

Daily Press and Dakotian.

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YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1876.

No. 12.

TELEGRAPHIC. 4 O'clock, a. m.

For Additional Telegrams See Third Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Female Pension Agent Gives Some Curious Testimony.

The Winslow Case Discussed.

A Letter on Extradition Matters from the Secretary of State.

Which is Addressed to Lord Derby.

One Hundred Soldiers Ordered to the Black Hills.

Boss Tweed Turns Up in Canada.

WASHINGTON

A SWEET MORSSEL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Miss Ada Sweet, a pension agent at Chicago, testified before the committee on civil service this morning, in relation to a charge of paying money for her position as pension agent. She testified she was an applicant for the position, and in consideration of receiving the appointment agreed to pay David Blakely, the pension agent \$2,100, and was directed by him to pay the money over to B. H. Campbell, U. S. marshal for that district. When she had paid the \$2,100 she notified Blakely and Campbell that she had performed her part of the contract, but Campbell told her that it was not correct; that he had a note against Blakely for five thousand dollars, and she was to pay the whole of that note. Witness said that Campbell is General Babcock's father-in-law. Considerable correspondence passed between all parties on the subject. Blakely was also a defaulter as pension agent in the sum of \$3,000, when he turned the office over to Miss Sweet. He turned over to her \$37,000, and induced her to give him a receipt for \$40,000 to cover up his deficit and promised to attend to it in a few weeks. He did not do so, and when the office was visited by an official from the pension office, and Miss Sweet told her the whole story, the agent told her he would delay the examination of her office until he was on his return trip so as to allow some further time for paying this deficit.

One day after the Minnesota election, J. S. Baker, of Maine, commissioner of pensions, and Blakely, came into her office and demanded that the three thousand dollars deficit be paid that day, and changed it upon her as her own deficit. She went to Campbell and between them the amount was raised. Campbell gave her a note for about eighteen hundred dollars, which she endorsed and got discounted, and she raised the balance on that occasion. Blakely and the commissioner were great friends, and Baker knew of the arrangement she had made with Blakely.

When the president found out she was paying out money for her appointment, he notified her that a continuance of it would be a sufficient cause for removal. This was after she had paid the \$2,100.

She had paid out so much on that account that so far she received no benefit from her appointment as pension agent, but had run into debt, and was still behind about \$2,000.

Baker is now surveyor general for Minnesota and Blakely is publishing a paper somewhere in that vicinity. Adjourned.

THE WINSLOW MATTER.

The letter of the secretary of the state, in the Winslow extradition case, which our charge d'affaires at London was devoted to present to the attention of Lord Derby, was made public at noon. It reviews at great length the circumstances connected with the extradition of Lawrence, on which case the correspondence in the Winslow matter was based concluding a portion of the letter which is as follows will suffice to show the position taken by our government:

Since the passage of the act of 1870, Great Britain has obtained from this government some 13 warrants of extradition and has instituted a much larger number of proceedings to obtain extradition. In no instance has Great Britain thought it necessary to order any stipulation as she now asks from the United States, or to present her requests for extradition in any way different from that in which they were presented prior to 1870. The

United States at the same time have instituted a number of proceedings and at this moment have three criminals in London in custody upon charges of forgery, whose extradition this government is seeking in the usual manner provided by treaty. During this period no intimation has reached this government that the treaty of 1842 was not in full force or that the act of 1870 was claimed to limit its operation or to impose upon this government the necessity either of changing its laws or of giving stipulations not known to the provisions of the treaty and not heretofore suggested nor has any representation been made to this government by Great Britain on account of any proceedings taken in the case of Lawrence mentioned in the opinion attributed to the home office in the note of Lord Derby to Gen. Schenck, but now with three important cases pending in London at the present time for extradition, in one of which at least, all formalities have been complied with and we are informed in substance that it had been supposed up to the present time by the British government in effect that our law as trials for other than extradition offenses was in agreement with the law of 1870, but finding it to be otherwise we are confronted with the requirements of the stipulations in order to obtain what is guaranteed by the treaty of 1842, whereby the United States must recognize the right of the British parliament by statute to change existing treaty and to impose upon this government conditions and stipulations to which it had not given its assent.

As far as it relates to the particular case of Winslow, there is not, so far as I am aware, any intention of trying him for any offense other than those on which the indictments were transmitted and for which his surrender was demanded. The United States will give no stipulation of which treaty does not authorize a demand as a stipulation or condition is demanded by Great Britain as a right. The right of the demand must be established. The president regrets that a condition which in his judgment is without justification under the treaty should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on final solution of which must partially depend on the continuance of the extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any other power to change at its pleasure and without the assent of the United States.

The terms and conditions of an existing agreement in a treaty solemnly made between the United States and that power, he thinks that the 27th section of the British act of 1870 was specially intended to exempt the treaty with the United States from the application of any of the new conditions or provisions embodied in that act, and to leave that treaty to be construed, and the surrender of forfeitures thereunder to be made as had been previously done.

He hopes that on a further consideration her majesty will see in the section referred to the effect which he supposes it was designed to have, but he recognizes that it is for the British government to construe and enforce its own statutes, and should her majesty finally conclude that the British parliament has attached a new condition to the compliance by that government of its engagement with the United States under the 10th article of the treaty of 1842, relating to extradition, requiring from the U. S. stipulations not provided for or stated in the treaty, he will deeply regret the necessity which will thereby be imposed upon him and does not see how he can avoid regarding the refusal by Great Britain to adhere to the provisions of the treaty, as they have been reciprocally understood and construed from its date to the present time, or the exaction by that government of conditions heretofore unknown as an infraction and termination of that provision of the treaty, you are not authorized to enter into any stipulation or understanding as to the trial of Winslow in case he be delivered up to justice. His surrender is asked under and in accordance with the provisions of the 10th article of the treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain of the 8th of August, 1842.

He is charged with a crime included within the list of crimes enumerated in the treaty. That crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and he has sought an asylum, and found within the territory of the government of Great Britain, and the United States have produced such evidence of his criminality as, according to the laws of England, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been committed in England. You will communicate the substance of this to Lord Derby, and

should he desire it you may read it to him.

SUPREME COURT.

Before adjournment to-day the supreme court delivered opinions in 33 cases, making in all, for the term, 206 opinions. Three hundred and thirty cases have been disposed of, and there are now on the docket of the court 973 cases. Granger cases were not decided. It is probable that before a decision is announced at another term there will be little need of such formality.

DOM PEDRO.

Dom Pedro visited both houses of congress to-day with President Grant, Secretary Fish and ladies, and passed some time in social conversation.

BLAINE PREFERS PRONOUNCED EXPRESSION.

Reference has been made to the letter from Blaine that was introduced in the Maryland convention. The circumstances which led to the letter were these: A prominent republican of that state, a warm personal friend of Blaine, wrote him a few days before the convention as follows: "Every county in the state has chosen delegates to the Frederick convention favorable to you and delegates to the Cincinnati will be for you. Would you desire simply to have your recognized friends chosen or would you prefer a vote of instructions in addition? You can have whichever you prefer."

Blaine replied as follows: "Ordinarily I should be unwilling to express any preference as to what a state convention might be touching myself, but of late as you well know, a very persistent attempt has been made to throw mud at me and a pronounced expression from the Maryland convention in my favor would at this time be gratefully received."

THE WHISKY VICTIMS.

The attorney general this p. m. sent documents in the matter of the application for the pardon of McKee to the district attorney at St. Louis for his examination and report. The attorney general has written Dyer to send him full report by mail of the results of the examination into papers attending the application for the pardon of McKee. A brief telegram received Saturday, did not convey satisfactory information to the department.

THE LEVY BILL.

The bill reported to day by the special committee on levees of the Missouri river, meet the recommendation of its passage by the house, is a substitute for two bills introduced by Morey and Gibson, of Louisiana. It provides for the construction of levees by the United States government under direction of the chief of engineers and appropriates the following amounts for expenditures in this way: In states respectively: Louisiana, 189,000; Arkansas, 125,000; Mississippi, 447,000; Missouri, 500,000; Tennessee, 100,000; Illinois, 75,000. Total \$1,722,000.

Troops for the Black Hills

FORT LARAMIE, W. T. May 8.—Captain Egan with his company, 2nd cavalry, and company, F. 9th Infantry under Lieutenant Rodgers, one hundred good fighting men in all, left here this morning to the scene of the late Indian troubles on the Cheyenne river, and in Red Canon. They are efficient officers and will make it lively for the Indians if they have an opportunity. This little expedition will also afford more safety to people going to the Black Hills. Captain Egan expects to be gone about three weeks. Lieutenant Robertson, 9th Infantry also accompanied the command and Acting Assistant Surgeon Petreys.

Boss Tweed Discovered

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Herald has a letter from Midland and Georgian Bay, Canada, stating that Boss Tweed and two companions spent the winter on Muskaka river, 30 miles from Midland and 100 miles from Toronto. It appears that Tweed and two men loaded a small steamer last November, just before the close of navigation, with a great quantity of provisions, and went to Park's Mills, which had not been running. Tweed and his companions lived in a cottage all winter, the Boes keeping dumb, and it being given out that he had received a paralytic stroke. On the 24th of April, the steamer that took them up last fall arrived there again, with a load of provisions on board, but did not leave for a few days. On Friday the 28th, two detectives left the Midland, and went to Park's Mill, reaching there on Saturday. On being discovered, the whole of Tweed's party fled on board the steamer by small boats, the one in which the Boss embarked being sunk by the ice, and he getting a ducking. Their escape in the boats was covered by four men on the steamer with revolvers, and a few shots were exchanged with the detectives, who were on the dock. The steamer escaped with Tweed to Georgian Bay, the detectives being unable to follow. They expect soon to capture him.

FOREIGN.

HERO LIONIZED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 8.—Advices from Hayti state that Gen. Canal, on arriving at Port Au Prince was met by the populace and carried on their shoulders to the national palace, where he was feasted, lionized and decorated with wreaths and flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—In the Methodist Episcopal church council, Dr. Hitchcock, senior agent of the book concern at Cincinnati denied the statement that the western book concern is insolvent. He charged that the memorial of Dr. Lanahan, charging insolvency was untrue. Amos Shinkle and Dr. Walden, junior agts., also protested against the statement of the memorial. Lanahan read a statement of the annual losses of the book concern for several years.

STRIKE AMONG THE LUMBER WORKMEN.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The riotous lumbermen held a meeting to-night, at which a conciliatory spirit prevailed, and suggesting that they form into a protection union met with great favor, and another meeting was appointed for to-morrow night. One of the laborers who was shot to-day during an encounter with one of the foremen, died to-night. The workmen are chiefly Bohemians and Germans, and have been urged to this strike by notorious communists of this city. Policemen and a special patrol of firemen are guarding the section of town where the outbreak occurred.

HOYNE FOR MAYOR.

The council to-night voted 26 to 10 in favor of canvassing the vote for Hoyne as mayor and the vote was accordingly canvassed and he was declared elected.

MESSAGE.

The message submitted by acting Mayor Colvin was referred to a committee and without reading Colvin will contest his case in the courts.

Obituary.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—Hiram Garretson, late president of the 2nd National Bank of this city, died last evening of heart disease. He was to have represented this district at the Cincinnati national convention next month.

Oswego, May 8.—Ex-Congressman Leonard, founder of the Gazette, died to-day.

National Liberal Republicans.

New York, May 8.—The liberal republican national committee has called the national convention for Philadelphia, on July 26th.

Fruit will be Plenty.

DETROIT, May 8.—Reports received here by the secretary of the State Pomological Society, from the peach growing sections of Michigan, state that everything promises a full fruit crop.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, May 8.—Mutuals, 5; Browns, 1.
ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Chicago, 3; Browns, 2.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Passes the Bill Providing for a Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

And then Adjourns Over a Day to Attend the Centennial.

A Little Impeachment Business and Not Much Else in the Senate.

The Managers Notified that They Need Not Come Again Until Called for.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The impeachment trial continued to-day, and manager Knott resumed his argument. He concluded at half past one, when Judge Black began closing the argument for respondent at two, when the senate took a recess.

At 11:50 the senate convened for regular business and Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution setting forth injury resulting from Chinese immigration and instructing the committee on commerce to consider the subject and report a bill placing adequate restrictions upon the emigration of Chinese to this country. Agreed to.

Judge Black concluded his argument about 3 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the galleries were closed and the senate went into secret session. At five o'clock the doors re-opened and the chair announced that the senate had agreed upon orders, which were read, as follows:

Ordered, That until further notice of attendance before the senate of the managers and respondent will not be required.

Ordered, That when the court sitting for trial of impeachment adjourn, it be to Monday next at 12:30. Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Randall offered a bill providing for the coinage of \$25,000,000 additional silver coin, and authorizing the secretary of treasury to purchase silver bullion with legal tenders. Said silver shall be paid out in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury or in exchange for trade dollars at par. The bill further provides that the trade dollar shall not be legal tender. Referred.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing that the house investigation committee hold open sessions, and moved its reference to the judiciary. Rejected; 111 to 95.

Mr. Haynes, from the committee on civil service reform, offered a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to make a thorough examination into the management of the custom house at New York, and of changes and reforms necessary to most effectually enforce the law for the collection of customs revenues.—Adopted.

Mr. Wells (Miss.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the secretary of war to issue 500,000 rations to the late overflow in Mississippi. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. Wood the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands and the house proceeded to its consideration. Speeches against the bill were made by Thomas and Tucker and for it by Banks. Mr. Wood closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. The house then proceeded to vote on the bill and it was passed, yeas 116, nays 101. Mr. Conger was appointed on the select committee on federal offices in Louisiana, in place of Mr. Crapo, excused. Mr. Holman made an ineffectual effort to have an evening session for the postoffice appropriation bill.

The house then adjourned with the understanding that there would be no session to-morrow.

A Colony for Tongue River.

Advices from the Crow Agency, M. T., of April 9, state that a party of 187 miners, with 27 wagons and over 50 pack animals, left there that day for the head waters of the Tongue river to dig for gold. There were several Chinamen and one woman in the party. All the men had 6 months' provisions with them, and were thoroughly armed. They had been lying in camp for several days, waiting for Gen. Gibbon's command to come down the Yellowstone, and when he arrived the leaders of the expedition held a conference with Gen. Gibbon, the nature of which is not known, but it is believed he encouraged them to go ahead and find gold if they could. At all events they marched very promptly the next morning, taking the trail leading from the Yellowstone to the site of old Ft. C. F. Smith, at the head of the Big Horn river. From Ft. Smith they will go to old Ft. Phil Kearney, and locate on the head waters of Goose and Little and Big Piney creeks, all of which streams are tributaries of the Tongue river. The country has already been prospected, and gold has been found. It is said that diggings paying \$4 per day to the hand have been discovered, and it is believed the country is very rich in gold. If the miners do not find satisfactory diggings on Tongue river and its tributaries they will push on to the Black Hills, marching by way of Fort Fetterman. All the men who went from the Crow Agency to the new gold fields are Montana miners, who have had great experience in gold mining.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, May 8.
Money—Easy at 3/4.
Gold—1 1/2%.
Governments—Firm; opened strong.
Stocks—Higher; closed shade easier.
New York, May 8.
FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Dull and in buyer's favor; No. 1 spring, 1.26 1/2; No. 2 Chicago 1.26 1/2; No. 3 W. No. 2 Milwaukee 1.26 1/2.
CORN—Active; mixed no grade, 50 1/2; do mixed graded 57 1/2.
OATS—Heavy; mixed western and state 39 1/2.
RICE—Quiet.
BARLEY—Unchanged; active but lower.
EGGS—Heavy at 14 1/2.
MEAT PORK—Dull and lower.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
LARD—Steady.
WHISKY—Quiet at 1 1/2.
Chicago, May 8.
FLOUR—Steady; common to choice western shipping extra, 40 1/2.
WHEAT—Moderately active and shade lower;

Closing firm at reductions; No. 2 fresh, 92 1/2; No. 2 old, 92 1/2; closed outside for cash or May; No. 1, 94 1/2; closed at 94 1/2 for June; 1.00 1/2; closed at 1.00 1/2 for July; No. 3, 80; rejected, 80.
CORN—Moderately active and higher; high mixed, 45 1/2; No. 2, 45 1/2; No. 3, 45 1/2; closed at 45 1/2 for June; 46 1/2; closed at 45 1/2 for July; new rejected, 45 1/2.
OATS—Fairly active and firm; No. 2, 30 1/2; No. 3, 30 1/2; closed inside for cash or May; 30 1/2; closed at 31 1/2 for June.
RICE—No. 2, 62.
BARLEY—Firm and higher; No. 2, 65 1/2; closed outside for cash; 65 1/2; for May; 67 1/2; for June or July.
POPK—Quiet and lower; 21 1/2 for cash; 21 1/2 for May; 21 1/2 for June; 21 1/2 for July.
LARD—Active and lower; 12 1/2 for cash or May.

MEATS—Fair demand and steady.
BUTTER—Steady at 22 1/2.
EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11 1/2.
WHISKY—Steady at 1.00.
LIVERPOOL, May 8.
COTTON—Unchanged; when lower, 40 1/2; lower Oats unchanged. Pork lower; 20 1/2 to 20 1/2 for June; Lard 12 1/2 to 12 1/2.
MILWAUKEE, May 8.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Weak and a shade lower; No. 2, 101 1/2 for cash; 102 for June.
CORN—No. 2, 45 1/2.
OATS—Firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 32 1/2.
RICE—Steady; No. 1, 68.
BARLEY—No. 2, 58 for cash.
LIVERPOOL, May 8.
FLOUR—22 1/2 to 23 1/2; Winter wheat, 96 1/2 to 100; Spring 80 1/2 to 84; Club, 90 1/2 to 101; Corn, 20 1/2 to 26 1/2; Pork, 82 1/2 to 84; Lard, 12 1/2.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamboats will find plenty of good dry wood at the Yankton Agency landing.

1876 Missouri River 1876
Transportation Co's.
LINE OF STEAMERS
Composed of the following first class boats:
KEY WEST,
N. BUSEN, Master
JOSEPHINE,
M. COULSON, Master
CARROLL,
T. H. CHILDREN, Master
E. H. DURFEE,
JOHN TODD, Master
FAR WEST,
GRANT MARSH, Master
WESTERN,
T. D. MARINER, Master
On the opening of navigation the steamer Key West will leave for Fort Union, to be followed by the steamer Josephine, for Fort Buford, and the Carroll and E. H. Durfee, for Fort Benton. The above steamers will run during the entire season, from Yankton to all points on the Missouri river above Yankton. Freight and passage apply to S. B. COULSON, General Manager, YANKTON, DAKOTA.

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Used in general use for twenty years. Every where proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, EASY, OMNICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and averting death. Single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.
No. Cures Cents.
1 Fever, Constipation, Inflammation, 25
2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough, 25
3 Crying Colic, or Tearing of Infants, 25
4 Diarrhea, of children or adults, 25
5 Dysentery, Cramping, bilious colic, 25
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, 25
7 Coughs, colds, bronchitis, 25
8 Neuralgia, toothache, headache, 25
9 Headache, sick headache, vertigo, 25
10 Typhoid, bilious stomach, 25
11 Suppressed, or painful periods, 25
12 Whites, too profuse periods, 25
13 Croup, Cough, difficult breathing, 25
14 Salt Rheum, erysipelas, eruptions, 25
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains, 25
16 Fever and ague, child fever, ague, 25
17 Piles, bleed or bleeding, 25
18 Ophthalmia, and sore or weak eyes, 25
19 Catarrh, acute or chronic, influenza, 25
20 Whooping cough, violent coughs, 25
21 Asthma, oppressed breathing, 25
22 Ear discharges, impaired hearing, 25
23 Scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings, 25
24 General debility, physical weakness, 25
25 Dropsy and scanty secretions, 25
26 Sea sickness, sickness from riding, 25
27 Kidney disease, gravel, 25
28 Nervous debility, animal weakness or involuntary discharges, 1 00
29 Sore mouth, canker, 1 00
30 Urinary weakness, wetting the bed, 1 00
31 Painful periods, with spasms, 1 00
32 Disease of heart, palpitations &c., 1 00
33 Epilepsy, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, 1 00
34 Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat, 50
35 Chronic congestions and eruptions, 50
FAMILY CASES.
Case, Morocco with 35 large vials and manual of directions, 4 00
Case, Morocco, of 20 large vials and book, 4 00
These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address:
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The Best of Everything at the Lowest Prices.