. Annie Bartholin, lying dead at 5062 State street, came to her death from strangulation, her body having been found buried in the ground in the basement of her home, 4510 Calumet avenue, on Aug. 9, 1902. From the evidence submitted we, the jury, recommend that William Bartholin as principal and Oscar Thompson, alias Oscar Isberg, and Edward A. Claffey, as accessories, be held for trial on the grand jury until discharged by due process of law.

"And we, the jury, further recommend that William Bartholin, now at large, be apprehended and held to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of matricide. The police have been unable to show that he participated in the murder or any knowledge of the murder of Mrs. Bartholin, although he was held with the other defendants in the Minnie Mitchell inquest.

\$300,000 WHEAT FARM STARTED.

American Syndicate Will Farm 40,000 Acres in Canada.

A syndicate of Americans, led by T. B. Hoard, of Nebraska, a wealthy cattleman, will establish a first-class wheat farm in Canada between Craik and Davidson, on the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific. Forty thousand acres of land have been purchased at an outlay of \$300,000, and another \$100,000 has been set aside by the syndicate for improvements that are to begin at once. None of the methods which made the great wheat farms of North Dakota famous have yet been applied in Canada, and wheat raising has been confined entirely to small areas and to the work of small farmers.

The syndicate includes F. J. Waddell, of Aurora, Neb., another wealthy cattleman, and capitalists from Iowa and Illinois. One whole township is to be converted into a monster wheat field, and the greater portion of a township adjoining is also to become a portion of the syndicate's interests.

Mr. Hoard and his associates will introduce steam plows and other modern machinery. The syndicate will own its own elevators, two of which are to be built this fall at Garvin, in the center of the new farm. It will also operate line elevators at adjacent points.

Telegraphic Breivites.

Eastern Kentucky may get a railroad running north and south.

John Little, Tallahassee, Miss., shot and killed Alice Allison.

Cullen Gates killed Homer Bennett and wounded James Grayley, Pearl County, Mississippi.

England is checking Italy's advances in Tripoli, and Turkish Sultan is tickled nearly to death.

The City National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, is soon to be established at South McAlester, L. T.

Fifty new Pullman cars have been ordered by the Santa Fe road for the accommodation of its California winter travel. The new equipment will cost about \$1,000,000.

At Kiamath, Ore., Lester and Emory Davis, aged 6 and 3 years, were playing with matches near a can of coal oil in the yard of their home. The oil exploded, covering the children with a mass of fire. They burned to death.

J. C. Shoemaker of Beaver County, O. T., has sold to H. M. Stoneburger of the Oage Indian nation, 11,000 head of cattle and the lease on thirty-seven sections of territorial school lands in Beaver County. The price paid was \$300,000.

OPENING OF FALL MANEUVERS.

First Movement in Steam Attack Off Massachusetts Coast.

Great public interest has been manifested all along the New England coast in the mimic naval warfare which began Wednesday.

Commander Pillsbury is in command of the attacking fleet and Rear Admiral Higginson is in charge of the defending squadron. Commander Pillsbury's squadron includes the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther and Supple, Rear Admiral Higginson has his flagship, the Kearsarge, and two other battleships, the Massachusetts and the Alabama, and the cruisers Brooklyn, Olympia and Montgomery, besides seven torpedo boats, two unarmored gunboats, two tugs and the converted yacht Mayflower and Gloucester. The torpedo boats are the Shubrick, Decatur, Thornton, Stockton, Bagley, Barney and Biddle. The gunboats are the Scorpion and Peoria.

The blue squadron was treated to a night surprise, the first of the great autumn maneuvers. For half an hour the rocky hills of old Cape Ann resounded with the thunder of mighty guns, while powerful electric searchlights swept the waters and made a brilliant display.

It was the torpedo boat flotilla stealing in under cover of darkness and surprising all except the foxy old admiral, who earlier in the day secretly had ordered the attack to be made. A captain in the fleet had an intimation of what was coming and the surprise was complete.

Tuesday night the inhabitants of the staid New England village of Rockport, Mass., were all tucked into their beds at 8 o'clock, and the next morning they whose handsome places line the shore, had retired for the night. A blue-jacket lookout on the Kearsarge first gave the alarm. The quartermaster on watch reported that strange craft were stealing into the harbor through the eastern passage.

A messenger ran from the deck to arouse the flagship's captain. Electric signal lights flashed from the masthead of the Kearsarge. In a minute the blackened masts and rigging of the gunboats on board every ship of the squadron to man the guns.

Two thousand five hundred men were roused from sleep to repel the enemy. The first gun boomed out. Then the thunder of the other guns followed. The roar was like that which marked the destruction of Cervera's fleet off the Cuban coast.

The people of Rockport tumbled out of their beds. All along shore there was a hurrying and skurrying from summer cottages to learn what had happened. For half an hour the cannonading continued, when there rose from the leader of the invading squadron a red and green rocket, which told what they were and revealed the sham. The battle off Rockport ended in a blaze of red and green fire and the villagers went back to their beds wondering what it was all about.

The defending fleet sailed out Wednesday morning to meet the intruder. The ships worked out to prevent Pillsbury's division from getting into some port between Chatham, Mass., and Portland, Me., without being discovered.

COULD NOT IDENTIFY REMAINS.

Inquest Into the Death of Minnie Mitchell Held in Chicago.

Interest in the Bartholin-Mitchell murder mystery in Chicago has of late centered about the inquest which was held to determine the cause of the death of Minnie Mitchell. The men stood as accused as principals or accessories of the crime, namely: Oscar Thompson, former roomer of Mrs. Bartholin; John Claffey, stableman, who took care of the horse Thompson is alleged to have driven to the country wagon on the night of the body to the prairie field at Seventy-fourth and State streets, and Edward Counselman, intimate friend of William J. Bartholin, the supposed matricide.

Four members of the Mitchell family testified that the inquest they could not make a positive identification of the body found lying in the weeds on the prairie and believed to be that of Minnie Mitchell. Dr. Springer, coroner's physician, stated positively that he did not believe the body to be that of Minnie Mitchell, the advanced stage of decomposition.

Thompson, "Dad" Claffey and Counselman were held to the grand jury. The verdict also recommends that William Bartholin be apprehended and held until his guilt or innocence be clearly established.

OWNS FOUR NEWSPAPERS.

Adolph S. Ochs, Newbury, Printer, Reporter and Publisher.

One of the most remarkable newspaper publishers in America is Adolph S. Ochs, who recently purchased the Philadelphia Public Ledger, formerly the property of the late George W. Childs. He is now the owner of four great newspapers.

These are the Philadelphia Ledger, the Philadelphia Times, the New York World and the Chattanooga Times, which he acquired in 1878. Mr. Ochs started in life as a newspaper clerk in a grocery store, later a clerk, then a printer, reporter and publisher. He is regarded as a veritable genius of shrewdness in the publishing line, and is always proud of the fact that every penny he has earned has been put into his newspapers.

PULPIT AND PREACHER.

Two Methodist missionaries in Moroni, Utah, are the only Gentiles in the place. No converts yet.

The First Methodist Church of Clinton has just given out a contract for the erection of a new \$25,000 church edifice. The Catholic university's institute of pedagogy will be opened Oct. 1 next in the hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York.

The Rev. Leon E. Ball, of Lowell, Mass., has resigned his pulpit and will become president of Vassar College, Washington.

Archdeacon Bassett, of Nashville, Tenn., has resigned his position to return to England, and is succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Batty.

The Baron de Hirsch school fund in Galicia maintains fifty schools. The number teaches monasteries to 247 and there are 5,624 pupils.

The Rev. Dr. Alvin W. Bartlett, former pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, has returned from a four months' tour in Europe.

FROM FRIGID LANDS.

GLOBE GIRDLER DE WINDT ON HOME STRETCH.

Passes Through Chicago on His Way from Paris to New York—He Tells of a Hard Journey, but Does Not Care to Repeat It.

Harry de Windt went through Chicago a few days ago on his way east. He is making his third attempt to travel from Paris to New York overland. Mr. de Windt left Paris on Dec. 19, 1901, with three companions, determined to demonstrate that the proposed Transiberian and Alaskan Railroad was practicable, and that it would be possible to make the journey from Paris to New York by rail if such a line were ever constructed.

"We have no doubts that the railroad will be constructed some time, and believe it will not be many years before one may take the trip by rail," said Mr. de Windt. "Ten thousand dollars, however, would not induce me to take the same trip again as we made it."

De Windt and his companions were found nearly dead from exposure in a cave on the Siberian coast by Capt. Cottle of the whaler William Baylis. This was early last June. They crossed Bering sea in the United States revenue cutter Thetis, and after that their hardships were nearly over.

The story of their trip is a continuous record of struggle against mighty obstacles. Undaunted by two previous failures they fought their way on, determined to succeed. The first stage of the journey was over the Trans-Siberian Railway. This took them as far as Irkutsk. There they embarked on a trip of 2,000 miles to Yakutsk, traveling the entire distance in horse sleighs. Yakutsk has the reputation of being the coldest town on earth, and Mr. de Windt declares the reputation is well earned.

De Windt Tells of Hardships.

Speaking of that part of his journey, he traveled said: "The distance was covered by means of 122 drivers and 732 horses. The total cost for each sleigh was under \$150."

"From Yakutsk the travelers' journey took them 700 miles to Verkhay, thence northeast 1,800 miles to the town of Srednikolynsk. The sleighs that brought us from Irkutsk were discarded at Yakutsk for small reindeer sleds about seven feet by three, covered in by canvas and reindeer skins," said Mr. de Windt. "Bear skins formed the beds and there we lay at full length, day after day, night after night, for the next two months, while a Yakute driver urged on his deer train. Light furs were useless in that region."

"The traveler bound for the Kolyman district must take all his provisions in a frozen state, for food is scarce along a lonely tract of 1,800 miles. The reindeer sleds are 150 to 200 miles apart, but sleighs are located at shorter intervals. These are little houses of wood and water in the form of slabs of ice, but nothing else."

"The stupendous difficulties of that arduous journey from Paris to New York can be realized only by those who have encountered them. "From Srednikolynsk our next dash was 2,000 miles to the shore of Bering sea, dogs being our motive power. The dash was terrible. At times the thermometer registered 70 degrees below zero, and for 500 miles we did not see a hut."

Found on Siberian Coast.

"At last the inhospitable seashore was reached, and there the entire party nearly perished from exposure and hunger. They were found at a place called Whadyink by Capt. Cottle, who supplied them with provisions and offered to take them off in his boat. This offer De Windt declined."

After reaching Cape Nome De Windt had failed in the effort, once being driven back by unfriendly savages in northern Siberia, and once turned back by the war in Chile.

The explorer was aided materially in his present trip by the American and Russian governments, the Siberian officials being ordered to take every precaution to insure the safety of the explorers against unfriendly natives of the United States revenue service in Alaska being ordered to keep a lookout for the party.

ON TRAIN ROBBERS' TRAIL.

St. Louis Man Confesses He is One of the Burlington Bandits.

The St. Louis police are on the trail of three men who held up and robbed the Burlington limited train near Savannah, Ill., on Aug. 5.

According to the statement made to Chief Kiehl by Irvin Chaffee, a motorman in the employ of the Transit Company, Chaffee's brother confessed to him that he participated in the robbery and the murder of the robbers' companion, Chaffee's brother, George Chaffee, came to St. Louis accompanied by two strangers. George asked his brother to recommend a quiet rooming house where he could stay for a few days. Irvin recommended a house in Olive street and they spent several days there.

The day after their arrival George Chaffee admitted to his brother, the motorman, that he and his companions committed the train robbery. The two brothers had a violent quarrel and the motorman called his brother "thief" and "train robber" in such loud tones that the landlady overheard. Irvin Chaffee demanded that his brother and his companions leave the house, and they did so. Then Irvin went to police headquarters and told his story. Detectives immediately were assigned to shadow the house. Notwithstanding the fact that several special officers have been on guard night and day since the police received the information George Chaffee came back to the house alone one night and escaped by the back way when he learned that the detectives were in front of the house.

HUCKLEBERRIES IN NEW YORK.

During July and August Its Dwellers Consumed 70,000 Bushels.

During the months of July and August 70,000 bushels of huckleberries are consumed in New York City. In no locality in the country do huckleberries of all varieties grow in greater profusion or of better quality than in the wild mountain regions from which New York draws its supply. Hundreds of families depend for their main source of the gathering of this crop for their livelihood. It is no uncommon thing for the united work of a family to bring in as much as \$10 a day while the season lasts, which averages seventy days. One season on the huckleberry barrens has brought more than one family the means to purchase a snug little farm.

Six railroads derive a large revenue during the summer carrying huckleberries from the different shipping centers to New York—the Erie, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, Ontario and Western, the West Shore and the West Shore.

KRUGER BLAMES GENERALS.

Marsh Upbraiding for Leaders' Surrender to British.

The Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, accompanied by Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Gischer, Wessels, Wolmarans and Reitz and others, went to Utrecht, Holland, the other day from the Hague to visit former President Kruger and consult with him on the South African situation. The large crowds assembled at the railroad station and in the streets warmly applauded the Boers. The spectators at the station sang the Boer national anthem.

The conference with Mr. Kruger lasted for three hours. According to some reports it was rather stormy. At the end of an hour and a half the delegates withdrew, leaving Gen. Botha, De Wet and Delarey with Mr. Kruger. Little is known publicly as to what took place, but it is understood that the generals found the former president of the Transvaal in no way inclined to acquiesce in British dominion in South Africa and still clinging to the idea of a united South Africa under the Boer flag. Mr. Kruger is said to have bitterly upbraided the generals for giving up their independence.

It had been rumored that at this conference Mr. Kruger would formally abdicate his position as Afrikaner chief and hand over the reins and the residue of his funds to Gen. Botha and Gen. De Wet and Messrs. Fischer and Wolmarans. Mr. Kruger's real attitude seems to have been most remote from anything like abdication, however.

BIG CRASH IN TEXAS' OIL.

President of Forward Reduction Company Falls for \$478,587.

Dr. Channing B. Forward, president of the Forward Reduction Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Cleveland. His schedule shows that he owes \$478,587 and has assets worth \$42,225, of which \$210 is exempt. The creditors, who live in all parts of the country, have claims ranging from \$100 to \$50,000.

The Forward Reduction Company, it is said, will follow Dr. Forward into the bankruptcy court. The holdings of the company are in Orange and Jefferson counties, Texas, and across the State line in Louisiana, and include over 80,000 acres of land. The company was engaged in the refining of oil and similar products under a secret process of Dr. Forward's discovery. Dr. Forward and L. V. Denis organized the company in Cleveland in 1897. It has a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,800,000 has been issued to about 800 holders in this country and abroad.

The attorney for the company said: "The company will be reorganized along lines already defined. Creditors will be satisfied by giving them stock if possible—at any rate, in the manner best possible. The concern will not go to pieces. The lawyers, doctors, clerks and many workers in shops and factories are numbered among the shareholders."

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FOREIGN.

There has rarely been a year when the money market in the West as a whole has been so good as at present. The total amount of money in circulation is \$2,200,000,137, an increase of \$71,058,388 over last year. There are 4,385 national banks now in the country compared with 4,168 on Aug. 15, 1901; and the statements on last examiner's call show a majority of these banks in better condition as regards loaning ability than at the beginning of the year. The banks of the middle West and Northwest have no less than \$128,678,000 on deposit with reserve agencies in New York. Money is easy abroad, and while an occasional flurry may run up rates on other sides of the country, generally speaking only temporary advances with an easy market and low rates as the rule.

The credit of the West has never been so good. And this credit based upon confidence is really more important than any other consideration. It is the whole, justifying everything of legitimate business expansion, yet not such as to warrant reckless speculation.

Many favorable features are noted in trade, especially in the obbing lines, where the fall buying is being felt with increasing force. In dry goods, shoes, hardware and other lines, material gains were made over last week in the volume of business. Structural iron is still being turned out under great pressure, and the curtailment of pig iron production remains a handicap.

The grain markets were firmer and advances were the rule, wheat gaining about 2 cents from recent low points. Wet weather and fear of a lowering in the quality of the wheat has been a strengthening factor, this helped to some degree by somewhat smaller estimates of the northwest crop yield, than was generally expected.

The Prussian minister has ordered the use of the American baggage system and the imperial postoffice has appointed a commission to go to the United States to study the postal, telegraph and telephone methods.

Important political reforms, thought to be first steps