

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Vol. 2.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1876.

No. 33.

TELEGRAPHIC. 4 O'clock, a. m.

THE WAR.

HAS ACTUALLY BEGUN.

A Large Party of Cincinnati Black Hillers Murdered.

On the Sand Hill Route.

The Reported Killing of 49 Whites.

Nearly all the Agency Indians on the War Path.

They Attack the U. S. Mail Carrier and Steal the Mail.

Will the United States Government Resent the Insult?

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A dispatch from Lincoln gives the following account of a massacre of a large portion of Capt. Stone's party of Cincinnati on route for the Black Hills: Part of the expedition passing through the sand hills, about fifty miles from Red Cloud Agency. The men had deposited their weapons in the wagons, and were straggling behind, when the Indians rushed down and cut them off from the train. The massacre followed with but little resistance, the Indians numbering several hundred. The leaders, Stone and James Wood, were among the first to fall. As far as ascertained, the names of the killed are Stone, Armstrong, Kelly, Addistone, West, Walsky, Barr, Laybouteaux, Ladeur, Wrinck, Oldwage, Shatterger, Luttis, Krunk, Mozeaute, Caddle, McKeag, Leacer and two drivers. The bearer of the report declares that not a single one of the party of forty-nine escaped. Several of the bodies scalped and mutilated, were taken into North Loup fort. It is stated that nearly all the Indians have left the agencies, and are on the war path.

OMAHA, June 1.—The following dispatch was received from the proprietor of the Sidney and Black Hills stage line, says: "My stage driver from the agency to Sidney came in on foot to the Platte; his horse was killed under him. The Indians got the mail. This shows that the Indians are operating south of the agencies, but, to what extent and in what numbers is unknown."

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK, June 1.—A committee of the bar association made a report last evening, and the report was unanimously adopted, that the charges recently made against Charles O'Connor, impeaching his conduct as counsel for Mrs. Frost in her suit for divorce, are without foundation.

KILLED. Charles Springatine was fatally shot early this morning in a saloon of Jacob Heth, 536 Hudson street, by the barkeeper, Albert Kessler.

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO IN 80 HOURS.

Jarrett and Palmer's fast train for San Francisco started at one o'clock this morning from Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Central railroad, amid the cheers of friends, screeching of steam whistles and music of brass bands.

MUSTANG RACE. George Parker began at four o'clock this morning, his attempt to ride 305 miles in 15 hours, using 30 mustangs.

SALE OF SHORT HORNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—The sales of short horns at Cambridge City, Ind., yesterday, were 42 cows and heifers. They brought \$17,000; highest price \$2,525. Twelve bulls brought \$3,185; highest price, \$1,025.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS PROSECUTED.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Wm. D. Hughes, ex-assistant district attorney of Brooklyn, and Daniel Gellen and Samuel Gaberson, deputy collectors of internal revenue, are to be prosecuted, the Herald says, for permitting an illicit still owned by Christian A. Stein, to be operated. Stein accuses them of receiving from him during the year, five hundred dollars weekly, as the price of their silence.

CROOKED AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—The congressional committee commenced its investigation to-day. Internal Revenue Supervisor P. H. Hunt testified in regard to crooked whisky matters, and an attempt to bribe public officers, and said:

In 1875, on his way to New Orleans, he was met at Holly Springs by

Distiller Walsh, of this city, who told witness that the distiller had paid his predecessor, Cable, a thousand dollars a month, and they desired to make the same arrangement with witness. Hunt found matters in such a shape in this city that it convinced him of that official's guilt, and that they had notified distillers of the intention to seize. The amount of revenue due, for which the distillery was seized was \$24,000. Hunt dismissed Good and Harmon for irregularities, but they were soon after employed in the custom house.

STEWART'S WILL.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A petition in the suit by persons claiming to be blood relations of Alexander Turvey Stewart, has been filed in the surrogate's court, by Wm. D. Booth, one of the counsel engaged in the suit.—The surrogate granted an order to show cause why the executors and other parties interested under the will should not appear before him, June 15th, and have the probate revoked. The petition alleges an undue influence upon the testator, as well as an illegal probate.

POLITICAL

MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—The democratic state committee met in this city to-day. After a long and very excited session, nine delegates were chosen to the national convention at St. Louis. The platform adopted demands that the public credit must be maintained at any cost; favors the resumption of specie payment as soon as the business interests of the country will permit; reaffirms the unvarying position of the democratic party, that a tariff for protection is of the nature of close legislation and is oppressive and unjust, and that a tariff for revenue is only admissible when it is indispensable to provide means to defray the ordinary expenses of the government to meet its obligations.

N. Y. GREENBACK DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The democratic state convention, called to choose delegates to a greenback platform, to the St. Louis convention, met to-day. 125 delegates were present. Theodore Tomlinson was elected chairman. Various committees were appointed and a recess taken until this evening.

FOREIGN

TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The Journal De St. Petersburg, after commenting upon the recent events at Constantinople, it points out the difficulties which beset the path of Murad Effendi, the new Sultan, and continues as follows: "but the solicitude of Europe to prevent the crisis from increasing in gravity remains unchanged."

GARIBALDI.

ROME, June 1.—Gen. Garibaldi has gone to Capri on a month's leave of absence on account of his health.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—Murad Effendi's proclamation announcing his ascension to the throne is momentarily expected.

A deputation from foreign colonies at Constantinople will to-morrow present an address of congratulation to the new sultan.

ADVICES FROM THE PROVINCES state that the change in rulers is everywhere received with satisfaction. To-morrow the sultan will go in state to Eyarb Mosque, when he will be girded with the sword of Osman. Several persons exiled for political offenses during the last reign have been recalled.

POSTPONED.

The departure of the Turkish fleet, for a cruise in the archipelago, has been postponed.

TREASURE SEIZED.

LONDON, June 1.—The amount of the ex-sultan's treasure seized is one hundred million; not one hundred thousand.

WINSLOW.

MANCHESTER, June 1.—The Guardian's London correspondent says the government will not surrender Winslow until a supplemental treaty has been negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, embodying the principles of the act of 1870. The correspondent also says that communications are now passing between London and Washington for that purpose; if an agreement is not reached by June 15 Winslow will be released.

The Chicago Trouble.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Mr. Derickson, Mayor Hoynes's appointee for city comptroller, to-day demanded of Acting Comptroller Hayes, possession of the office. Mr. Hayes refused an answer until his five days, allowed by law, have expired, but said that in case the decision of the judges in the Hoynes Colvin quo warranto case, which will be given Monday, is unfavorable to Colvin, he will immediately vacate the office.

BLAINE.

A Witness Named Mulligan, and His Statement.

If Blaine Gets to be President Mulligan Stands a Better Show of Being Struck by Lightning Than he Does of Getting a Fat Office.

WASHINGTON

BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The sub-judiciary committee met again this morning and continued the examination. James Mulligan, witness, said he wanted to make a statement before continuing his examination. He said when he arrived here a note came down from Blaine, requesting witness and Fisher to call at his house. Witness declined to go, but Fisher went. After witness testified yesterday, Blaine called upon witness and asked him about some letters which were in his possession, and wanted witness to give them up to him, but witness declined to do so.

Witness said that Blaine almost got down on his knees and plead for the letters, saying they would ruin him for life, and witness further declined. Blaine asked him to think of his wife and six children. He besought witness, and almost contemplated suicide. Witness then allowed Blaine to take them under pledge that he would return them. He looked them over and did return them. This was in presence of Fisher and Atkins. Witness then retired to his room, and Blaine followed him around, and wanted to look at the letters again. Witness allowed him to take them. No one was present at this time but Blaine and witness.

There were about eighteen letters. While this statement was being made Blaine sat at the table opposite witness and exhibited considerable mirth at his statement, laughing outright at the remark about suicide, and when witness closed Blaine rose at once and was sworn, and was allowed to make a counter statement. The chairman objected to it at that time, but assured Blaine he should have an opportunity. Witness was asked if he knew the contents of the letters, and what their contents were as far as they related to Union Pacific bonds. Blaine objected to the witness giving the contents of the letters until he had made a counter statement. Frye said assuming the statement about the letters to be as witness stated, he thought it proper for Blaine to be heard. These letters were private letters of Blaine to Fisher. They were kept in Fisher's safe. Witness had no business with them, but had got possession of them and brought them here. They referred, in no manner whatever, to Union Pacific bonds that were represented as going to Col. Scott.

Hunt thought the committee in the absence of the letters themselves, had a right to inquire about the contents of the letters; they bore upon the matter at issue. They had a right to know their contents. But Blaine put the letters in possession of the committee and let the committee decide for themselves.

Blaine said on the ground of fair play, he thought he should be allowed to make a statement in relation to what transpired last night, because of this personal statement made by the witness. He thought he could simplify the business of the committee by making a statement before they proceeded to examine the witness. The statement made by the witness was now being telegraphed all over the country, and would appear in the afternoon papers, and when they got through with his examination, it would be too late for his explanation to reach the press.

The committee decided that the witness should be examined first, and he was asked about the contents of the letters, and said one of them contained an allusion to the bonds, and Blaine was interested, and that Blaine said in answer to one of them, he did not retain the money in his possession 48 hours. The witness further explained that Fisher had these letters, and allowed him to have them.

The committee then asked to be shown the letters, but Blaine said that he must for the present decline to do so; but if in the judgment of counsel, who would command the committee's confidence, they had any bearing whatever on the pending inquiry, he would produce them.

The following are Blaine's words concerning the letters which Mulligan held:

"I found that my private correspondence hung by the thread of his taking offense at any of the thousand

and one paragraphs that might be set afloat by the newspapers, and I said to him, under these circumstances, I will not give those letters up, and in order that he might not be mistaken as to the ground of my action, and I called Atkins from the lower room, for I wanted to tell him the ground on which I stood. I said I will not return these letters because you threaten to make a use of them which is illegitimate, which is unfair, which is entirely unjust, and I have no idea that any man shall take my private correspondence and hold it as a menace over my head, to be used at his beak or option for his own purposes, or under somebody's direction.

He went down stairs, and he threatened, and affirmed his statement with very great emphasis, and I said very good, I will retain the letters.

When I went home I sent for two friends, one a member of the house of representatives and the other a lawyer of this city, and I laid every one of those letters before them. These letters, which would disgrace me for life, and send my children sorrowing to the grave, and all that, I sat down and read every one of them, just in the order in which they were marked and numbered by Mulligan himself, and then said to those gentlemen, after consultation, "I am going to submit these to two of the wisest and best counsel that I can find in the city to-morrow, that is to-day, and I will be guided by them in the action I shall take before the judiciary committee. If they intimate to me that there is anything in the letters which bears even remotely or otherwise on the subject of these interviews, those letters shall be delivered."

Blaine said that there was nothing in the letters for which he needed to blush, he did not wish the old transactions revealed. There was another reason which made it peculiarly exasperating, that is, in the month of September, 1872, Fisher and I, after very long and pleasant business relations, extending back to a period when I was a very young man, had a final settlement in which we exchanged receipts in full. It was said that all letters, papers, and scraps of papers, should be exchanged, and I supposed they were given up.

DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease during May of four million six hundred and seven thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars.

Coin balance, sixty-six millions, six hundred and four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Currency balance, nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and eight dollars.

Special deposits held for redemption of certificate of deposit, thirty-four million, three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Don Cameron took the oath of office this morning as secretary of war, and Judge Taft qualified as attorney general.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate has confirmed Alexander Sutton collector of the port of Philadelphia; Edward F. Beale, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; Geo. A. C. Wooley, register of the land office at Springfield, Missouri, and Joseph R. Winchell, postmaster at Hannibal, Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Sitting as a Court of Impeachment.

Hon. Matt Carpenter Addresses the Body and Procures a Stay of Proceedings Until the 6th.

The House Discusses and Passes the Army Bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 1.—The impeachment proceedings continued to-day, Carpenter and the accused being present. The president pro tem announced that the senate had decided that it had jurisdiction. Mr. White reported an order that the accused plead further or answer the articles of impeachment within 10 days. Mr. Carpenter addressed the senate opposing the order.

Mr. Carpenter said he desired further time to consider what defendant would do. Of his associates, Judge Black was on his back with rheumatism, and Blair was out of the city. He did not know whether it was better to rest the case and demand judgment, or plead further. He argued that the recent order of the senate was not valid because it had not been adopted by a two-thirds

vote, and claimed that every senator who voted against jurisdiction would be bound to vote "not guilty" in the final vote.

Messrs. Lord and McMahon replied on behalf of the managers, and urged the trial go on.

Mr. Carpenter finally asked that he be allowed until Monday next to consult with his colleagues.

After some debate, Mr. Wright moved that the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until Tuesday next, at one p. m. Agreed to, and the senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house army bill was considered. Mr. Small's amendment providing that color should be no bar to enlistment was objected to by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Mackey moved to strike out the section repealing the law requiring that certain regiments shall be colored men.

Mr. O'Brien objected. Mr. Mackey said the objection practically abolished colored troops until another war.

Mr. Hurlbut offered a substitute for the bill, directing the president to appoint a committee of seven officers of the army, of distinguished service and knowledge, who shall report to the president their opinion of the best method of re-organizing the army, and especially on the best method of reorganizing the staff department, with a view to economy and efficiency. He said that ever since the army was organized, there had been those who desired to criticize its efficiency, and to overthrow its great sentiment of honor, for political effect. He also called attention to the fact that one law, proposed to be repealed by this act, was one providing that no person who had served in the confederate service should be appointed to the army. That clause had been inserted because a similar act had been passed by the senate.

Mr. Hurlbut's substitute was then rejected, yeas 88; nays 40. The bill was then passed, yeas 120; nays 82.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

300 suckers and badgers are exploring Nebraska.

The former officers of the C. & N. W. R. R., have been re-elected.

A Chicago fire last night destroyed the Hartford Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s building, corner of Franklin and Lake streets, and destroyed J. C. Warren's lead and oil works. Loss \$40,000. Field, Leiter & Co., lost slightly.

The Vermont democracy elected an un instructed Tilden delegation to St. Louis yesterday. H. H. Bingham is nominated for governor.

Secretary Robeson explained his account with Cattel & Co., to the house naval committee yesterday. He produced notes and check corroborating his evidence.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroad reduce rates to-day on west bound freight, fourth class, to 20@25 cts. per 100 lbs for Chicago.

The Knight Templars parade in Philadelphia yesterday was a grand affair—10,000 Knights were in the procession.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.
Money—Easy at 3 3/4%
Gold—112 1/2
Government—Quiet.
Stocks—Opened firm and higher, but closed generally lower.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.
Flour—In moderate demand.
Wheat—Heavy; No. 2 Milwaukee 121@122; No. 3 Chicago spring 119@120; No. 3 do. 108@109; No. 1 spring 126@130.
Rye—More active; western 84@85.
Barley—Easy.
Corn—Shade firmer.
Oats—Active; mixed western and state 32@33.
Mess Pork—Heavy; new mess 19 7/8.
Lard—Lower; prime steam 11 5/8@11 60.
Wool—Unsettled; western 10@12.
Butter—Steady; new 16@17.
Whisky—Steady at 112.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.
Flour—Steady and unchanged.
Wheat—Active unsettled and lower; No. 1 109@109 1/2; closed inside for cash; 107 1/2; closed at 102 1/2 for June; 103 1/2@104; closed at 108 1/2 for July; No. 3 92 1/2@93; rejected 85.
Corn—Active on speculators' account; prices irregular and higher; high mixed 41 1/2; new mixed 40; No. 2 34 for cash; 40 1/2@41 1/2; closed at 43 1/2.
Oats—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 28 1/2@28 3/4; closed inside for cash; 25 1/2@26 1/2; closed inside bid for June; 23 1/2 for July.
Rye—Easier; No. 2 66@66 1/2.
Barley—Fairly active and a shade lower; No. 2 55 for cash; 54@56 closed at 55 for June.
Pork—Active and higher; at 35 for cash.
Lard—Unchanged.
Meats—Fair demand; shoulders 8 1/2; short rib 9 1/2; short clear 9 1/2.
Butter—Creamery 90@92.

Wheat—Steady at 104 1/2@11 1/2.
Whisky—Steady at 109.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.
CALL BOARD—Wheat higher; 100% for June—Corn higher; 41@41 1/2 for June; 41 1/2 for July—Oats 1/2 higher. Pork lower; 18 1/2 for July; 18 00 for August. Lard 50c lower.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.
Flour—Dull, heavy and unchanged.
Wheat—Opened weak and about 1/2 higher, but closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 113; hard, 118 1/2; No. 2 Milwaukee 106 1/2 for July; 106 1/2 for August; 105 1/2; No. 3 96.
Corn—Firm; No. 2 44.
Oats—Steady; No. 2 29 for cash.
Rye—Easier and a shade firm; No. 2 72.
Barley—Nominal.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.
BREADSTUFFS—Steady.
Flour 26@26 1/2. Winter wheat, 55d@56d.
Spring 53d@54d. White 56d@57d. Club, 52d@53d. Corn, 26d.

STEAMBOATS.

1876 Missouri River 1876.

Transportation Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS

Composed of the following first class boats.

KEY WEST.

N. BUESSEN, Master

JOSEPHINE.

M. COULSON, Master

CARROLL.

T. B. BURLEIGH, 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 Benton, 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.

For freight or passage apply to
S. B. COULSON,
General Manager,
YANKTON, DAKOTA

For Fort Buford,

THE STEAMER

JOSEPHINE,

M. COULSON, MASTER,

Will Positively Leave Yankton for Fort Benton on

Friday, June 24, 1876.

On the arrival of the train from the East.

For Freight or Passage Apply to

S. B. COULSON,
Manager.

M. H. JENKINSON,

Ice Cream Parlors,
Third Street, near Broadway.

ICE CREAM EVERY DAY & EVENING

AND

Macedonia Fruit.

French and Italian Creams

Made to Order.

Wine and Lemon Jellies

MADE TO ORDER.

Cold Lunches, such as

Cove Oysters,
Tongue,
Tripe,
Pigs Feet,
Etc.

Will accommodate parties of twenty or less with suppers at any time, on 24 hours notice.

ICE CREAM

By the Pint, Quart or Gallon.

Ice Cold Soda Water

Always on hand, Cakes and Confectionery, ma 718-11