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RICH TRADE FIELD

GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN AFRICA FOR AMERICAN PRODUCERS.

Market that Is Worth About Two Hundred Millions a Year May Be Divided with Britain.

COTTON GOODS, IRON, COAL,

PROVISIONS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ARE IN REQUEST.

Britain's Share in the Trade Now $157,000,000, While that of the United States Is Only $33,000,000.

MR. WILSON'S OBSERVATIONS

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

He Tells of the Great Crops in the West and Predicts Slightly Lower Prices for Meats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The importance of Africa as a field for the producers and manufacturers of the United States is illustrated by some figures just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the commerce of the United Kingdom with Africa. Considerable pride has been felt in the fact that the exports from the United State to Africa have grown to $33,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902; but a comparison of these figures with those of the exports from the United Kingdom to that continent shows that our exports to Africa still form a very small proportion of the importations of the dark continent. The total exports from the United Kingdom to Africa, according to figures received by the Bureau of Statistics, were in 1901 $157,000,000, or practically five times as much as the exports from the United States to Africa. While the growth of exports from the United Kingdom to Africa has not been so rapid as in the case of the United States, it has been steady and persistent. In 1897 the total exports from the United Kingdom to Africa amounted to $120,000,000; in 1900, $134,000,000, and in 1901, $157,000,000. Of this exportation of more than $150,000,000 worth of merchandise to Africa, nearly two-thirds goes to the southern part of the continent; the figures being: To Cape Colony, $62,700,000; to Natal, $29,500,000, and to Portuguese Africa, chiefly that section located on the southeastern front of the continent and forming the most direct entrance to the territory of the late Boer republics, $6,020,000. The next section in importance is Egypt, to which the exports from the United Kingdom are $31,238,000; next, British West Africa, $13,222,000.

An analysis of this market for over $150,000,000 worth of British products shows that the chief exports to Cape Colony consist of cotton piece goods, iron (wrought and unwrought), coal, provisions of all sorts, and manufactured articles, especially apparel and haberdashery. To Natal the exports are similar to those to Cape Colony, with the exception of coal, of which a considerable quantity is produced in Natal itself. To Portuguese Africa the shipments included cottons, machinery and other supplies chiefly for the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. To British West Africa cotton goods, coal and iron are the most important articles exported. To Egypt the exportations included cotton goods to the value of $1,086,000; coal, $8,235,000; iron, wrought and unwrought, $1,630,000; and machinery, including steam engines, $1,935,000.

The trade of Transvaal seems likely to prove an important factor, especially in view of the present and prospective enlargment of the gold mining operations. For the five months ending with May they amounted to $16,925,000, against $4,185,000 in the corresponding five months of last year. Among the more important articles exported from the United Kingdom to the Transvaal in the five months ending with May are metals and manufactures, including agricultural implements, $3,955,000; apparel, haberdashery, etc., $2,623,000; provisions, exclusive of corn and dairy products, $2,365,000; corn and grain, including flour, meal and rice, $944,000; leather and manufactures, including saddlery, boots and shoes, $812,000; dairy products, $720,000; drugs and chemicals, $642,000; beverages, including ale, spirits, wines and mineral waters, $618,000; wood and manufactures, $574,000. To the Orange River Colony the exports are much less, the figures for the first quarter of 1902 being $1,771,000, against $435,000 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Cotton piece goods alone form a very important feature of British exports to Africa. In 1897 they amounted to $23,763,000, and in 1901 to $30,381,000. Of this total, $11,500,000 went to Egypt; $6,053,000 to Cape Colony and Natal; $4,672,600 to British West Africa; $3,022,000 to French Africa, and $2,876,000 to Morocco.

T. C. PLATT'S MAN WON.

Congressman Ray Appointed a Federal Judge for New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has appointed Representative George W. Ray United States district judge of the Northern District of New York, vice Alfred Coxe, who has been appointed United States circuit judge. The appointment settles a long controversy. Mr. Ray was Senator Platt's candidate. Attorney General Davis and Representative Sherman, of New York, had been prominently mentioned as candidates. The latter was warmly supported by Representative Littauer. The retirement of Representative Ray from the House will leave Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, ranking member of the judiciary committee.

CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Secretary Wilson's Observations During His Trip Throughout the West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary Wilson, who returned last night from a trip through the West, summarized the agricultural conditions in the States he visited. These States included Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. He said there was a great abundance of crops generally in that region. "There will be a good corn crop," he said. "Corn now is substantially out of the way of the frost. The corn crop in parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana are probably the finest on record. There has been more hundreds of millions of dollars depending on the ripening of this crop this year than the ordinary person has ever realized. While the crop is a little bit late, any danger of its failure can now be considered over. The crop is a good one. While it may not be a record-breaker, the quality of the corn is splendid, and, with the exception of the Southern States, the yield per acre is very heavy. In the South the drought has somewhat affected the corn crop.

"The wheat crop of the West this year is also very fine, and what may be considered as really the most important crop of all—the grass crop—is exceedingly good. The census tells us there has been a great increase during the past ten years in the number of cattle in the United States. This information, taken together with the fine crop of grass, insures lower prices of meat. I do not believe the price of meat, however, will ever be as low as it has been in the past for the simple reason that the American people are more prosperous than ever before and are eating more meat than ever before. However, the exceedingly high prices of meat will be a thing of the past as soon as the present feeders get fattened up to a beef condition. Another thing that will tend to keep up the price of meat a little above the former price is the demand of England for our meats."

National Capital Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The controller of the currency has approved the National Bank of North America, Chicago, as a reserve agent for the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis.

Attorney General Knox, who has been in Paris investigating the validity of the titles and other legal questions in connection with the Panama canal, will return to the United States on the steamer St. Paul, which sails from Southampton to-morrow. He will be accompanied by Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell and by his soon, Reed Knox.

Mr. Raikes, British charge of embassy, who has just arrived in Washington, has made an appointment with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, to receive Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, who is now in Washington to ascertain what can be done toward the negotiation of a reciprocity arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States.

The Navy Department to-day ordered Lieutenant Frank B. Littell and William S. Eichelberger, professors of mathematics, now stationed at the Naval Observatory, to the Naval Academy.

The President has appointed Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and President Andrew S. Draper, of the University of Illinois, to be members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, no salary attached.

Under a ruling of the controller of the currency, the War Depjartment has issued a circular announcing that the remains of soldiers dying at posts within the United States cannot be disinterred and shipped home at government expense. Efforts will be made to communicate with relatives of such soldiers before they are buried so that the remains may be shipped home for interment.

CYCLERS BADLY INJURED

MONROE PROBABLY FATALLY, HUNTER AND LEANDER SEVERELY.

First Named Thrown Into the Grand Stand Against a Woman, Who Also Was Badly Hurt.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Bennie Monroe received probably fatal injuries and three other persons were more or less injured to-night by a spill at the Coliseum during a motor-paced bike race. George Leander had won one of the three heats of the three five-mile trials and was in the lead in the fourth mile of the second heat. The handle bar of his wheel loosened as Jimmie Hunter, pacer for Monroe, was about to pass Leander and his pacemaker. Leander's wheel swerved, resulting in the smash-up of the wheels of Leander, Monroe and Hunter.

In the spill Monroe was thrown into the grand stand against Mrs. May Kirby. Monroe's skull was fractured and he received other injuries which physicians at the Johns Hopkins Hospital hope may not prove fatal. Hunter was injured about the head, face and legs. Leander was cut and bruised on head, arms and legs. Mrs. Kirby was thrown against a post and received serious fractures of the head. Leander had won the first heat of the five-mile race in 7:16, with Monroe second. Joe Nelson, the other participant in the race, escaped through Pacemaker Bennett's cleverness.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

WELL-KNOWN MEN DISCUSS MEANS TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE.

John Mitchell Talks with Governor Stone Until 4:30 A. M. and Returns to Wilkesbarre.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—A conference was held at the executive mansion after midnight between Governor Stone, State Senator William Flynn and M. K. McMullin, of Pittsburg; President Mitchell and District Presidents Duffy, Fahey and Nichols, of the United Mine Workers, for the purpose of discussing means of settling the anthracite coal strike. Senator Flynn, aside from his political prominence, is one of the largest individual employers of labor, and he has never had a strike. Mr. McMullin is at the head of the American Window Glass Company.

The conference was held at the suggestion of the Governor, who has devised a plan by which he hopes to effect a settlement between the operators and miners without the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature for enactment of arbitration legislation.

The Governor declined to outline his plan in advance of the conference, and none of the other parties to it would make any statement until after they had concluded their talk. The conference did not begin until after midnight, owing to the late hour that President Mitchell and his associates arrived here from Philadelphia. The Governor originally arranged for a meeting to-morrow with Mitchell, but the strike leader had an important engagement at Wilkesbarre to-morrow, and asked that the Governor meet him to-night, and the executive cheerfully complied with his request.

President Mitchell said he did not know what the Governor wanted him for. He was invited here for a conference and accepted the invitation. He said he had no proposition to make to Governor Stone or any one else. Mr. Mitchell was in Philadelphia last night and was presented with about $3,000 by the organized workmen of that city for the benefit of the striking mine workers.

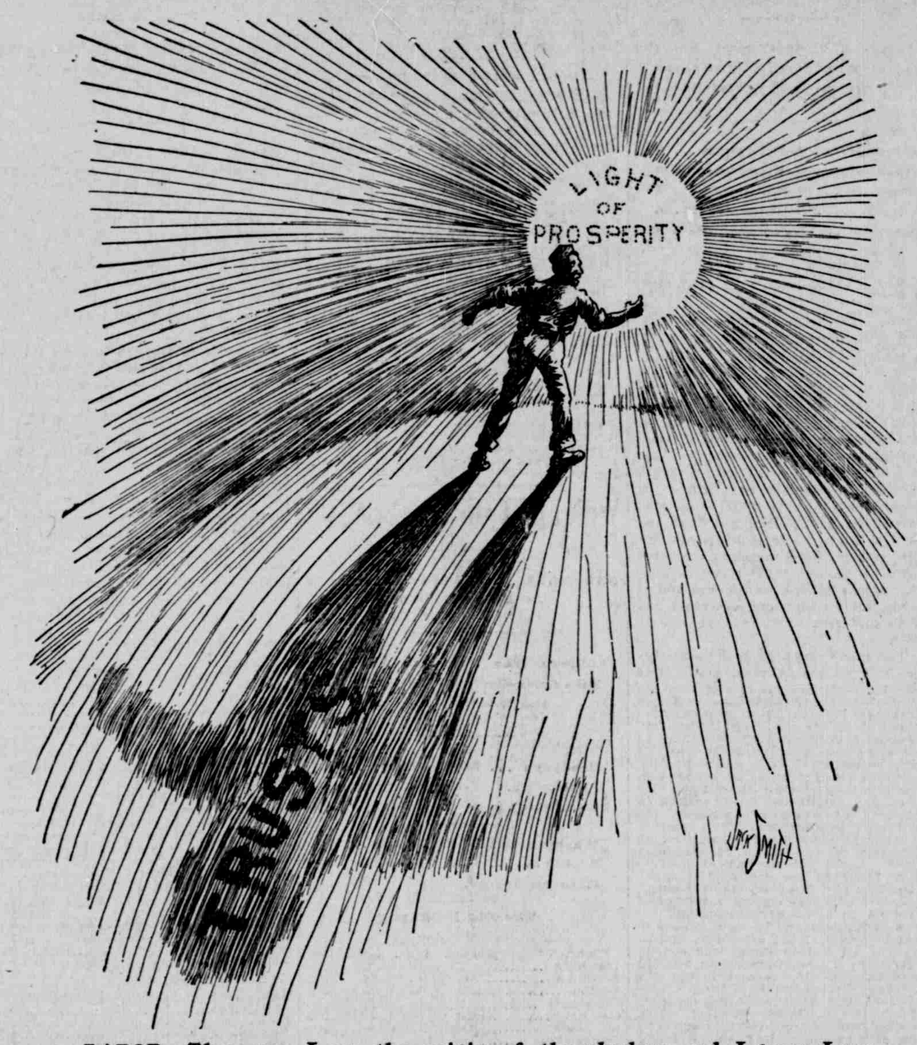
Close of the Conference.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—At 4:30 o'clock the conference ended and the following statement was handed to the newspaper correspondents:

"Messrs. Mitchell, Nicholls, Fahey, Duffy, Senator Flynn, Colonel Richardson and Governor Stone have been in conference and the differences have been discussed with the best feeling."

Governor Stone and Senator Flynn would not be seen after the conference ended and went immediately to bed. President Mitchell and the three district presidents refused to talk. Each said that all he had to say was contained in the statement. Mr. Mitchell would not even say whether the conference was satisfactory to him.

The national president and Presidents Duffy and Fahey left for Wilkesbarre on the mail train at 4:40 a. m. President Nicholls remained here.



LABOR—They say I am the origin of the shadow, and I guess I am. The nearer the light I get the bigger the shadow must be.

MRS. STEWART KILLED

WIFE OF THE NEVADA SENATOR AN AUTOMOBILE VICTIM.

Was Riding with Her Nephew at San Francisco When the Machine Ran Into a Telegraph Pole.

THROWN AGAINST THE POLE

HER HEAD INJURED AND SHE DIED SOON AFTERWARDS.

Machine Was Going at High Speed, When the Chauffeur Lost Control of the Steering Apparatus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was thrown from an automobile and killed to-day at Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foote and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force and soon died. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Stewart was enjoying a ride with her nephew, Henry Foote, son of W. W Foote, an attorney, and H. B. Taylor. They were going along Santa Clara avenue, in Alamada county, Taylor guiding the machine and sending it along at high speed. A vehicle approached and Taylor swerved in order to avoid a collision. At that moment he lost control of the steering apparatus or made a miscalculation. The auto ran into a telegraph pole and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Stewart struck her head and was carried in an unconscious condition to a sanitarium in the vicinity, where she soon died. Foote and Taylor escaped with slight bruises.

Taylor is a cousin of Frederick Benedict, who was recently crushed to death under his automobile in New York. Mrs. Stewart was visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Aldrich, who lives in San Francisco.

Senator Stewart at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Senator Stewart is at present at The Hague in connection with the Pius fund arbitration, in which he has taken a deep interest. The case involves the title to a large amount of money claimed by the Catholic Church of lower California to be held for it by the government of Mexico. It was due largely to the senator's efforts that the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the distinguished European tribunal now engaged on its settlement. The senator and Mrs. Stewart, since the sale of their old home on Dupont circle, known as Stewart's castle, to Senator Clark, of Montana, and its subsequent destruction, had lived in the winter time in an old-fashioned residence on F street, near the State, War and Navy Department building. In the summer they spent more or less time in Ashburn, a village in Virginia, where the senator had established a large dairy farm, which he ran on scientific and sanitary principles. Of late years they had not taken so much interest in social affairs as formerly.

Mrs. Stewart before her marriage was a Miss Foote, the daughter of Henry Stuart Foote, Governor and United States senator from Mississippi before the civil war, and who during the fifties spent some years in California. Senator and Mrs. Stewart have several daughters, one of whom lives in New York city.

Bodies of the Fairs Interred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair arrived in San Francisco and were interred to-day in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The services were simple and attended by relatives and a few intimate friends only.

Governor Crane Testifies.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—Governor W. Murray Crane testified to-day at the inquest into the death of William C. Craig the secret service officer. His appearance was somewhat in the nature of a surprise. In his evidence, the Governor said that when he heard the gong of the approaching car, the leading horses were on the track and he quickly arose to his feet to see how close the car was to the carriage. He was dumfounded to find that the car was but a short distance away and that it was approaching at a very fast rate of speed. The Governor could not tell just how the collision occurred. He remembered nothing as to how he was thrown and remembered only assisting the President from the carriage.

SUICIDE OF COL. GARNETT.

West Point Graduate Ends His Life with Carbolic Acid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Col. John G. Garnett, one of the most prominent Southerners in New York, a West Point graduate, colonel of artillery under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army, and a native of Wakefield Plantation, Westmoreland county, Virginia, was found dead to-day in the Ross Hotel. He had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The body had been lying in the room for two days before it was discovered.

Several days ago Mr. Garnett was visited by his brother, Dr. Garnett, of Hot Springs, Ark., and it is supposed they quarreled.

A note, which stated that the writer had been contemplating suicide for five days, was found beside the body. Mr. Garnett was head of the St. James Publishing Company and was at the time of his death engaged in writing a history of the West Point Military Academy. Among the letters and papers found was one from President Roosevelt, indorsing a plan to establish a benevolent order of Spanish-American war veterans.

Colonel Garnett was an intimate friend of R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's father, and of August Van Wyck. He was a prominent member of the Southern Society and of the Confederate Camp of Veterans.

ST. LOUIS BOODLE CASES

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING SCANDAL PROBED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings at Jefferson City in Behalf of Some of the Men Under Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The grand jury, after a day spent in examining witnesses supposed to know something about the operations of the Municipal Assembly that passed the city lighting bill for which $47,000 is said to have been paid to members of the House combine and another large sum to ringsters in the Council, adjourned to-night until to-morrow.

Former Delegate Tamblyn, who attempted to turn State's evidence yesterday without success, was examined at length, as was also Edgar A. Mepham, a former delegate, who is supposed to know more or less about the distribution of money in acknowledgment of boodle deals. Before going into the grand jury room Mr. Mepham expressed his willingness to tell all he knew. Several other minor witnesses were examined.

After the adjournment of the grand jury to-night Adolph Waliner called on Mr. Folk and announced he could deliever Charles F. Kelly, if allowed to go on his bond. Kelly has been definitely named by J. K. Murrell as the man who received and distributed the $47,000 for the passage of the city lighting bill. No one in the combine but Kelly, so Murrell says, can give the information as to who supplied the money for the big corruption deal. It is through his testimony that Circuit Attorney Folk hopes to secure the indictment of some of the principal bribe-givers, who are reputed to be men of wealth and standing in the community. A reward of $700 was offered to-day for the apprehension of Kelly.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, received to-night, says: "Judge Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, at 5 o'clock this afternoon secured an order from Judge Gantt, of the Supreme Court, directing the sheriff of St. Louis county to appear before Judge Gantt in Chambers here next Monday and show by what authority he is holding John Helms, Charles A. Gutke, W. M. Tumblyn, Otto Schumacher and J. H. Schnettler on warrants charging them with boodling. Judge Krum represented to Judge Gantt that the warrants under which these men are held are void upon their face and urged that the men should be released by habeas corpus. At the hearing next Monday morning Judge Gantt will determine whether or not the prisoners should be released on writs of habeas corpus. Judge Krum contends that there is no law authorizing the issuance of warrants for these men."

Circuit Attorney Folk announced that he would go to Jefferson City himself on Monday and represent the sheriff in the proceedings before the Supreme Court. He said he had no fear that the writ asked for would be granted.

M'NULTY WITHDRAWS

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

In a Letter to Chairman Elliott, of the County Committee, He Makes Announcement.

WAS LOWEST MAN ON TICKET

HE RETIRES IN THE INTEREST OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Chairman Elliott and Others Pleased that a Settlement Has Been Reached at This Time.

The justice of the peace muddle has been settled and Chairman Elliott, of the Marion County Republican committee, is a happy man. The situation was relieved by James McNulty, one of the candidates nominated at the primaries last March, withdrawing from the ticket. Mr. McNulty did so in the following manly letter to the county chairman:

"I herewith tender you my resignation as a candidate for justice of the peace of Center township. At the time that primaries were held to nominate township officers, it was believed that Center township was entitled to five justices of the peace. Since that time the number of justices for Center township has been fixed at four.

"My position has been that I was as much entitled to a place on the ticket as any of the others nominated at that time. I believe, however, that the success of the Republican party is more to be desired than that of any individual, and, having received fewer votes than any of the five nominated, I have determined upon this course.

"I desire at this time to thank my many friends who have stood by me so loyally and to assure them of my hearty and active support of the entire Republican ticket."

The action of Mr. McNulty in withdrawing from the race, of course, makes the new primaries Chairman Elliott had intended calling for Center township unnecessary and will save the candidates a considerable expense. The candidates remaining on the ticket are present Justices Nickerson, Smock, Stout and Sheppard.

The county candidates met with Chairman Elliott and Secretary Negley yesterday afternoon at county committee headquarters. Plans for the campaign were discussed in a general way.

WEARY OF WANDERING.

Michigan Forger Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 12.—Luther W. Shear, the district agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, prominent churchman and society leader, who disappeared on June 11, leaving behind him alleged forgeries and debts to the extent of $50,000, quietly walked into the presence of Sheriff Payne at the county jail to-day and gave himself up.

"I came by myself to save you the $250 reward," he remarked. "I am tired of wandering about the land, a fugitive from justice."

Shear will say but little of his wanderings. Most of his time was spent in New York city. He was arraigned before Judge Sullivan in Police Court. He waived examination and was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of $10,000. Shear says he will plead guilty of forgery. The jail is being besieged with the victims of his alleged forgeries, and the entire city is greatly excited over the sensation.

"Tom" O'Brien Also Surrenders.

DEER LODGE, Mont., Sept. 12.—"Tom" O'Brien, who escaped from the State penitentiary about three weeks ago, presented himself at the prison doors early to-day and surrendered. O'Brien's case is most unique. O'Brien's object in escaping was that he might have the public on his side of the alleged crime for which he was sent to the prison. Pursued by officers, the fugitive furnished letter after letter to the Butte Miner, in which he set forth his case, pleading for public sympathy. O'Brien is a graduated veterinary surgeon and was a "trusty" at the penitentiary. Before he escaped he gave the prison hound opium and then mounted a well-known race horse belonging to the warden, on which he made a flying rush past the guards.

NEW PACKING COMPANY.

It Will Be Independent of the Trust—Capitalized at $1,500,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Hately Packing Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The incorporators are William Hately, John S. Level, of the banking firm of Level & Co., and Daniel L. Lufkin. Most of the stock of the new concern has been placed in Chicago, though some Eastern capital is interested in the enterprise. The firm will be independent of the packing trust.

"We shall do an independent business," said Mr. Lufkin. "We shall not associate with the trust in any way. It is our purpose to keep clear of any such affiliation."

A large four-story brick and stone plant will be erected by the company on a tract of land at Thirty-ninth street and West Forty-eighth avenue, just outside the city limits on the drainage canal.

Cudahy Talked Guardedly.

OMAHA, Sept. 12.—Mr. Edward A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company in this city, was to-day asked to affirm or deny the report printed in Chicago that the merger of the packing interests would be completed and effective Sept. 27. He spoke guardedly and said the story was all guess work. "I will say that there is no certainty of a merger of the packing interests," said he. "I cannot say there will or that there will not be a combine of these interests; I do not know."

Asked as to its effect, Mr. Cudahy said that such a combine would be a benefit. "In my judgment," said he, "it would place all markets on a parity and on their respective merits."

ATTACKED BY MOROS

AMERICAN CAMP ON MINDANAO ISLAND FIRED INTO AT NIGHT.

Soldiers Replied Spiritedly and Dispersed the Enemy—Pershing Welcomed by Friendlies.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—A party of Moros, who occupied a wooded hill, fired into Camp Vickars, on the Island of Mindanao, during the night of Sept. 9. The Americans returned the fire spiritedly and dispersed the enemy. There were no causualties among the troops.

Captain John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth Infantry, commanding the American forces at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, visited the friendly natives formally on Sept. 10. He took with him a troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry and two maxim guns. The friendlies welcomed the Americans cordially and their meeting was successful.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, commanding the Department of Mindanao, cables that he expects to reach Camp Vickars to-morrow, Sept. 13.

A Bogus Black Christ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Rev. Joseph McQuaid, pastor of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in a lecture on the Philippine islands, delivered at St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, pronounced the so-called "Black Christ," brought to this country on the transport Buford, a fraud. "The real black Christ of the Philippines," he said, "is nothing more than a beautiful block of dark wood, fashioned by a sculptor to resemble the face of Christ. It is looked upon merely as such, and is not even specially venerated."

Arrivals on the Meade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Meade at San Francisco from Manila, P. I., with the headquarters, band and staff and Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fifteenth Infantry, with 870 enlisted men and the officers of that regiment.

RETURN OF "TEDDY," JR

PRESIDENT'S SON WELCOMED HOME BY HIS BROTHERS.

Gen. J. S. Clarkson a Guest at Sagamore Hill—Reception Preparations at Kokomo.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 12.—Gen. Jas. S. Clarkson, surveyor of customs at the port of New York, was the President's guest at luncheon to-day. General Clarkson refused to discuss the object of his visit, simply saying that the President wished to be informed on certain business matters connected with his office and that he came here to give him the desired information.

John T. McDonough, secretary of state of New York, was the President's guest at dinner to-night.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr., who has been in the West on a hunting and fishing trip, returned home this evening. He was met at the station by his brothers, Archie and Kermit, and one of his cousins, who came down from Sagamore Hill in the President's trap.

Young Theodore said he had a very pleasant trip; that he had shot a great many prairie chickens and had caught some fish. He denied that Populist farmers were disagreeable to him. On the contrary, he said, they treated him with the greatest kindness and hospitality. He added also that there had been no accident or anything approaching an accidental discharge of his gun.

Reception to the President.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 12.—Mayor Brouse received word from Secreary Cortelyou today confirming the presidential itinerary in Indiana, Sept. 28. The party will consist of about thirty people, he says, including Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Governor Durbin, Representatives Landis, Steele and others. The party will be met in carriages at the Pennsylvania depot and escorted to the courthouse square, where a stand is provided for the speakers. The march from the station down town will give an opportunity to see the President, even though they may not get in reach of his voice at the square. The train is due to reach here at 8:55 a. m. Notwithstanding the early hour, thousands will come from neighboring towns. Kokomo is preparing for a record-breaking crowd. All the committees are busy.

FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER.

Frosts in the West and Northwest—Slight Damage to Corn.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The first touch of coming winter was felt throughout the West and Northwest to-day. Reports from a score or more of places to the local weather bureau show that frost was prevalent throughout Nebraska, northern Kansas, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Many points in Wisconsin also were affected.

The corn crop had a narrow escape. The damage is estimated to amount to about 15 per cent. in Nebraska. In other States it will not exceed 5 per cent.

TRADE IS BOOMIMG

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY GREATER THAN EVER.

Wave of Prosperity Continues to Roll Over the Country and to Increase in Volume Each Week.

NEW FACTORIES AND MILLS

AND ADDITIONS TO OLD ONES SWELLING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.

Railway Facilities Inadequate to Handle the Output and Shippers Are Complaining.

LARGE CROPS HARVESTED

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS THEREBY FORCED DOWN 3.5 PER CENT.

Retail Business Heavy and Prospects for a Good Jobbing and Wholesale Trade Are Exceedingly Bright.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: "Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date. Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity, facilities are being increased at old plants and idle shops resumed through the settlement of labor controversies. A coke blockade still exists, the railways being unable to handle the output, which is still above all records and in urgent request. Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities the Nation's needs have grown still faster and the situation is distressing for shippers and consumers. Large crops are being harvested and the greater abundance of food stuffs caused a decline in price of commodities during August of 3.5 per cent., as measured by Dun's index number. Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook for the future in jobbing and wholesale business. There are few of the cancellations so numerous at this time last year, while collections are improving. An advance of 22.9 per cent. in bank exchanges at New York over the same week last year cannot be explained by speculation, as dealings in stocks were also heavy in 1901. Railway earnings in August exceeded last year's by 4.2 per cent. and those of 1900 by 18.1 per cent.

Although the weekly capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 was reported 335,189 tons by the Iron Age, it has since been appreciably curtailed by the inadequate supply of fuel, on which account numerous furnaces were blown out, or at least banked. As consumptive requirements are increasing, it is necessary to place orders abroad more extensively, and in some cases the entire output of foreign plants has been secured. Not only raw material, but billets and even rails are sought in other markets, German mills offering the best terms in most cases. Heavy importations have prevented further advance in fluctuations, but domestic producers have a ready market for their output, contracts still running far into the future. Railways are in great need of new locomotives and other equipment.

New England producers of boots and shoes are insisting on full prices, and some grades that were slow to respond are now sharing the improvement. No sign of weakness is seen in leather, some selections rising still more, particularly the better grades of sole and belting butts. Slight reactions have occurred in some packer and country hides, but most lines are still firmly held. Liberal receipts have not depressed foreign dry hides. Textile mills are well occupied, with prices sustained in all cases and moderate advances in some cotton goods, which are in demand for quick delivery. With the completion of early orders there has come a quiet market for woolens and worsteds, but mills have large contracts on hand.

Low stocks of wheat and poor grading of receipts, together with fears of frost in corn sections, sustained quotations when a decline would have been imminent if full confidence were placed in official returns of conditions.

Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States, against 193 last year.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Fall Trade Expanding and Eastern Jobbers Kept Busy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Taken as a whole, fall trade is still expanding in volume because Western and Northwestern markets report unabated activity, Eastern jobbing is as active as heretofore, and the South reports more doing at nearly all centers. Frost held off until the close of the week, when a scare was worked up. Any determination, now, however, can only be as to quality, because the crop seems secure as to quantity.

Industry is active, and except in the Eastern shoe manufacturing trade, the hard coal region and iron furnace work, the latter because of the coke shortage, present outputs equal and in most cases exceeding records. Despite the fact that the new crops are only moving in small volume and the usual activity in anthracite coal is absent, the pinch of the car shortage is steadily growing. That the trouble is not entirely one of too few cars seems evident from the heavy orders for locomotives given by the leading railroad lines. Scarcity of help is noted in the South for picking cotton and at the North in public works. Wage advances are not entirely absent, and there is talk of a general movement for better compensation on Western railroads. Collections are uniformly satisfactory, except at the South, but even there improvement is noted at various points, due to the increased movement of cotton.

One fact brought out in the reports as to activity in dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery and groceries is the very great demand for a higher class of goods which manifests itself. Retail trade the country over also seems better stimulated, partly by cooler weather. From a number of cities complaints come from distributers that manufacturers are behind on orders.

The corn crop made satisfactory progress toward maturity until Friday, when general frost was reported, without, however, much offset on prices. Altogether, government and private advices as to the crop of cereals, fruits and tobacco are quite encouraging for a large yield. The quality of oats will be below the standard owing to the wet weather in harvesting and much winter wheat is below grade. The reduced movement of hogs to market is apparently based upon fewer animals on the farm. Rice yields will be liberal in the South and sugar cane is making good progress. Citrus fruits crop will be reduced by dry weather in Florida.

Another notable feature is the general strength exhibited by prices. The smallest stock of wheat supplies since 1898 is indicated both here and abroad. It has been a weather market for corn, reports of damage yet to come from frosts inducing a fractional gain on the week. Export business in wheat was large early in the week and the tendency of this branch of business to expand at slight concessions is notable.

Cotton goods are firmer, as much because of the steady insistent demand as because of the strength of the raw material, which