

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Vol. 1.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, TUESDAY-MORNING, APRIL 25, 1876.

No. 308.

TELEGRAPHIC. 4 O'clock, a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don Carlos, of Spain, Lands on American Soil.

The Bristow Investigation Proceeds and Several Witnesses are Named.

Failure of the City National Bank of Chicago.

Belknap Denies Any Complicity With the Fort Sill Tradership.

And Puts in a Rejoinder to the Impeachment Charges.

Don Carlos has Landed.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The American publishes a statement of one of the passengers of the steamer Iberian, which arrived yesterday, to the effect that among the passengers who landed at Halifax were Don Carlos of Spain, and three of his generals. It is said they are to make a tour of the U. S. incognito and will reach St. Louis to-day.

A Chicago Bank Fails.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The city national bank with cash capital of a quarter of a million dollars, closed its doors this morning. A notice on the door states that the stock holders have decided to go into voluntary liquidation as the best means of doing justice to all creditors of the bank; that it has been found impossible to convert the assets speedily enough to meet the continued drain which has been made of late upon its cash resources; that in the opinion of the directors the assets will be ample sufficient to pay all liabilities, provided the creditors will give the officers a short time to turn themselves. The cashier states that the entire liabilities, exclusive of the capital stock, are \$800,000, which is mostly in deposits. This amount is secured by assets making a nominal surplus over all liabilities of about \$130,000, nearly all collectable. No other banks are seriously affected by the failure.

The Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This afternoon the counsel for Belknap filed with Secy. Gorham Belknap's rejoinder to the replications of the house of representatives in the matter of his impeachment. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications alleging its insufficiency. He next denies the statement contained in the second replication, that he was secretary of war until and including the 2d of March, 1876.

Harrison Explains.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—In an interview this forenoon, John C. Harrison stated that in writing and dispatching the Hon. John Wilson regarding the swindle connected with the U. P. R. R., he did not give the name of Mr. Blaine, but simply remarked that the person referred to was a prominent and influential member of the republican party.

Two of the Benders Arrested.

LARAMIE CITY, April 24.—The sheriff has arrested and confined in jail here two women supposed to be the old woman and Kate Bender of the Kansas murder fame. A description of Kate and Mrs. Bender was sent here by telegraph to-day from the sheriff of Parsons, and exactly answers the description of the prisoners.

WASHINGTON

DAVENPORT AUTHORIZED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Ex-Atty-Gen. Ackerman appeared before the committee on expenditures of the department of justice to-day, and testified that he authorized payment to J. I. Davenport of certain sums of money to defray expenses for the suppression of frauds in the New York elections. He was asked if he consulted with the president before paying the money. He desired time to consider what reply he would make, and he was allowed until morning.

BELKNAP.

General Belknap has written a letter to a friend denying in positive terms that he had made any confession whatever concerning the charges against him relative to Fort Sill post-tradership.

THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

The committee on expenditures in the treasury department met to-day to investigate the charge against Secretary Bristow in relation to the release of the Bark Mary Merritt. Bristow appeared in his own behalf. Judge Cate who introduced the resolution in the house was called upon for the names of the parties who furnished him with information. He gave H. H. Chittenden, E. E. Johnson, S. E. Neish, Hubbell, G. W. Hazleton and Northrop. He suggested and thought it might not be necessary to summon more than one or two of them and the facts could be obtained from that number, as well as all, and the expense of summoning all of them might be saved. He did not think it necessary to summon Judge Hubbell. Bristow said it was late to tell about this in this matter. He had been arraigned before the country and he wanted fullest and fairest investigation and desired the attendance of all witnesses, particularly Judge Hubbell, as he desired to show under what circumstances Hubbell went out of office. He questioned Cate as to the services of his information and desired that a list of all persons with whom he had conversed upon the subject. Members of the committee having objected to his question, Bristow said he had no hesitation in saying these charges had been instigated by what was known in the country as the whisky ring of Milwaukee and he interrogated a call to bring out these facts and put information on record. Cate said the committee would try to take care of their side of the case. He himself did not wish to appear as prosecution of Secretary Bristow, but you will do so; you cannot help it. After further discussion the committee decided to summon all the witnesses named. Secretary Bristow said some newspapers had charged that he had declined to permit the original papers to the case. He wished to state that while in obedience to an executive order he should decline to furnish the original papers in the case under investigation, yet in every case against himself he would take responsibility to produce before the committee every original paper. He then gave the committee the following names of witnesses to be summoned: D. T. Lyman, C. F. Donart, Blufford, Wilson, J. F. Robinson, of the treasury department, John Freeland, W. L. Land, S. E. Trice, of Hopkinsville Ky. and Walter Evans of Louisville. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Fort Introduces a Bill for the Betterment of the Copper Colored Scalpers.

A Bill to Reorganize the Navy.

Blaine Makes a Speech Which Satisfies Everybody of His Innocence.

Jones, of Nevada, Makes a Speech About Silver.

In Which He Shows that it is Not to be Demonetized.

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.
Mr. Sargent submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury is directed to inform the senate the amount in each case of the average of taxable capital and of the average deposits on May, 1876, in the savings institution, having capital stock or bonds of the respective states and territories, together with the amount of tax collected upon said deposits in each of the said states and territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. Also the amount of the average and taxable deposits in savings institutions having no capital stock on May 31, 75; together with the amount of tax collected upon said deposits in each of said states and territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Kelly of Oregon, to provide for the occupancy of missionary stations upon Indian reservations. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The senate discussed the bill to abolish the office of supervisor of internal revenue until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside, and the senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin, and Jones of Nevada took the floor.

He said the act of February 12, 1873, practically abolished silver as money, and was a grave wrong on the people of the whole civilized globe in the interests of a few plutocrats in England and Germany, and as certainly the interests of the whole pagan world as wrong upon the natural tendency of wealth toward equalization, and upon the liberty of the people. The senator proceeded to argue in favor of a double standard of both gold and silver money. In case no such amendment had been made to the pending bill, as had been offered by the senator from Missouri, the speaker had intended to offer a simple amendment to restore the double standard of the United States, and to base its system of money upon the money of the world upon which it was now based. The wrong already done could not be undone by indirection. The undoing must be as open and as explicit, as the doing was direct. The senator stated that his plan of argument was this:

First, to set forth the functions and nature of money and the various substitutes which have been used for it, and the characters which have induced the precious metals to be always reverted to for this purpose.

Second, to show that the use of money and precious metals for money, were both natural and voluntary acts, not due to law edicts, and that therefore money is of right and ought to be free and untrammelled by regulations except of a kind specified.

Third, to trace the stock of precious metals in the world from the earliest period, to show its mutations down to the present time, and the political and social phenomena which have accompanied these mutations. From this review to show that the world's stock of specie consist of nearly one-half silver, and that any diminution or decrease, whether resulting from a failure of the mines, or arbitrary legislation is fraught with greatest disasters, therefore there are two measures to which the country is committed by the existing law, viz: resumption in specie combined with demonitization of silver, are likely if attempted to be enforced to the end in distress.

Fourth, therefore, one of these measures will have to be abandoned and that one is demonitization of silver. We shall have to restore double the standard of gold and silver which existed from 1792 to 1873.

Fifth, reviews value of gold and silver from the earliest time to the present, and show how constant that relation has been particularly since the discovery of America and the opening of the east India and China trades, since which time and up to 1873 it scarcely varied from its pivotal point of 15 1/2 to 1. One source of these and long continued constancy of relation are then examined and in their nature found entire assurance relation will continue to be constant in future.

Sixth, The principal, and almost only cause of aberration in this relation is found to be the various edicts or enactments which in various countries and times have interfered with the freedom of money. Prominent among these were demonitization of silver in England in 1816, the monetary treaty of five hours in '65 the demonitization act of the U. S. in 1873, and pending measures of the German government, these various means are advocated and condemned as a mischievous interference with trade.

Seventh, the impracticability of the abolishment of the double standard is greatly strengthened by reference to the annual supplies of gold and silver separately since the beginning of the present century. From this reference it appears the supplies of gold to the world have fluctuated between five million and \$182,000,000 per annum, and that supply has been diminished since 1852, and that it is at the present time insufficient to meet the demand of the world for that metal for use in arts, and to keep good the loss of coin. On the other hand the annual surplus of silver has always been and is now but little above the average.

Moreover gold is shown to be essentially a British production, while silver is essentially American.

Eighth, to show the impossibility of resuming specie payment in gold the disadvantage and danger of attempting to demonetize silver, impracticability of demonitizing it permanently and to discuss various objections that have been urged against demonitization.

Ninth, to show that the effect of demonitizing silver or reestablishing of double standard will be to equalize more nearly the values of metal so as to restore or tend to restore the relations that has heretofore up to within a late day existed between them for three centuries and to afford great impetus to industry and cement the prosperity of this country.

Tenth, to show that both gold and silver together as a relation fixed by law is constitutional, the money of

this country and that all acts of legislation intended to subvert this is illegal and void.

And finally to quote the authority eminent legislator in publicists in favor of a double standard the specified and only function of money is to equitably measure commodities and services with a view to this exchange. Gold and silver is preferred for money, first, because of its eligibility of voluntary interchange into, and with other forms of capital; second, its adequateness and steadiness of supply; third, diffusion of supply and consumption throughout the world and ease of recovery unequalled in this respect by any other commodity; 4th, exemption from decay. There is still extant a legible specimen of gold coins issued in Soma nine centuries before Christ.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine made a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper charges connecting him with the U. P. R. R.

He declared that every part of the story which connected his name with the transactions was absolutely untrue, without one particle of foundation in fact, and without a tittle of evidence to sustain it.

Mr. Blaine's speech was delivered very impressively from written slips, and was listened to with eager attention by every member and with a crowded hall. As he concluded there was a murmur of applause from both sides of the hall, and one of a group of prominent democratic members, having temporary seats near a reporter, exclaimed, as he finished his asseveration of innocence, "I believe it every word of it," to which others replied, "and so do I."

Mr. Fort introduced a bill to organize a better government for the Indian country and to establish United States courts therein.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to increase the circulation of national bank notes, to exempt national banks from the tax of circulation, to liquidate the national debt and to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to reorganize the navy. It provides there should be one active list of six rear admirals, 18 commodores, 50 captains and 75 commanders, and that promotion in these grades shall cease until these numbers shall be reached.

Mr. Faulkner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the president to take such steps as may tend to obtain an early release of Edward O. M'Gordon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.

Mr. Gibson offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make a thorough examination into the conduct and management of the New Orleans custom house and offices of marshal, dist. atty, postmaster, assessor and collector of internal revenue, and of such other federal officers as they may discover to be implicated in wrong-doing, and violation of the law, with power to sit in New Orleans during the recess of congress.

Mr. Harbut objected to raising a special committee with such power, and suggested that the subject should be referred to one of the regular committees.

Mr. Gibson moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Hale asked Gibson to let the subject go to one of the regular committees of the house, and to strike out the clause as to the committee sitting during recess. If he would do so the resolution would go without objection.

Mr. Gibson declined to accede to that suggestion.

Mr. Hale.—Then we must have the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules. The vote was taken, and the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Buckner reported a bill to regulate government districts but yielded to Blaine, who proceeded to make explanations in regard to newspaper charges connecting him with the U. P. R. R. Co.

The charge originally made having thus been disposed of it was reproduced in the firm namely that a certain draft was negotiated at the house of Morton Bliss & Co. in 1871 through Thomas Scott then president of the U. P. R. R. for the sum of \$54,000, and that \$75,000 of bonds of Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. Co. were pledged as collateral; that the U. P. R. paid the draft and took up the collateral; that the cash proceeds of it went to him and that he had furnished per sold or in some way conveyed or transferred to Thos. A. Scott these Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds which had been used as collateral; that the bonds in reality had belonged to him, Blaine, or some friend for whom he was acting. Blaine, here gave a most emphatic assurance that any part of this story connecting his name with this transaction, was without a particle of foundation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.
Money easy at 2 1/2 per cent.
Gold 112 1/2.
Governments strong and higher.
Stocks irregular and lower.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.
WHEAT—Dull and heavy. No. 1 spring 1.30 1/2; No. 2 Chicago spring 1.20 1/2; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1.20 1/2; No. 3 Milwaukee choice 1.15.
RYE—Dull, western, 85¢.
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
CORN—Lower; new western mixed, ungraded 67.
OATS—Heavy and lower; mixed western and state, 43 1/2¢.
POKES—Steady, 16¢.
LARD—13.00¢ for cash.
BUTTER—Heavy, western, 56¢.
WHISKY—Firm at 7.11 1/2.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.
WHEAT—Fairly active, weak and lower; closing heavy for fresh and regular; No. 2 No. 2, 1.01 1/4 for cash; 1.01 1/2 @ 1.03 1/4 closed 1.02 1/4 for May; 1.02 1/4 @ 1.03 1/4 closed 1.03 1/4 for June; No. 3, 96¢ @ 96 1/2¢ reported 96 1/2¢.
CORN—Dull, weak and lower; high mixed, 46 1/2¢; new high mixed, 44 1/2¢; new mixed, 43 1/2¢ for cash; No. 2 strictly fresh, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed inside for cash, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for May, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for June, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for July, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for August, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for September, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for October, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for November, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for December, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for January, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for February, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for March, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for April, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for May, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for June, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for July, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for August, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for September, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 40 1/2¢ for October, 40 1/2¢ @ 41 1/2¢ closed 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