

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Vol. 2. YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1876. No. 34.

TELEGRAPHIC.

4 O'clock, a. m.

For Additional Telegrams See Third Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From New York to San Francisco, 3,365 Miles, in 88 Hours.

A Train of Cars Flying Across the Continent.

The Reported Indian Massacre of Cincinnatians Not Believed.

From Ocean to Ocean in 96 Hours.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The trans-continental train which left here at 10:40 last night on the California line of the C. & N. W. R. R., crossed the Mississippi and arrived at Clinton, Iowa, 1:09, a. m., or about six minutes later than intended. The train arrived at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha at 9:27, a. m., June 2, having made the run of 492 miles in ten hours and fifty-seven minutes, including stops. The average was one mile in 1 1/4-16 minutes. The following remarkable runs were made: 24 miles in 2 minutes; 45 miles in 44 minutes; and 75 miles in 77 minutes. Four engineers run through. Division superintendents accompanying the train claim the run could be made in 9 hours. Train left Omaha 10:10 Omaha time.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 2.—The trans-continental fast train has met with great success since leaving here, with the one exception of having a hot box on the smoking car, by which a delay of 20 minutes occurred. It passed North Platte at 5:18 p. m. 2 hours and 45 minutes ahead of the schedule time. The average time made is 41 miles per hour. The Union Pacific folks say it will put the train into Cheyenne at 10:45 to-night or sooner.

LATEST.
The fast train passed Sidney 414 miles out at 7:06 p. m., three hours and 52 minutes ahead of schedule time. The track is clear of everything to Cheyenne, and it is expected the fastest run and time will be made between these points.

HELL LATER.
The fast train passed Pine Bluff at 9:31, p. m., 4 hours and 13 minutes ahead of time. Distance 473 miles out from Omaha.

LATEST.
CHEYENNE, June 2.—The fast train left here at 10:48. Forty-five miles an hour the average time between North Platte and Cheyenne.

The Reported Massacre not Believed.
OMAHA, June 2.—A telegram from Fort Laramie to-day says it is believed there that the report of the massacre of the Cincinnati party is false. There has been no such information received there.

BLAINE.
His Private Business Correspondence With Fisher.

Under Advice of Matt Carpenter and Jerry Black He Refuses to Deliver the Letters.

The Most Interesting Day Since the Investigation Opened.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The sub-judiciary committee met again this morning. Wm. E. Chandler, on behalf of Blaine, stated that one of the counsel, before whom Blaine wished to lay the letters for examination, was not accessible last night, and he was compelled to wait till this morning for them to examine the letters.—Blaine would come up at the earliest moment, and in the mean time would abide by the action of the committee, whether they should decide to go on with the examination, or adjourn till he could be present. After consultation the committee postponed further investigation till 12 o'clock.

Before the committee had come to a conclusion, witness Mulligan was served with a summons to appear before the committee investigating real estate pool, of which Gen. Glover, of Missouri, is chairman. Witness at once obeyed the summons, but on

reaching the room none of the committee were present, and the clerk stated he was not aware that any meeting was to be held this morning. A messenger was dispatched for Gen. Glover, and it was ascertained he was acting as chairman of the military committee in the absence of Gen. Bensing, and would be engaged there till twelve o'clock. Blaine had not arrived at the capitol, and a further postponement took place till 2 o'clock.

When the sub-judiciary committee reassembled, there was much excitement, and the room was filled with members of congress and others. Blaine said, in relation to the letters, that he had submitted them to eminent legal counsel, and had received from them a statement which he read. In it Jeremiah S. Black and Matt Carpenter, as counsel, say they have examined all the letters, and find nothing in them bearing at all upon the case now pending before the committee, and they advise Blaine to assert his right, as an American citizen, and resist to the utmost any attempt to take from him any of these private letters. They say that an attempt to do so would be tyrannical and unjust.

Blaine then informed the committee that in accordance with this legal advice he would decline to produce the letters or a memorandum of their contents. Mulligan was recalled, and testified in answer to Blaine, that the letter referred to, did not contain any allusion to Tom Scott, Union Pacific bonds or the \$64,000. The only bonds that witness knows of going into the hands of Blaine was forty thousand dollars worth which Blaine received on the day of settlement, September 18, 1871.

MULLIGAN'S STANDING IN BOSTON.
NEW YORK, June 2.—The Times special from Boston, in relation to the standing of Mulligan there, says the effort to impeach Mulligan's testimony in the Blaine investigation, is looked upon by even Blaine's warmest friends with very little hope or favor, as Mulligan is known as a man of faith and figures, clear headed, cool and consistent; a man who cannot be bribed, bullied or broken down. One of the best and most accurate accountants, a methodical and accurate book-keeper. Mulligan is a bachelor and has been in this country many years and stands well in the community.

ELISHA ATKINS.
Recalled and testified that he never said before Mulligan that Blaine owned the Little Rock land grant bonds that went to the U. P. Co. Never said so to any one.

WARREN FISHER.
called. Never suggested to Blaine in a letter that Blaine obtained money through Col. Booth by selling those bonds to the U. P. R. R. Witness thought Blaine said, after he got the letters from Mulligan, that witness' title to those letters was better than his, and that Blaine offered them to witness.

In answer to the chairman, witness said he got a telegram from Blaine before he left Boston. It read "come to Washington without fail."

This was before the witness was subpoenaed. Arrived in Washington on Tuesday and met Blaine immediately and went to his house from the hotel. Blaine subsequently sent a note asking me and Mulligan to come to his home. Don't remember whether he said he wanted to see about that Aquilla Adams' publication.

Blaine sent for Mulligan possibly three times. Witness knew that Mulligan was bringing the letters, which Blaine now has, to Washington, and approved of it. Mulligan has always held them. Had written Blaine with regard to a settlement. Blaine answered that he had lost money by the bonds, which he took back from his Maine friends. Witness then said to Blaine that he had got a portion of those bonds off at a good price. He drew this inference from some remark of Atkins, who was speaking about the re-organization of the Little Rock railroad, and the necessity of obtaining a large proportion of the outstanding bonds of that road. Witness asked Atkins where the bonds came from, and got the impression that Blaine owned them. Atkins did not mention Scott's name, but it was so long ago his memory might err therein. In witness' correspondence he may have written Blaine as though he had gotten off the bonds on the U. P. Co., at good prices.

Didn't remember of Blaine referring to that letter in which Blaine said substantially that if he did get those bonds off at good prices, he didn't hold the money long; that it went to his friends in Maine. Have known Mulligan from sixteen to twenty years intimately, and his character is as good as any I ever knew. Never heard his truthfulness questioned. I have demanded these letters of Mulligan since I came here. The first time

I did it of my own accord; the second time at the request of Blaine. I intended to keep them if I got them. Blaine asked me to get them Tuesday night, I think before Mulligan alluded to them.

In his testimony subsequently, the witness said he thought it was after Mulligan had alluded to the letters in his testimony that Blaine asked him to procure them. There was one letter that Blaine was very anxious to get. It related to the U. P. R. R. I probably told him that Mulligan had such a letter.

I don't think I told him the contents of any other letters Mulligan had. I was in Atkins' room when Blaine refused to deliver the letters to Mulligan. I believe Mulligan told Blaine that he had gotten those letters up stairs in his room, under promise to return them. Blaine said he had the letters. Mulligan said that he should keep those letters, and in case his statements were questioned or doubted by any one, he should publish them. His purpose was to appear right before the world, and vindicate himself. Other than walking the floor a little, Blaine did not appear excited during the interview in Atkins.

Blaine—"I desire to call attention to the fact that there are but \$20,000, but 18,000 land bonds sold to the state of Maine people, according to the evidence in the memorandum book produced by Mulligan.

Chairman—I notify you now Mr. Fisher and as a witness subpoenaed before this committee, that if you get these letters you must not destroy them.

Witness—I shall not destroy them.

Blaine—I will pledge myself as a witness before the committee that the person having them will not destroy them.

By Blaine—Did I offer you these letters in presence of Atkins?
A—Yes!
Q—Did I do it once or twice?
A—You offered them to me.
Q—Didn't I offer them to you with emphasis, and did I not call Atkins' attention to the fact that I now offered to you those letters, and if you did not choose to take them, certainly I would?

Yes! I said I would not receive them!

Blaine promised Mulligan that he would bring the letter back to the hotel between 9 and 10 o'clock the same night he got possession of them; that he did return at the time promised, but didn't see Mulligan.

By Blaine—I did not see Mulligan because Mulligan was not in the room. I went to the room where he had been, and I was there by agreement, but he was not.

Mulligan—I was in the hotel all night. I was in the room when he came back with the letters, and I remained there some time, and they began to talk to me about those letters. I told them plainly that I would talk with them no longer on the subject. He refused to deliver me the letters, and I went home.

Adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The president has nominated Wm. G. Ritch, of Wisconsin, secretary of the territory of New Mexico.

KERR.

Further Investigation of the Purchased Cadetship.

Harney Still Before the Committee.

THE KERR INVESTIGATION.

Harney's cross-examination continued to-day. Kerr being absent on account of illness. Witness said: Before mentioning the subject of Green's army appointment to Kerr, he had spoken to several other representatives, among them, Wm. A. Darling, Henry J. Raymond and Nelson Taylor. Harney repeated much of his former testimony. He had told Green he did not know how much the appointment would cost, as he did not know what the price of a member of congress was. Witness then gave a description of the interview with U. S. Attorney Bliss, who sent for him, and wanted to know what was the matter about Green and what witness knew of him.

The fact that the witness secured the appointment for Green was well known in New York, but not the money transaction. Elliott, counsel for Kerr, asked witness to write the anonymous letter, shown him by Moon. Witness said he could only remember the following words, which it contained: "Lawrence, Harney, 450 dollars." Elliott said he desired to show that the witness was the writer of the letter, and the chairman said the witness might write the letter over.

The witness wrote his name on the paper, but declared he was too nervous to write now, though he might do so to-day.

Witnesses worked for Green for nothing but friendship. He never had any other similar transaction. Witness told what conversation he had after his first examination, and what persons he met. He saw only Wake-man, who came with him from New York, and returned on the same train with him.

The clerk of the hotel asked him what he had been kicking up such a row at the capital for.

He replied that he (the clerk) would find out the consequence, and made some allusion to the democratic party; he could not repeat his remark, as he was very much excited at the time in consequence of the rude treatment he received from persons in the capital, but soon saw the impropriety of the remark, and recalled it.

After recess the witness re-wrote the anonymous letter mentioned, it reads: "A rumor is circulating in New York that one Harney, now in the appraisers department there, gave you, in 1866, \$450 for the appointment of one Augustus P. Green, of New York, as second lieutenant; Harney may yet be summoned, but does not want to be, and has not yet been."

Harney said, in answer to Elliott, that all the education he had was when he was from 10 to 12 years of age, and he could not spell better than he just did.

Cross-examination ended.

Myer Strauss, who was member of congress from the Schuylkill district in 1866, testified that he knew Harney as assistant doorkeeper. Harney asked him to use his influence to procure his friend Green an appointment in the army. Harney spoke of Green's character as a soldier and witness wrote a letter to President Johnson in favor of such appointment. Harney said to him, "you have influence with the president and have always been the soldiers' friend. Therefore you can help Green by writing the letter, and he, Harney, could make probably \$400 or \$500 out of the business. The witness told him that he had nothing to do with that. He never got any money. Witness was very intimate with Kerr, but never saw him talking with Harney. After a little further examination, the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Before the House.

The Senate Amending the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The legislative appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Morrill made a long statement in which he held that the reductions proposed by the house were altogether too much.

The first amendment reported by the committee on appropriations, restoring the salary of senators and representatives from \$4,500 to \$5,000, was adopted without discussion.

Other amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations, restoring the salaries of officers and clerks of the senate and house of representatives, capital police and employees in the library, to the amendments received by them under existing laws, were agreed to; as was also the amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the salary of the congressional printer employees; and \$25,000 for contingent expenses. When the amendment to strike out the clause reducing the salary of the president to \$25,000 per year from and after March 4th, 1877, was reached, McCreary moved to non-concur in the amendment and a debate ensued.

Pending the discussion, the senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill. There was considerable progress made in the bill with the usual discussion about Indian outrages, but the section for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department was not reached when the committee rose. On motion of Mr. Lord, the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was fixed for consideration on Monday next.

The house then took a recess till the evening session, to be for a general debate on the tariff.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The nucleus of a Bristol club was organized here to-night. E. C. Larned was president.

Admiral Rogers testified before the house committee on naval affairs yesterday. He excused Secretary Robeson from any charge of corruption.

DOES THE UNION PACIFIC RUN THE GOVERNMENT?

An Order Prohibiting Travel by the Fort Pierre Route.

An Order Giving the Union Pacific Railroad and its Towns a Monopoly of Black Hills Trade and Travel.

An Order Closing the only Practicable and Safe Route to the Gold Mines.

Special to the Press & Dakotian.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2, '76. To the Commanding Officer, at Fort Sully, D. T.:

In compliance with instructions from the General of the army, just received from the lieutenant general you are directed to take such steps as will prevent emigrants from going to the Black Hills over the Sioux reservation by the Fort Pierre route, and you are further directed to use the troops at your command to enforce these instructions to the best of your ability.

By command of General Terry. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TROTTING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Goldsmith moid trotted to-day against her own best time, 2:14. Time 2:21 1/2-15.

WEBSTER'S ESTATE SOLD.
BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—Daniel Webster's estate, known as Marshfield, sold to-day for \$5,500.

Going Back on Blaine.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Editorially the Times says the extraordinary proceedings of yesterday before the committee reveals Mr. Blaine in a light which is fatal to his availability as a presidential candidate. That fact will be as serious an objection to him in the eyes of practical politicians as a distaste for his character and associations have already proved to the thinking majority of his party. The Tribune says: Some explanations about the letters is indispensable, or it will be believed that they conceal something which will not bear the light.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, New York, June 2.

MONEY—Easy at 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
GOLD—11 1/2
GOVERNMENTS—Strong and higher.
STOCKS—Active and higher.

New York, June 2.

FLOUR—Moderate demand.
WHEAT—Heavy and lower. No. 2 Milwaukee 120; No. 3 do. 110 @ 111 1/2; No. 1 spring 120 @ 121.
RICE—Quiet and firm.
BARLEY—Quiet.
COFFEE—Quiet and firm. Mixed western 30 @ 31.
OATS—Steady and unchanged.
MEAT—Lower; 18 @ 19 1/2.
LARD—Lower; closing heavy; prime steam 11 1/2 @ 11 40.
EGGS—Unsettled; western 10 @ 12.
BUTTER—Easy at 14 @ 23.
WHISKY—Quiet; 110 1/2 bid; 111 1/2 asked.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Package trade in fancy and shirting prints, dress goods and hosiery was a little more active, but cotton goods moved slowly, except bleached shirtings which were in fair demand and steady. Western goods were quiet in first hands. Kentucky jeans dull. Shawls quiet. Foreign goods dull and irregular.

Chicago, Chicago, June 2.

FLOUR—Quiet, easy and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fairly active unsettled and weak; No. 2 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; closed at 10 3/4 @ 10 1/2 for cash or June; 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4; closed at 10 1/2 for July; No. 3 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4; rejected 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4.
CORN—Low active and a shade higher; mixed 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; closed at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 for cash; 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; closed at 4 1/2 bid for June; 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; closed at 4 1/2 bid for July; new rejected 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4.
OATS—Quiet and easier; No. 2 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; closed at 2 1/2 for June; 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4; closed outside bid for 4 1/2; rejected 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4.
RICE—Fairly active and steady; No. 2 60 @ 61 1/2.
BARLEY—Steady; No. 2 55 for cash or June.
PORK—Dull and dragging; 17 80 @ 85 for June; 17 87 1/2 for July; 18 20 @ 25 for August.
LARD—Lower; 10 1/2 for cash; 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 for June 11 for August.
MEAT—Fair demand; shoulders 9 1/2; short ribs 9 1/4; short clear 9 1/2.
BUTTER—Creamery 30 @ 32; fresh dairy 16 @ 18.
EGGS—10 1/2 @ 11 1/4.
WHISKY—Steady at 109.

LATER.

CALL BOARD—Wheat lower; 10 1/2 for June; 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4 for July. Corn higher; 44 @ 44 1/2 for June; 4 1/2 for July. Oats 1/2 higher. Pork firm; 17 80 @ 85 for July; 17 80 for August. Lard easy; 10 1/2 for July; 10 1/2 for August.

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, June 2.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Open unsettled and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee 118; hard 117 1/4; No. 2 Milwaukee 104 1/2 for July; 104 1/2 for August; 104 1/2; No. 3 90.
CORN—Neglected and lower; No. 2 60.
OATS—Unchanged; No. 2 55 for cash or June.
RICE—No. 2 70.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL.
LIVERPOOL, June 2.
MARKETS—Firm.
WHEAT—Hard 40 @ 40 1/2. Spring 36 @ 36 1/2. Old 36 @ 36 1/2. White 36 @ 36 1/2. Old 36 @ 36 1/2. Corn 36 @ 36 1/2.

STEAMBOATS.

1876 Missouri River 1876.

Transportation Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS

Composed of the following first class boats.

KEY WEST.

M. HUBER, Master

JOSEPHINE.

M. COULSON, Master

CARROLL.

T. B. JURLIGH, Master

E. H. DURFEE.

JOHN TODD, Master

FAR WEST.

GRANT MARSH, Master

WESTERN.

T. D. WAMINER, Master

On the opening of navigation the steamer Key West will leave for Fort Benton to be followed by 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

April 8

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.

did.

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

Corn Oysters,

Tongue,

WINE & JELLIES.

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 Bath Water

Always on hand. Cakes and Confectionery.

may be had

J. G. True & Co.,

YANKTON, D. T.

A complete assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand and offered for sale at wholesale and retail.

The Best of Everything at the Lowest

Prices.