NEWS FROM THE FARTHER WEST

PIONEER OF TWO STATES

South Dakota Woman's Experience in the State of Kansas.

HER LIFE SPARED BY QUANTRELL

Saw Father Killed by Guerrillas in Historic Raid on Lawrence—Liberty Granted in Repayment of Debt of Gratitude.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. George W. Kingsbury, wife of the proprietor of the Yankton Press and Dakotan, who died recently in this city, was a pioneer of Kansas and South Dakota. Her name was Lydia M. Stone and she was born in Michigan in 1842. The Press and Dakotan gives the following account of her experiences in Kansas in the bloody days before the war: In 1858 her father, Nathan Stone, emigrated to Kansas, then the theater of great political excitement, taking his family with him. The oldest son, John, had preceded them two years earlier and had taken an active part in the armed conflicts that had been waged during 1856-57 between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces, fighting under the free soil banner. After a few months spent in prospecting the family located at Lawence, at that time the free soil center of the then territory, and a place of considerable business activity. Lydia was 16 years of age, and, while attending school, also assisted her parents in the work of hotel-keeping, a business that her father had been engaged in for many years before leaving Detroit and which he re-engaged in after locating at Lawrence. Music was her favorite study and her superior vocal gifts, added to her charms of manner, soon won for her a prominent position in the social circles of the city. She sang in the choir of the Episcopal church and took part in many of the musical entertainments given by the church societies.

In 1861 the civil war broke out and her elder brother, John, who lived near Yankton several years in the later 60s and early 70s, went out with the First Kansas and was badly wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., where General Lyon was killed. The family remained at Lawrence and was there on that fateful August morning in 1863 when Quantrell with his 500 guerrillas sacked and burned the city and killed nearly 100 of its most prominent citizens. Her father was among the number slain and an elder sister died from the effects of her rough experiences with the bandits. Lydia narrowly escaped the bullets aimed at her by two desperate and revengeful followers of the guerrilla chief. She had been sent by her father to the hotel barn for the purpose of loosing the halters of a number of horses so that they could escape, as it was apprehended the barn would be burned. When returning from this errand she was accosted by a man on horseback who asked her somewhat abruptly if she knew him. She looked him in the face a moment and recognized a man who had, while seriously ill, spent several weeks at her father's hotel a year before and who had been kindly cared for. She replied, "yes, I know you, you are Charley Hart."

"Yes," said he—"Quantrell"—"but I will protect your father's house and family because of your former kindness to me."

STORY OF A RING.

Lydia then told Quantrell that a brother had already been taken prisoner and marched up town and asked for his release. Quantrell promised to have this done and shortly after the young man was returned safely to his father's home. A few minutes later Lydia was informed by a friend that a ring she had entrusted to him and which he was wearing, had been taken from him by one of the raiders, at the same time pointing out the man who took it. Lydia appealed to Quantrell for the restoration of the ring, and succeeded in securing it. In the meantime in other portions of the town the work of robbing, burning and killing, was going on until the morning was well nigh gone, and about 9 o'clock the raiders departed, leaving town by the highway going south. They were no sooner started on their journey than Lydia, in company with a woman whose husband she feared was among the slain, started out to minister to the wounded and comfort the afflicted. They went among the dead and dying and while thus engaged, a small body of the guerrillas were observed returning. Lydia left her work of relief and hastened home. She had no sooner arrived there than two horsemen rode up and accosted her. One was the man who had been compelled to restore the ring. He informed her that her time has come, or words of the same import, drew his pistol and fired at her. She escaped in doors, another bullet chasing her, but she reached a rear room and got up stairs unharmed. The raiders then ordered every person out of the house, threatening to burn it. Nearly all came out, including Mr. Nathan Stone, Lydia's father.

They were all unarmed and were ordered to form in line along the hotel piazza. While in this position her father was shot through the breast and died the same evening. Lydia was not discovered and the raiders soon rode off to join the main body which had already left the city. One of these was shot and killed while riding through the city, and was the only active member of the band who was slain during the raid—the people having been surprised at early dawn, nearly all without arms and without means of reaching the general armory where their arms were stored. Her wounded father having been cared for Lydia again set out on her mission of relieving the suffering, caring for the dead and comforting the afflicted. An older sister fell a victim to the shock she received that morning and died a few days later at Detroit, Mich., where she had been removed. This sister was the mother of Jessie Oliver, now Mrs. Jessie O. Taylor of Sioux City. A few short days after the raid found the fatherless family back in Detroit, where they resided several months until Lawrence had recovered from the effects of its terrible baptism in blood and fire, when they again settled there.

MOVED TO DAKOTA.

September 20, 1864, Lydia was married at her mother's home, near Lawrence, to G. W. Kingsbury of Yankton and came to this then far western hamlet on her bridal tour. There were no railroads in this section at that time. The trip from Lawrence to Leavenworth was made in a carriage—thence to Council Bluffs by steamboat, thence to Yankton by stage. She began her married life in the house in which she died, having resided there continuously with the exception of a few months in the spring and summer of 1870, when the family lived upon a homestead claim near the present cement works.

Coming to Yankton as a bride in the pioneer days of this country she became well acquainted with the earliest settlers, not only in Yankton, but in the surrounding settlements, the sessions of the legislature bringing hither for nearly twenty years, while Yankton was the capital, the early settlers from other portions of the territory who never failed to call upon her.

Buying Up Loan Company Land.

HOWARD, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Everything indicates an early opening of spring business and a prosperous year. There is already considerable activity in the real estate market. A number of farms have changed hands recently and other deals are being negotiated. The land is generally being bought from loan companies by resident farmers who made enough last season to make a good payment on an additional quarter section and who are not afraid of the investment.

Timmons brothers, contractors for the new Catholic church, have the frame up and are pushing the work rapidly.

Trinity Episcopal church has had a force of men at work this week excavating the basement for a new building on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

H. W. Ziekrick is putting in the foundation for his new store building on one of the principal corners of Main street.

J. J. White & Co., heavy sheep men in the northern part of the county, have just added six registered Shropshire bucks to their flock. A shipment of spring lambs and yearling wethers, taken directly from the dry prairie grass and shipped last week by Wagner & Coffee, brought the very top figure in the Chicago market. They were from the flocks of Sawyer Bros., I. L. Burch and J. R. Olmstead.

BLIND PIG KEEPER NOT WANTED.

People Unite in Signing a Notice for Him to Move On.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Major C. Boyd Barrett, late register of the United States land office, will begin the publication of a democratic weekly paper under the caption of the Pioneer. The politics of the paper will be democratic, with silver trimmings.

A large delegation of Rebekahs went to Columbia Wednesday to organize a new lodge of the order at that point. Mrs. Grace Sutphen of Huron, late president of the jurisdiction, had charge of the proceedings.

A blind pig keeper of Warner, S. D., was given notice by the citizens of that town to close up his business and leave the town inside of twenty-four hours or suffer the consequences. The notice was signed by nearly every resident of the place and was the result of repeated violations of the law, in defiance of the wishes and feelings of the better element of the village.

"Banana belt" weather still continues in the upper Jim river valley and nothing seems to be able to break the combination. The weather bureau has repeatedly foretold storms, northers, blizzards and the like, but they all fail to materialize. Our weather is run on a plan of its own and no interference is asked for or expected. At no time this winter has there been sufficient snow for even light sleighing and in a few days it would all disappear. The temperature for weeks at a time ranges above zero and has fallen below that point but a few times. Stock is doing fine and getting fat on the ranges. In fact hay is a drug on the market and selling at low as $2 per ton, with no buyers. Farmers are dragging their land, burning weeds and doing other light work in some localities so as to be ready for early seeding when spring opens. The winter thus far closely resembles that of 1881-82, which was considered a remarkable one on account of its mildness and lack of snow.

AFTER THE DAIRY CONVENTION.

Sioux Falls Hopes to Secure the Next Meeting.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—It is probable that South Dakota will send no fewer than fifty delegates to the annual meeting of the National Dairymen's association to be held at Topeka, Kan., who will urge upon the association the holding of the next meeting in Sioux Falls. The Sioux Falls Business Men's league has appointed a committee to work on the matter and the dairymen of the state are hopeful that Sioux Falls will be able to secure the next meeting. As about 1,500 delegates attend these annual meetings Sioux Falls figures that it is worth working for.

The people of South Dakota are just beginning to appreciate the importance of this industry to this state. In 1890 not a creamery was in operation anywhere in South Dakota. In 1893 there were five creameries, which produced 374,400 pounds of butter, worth $67,392. In 1895 the number of creameries had increased to thirty-five, the product to 2,620,800 pounds and the value to $471,744. Last year the number of creameries had risen to 145, the product to 11,600,000 pounds and the value to $2,088,000. Already in 1898 no fewer than twenty-five new creameries are in course of building or have been decided upon. It is estimated that by the end of the year there will be in operation at least 200 creameries, which will produce during a year 22,000,000 pounds of butter worth $4,000,000. L. N. Hunter, the creamery expert, says that just now the creameries bring into the state of outside money $250,000 a month.

Farewell to Mr. Hughes.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The surveyor general's office has been transferred to the new appointee, Frank A. Morris, and now all the federal offices here are in new, but thoroughly competent hands. The retiring surveyor general, R. B. Hughes, departed on Thursday for Rapid City, his former home, where he will reside and give his entire attention to mining, in which he is greatly interested. Wednesday evening a number of gentlemen friends of Mr. Hughes tendered him a farewell banquet, at which E. H. Aplin presided. As a token of regard Mr. Hughes was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane. A number of speeches were made, to which Mr. Hughes responded, and it will be a long time before any of the participants will forget the occasion. A number of friends were at the railway depot to tell Mr. Hughes and family good bye.

Enters Whist League Contest.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Central Whist league, which will be held in Des Moines, Ia., February 17 and 18, Sioux Falls will be represented by from twelve to fourteen players. The Commercial club will be represented by B. L. Richards, J. H. Gates, W. L. Baker and J. K. Haughton. The Dakotah club will send a team made up of I. Buxbaum, S. M. Bear, C. E. McKinney and D. L. McKinney. Several pairs will also attend to participate in the pair contest. Sioux Falls goes into the contest with very meager hope of winning, but with the certainty of having a good time.

Arrested for Grand Larceny.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Last night Frank Culligan, living twelve miles northwest of here, was arrested at his home by the sheriff of Yankton county upon a charge of grand larceny, R. J. Willey, a wholesale dealer in furnishing goods at Sioux City, causing the arrest to be made. Culligan is charged with having stolen a case of furnishing goods from the platform of a small station near here.

M'RAE CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Second Trial of Wealthy Sheep Owner Concluded at Casper.

CASPER, Wyo., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Kenneth McRae, the wealthy sheep owner, on his second trial for killing Robert Gordon, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Big Profits in California Olives.

James Hill of Los Angeles, an olive packer and vinegar manufacturer, while in Denver talked of the olive industry. He says that his company has often spent as high as $900 for the product of one acre of olive trees, the trees being but five years old. "The olive is raised only in southern California, from San Diego to San Jose, and in France, Spain and Italy," said he to a News reporter. "The Pacific coast is the only place in the union cultivating the industry. Most California fruits are now well known to the people of this country, excepting the ripe, picked olive. It is but a question of properly introducing this product to the notice of the consumer to establish it as a favorite article of food. It is destined to be more a staple food product than a condiment, because of its nutritious, wholesome qualities. The main difficulty with the average consumer of California olives is not to cultivate a taste for them, but to curb a desire to make a meal of olives when they are placed before them. The industry in southern California is rapidly increasing. Even now there are ranches containing as many as 1,200 acres, each devoted exclusively to olive raising."

Ore Worth $1 a Pound.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—A rich strike has been made in the Mikado mine in Baboon gulch in Florence camp, Idaho. The gulch was famous for placer diggings in early days, when a single yard of gravel yielded $4,500. It promises to yield millions to quartz miners. At the bottom of a fifty-eight foot shaft ore was encountered running $1 per pound. The ore is free milling and highly oxidized. Superintendent Bishop says with a hand mortar enough gold can be pounded out to pay all the running expenses of the mine. The rock is literally covered with free gold. The ore is being sacked and stored, awaiting the coming of spring, when a mill will be erected.

STAGE COACH DAYS ABOUT ENDED.

Vehicles on the Few Remaining Lines Are Rickety Affairs.

"The stage coach days are about over in Montana and Idaho," said S. F. Shannon of Tacoma to a reporter of the Ledger. "With the extension of the Northern Pacific branch into Lewiston, Idaho, the little stage line into that town will have to give way. There are but three stage lines left in Montana, and it is only a matter of time before they will be gone. But those were great days when the great Gilman-Saulsbury lines were operating in Montana," and Mr. Shannon lapsed into silence a moment as he thought of the old days when he was auditor of that line, stationed at Helena.

With the stage coach lines from their infancy to their days of power and then with the railroad when it was finally completed through to the Pacific, and now in other business to look back on those earlier and at least equally happy days, has been Mr. Shannon's experience. He is intimately acquainted with the heads of the Northern Pacific and was with that road long before the present management came to the helm. He is a personal friend of the old-time frontiersmen and withal a good business man of the later days.

"Staging now is not like it was in the early days," he continued. "The trouble now is that whenever a stage line begins to pay, a railroad is built and the stages have to move farther off into the newer sections of the country. I took a ride up through Okanogan county to the British Columbia line a short time ago on the stages in operation there, and it was one of the worst experiences I ever had. The stages are little more than mere wagons—not the easy-going, six to twelve-horse teamed, luxurious coaches with accommodations for any number up to thirty-six that we had in Montana. The roads are bad and one jolts along over the trails expecting every minute that the next will be his last. He arrives at his destination thoroughly exhausted.

"But in the old days we had stages. Equipment is the word for their furnishings. They were as luxurious as it was possible to make them. They rode like rocking chairs. On our lines running from Mandan to Missoula and from Corinne over in Idaho to Helena by way of Deer Lodge the coaches had accommodations for eighteen, twenty-four and thirty-six, and were drawn by teams of six to twelve horses. It was a matter of get there with them. They had the mail contracts and were receiving $364 for every mile they carried 600 pounds of baggage and $150 for each extra 100 pounds. They had a monopoly of that traffic and that is what caused the star route investigation in 1884. The coaches could carry 4,000 pounds of express and the same amount of mail and baggage, besides their passenger lists. They averaged eight and one-third miles over the entire distance, or nine and one-half miles actual running time. This was over mountains and plains and in all kinds of weather. Our stages used to leave Bozeman in the morning and arrive in Helena, ninety-eight miles away, in the evening.

"Montana was in its stage lines second only to California. There will never be another country such as those two for stage lines. The roads were all good and hard through all kinds of weather and the horses could fairly fly. There was money in staging then. The Gilman-Saulsbury company is said to have made $16,000,000 out of their stage lines and I guess that is true. The mail contracts and the heavy passenger lists, to say nothing of the express, made the profits count up, even after they had divided with those in charge of the mail contracts and after the government had forced them to give up a part of their stealings.

"There were several holdups by road agents in those days, but as far as I can remember, and I was connected with the lines during the '70s and early '80s, we never lost any bullion.

"Montana has only three stage lines left now and these run through rich agricultural districts. Cattle and sheep ranches are abundant and the lines are doing a good business. In a few years the railroads will become jealous of them, if they are not now, and build through their districts. Then the stage lines will be only a matter of history. All the lines run out of Livingston, Mont. From Billings, Great Falls and Big Sandy on the Great Northern they run into Livingston. The first two virtually meet at Utica.

"In Oregon and Washington there are a few stage lines, but the day for staging has gone," concluded Mr. Shannon regretfully.

INDIANS WHO ARE CIVILIZED.

Success of Missionary Work Among the Metlakahtlas of Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Rev. William Duncan, the pioneer of missionaries among the Indians of Alaska and the British northwest, founder of the model Indian colony of Metlakahtla, through which colony he transformed the most degenerate and vicious tribe living among the islands of the Alexander archipelago into a civilized, industrious community, is in Portland, having come from the north on the steamer City of Seattle. The experience of Dr. Duncan is of more than usual interest. Aside from covering a period of more than forty years, Dr. Duncan's efforts have meant practical success. He has not only brought a tribe of shiftless, treacherous siwashes to an acceptance of the Christian faith, but he has made of them earnest, hard-working men and virtuous, home-loving and respecting women.

In the 50's he went into that isolated land to do missionary work among the Indians, and was first established at old Metlakahtla in the British possessions.

"The British government did not recognize the Indians," explains Mr. Duncan, "and some years ago, during Cleveland's first term, I went to Washington and through the president and chief officials obtained permission to settle on Annette island, opposite the southern part of Prince of Wales island, on American land. All the Indians among whom I had been laboring went with me, crossing over in canoes to the island, and we built out of a forest a new settlement.

"Civilization has worked its way, and we are a progressive people. At the last census, taken a few years ago, the population of New Metlakahtla was 800. All the inhabitants are Indians of the Tsim-She-An tribe, except the physician, Dr. Minthorn, and my Scotch servant.

"We have a town built of two-story frame houses, the lumber being cut in our own sawmill. The church is the largest in Alaska, and has a seating capacity of 800. We have three miles of sidewalk, a school, town hall, and a large salmon cannery, where 200 natives are employed during the busy season. The output this year was 15,400 cases. Metlakahtla is governed by an Indian council of five, elected every year. The native police force numbers twenty, and in addition there is a deputy marshal commissioned by the government. Each man pays an annual tax of $3 to the community.

"It is a prosperous and moral community. In the thirty-five years that I have been among these Indians, first in old Metlakahtla and later at the new settlement, not a drop of blood has been shed. The younger generations are educated and speak English. All are civilized in manner of dress and customs, and not a pipe or drop of liquor is known to be on the island."

This man is the recognized ruler of the strange community. No white people or Chinese are allowed on the island either to reside or to obtain employment in the cannery, and the exclusive Indian settlement is pointed out as one of the interesting sights on a trip to Alaska.

Gamblers on the Way North.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 11.—The city is again the temporary home of several gangs of gamblers and grafters en route to the northern gold fields. A big party has put in an appearance from San Francisco and made themselves sufficiently prominent to demand a call down by the police. They were ordered to either at once leave the city or refrain from working while here. There are now no less than 100 persons of this class in town, all waiting the first opportunity to go north.

Gold Boom Gone.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Charles Pilkey, an old and well known miner in this section of the country, has just returned from the Yaqui gold fields of Mexico and says that all reports in regard to their rich mineral wealth are grossly exaggerated and that there is very little gold in that country. The Yaqui boom has already collapsed.

Oregon News Notes.

Many of the hopgrowers in Polk county are cleaning up their yards.

Electric lights are being put into many of the dwelling houses in Baker City.

Haystack valley, in Grant county, which seldom experiences snow, was favored with a fall of five inches lately.

A number of men and women arrived in Dallas last Tuesday to work in the Dallas woolen mills. The mill is running day and night, getting out large orders of Klondike goods.

The estimated value of the estate of Mrs. Conser, who died recently in Eugene, is $45,000. The will has been filed for probate in Lane couty, and T. G. Hendricks is named therein as executor.

John F. Temple of Pendleton recently sold 552 acres of land seven miles north of Pendleton to Welcome Walker, for $9,000. Mr. Walker was formerly a renter, but his wheat crop last year enabled him to buy a place of his own.

If the people wish to rent Umatilla reservation land for farming purposes they will have to pay higher rentals than has been the custom, as the commissioner of Indian affairs is returning, unapproved, many of the leases that were forwarded to him.

J. Swift's son and J. Johnson, while out squirrel hunting in Morrow county, the other day, came on a panther. The boys were armed with only a shotgun loaded with No. 6 shot, but Swift fired on him at close range, and succeeded in putting out an eye the first shot. This so enraged the animal that it made for the boys, but by the assistance of the dog and gun they kept out of its clutches. They fired six loads of shot into his carcass before bringing him to the ground, and in the melee the dog was almost skinned. The panther weighed 150 pounds, and measured eight feet in length.

Idaho News Notes.

The state treasurer has called for warrants amounting to $60,000. This will wind up the payments until in April.

One hundred and thirty men at the De La Mar mine have been laid off for six weeks while improvements are being made in the mine.

The Iowa, at Quartzburg, is turning out to be a free gold bonanza in the lower works, over 500 feet below the surface. Some of the ore is speckled with gold.

There has been more ice in Snake river this winter than before for many years and all mining operations have been stopped from American Falls to Weiser.

Julietta is filled with railroaders and teams. The building of the extension of the Northern Pacific to Lewiston has commenced and is expected to be completed by June 1.

Advices from Lewiston say the officials at the agency are now engaged in preparing the rolls for the semi-annual Indian payment. The disbursement, amounting to about $89,000, will be made about March 1.

The superintendent of the government assay office at Boise City says the state produced 125,000,000 pounds of lead during 1897, and that more silver was produced than in 1896. The mining outlook in the northern part of the state, he says, is much brighter than ever before.

MAKING THE STATE DEMOCRATIC.

Kentucky Senate Passes a New Election Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—The state senate, by a vote of 20, sufficient to pass a bill over a veto, yesterday passed the Goebel elections bill and sent it to the house, where it is nearly sure to go through with a majority sufficient to override a veto from the governor. This has created the wildest political excitement here and throughout the state, the republicans admitting that if the bill becomes a law they can never carry the state or any important election therein again.

The bill, introduced by the prospective candidate for governor, provides that all future elections shall be under the control of a state commission of three, to be elected by the present legislature, and to hold their offices for four years. They are to appoint three commissioners in each county, who shall in turn appoint all the elective and registration officers for their respective counties.

The democrats, who pushed the measure, aver that the Kentucky vote was stolen from William Jennings Bryan in 1896, and that it shall never occur again through the election of officers appointed by county judges in the republican strongholds.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy.

HOLDS THE CONTRACT TO BE LEGAL.

Employes May Sign Waivers of Claims for Damages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Judge Payne handed down a decision yesterday in the case of John D. Blank against the Illinois Central Railroad company for $50,000 damages, in which he held that an employee of a corporation may legally sign an agreement waiving all claims for damages, even if the results are from the gross negligence of the employer.

Blank was an express messenger. He ran on an Illinois Central train from Chicago to Sioux City, Ia., and was hurt in a collision, January 15, 1896, his injuries being so severe that he is now helpless. The attorneys for the railroad company put in evidence a contract which Blank had signed when he obtained a situation from the express company. It waived all claim for injuries received in an accident of any kind, and further gave the express company power to contract with the road on which he was employed that the messenger was not to claim damages.

Judge Payne heard arguments on this question and decided that the contract was legal. Blank's attorneys took an appeal.

SHIPPING OUT THE LEITER WHEAT.

Contracts Let for Moving a Million and a Half Bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It is positively stated that contracts for moving 1,500,000 bushels of Leiter wheat to the seaboard have been made. Of this the Grand Trunk is reported to have secured 500,000 bushels, the Nickel Plate 500,000 bushels and the Lehigh Valley 500,000 bushels. The cereal will be carried on a through rate from Chicago to Liverpool, so it cannot be ascertained what proportion will accrue to the railroads for the haul to the seaboard.

The Chronicle says: It is estimated that the Leiter holdings of wheat in this city and afloat will exceed 10,000,000 bushels, and since a recent visit to this city of the eastern exporters the suspicion has arisen that the entire amount has been disposed of to a British syndicate. Freight men do not deny that negotiations looking to the placing of large contracts have been pending for sometime, and it is asserted on reputable authority that every prominent eastern line connecting with Chicago has been invited to bid on the transportation of an indefinitely large amount of wheat to the seaboard.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BUSINESS MOVES UPWARD

Usual Spring Activity is Opening Up Rather Early.

CUBAN INSURRECTION IS ONE INFLUENCE

Buying of Iron by the Heaviest Makers, and the Strength of Cotton Are Other Causes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say in its issue of tomorrow:

Business is pushing toward spring activity rather early. Events which have controlled are good buying of iron by the largest makers, the great railway consolidation and the Cuban insurrection. The latter, with its possibilities, operates as a brake on speculation, and foolishness of local traders gave foreigners a much desired opportunity to buy stocks on balance, about 45,000 shares. January earnings, $38,017,417, already reported, are 16.6 per cent better than last year and 9.5 per cent batter than in 1892, showing the best month in six years at least, and February returns thus far are promising.

The output of pig iron February 1 was 229,893 tons weekly, the largest in the history of the business, but the reported buying of 120,000 tons of Bessemer iron by the Carnegie company and 100,000 tons by another of the largest steel concerns, nevertheless means decision by the ablest manufacturers that the unprecedented output of pig will soon prove too small for the growing demands for finished products. The Illinois Steel company has contracted for 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore, and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in prices. Bessemer pig rose to $10.15 and grey forge to $9 at Pittsburg, with finished products generally stronger and in large demand at this season. Rail contracts already cover, it is said, more than last year's production, the railways buying earlier than usual. Bar contracts for cars, wagons, agricultural implements and other manufactures are heavy at the west; structural contracts there are very numerous, and at the east are large with 50,000 tons estimated for New York buildings alone this year, while plate and sheet contracts for the season are unprecedented. January was one of the biggest months in Connellsville coke output, 623,975 tons, and furnace continued at the same price. Tin rose to 14 cents, in spite of heavy shipments, and copper to 11 cents or better for lake, in spite of enormous American production by a single company.

The rise in cotton of five-sixteenths of 1 cent for the week results in part from better prospects for manufacture here and abroad, but only in part. The actual movement shows no change of consequence, but prices of goods have a stronger tone. With the better tone prevailing this manufacture should soon feel the heavy demand which other industries are meeting.

Wool sales at the chief cities were only 5,303,200 pounds for the week, and 11,664,600 pounds for two weeks, against 22,721,600 pounds last year. Prices are still strong in spite of the general indifference of manufacturers, who seem to have secured ample supplies. For the better grades of woolen goods an advance averaging 17.5 per cent from last year is readily maintained. The opening of works idle for a year, in spite of the heavy production already assured, is a striking feature in this, as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output.

Wheat has been strong, with spot advancing 2 cents and May 2¾ cents, though western receipts have been for two weeks 5,536,718 bushels, against 3,317,975 bushels last year; but Atlantic exports have been 5,274,438 bushels, flour included, against 4,026,596 bushels in two weeks last year, with Pacific exports large.

Corn exports are also surprisingly well sustained, 7,164,762 bushels, against 5,823,855 bushels last year, and the price has advanced a trifle. It is yet too early for prospects of a coming crop to influence markets materially, and heavy operations at Chicago, with reported sales of 1,004,000 bushels for export on Thursday, have deterred speculative selling.

Business shown by bank clearings is again larger than ever before, 54.7 per cent larger than last year for the week, and for the month to date 44.3 per cent larger than last year and 16 per cent larger than in 1892.

Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 297 last year, and forty-three in Canada, against sixty-one last year.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS.

Aggregate Business Transacted by the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ended February 10, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 905,996,276	42.2	
Boston	110,116,057	8.2	
Chicago	117,590,171	67.8	
Philadelphia	74,421,962	24.9	
St. Louis	28,131,546	12.7	
Pittsburg	20,895,942	47.7	
Baltimore	19,468,852	16.2	
San Francisco	14,299,370	25.5	
Cincinnati	12,646,700	6.5	
Kansas City	10,411,931	2.4	
New Orleans	10,737,239	14.6	
Minneapolis	7,581,302	49.6	
Detroit	6,192,484	22.4	
Cleveland	6,676,275	20.6	
Louisville	6,368,770	1.1	
Providence	5,594,700	25.4	
Milwaukee	6,129,092	35.9	
St. Paul	5,549,660	20.5	
Buffalo	4,036,867	38.8	
OMAHA	5,223,914	39.9	
Indianapolis	4,863,360	31.1	
Columbus, O.	4,067,800	46.7	
Savannah	2,428,540	8.6	
Denver	2,873,605		18.4
Hartford	2,442,519		7.3
Richmond	2,380,455	15.5	
Memphis	3,496,173	82.6	
Washington	2,534,571	11.2	
Peoria	1,775,376	11.3	
Rochester	1,714,240	19.8	
New Haven	1,591,916	8.2	
Worcester	1,337,991	17.7	
Atlanta	1,617,417	8.5	
Salt Lake City	1,454,620		1.9
Springfield, Mass.	1,595,163	35.6	
Fort Worth	1,361,353	37.6	
Portland, Me.	1,201,010	4.9	
Portland, Ore.	2,166,438	99.4	
St. Joseph	1,526,017	18.2	
Los Angeles	1,232,400	41.1	
Norfolk	811,103	4.6	
Des Moines	975,169	12.4	
Nashville	1,261,483	34.2	
Wilmington, Del.	655,971		1.1
Fall River	495,828	18.9	
Scranton	809,379		1.6
Grand Rapids	873,206	41.6	
Augusta, Ga.	799,626		9.3
Lowell	637,247	20.9	
Dayton, O.	695,550	21.6	
Seattle	1,426,078	257.3	
Tacoma	948,766	161.5	
Spokane	782,244	35.2	
Sioux City	797,567	72.1	
New Bedford	344,420		24.2
Knoxville, Tenn.	524,761	29.8	
Topeka	513,734	57.5	
Birmingham	471,966	17.1	
Wichita	450,188	28.2	
Binghamton	395,769	51.5	
Lincoln	335,742	39.1	
Lexington, Ky.	329,921	20.5	
Jacksonville, Fla.	318,253	20.4	
Kalamazoo	322,192	61.9	
Akron	285,400	16.8	
Bay City	226,594	18.3	
Chattanooga	379,384	69.0	
Rockford, Ill.	196,805		
Canton, O.	205,800	66.6	
Springfield, O.	190,771	25.7	
Fargo, N. D.	214,635	48.6	
Sioux Falls, S. D.	109,353	142.2	
Hastings, Neb.	120,766	36.3	
Fremont, Neb.	114,184	93.2	
Davenport	766,855	40.5	
Toledo	1,595,863	19.3	
Galveston	6,771,900	38.3	
Houston	7,681,579	39.9	
Youngstown	215,142		
Macon, Ga.	683,000		
Totals, United States	$1,424,975,984	52.0	
Totals outside N. Y.	529,009,708	26.2	
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 15,811,988		
Toronto	9,066,347	21.6	
Winnipeg	1,453,593	41.4	
Halifax	1,238,741	17.2	
Hamilton	783,929	24.6	
St. John, N. B.	621,980		
Totals	$ 28,036,563	29.7	

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

General Improvement in the Distributive Trade in the West.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

A number of favorable circumstances and events present themselves this week. Perhaps the most notable of these are the renewed activity and confidence in the iron and steel market, accompanied by prompt and even rapid advances in several grades of pig iron and steel, and the advance in the price of raw cotton, long predicted but unrealized until the present week.

What might be regarded as a minor feature in the business situation, though at the same time containing much that is hopeful to the interest involved, is a quite general improvement in distributive trade and demand in the central west, and in the south where spring trade is reported opening in good shape. Less favorable features of the week are the slowness of spring trade in dry goods at New York and other eastern centers, except Boston, and the mild weather in the northwest rendering it likely that retailers' stocks carried over will be larger than earlier expected.

Although the advance in cotton has been claimed to be too rapid it has undoubtedly imparted a much more cheerful tone to the southern business situation, and with the advance in iron and steel has done much to add to the confidence with which the trade outlook for 1898 is regarded.

Business failures continue to make favorable comparisons with previous weeks and years, the total for the week just ended being 278, against 295 last week, 301 in the corresponding week of 1897, 381 in this week of 1896, 296 in 1895 and 288 in 1894. Canadian failures for the week number fifty-one, against forty-two last week, but compared with fifty-four in this week a year ago and seventy in the corresponding week of 1896.

Wheat exports fall slightly below last week's reduced total, aggregating for the week 3,419,501 bushels, against 3,655,000 bushels last week, 2,631,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,718,000 bushels in 1896, 2,572,000 bushels in 1895 and 2,005,000 bushels in 1894.

Corn exports show a gain, amounting, as they do, to 4,058,000 bushels, against 4,104,000 bushels last week, 4,169,000 bushels in this week last year, 3,143,000 bushels in 1896 and 562,000 bushels in 1895.

Bank clearings continue to point to an immense business doing in the country at large, in a total aggregating for the week $1,434,000,000, less than 2 per cent smaller than last week, 92 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year, 58 per cent larger than this week in 1896, 74 per cent larger than in 1895, 82 per cent larger than in 1894 and 63 per cent larger than this week in 1892.

REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET.

Bullish Tone is Recovered, Showing Further Advancing Tendencies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

After a moderate depression on the Cuban developments early in the week the stock market regained its bullish tone and showed further advancing tendencies. More or less liquidation of long stocks was caused by the renewal of Cuban agitation in the senate and the incidents connected with the retirement of the Spanish minister at Washington and an unsettled feeling was prevalent. At the same time the market seemed to be ripe for such a movement, large amounts of stocks having passed into weak hands, leaving the market in a condition in which even a slight reaction would have a beneficial effect.

Another circumstance of some importance which had a rather unsettling effect was the attitude of the administration in regard to the sale of the Kansas Pacific property and the announcement by Attorney General, failing in all other means of inducing the Union Pacific reorganization committee to raise the bid to the full amount of the treasury claims, that the government would pay the first mortgage, and as the owners of the 2 per cent prior liens ask for indefinite postponement of the sale and the appointment of a receiver in their own interest. This caused selling of the various Union Pacific securities, though the firmness of the Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds was noticeable, and later on the entire group gained strength on the belief that a compromise would be effected.

The announcement of the terms of the New York Central and Lake Shore exchange of securities also had a tendency, not unusual in such cases, to cause selling of speculative holdings, although the marked strength of the other Vanderbilt stocks, particularly Michigan Central, and the prominence given to reports about an exchange of that company's stock for New York Central security had a good effect on the market at large.

Sharp advances in Northwestern and Omaha were also made on the revived report that these companies would be consolidated, and that perhaps the preferred stock of the former would be retired with a bond issue.

Even in the face of the declining market of Tuesday and Wednesday the strength of Metropolitan Traction was a feature, its advances being of the extraordinary kind and were only accounted for by the rumors of a stock dividend.

Commission houses were sellers in the early part of the week, but the buying from this source and by professionals at the declines was large, and apart from the rather aggressive bear selling at times the market exhibited no extreme pressure and in the main preserved its strong undertone, even while the Cuban developments and the De Lome incident were regarded as liable to take a serious aspect.

**CONDITION OF NEW YORK B