GODS OF THE BRAVES

BLACK HILLS, IN SOUTH DAKOTA, RICH IN MYTHOLOGY OF RED MEN

INDIAN PANTHEISM COMPLEX

Aborigines Ascribed Supernatural Powers to Everything They Could Not Understand—The Number of Gods Limited Only by the Powers of the Native Imagination—Gods Made Their Homes in the Hills.

The Indian has many deities. To him everything is "Wakan." The mysterious and unknown is ruled by gods or deities of greater or less "Wakan." Anything that is superhuman, mysterious or supernatural, is "Wakan."

The Black Hills, from an Indian point of view, is the home of the gods, from whom all power originates. The wind and the lightning are sent forth from the dark recesses of the mountains and the very foundations of the hills are made to tremble, when the Great Spirit gives vent to his anger. The old Indian tradition says that the Great Spirit sits upon the highest mountain in the Black Hills, supposed to be Harney's peak, and from this exalted position, he directs the movements of the lesser gods and his own people. In his pleasant moods, he causes the sun to shine, the grass to grow and the Indian tribes to be at peace with one another. In his angry moments, he lets loose the winds and lightning and the world is made dark and the children of the Great Spirit are punished by famine and death.

Many years ago, the Great Spirit kept a white man chained beneath the big mountain. The man trespassed upon the chosen hunting ground of the children of the Great Spirit and he was forthwith captured and made example of before all other trespassers of the palefaces. The white man was a giant, whose footprints in the sands were twenty feet long and he was so powerful in his right arm that he could break the buffalo's back and could twist from its roots the lofty pine; yet the Great Spirit ruled him.

PRIMITIVE RAINMAKER.

The Great Spirit had a good many lesser deities, who were given power over animals and things. Onketri was the god of water. This deity in outward appearance resembled an ox, being much larger. A great part of the religion of the Indians came from the wakan influence of this god. There are both male and female, the former having control of the water and the earth beneath the water and the latter having an influence over the land by the side of the water. When the god of water wants rain to fall he lifts his tail and horns to the clouds and immediately the rain falls. Onketri assumes an important part in the juggling and superstitious beliefs of the Indians. The medicine men obtain their supernatural power from this source. The god and goddess are mortals and can propagate their kind. They have power to impart from their bodies a mighty wakan influence.

Cha-o-ter-dah is the god of the forest. his home is at the foot of the highest mountain, and he lives most of the time in the top of the highest tree on the mountain top. His companions are the birds of the air, who act as guards and sentinels. When he wants anything he flies to his perch in the treetop, which is as smooth as glass. He calls together his friends and sends them hither and thither. He is in constant war with the god of thunder, Wah-keen-yon. When Wah-keen-yon passes over the mountain top, casting here and there his bolts of lightning, Cha-o-ter-dah, the god of the forest, enters the water at the foot of the tree, and the lightning cannot touch him.

MIGHTY SPIRIT.

To the Indian, Wah-keen-yon is a mighty bird, and the noise that is made, which shakes the foundations of the mountains, is caused by the big bird flying through the air with his young ones. The old bird will not injure the Indians, but the young birds are foolish and do all the harm they can. The name Wah-keen-yon signifies a flyer. There are four varieties of gods among the Wah-keen-yon. The image of the first one is that of a great bird, black in color, with a very long beak and four joints in each pinion. The second variety is yellow in color, beakless, and also has four joints in his pinions. The fourth god has remarkably long wings, each of them containing eight joints. It is scarlet in color. The fourth god is blue in color, and has no face, eyes or ears. Immediately above where the face should appear is a semi-circular line, resembling an inverted half moon.

The Wah-keen-yon gods live on the top of a lofty mountain at the western edge of the earth's surface. Guards stand at the open doors, which look out to the four points of the compass. A butterfly stands at the east door, a bear at the west door; at the north door a reindeer, and a beaver at the south. The Wah-keen-yon are destructive and are at war with most of the other gods. The Indians believe that the fossil remains of the mastodons that are found so frequently in the bad lands are the bones of the fallen god of water, and the burial places are held as most sacred. When the white man discovered these remains, and, knowing their origin, commenced excavating them for rare relics, the Indians resented this invasion of the burial ground of their gods.

GOD OF GRASS.

Whitte-ko-kak-gah is the god of the grass and weeds. The word, translated, means "to make crazy." The god is a weed himself, and he has the power of giving whomsoever he will fits which make them crazy. The god has the figure of a man. In his right hand he carries a rattle of deer hoofs, with sixty-four deer claws. In his left hand he carries a bow and arrow. From his cap streams of lightning flow, so bright that they dazzle the wild animals. In his mouth he has a whistle, which is used in the dance to invoke the assistance of the Great Spirit when the Indians have had bad luck in hunting.

Wa-hun-de-dan is the goddess of war. She is always invoked when the Indians go to battle. She is represented with hoofs on her arms, and as many of these as she throws at the feet of each warrior, indicates the number of scalps that will be returned to the camp by the warrior. If the party is to have poor luck, the goddess will throw to the ground as many arrows as there will be warriors wounded or killed.

One of the greatest and most reverenced gods is Tah-koo-shkan-shkan, who is invisible, but all pervading. He is in the spear and the tomahawk, in boulders and in the four winds. He delights to see the warriors fall in battle. He is the most dreaded god of the Indians. He directs the movements of the fox, raven, buzzard, wolf and other animals of similar nature.

MANY GODS.

The Indians have as many gods and goddesses as there are imaginative minds in the tribe. Anything that is out of the ordinary or that appeals to the imagination is a god.

Contrary to the opinion so generally held, the Black Hills were never the home of the Indians. Influenced by the everpresent superstition, the Indian tribes held in reverence the pine-covered mountains and deep canyons, believing them to be the home of their deities. The early pioneers in the Black Hills found evidence that the Indians frequently came to the foot-hills for tepee poles and firewood, but beyond an imaginary line the tribes rarely ventured. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the Indians fought so bravely to retain possession of the Black Hills. To them the country was as sacred as the white man's heaven. The Indian battles in the '70s around and in the Black Hills were battles of a nation against a foreign people, who sought to dethrone and destroy a religion. Many of the Indians of today, surrounded as they are by the civilization of the whites, still hold in reverence the lofty peaks and the deep canyons of the "Pa-Ha-Sap-Pa."

FUTURE OF THE TRUST.

Regulation by the State the Remedy Which Is Proposed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cooper Union was filled tonight with a crowd to hear discussion on the ethical basis of universal brotherhood, under the auspices of the institute. Prof. Charles Smith presided. Charles Markham was introduced and spoke on "The End of the Century." Mr. Markham was heartily cheered and was recalled, and responded with "The Man With the Hoe." Prof. Faunce, of Brown university, the principal speaker of the evening, followed.

Prof. Smith then read a letter from Dr. Heber Newton, which was, in part, as follows:

"The Mediaeval system of regulating this business world by great guilt broke down by its own weight. Then followed an era in the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century of pure individualism, of almost unchecked competition. This, in turn, is breaking down of its own weight. Labor organizes, capital organizes. Capital is organizing faster and further than labor. Within a few years we have this monster development of the corporation and the trusts, as we see them on every hand. Great dangers attend this development. These dangers are plain enough to every thoughtful man. Unless labor can organize on the same gigantic scale it will be more at the mercy of capital than ever. Hosts of men will be thrown out of employment. The market being in control of few hands, prices can be forced up. Taxation beyond the dream of the past can be laid by private hands upon the whole community, the entire nation. The enormous power of aggregated capital can corrupt and debauch our city councils, our legislatures, our congress. What a revelation of the spirit of our modern corporation has been given in the last few days in the astounding statements of the profits of the Carnegie company last year and for the present year. A company expecting to make from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the current year on a capital of $25,000,000, to what extent water we do not know, is asking the state to tax the whole nation under the guise of a tariff that it may be able to increase the wages of its workingmen. No more revolting story is told than the story of the Standard Oil trust, as Henry D. Floyd has given it. Regulation and control must be assumed by the state and pushed forward as fast and as far as needful. The end of that control is not to break down the high organization of capital, but to safeguard it from its own greed and rapacity, to humanize it and to neutralize it, and, ultimately, to socialize it. The ultimate outcome of the trust seems to me what is practical in the dream of socialism."

ANDRADE A PATRIOT.

Says He Left Venezuela for the Good of the Country.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Gen. Ignacio Andrade, former president of Venezuela, who is now in Havana, said today:

"I left Venezuela for the good of my country, as it was claimed that I was the cause of the revolution. As the revolution continues, I can scarcely have been the sole cause. I confess that I don't know the precise cause of the war. By some it has been attributed to the division of the country into two states by congress. This the revolutionists pretend to consider unconstitutional, but they have themselves maintained that division."

MARKET FOR TRADERS

STOCKS MODERATELY ACTIVE, BUT NEITHER PUBLIC NOR BIG HOLDERS PARTICIPATED

CALL MONEY STILL EASY

Sharp Expansion in Loans Probably the Result of Operations Which Have Not Yet Come to the Surface—Lower Rates Are Not to Be Expected in the Near Future—Railway Conditions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Henry Clews' weekly stock letter says:

It has been a good traders' market. There was moderate activity on the stock exchange, but neither the outside public nor the big holders participated to any important extent. The general undertone, however, was unmistakably strong in spite of moderate profit-taking and the irregularity of a few independent stocks.

The most important event of the week was the passage in the senate of the bill declaring for the gold standard, and providing for refunding $850,000,000 of the national debt into 2 per cent bonds. Its effect upon the stock market is not likely to be very pronounced, having been already anticipated.

General conditions affecting the market continue favorable. The railroad situation is eminently satisfactory. According to the Chronicle 109 roads reported earnings of $50,700,000 in January, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding January; which, considering the gains of previous years, was remarkable. The even distribution of these gains proves the improvement in business to be general and not local. The South is now sharing in this improvement more largely; the advance in cotton being a great boon to that section. It is calculated that if the present crop did not exceed 9,000,000 bales, and the average price in Southern markets was only 7c, it would net the South $40,000,000 more than last year's crop. The South is also profiting from the phenomenal development in the cotton industry; not only securing a larger profit for growing cotton, but an entirely new profit from manufacturing the staple, besides finding additional employment for a large population. The revolution now going quietly on in the South can only be appreciated by those who have gone over the ground and made comparison with a decade ago.

The call money market continues easy, and there is no immediate prospect of change. A sharp expansion in loans during the last two or three weeks has attracted much comment. In some quarters it was attributed to commercial demands arising from business activity, but this does not satisfactorily explain such a large and sudden increase in loans, and is probably accounted for by deals or negotiations that have not yet come to the surface. The treasury is now absorbing funds from the banks; money is going South for the movement of cotton, and appearances indicate a more active demand from stock exchange borrowers, so easier rates need not be expected and less favorable bank statements hereafter will not be a surprise.

The January statement of foreign commerce is another remarkable and encouraging feature. The exports of merchandise for the month were $117,620,000, which was $2,100,000 in excess of the same time last year and $9,200,000 in excess of January, 1898. There was naturally a large increase of imports due to the enlarged buying power of the country; the total imports of merchandise were $75,826,000. This was an increase of $17,600,000 over 1899 and $25,000,000 over 1898. The excess of exports over imports was however reduced from about $51,000,000 in the two previous Januarys to $41,793,000 last January. The returns for the expired portion of the fiscal year continue to run on record-breaking lines. During the last seven months our exports have amounted to $486,402,000, against $366,943,000 the same time last year. A very considerable portion of this increase, it is gratifying to note, consists of American manufactures, which are competing more and more successfully with other nations. Our imports in this period were $800,100,000, against $749,500,000 the year before.

We are inclined to a fairly hopeful view of the market; the British successes in South Africa, the passage of the currency bill and the bullish sentiment in the street all being in favor thereof. Money, as already said, is likely to become more active, but not sufficiently to hinder a moderate buying movement. The extraordinary earnings of the iron trade, as developed in the Frick-Carnegie dispute, are likely to attract attention to the iron stocks, especially when it is understood that this rupture will not disturb the present satisfactory conditions of that industry. It now looks as if the iron trade would be run to its full capacity for the remainder of the year at least. The uses for iron are extending so rapidly that the world's production is below consumption, and until the former expands or the latter contracts there is no likelihood of stoppage of present conditions.

We still continue to recommend quick in-and-out turns for moderate profits rather than for long holdings.

DIED IN AGONY.

Cree Indians Given Wood Alcohol by Mistake.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 18.—Some of a band of Cree Indians camped near town came to the city to get a quantity of alcohol. By mistake they were given wood alcohol. Three of the band, two bucks and a squaw, drank it. They all died in great agony.

THE MAN WITH THE WHOA.

(With Apologies to Poet Markham.)

WHEAT SHOWS A LOSS

DIFFERENCE IN PRICES IS NOT GREAT, BUT PROVES RATHER DISAPPOINTING

CORN SHARES IN DEPRESSION

Showed Some Spurts of Strength, but Soon Weakened With Wheat—Oats Ruled About Nominal—Stock Market Is Again in a Rather Puzzling Condition—British Success in Africa Had No Apparent Effect.

	Close Sat.	Prev. Sat.
May wheat, Minneapolis	65½	65¾
May wheat, Chicago	68⅛@¼	68½@⅝
May wheat, Duluth	67⅛	68⅛
May wheat, New York	73¾	75⅞

Despite the high hopes entertained by the bull element in the wheat market, there was a loss on the prices of that grain recorded last week. While it was fractional, save at Duluth, the outcome of the week's business was disappointing, an advance having been confidently looked for. In fact, all the indications at the close of the previous week were that prices would improve, rather than deteriorate. Bears were active throughout the week, and reaped their reward, though in small measure. Contrary to expectations the British successes achieved in South Africa had little effect upon the American markets, and wheat shared in the disappointment caused thereby. The future course of the market is all a guess at present.

Corn has followed wheat to the downward chute, and closed Saturday in a weaker condition than has been shown by that grain in many weeks.

Oats have cut little figure in dealings. Prices have ruled about nominal.

STOCKS RATHER SLOW.

The stock market has also been of the disappointing sort the past week. While the stronger securities have at least held their own in a general way, yet there has not been that steady advance predicted and fully expected by enthusiastic bulls. It cannot be said that the money market is responsible for the existing state of the stock market. Money is easy, and though the bank statement published Saturday was not as bright as it might have been, yet all the effect of it had been discounted in advance, hence it should have had little effect upon stock prices. Baltimore & Ohio has lost none of its buoyancy. It is a favorite stock with speculators, in the West as well as in the East, and this may account for its sustained strength. The market is by no means weak. It is simply in a condition bordering on stagnation. Speculators are awaiting something more definite in the way of indications before engaging in large deals.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—The fluctuations of the market today ranged within ⅛c and trading was very dull. It opened unchanged at 68c, sold at that price until 11:20, when 67⅞c was the price and closed at 67⅝c. Cash sales were 35,000 bu at 1½c under May. Cash Sales—No. 1 hard, 4 cars, 68c; No. 1 northern, 20,000 bu, 66½c; 4,000 bu, 66⅜c; No. 2 northern, 2 cars, 64½c; 1 car, 64¼c; No. 3 spring, 2 cars, 62c; flax, 1,600 bu, $1.57¼. Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c bid; to arrive, 67⅞c bid; No. 1 northern, cash, 66⅝c; to arrive, 66⅝c bid; May, 67⅝c bid; July, 69c bid; No. 2 northern, 63⅝c; No. 3 spring, 60⅝c; oats, 24@23½c; rye, 53c; barley, 34@37c; flax, cash, $1.57¼ bid; May, $1.58¾ bid; September, $1.10 bid; corn, 32⅜c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 147,423 bu; corn, 5,389 bu; rye, 766 bu; barley, 724 bu; flax, 173 bu. Shipments—None.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The receipts at the Union stock yards today (estimated) were: Cattle, 75; calves, 25; hogs, 1,600; sheep, 50; cars, 25.

The official receipts Friday were: Cattle, 81; calves, 12; hogs, 1,080; sheep, 1,109; cars, 23.

The following table shows the roads over which Friday's receipts came in and the number of loads hauled by each:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed.
C. G. W.		2	5	1
Gt. Northern		1	..	..
Nor. Pacific		..	..	1
C.,St.P.,M. & O.	1	1	..	3
C., M. & St. P.		5	1	2
Totals	1	9	6	7

The receipts thus far in February, compared with the same period in February, 1899, are as follows:

	Feb., 1900.	Feb., 1899.	Gain.
Cattle	3,765	4,086	*321
Calves	1,582	1,294	288
Hogs	21,702	16,674	5,028
Sheep	10,998	19,275	*8,277
Horses	877	40	837
Cars	542	474	68

*Loss.

The receipts thus far this year, compared with the same period in 1899, are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Gain.
Cattle	13,565	11,953	1,612
Calves	4,469	3,323	1,146
Hogs	71,864	55,902	15,962
Sheep	79,288	70,019	9,269
Horses	1,311	119	1,182
Cars	1,969	1,535	434

HOGS.

Comparative receipts:	
Total for today (estimated)	1,600
A week ago	1,813
A year ago	886

Quotations: Mixed and butchers, $4.75@4.85; heavy packing and rough, $4.25@4.60; good to prime light, $4.75@4.80; stags and boars, $2.50@3.75; pigs, $3.75@4.25.

Receipts were nearly double the corresponding day a year ago. The market opened strong with a good demand and closed strong at 5c higher. Butchers sold at $4.77½@4.85 and lights at $4.75@4.80. Local butchers paid $4.85 for a few prime sorted lights. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
Mixed and Butchers—							
70	202	80	$4 80	66	223	...	$4 80
59	274	40	4 85	98	254	160	4 85
74	220	...	4 85	53	202	...	4 77½
34	230	40	4 80	68	207	...	4 77½
35	220	...	4 77½	65	218	120	4 77½
68	214	80	4 80	43	254	240	4 80
81	227	...	4 80	63	234	...	4 80
48	247	...	4 85				
Good to Prime Light—							
75	183	...	$4 75	82	187	...	$4 80
5	152	...	4 75	30	192	...	4 85
66	194	...	4 80	93	172	...	4 75
Heavy Packing and Rough—							
3	350	...	$4 25	2	395	...	$4 50
Stags and Boars—							
1	510	80	$4 00	1	500	80	$4 00
Pigs—							
21	134	...	$4 40	10	114	...	$4 25
10	117	...	4 25	4	120	...	4 25
6	137	...	4 25				

CATTLE.

Comparative receipts:	
Total for today (estimated)	100
A week ago	64
A year ago	21

Quotations: Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4.15; fair to good, $2.75@3.25; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.60; choice butcher steers, $5@5.25; fair to good, $4.25@4.75; fat bulls, $3@3.50; bologna bulls, $2.50@3; veal calves, $4.50@6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, $3@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@2.75; common and tailings, $2.25@2.50; heifer calves, $3@3.50; choice stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3.25; steer calves, $3.75@4.50; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@40.

Receipts were light, hardly enough to make a market. Quite a little butcher stuff of fair to good quality was among the offerings and sold fully steady. Stock cattle offerings were light with only a few scattering head better than fair. No quotable change in prices.

Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Butcher Cows and Heifers—					
2	1095	$3 15	2	890	$3 50
1	1240	3 75	1	1150	3 85
2	1055	3 40	3	960	3 10
Butcher Steers—					
1	1150	$4 35	9	1065	$4 50
7	1057	4 25			
Fat and Bologna Bulls—					
1	1390	$3 50	3	1143	$3 00
1	1220	3 00	2	1400	3 25
Veal Calves—					
8	107	$6 25			
Stock Cows and Heifers—					
2	710	$3 25			
Stockers and Feeders—					
2	420	$3 50	2	765	$3 90
3	638	3 55	2	975	3 80
1	800	3 40			
Common and Tailings—Steers—					
1	450	$2 75			
Thin Cows and Canners—					
1	830	$2 75	1	850	$2 40
1	1100	2 65	2	955	2 60

SHEEP.

Comparative receipts:	
Total for today (estimated)	50
A week ago	..
A year ago	64

Quotations: Fat sheep, $4@4.75; stock sheep, $3.25@4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $5.50@6.50; stock and feeding lambs, $4.50@6; buck lambs, $3@3.50; bucks, $2.50@3.75.

Receipts were light and the market dull, with no change in prices. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.
1 fat lamb	100	$6 40
1 buck lamb	90	5 50
5 fat ewes	140	4 25

Milch Cow Exchange—Demand was light. A few good cows sold at steady prices. Representative sales:

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
1 cow	$40 00	1 cow	$37 00

The day's sales, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co	35	1533	..
W. E. McCormick	6	..	1
Staples Estate	13	..	6
Slimmer & Thomas	5	..	..
City butchers	1	30	..
Country buyers	25	..	..
Totals	85	1566	7

Among the shippers on the market were H. W. Babcock, Athol, hogs; L. M. Weston, Claremont, mixed; J. T. Little & Son, Kasson, hogs; E. W. Richter, Ellsworth, hogs; Bringgold Bros., West Concord, cattle and hogs; A. H. Fessmeyer, McIntire, hogs; Evans & Crooks, Elma, hogs; M. W. Berg, Elysian, hogs; J. V. Jones, Durand, hogs and sheep; M. K. Wolfe, Kellogg, hogs; M. Kinsella, Thielman, cattle and hogs; C. W. Chamberlain, Amboy, mixed; Cosgrove Live Stock company, Le Sueur, hogs; F. Stringer, Porter, hogs; D. Blanchard, Vesta, hogs; Dunham & Co., Janesville, hogs; L. A. Dodge, Truman, hogs; C. Block, Cannon Falls, cattle and hogs; Osborne & Kehoe, Le Sueur, hogs; Joe John, Montevideo, hogs; G. F. Putnam, Big Lake, cattle and hogs; W. Hubbard, Kilkenny, hogs; H. M. Christopherson, Manchester, hogs.

MONEY RULED STOCKS.

Attention Centered in Weekly Statement of Banks.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	59⅝	59⅝
Call money, New York	Nominal	2@2¼

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Attention today centered almost wholly in the weekly statement of the clearing house banks. The public continued to hold aloof from the market, and buying and selling were entirely in the hands of professional traders. These were inclined to the short side of the market, in anticipation of the weak bank return which had been clearly foreshadowed by the record of the subtreasury operations for the week, by the course of New York exchange at other domestic centers, and by yesterday's preliminary estimates by the banks themselves of the currency movement for the week. As is the invariable rule where a condition has been accurately foreseen and discounted, the event brings reaction, due to the taking of speculative profits, either on the long or the short side of the market.

In today's market the bears started to cover their short contracts after the bank statement, and worked a sharp rally. Some stocks were attacked anew in the final dealings, making the close irregular, but the list was firm at the rally. The bears found Pacific Mail vulnerable to further attacks, and had some success with People's Gas, but Third Avenue offered some resistance. A large selling order was detected in National Steel, and that stock was offered down 1½, causing sympathetic declines in a number of other metal stocks. Federal Steel preferred fell an extreme 2¾. National Steel rallied, but dropped again to the lowest, and American Hoop fell suddenly an extreme 1¾ from the final dealings.

The developments in the money situation may account for the weakness in the iron industrials, as they are still looked upon with disfavor by bankers and money lenders as collateral. The decrease in the cash account of the bank conformed very closely to preliminary estimates, and the loan expansion of $13,684,200 created no great surprise, in view of the recent tendency and the known pressure for accommodation in all departments of the business world.

There has been a good business in the bond market, although prices were not fully maintained at all points. United States new 4s advanced ¼ and old 4s and 5s ⅛ in bid price.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Furnished by Charles H. F. Smith & Co., members of the New York Stock exchange, Pioneer Press building, who have direct wires to Chicago and New York. Closing prices are bid:

	S'l's	High	Low	Closing 17	Closing 16
Am. Malt	.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅜
do pfd	.....	25½	25	25¼	25
Am. Steel & Wire	900	58½	57½	57½	58½
do pfd	300	93½	93¼	93⅝	93⅝
A. Mining Co	.....	44¾	44¾	45⅝	44½
Am. Express	.....	.....	.....	148	147
Am. Tobacco	13800	109	108⅜	108¾	109¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	135¼	135¼
Am. Tin Plate	.....	34¼	34	33	34¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	82¾	82¾
Am. Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	33¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Atch., T. & S. F.	2700	21	20⅜	20⅜	21
do pfd	4700	63⅜	63	63⅛	63½
Am. Linseed Oil	.....	.....	.....	15	15⅛
do pfd	.....	58¾	58½	58⅜	58½
B. & O. new	3600	63¼	62¾	62¾	63⅜
do pfd new	2700	79	78⅜	78½	79¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	11100	72¾	72⅛	72⅜	72¾
Brook. Union Gas	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Bag & Paper	.....	.....	.....	22⅞	23½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	75¾	75¾
Brunswick Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
C., B. & Q.	2400	124¾	124¼	124⅜	124¾
Canada Southern	200	49	48¾	48½	48½
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	98¾
Car & Foundry	.....	.....	.....	15¼	15¾
do pfd	.....	63¼	63	63	63
C., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	60	61
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	106	104
Cont. Tobacco Co.	1400	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32½
do pfd	200	84½	84⅛	84½	84¾
Chesa. & Ohio	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜
C. & E. Ill.	.....	.....	.....	92½	91½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Col. Southern	.....	.....	.....	5½	5½
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	43¼	43¼
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	15½	15½
Col. F. & I.	.....	45¼	44¾	45¼	45⅞
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	125	122
Chi. G. W.	400	13¾	13½	13½	13½
do pfd A	.....	.....	.....	76¼	77½
do pfd B	100	40	40	39¾	40
Chi., Ind. & L.	.....	17	16¾	16¾	16½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	46	45
Chi. Terminal	.....	.....	.....	10½	11
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	35	36
Del. & Hudson	300	116	115¼	115⅝	115½
Con. Gas	1700	193½	133	193⅛	193½
Del., L. & W.	1200	182	180¾	180½	179½
Den. & Rio G.	.....	.....	.....	19⅜	19⅝
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	71½	71⅞
D., S. S. & A. pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14¾
Erie	.....	.....	.....	12½	12⅝
do 1st pfd	.....	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	19½	19¾
Federal Steel	4900	55¾	54½	54¾	55¾
do pfd	1600	75½	73	74	75¾
Gen. Elec. Co.	400	127¾	127½	127¾	127½
Gt. Nor. pfd	.....	.....	.....	158	158
Glucose	.....	55½	55	54½	55¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Hock. Val. Ry	.....	.....	.....	33½	34
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	63	63¼
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	113½	113½
Int. Paper	.....	.....	.....	22½	22½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	68¾	68¾
Iowa Central	.....	14¼	14	14	13½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	52¼
Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	117	116½
Laclede Gas	.....	.....	.....	76	76
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Lake Erie & W.	.....	.....	.....	20¼	20¼
do pfd	.....	85	84½	83	83¼
Louis. & Nash	1200	81	80¾	80⅞	81½
Lead	100	24½	24½	24⅝	24¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	105½	105½
Leather	.....	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅜
do pfd	.....	75½	75	75¼	75¾
Manhattan Con	4800	98½	98⅝	98	98⅝
M.,St.P. & S.St.M.	.....	.....	.....	15½	15½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	50	51
Met. Traction	.....	177¾	176⅛	176¼	177½
Mobile & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	44½
Mpls. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	62½	63
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	98	98
M., K. & T.	.....	.....	.....	10½	10
do pfd	200	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
Missouri Pacific	3600	46¼	45⅞	46	46⅜
North. Pacific	1400	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	53¼
do pfd	1200	74⅜	74	74½	74½
N. Y. Central	800	134¼	134	133¾	134⅛
Nat. Steel Co.	.....	50½	48½	48½	50
do pfd	.....	97	95¼	95½	95½
Nat. Biscuit	.....	.....	.....	.....	36¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	92½
Norfolk & West.	.....	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅞
do pfd	800	73¾	73⅝	72¾	73¼
North-Western	.....	.....	.....	158	160
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
North. American.	.....	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	115	116
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	170	170
Ont. & Western	500	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅞
Pressed Steel Car	.....	.....	.....	55½	55½
do pfd	.....	87¼	87	86½	87
Pennsylvania Ry.	200	134⅞	134	134½	134½
Pacific Mail	4700	38	35½	35⅞	37⅞
Pacific Coast Co.	.....	.....	.....	51	51¼
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	83	83
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	64⅛	64½
People's Gas	3700	105	104⅛	104¼	106¼
Pullman	.....	.....	.....	187½	189
P., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	68	64
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	87	87
Reading	.....	.....	.....	18	18
do 1st pfd	2700	56⅜	56⅛	56¼	56
do 2d pfd	.....	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28
Rock Island	600	108¼	108⅛	108	108½
R. G. & W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Southern Ry	700	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
do pfd	200	56½	56½	56½	56¾
South. Pacific	2600	39	38¾	38¾	39
St. L. & S. W.	.....	.....	.....	10½	10½
do pfd	.....	27½	27½	27¼	27½
St. L. & S. F.	.....	.....	.....	10⅜	10½
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	68	68
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	34¾	35
Silver Certificates	.....	.....	.....	59¾	59¾
Stand. R. & T.	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Smelter	.....	41	41	41	41¼
do pfd	.....	91	90⅛	90¼	91
Sugar Refinery	14400	113¾	112¼	112½	113⅜
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	113	113
St. Paul	4000	122¾	122¼	122½	122¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	171½	171½
T. C. R. T. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64⅞
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
T. C. & I.	700	99	98¼	98½	98⅞
Texac Pacific	500	16½	16⅜	16¼	16⅝
Union Pacific	6400	50	49¾	49⅞	50⅛
do pfd	1300	76½	76¼	76⅛	76⅝
U. S. Express	.....	.....	.....	46	47
U. S. Rubber	400	33	32½	32¾	32¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	94½	94
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	6¾	6¾
do pfd	500	20¾	20½	20⅜	20¾
Western Union	700	84½	84¼	84	83¼
Wisconsin Cent.	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	50	50⅛
Wheeling & L. E.	1200	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
do 1st pfd	.....	54	53½	53¼	53¾
do 2d pfd	.....	27⅞	27	27	27¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	.....	.....	.....	125	125
R. Iron & Steel	2700	24¾	23¾	24	24
do pfd	300	.....	.....	68⅜	68⅜
A. Hoop	600	47	45½	45¼	47⅛
do pfd	200	84⅜	84¼	84¼	84¼

Total sales, 173,976.

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	102½	N. Y. C. 1sts	110
do 3s, reg.	109⅛	N. J. C. Gen. 5s	124
do 3s, coup.	109⅜	N. C. 6s	127
do n. 4s, reg.	134¼	do 4s	106
do n. 4s, coup.	134¼	N. P. Gen. 3s	66⅞
do o. 4s, reg.	114⅞	do prior 4s	103⅜
do o. 4s, coup.	115½	N.Y.,C.& St.L.4s	108
do 5s, reg.	112⅞	N. & W. con. 4s.	94⅜
do 5s, coup.	112⅞	do gen. 6s	130
D. of C. 3 65s	118	Ore. Nav. 1sts	110
A., Gen. 4s	100⅜	do 4s	102
do adjt. 4s	82¼	O. S. L. 6s	127½
Can. So. 2ds	109⅜	do con. 5s	114½
C. & O. 4½s	98¼	Reading Gen. 4s	85
do 5s	119½	R. G. W. 1sts	97½
C. & N. W. c. 7s	141	S.L.& I.M.C.5s	111½
do S. F. d. 5s	120½	S.L.& S.F.G.6s	122¼
Chi. Ter. 4s	92½	St. Paul con	167⅝
D. & R. G. 1sts	103¼	St.P.,C.& P.1sts	119⅝
do 4s	98½	do 5s	120¼
E.T.,V.& G.1sts	101½	So. Ry. 5s	108¼
Erie Gen. 4s	70½	S. R. & T. 6s	77½
F.W.& D.C.1st	71½	Tenn. n. set. 3s	94½
Gen. Elec. 5s	117	T. & P. 1sts	113¾
G.,H.& S.,A.6s	107	do 2ds	54
do 2ds	107	U. P. 4s	104½
H. & T. C. 5s	110	Wabash 1sts	117½
do con. 6s	110	do 2ds	98½
I. Cen. 1sts	113	W. Shore 4s	114
K.C.,P.& G.1sts	71¾	W. C. 1sts	91⅜
La. new con. 4s	106½	Va. Centuries	85½
L. & N. uni. 4s	99¼	do dfd	5
M., K. & T. 2ds	66½	Col. So. 4s	85
do 4s	91½	So. Pac. 4s	83⅜

LONDON STOCK REVIEW—London, Feb. 18.—In spite of the excellent war news the stock exchange continues to languish. Although the news of the relief of Kimberley hardened prices, the firmness did not last. As a matter of fact the markets are under the influence of government borrowings, of dearer money and the prospect of increased taxation. Until a few crushing defeats have been inflicted upon the Boers there is no prospect of a decided improvement. Consols were active last week, sometimes moving a whole point in a day, but they closed one-half point lower on the week. In Americans there was but little doing, although prices were better all around for the week. They closed, however, below the best. Among the declines were Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which fell ¾; New York Central & Hudson River, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading firsts and Southern Pacific, each ½; Denver & Rio Grande preferred and Baltimore & Ohio, ¼. While mining shares were more cheerful the business in them was small and chiefly professional. The rise was not maintained. Rands, which touched 34⅞, were only one point up on the week. Money hardened during the week and closed distinctly dearer—call money, 3 to 3½ per cent; money for a week, 3¼ to 3½ per cent, and three months bills, 3¾ to 3⅞ per cent.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—New York, Feb. 17.—The weekly bank statement (five days in the week) shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease, $3,881,900; loans, increase, $13,684,200; specie, decrease, $1,296,100; legal tenders, decrease, $1,028,000; deposits, increase, $6,231,200; circulation, increase, $270,600. The banks now hold $24,015,675 in excess of legal requirements.

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, Feb. 17.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.88 for demand, and at $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 59¾@60¾c; bar silver, 59¾c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

MINNEAPOLIS MONEY—Minneapolis, Feb. 17.—New York exchange Saturday: Buying rate, 50c discount; selling rate par; Chicago exchange, buying rate 25c discount, selling rate 25c premium; London, sixty-day sterling, $4.83½.

TREASURY STATEMENT—Washington, Feb. 17.—Today's treasury statement: Available cash balances, $294,357,202; gold reserve, $222,969,642.

BERLIN BANK STATEMENT—Berlin, Feb. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, 27,740,000 marks; treasury notes, increase, 10,760,000 marks; other securities, decrease, 42,800,000 marks; notes in circulation, decrease, 35,440,000 marks.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL—New York, Feb. 17.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The wires were still interrupted today, and hence little business was done in the market here today. The tone was firm, although Cronje's escape, with all his artillery, was disliked. Americans were steady."

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul, $616,700.06.
Minneapolis, $1,569,424.
Chicago, $20,016,565.
New York, $199,461,608.
Boston, $22,453,244.

STEAMER REPORTED ASHORE.

Hamburg-American Ship, Graf Waldersee, in Distress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—It is reported that the Hamburg-American Graf Waldersee is aground in the bay.

The steamer Graf Waldersee was reported being seen aground near buoy No. 5, by Capt. Sullivan, of the government steamer Ordnance, on his arrival from Sandy Hook at New York. Capt. Sullivan passed the stranded steamer on the way to New York, after leaving Sandy Hook at 2:30 p. m.

The thick snow prevents anything being seen tonight from Sandy Hook, and it is not known whether or not the liner floated off with the high tide.

THOUGHT HIM DEAD.

Iowan Who Disappeared Ten Years Ago Returns Home.

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 18.—Frank Crane, of Wakefield, Neb., who disappeared ten years ago and was supposed to have been murdered, has turned up alive. He gives no cause for his disappearance. He has been in Central and South America. He returns to stop some family litigation.

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Exports of gold and silver from the port of New York to all countries for the week aggregate $795,370 silver bars and coin and $281,587 gold. The imports of specie this week were $11,017 gold and $38,029 silver.

The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York this week were valued at $10,902,773.

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