

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Vol. 2. YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1876. No. 39.

TELEGRAPHIC.

4 O'clock, a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Exposition Changes its Time for Closing.

Dispatches by the Red Leg Line from the Hostile Camp.

A Prominent Dry Goods Firm in New York Fail for a Million and a Half.

Serious Accident on the Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad.

Centennial.

CHANGE OF TIME IN CLOSING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—After June tenth the exposition buildings will be open until 7:30 p. m., instead of 6 as previously, and the grounds till 9 p. m. The pay admissions yesterday were 31,673 the largest number since the opening day, except decoration day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

FROM THE COPPERHEAD CAMP.

OMAHA, June 8.—A dispatch was received at the department headquarters this morning dated Ft. Laramie the 7th, says the Indian courier from Red Cloud brings this report.

Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue river. He found there 1,273 lodges under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and others. They were on their way to Powder river to fight Crook. On his return he met the same band that Egan saw on May 17th. They told him they met Custer's troops and had fought them all day. Many were killed on both sides. No result reported. This occurred about 8 days ago.

THREE HERDERS KILLED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 8.—Advises received here to-day from Julesburg, Col., states that a band of Sioux Indians raided on the herders of Geo. Kelling, of this city, and killed three of them. Fourteen men have gone in pursuit of the Indians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GONE UP FOR \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cochrane, McLean, & Co., dry goods dealers, 462 Broadway, have failed. Liabilities one million five hundred thousand dollars. Assets nearly two millions.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 8.—Train No. 3 on the K. C. St. Joseph & C. B., road due here at 8:20 this morning was derailed 3 miles south of Phelps, Mo., by a broken rail. Two passenger cars and a sleeper were thrown from the track. Among the wounded were Mr. Backus and daughter, of Niles, Mich.; Mrs. Jno. August, Colorado Springs; an English banker who refused to give his name; W. M. Greene, of Liverpool, England; Mrs. Elanaher Houston, Texas. None of the passengers are dangerously injured.

ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Wm T. Veltman, book keeper for Bruce & Smith, wholesale dealers in whisky, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain by fraudulent means nearly thirteen thousand dollars from the Merchants exchange national bank.

OBITUARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8.—President William A. Stearns, of Amherst college, died of the heart disease this evening.

THE TURK.

OMAHA, June 8.—Closing day of the Omaha Jockey Club. In the free for all purse of \$800; White Stocking, of Kansas City; Hucklebury and Granger, of Omaha; started. White Stocking took the first time, 2:32.

HOMICIDE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 8.—At Red Oak yesterday, in an altercation between two men named Lambert and Stryker, concerning a horse-race, the former hit Stryker, who died in 15 minutes. It is thought to be justifiable homicide.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

DENVER, Col., June 8.—A duel was fought at River Bend, Col., to-day by Alfred J. Jessup, jr., and a man named Davis, who were respectively armed with Winchester rifles and Colts navy pistols. Jessup was killed in the second exchange of shots.

INAUGURAL.
CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—Governor Cheney was inaugurated to-day. In his message he recommends the abolition of religious tests and biennial instead of annual elections.

FIRES.

CITY HALL.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 8.—About one o'clock this morning a fire destroyed the new city hall, engine house and some small buildings. Loss \$40,000. Uninsured.

FOREIGN.

BELGRADE, June 8.—The Servian government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia, not to enter into hostilities against Turkey.

The Campaign.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, June 8.—The democratic state convention is called for August 2nd.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Refuses to Consider a Resolution Relative to Pinchback's Pay.

Mr. Knott Reports a Very Suspicious Bill Relative to Juror's Oaths.

Mr. Tarbox Sails Into Blaine and his Friend Frye with Much Vigor.

Frye Returns his Fire and Blaine Accuses him of Purlloining One of His Speeches.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Mitchell moved to take up a resolution reported by the elections committee to pay Pinchback compensation and mileage of a senator from Louisiana from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant in the termination of the contest. Several democratic senators objected, and the yeas and nays being called the motion to take up was rejected, yeas 17; nays 19.

Mr. Christiancy voted nay with the democrats.

After the morning hour expired, the silver bill was taken up and Mr. Morrill of Vermont, opposed it as reported by the committee on finance.

The senate bill, to authorize an increase of army officers, detailed throughout the country to teach military tactics, with the amendment making the number thirty instead of twenty, passed.

HOUSE.

The post route bill and bill to prevent straw bids was passed.

Mr. Knott from the judiciary committee reported a bill prescribing oaths to be taken by grand and petit jurors in the United States courts in course of the discussion it was explained that this law proposed to repeal the iron clad oath. Attention was called to the fact that under this bill conspirators could sit in trial of co-conspirators and members of whisky rings could be grand and petit jurors. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. Lord took the floor to call up the Geneva award bill, but yielded to Mr. Blaine in relation to a motion which he made yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the testimony taken before the judiciary committee was ordered printed. He wanted to have embodied in the proceedings the dispatch received by Mr. Knott from Josiah Caldwell in London, also what took place in the committee yesterday.

Mr. Hunton said he had no sort of objection to that.

Objection, however, was made by Mr. Southard.

After the disposal of matters of unimportance, Mr. Tarbox rose to a matter of personal privilege.

He said, judging from Blaine's speech of Monday last, in which he stated that he, Tarbox, had informed Frye that the resolution offered by him was not aimed at him, (Blaine) but that he, (Blaine) had regarded the assurance with some degree of incredulity.

Mr. Tarbox, said, though the question of what Blaine might think was immaterial to him as to the public, and though he did not care to convince Blaine, yet to vindicate his own good fame it was proper that the house and country should know some facts, after the conspicuous, not to say ostentatious, championship of

private correspondence by the gentleman from Maine. He, Tarbox, was surprised that a private communication of his to the gentleman's colleague, Frye, made in a courteous and obliging spirit, was made use of by him in a manner entirely uncalculated for and of vulgar impertinence. By the law, as laid down by that gentleman, that conversation was his (Tarbox's) private property. [Laughter on democratic side.]

Mr. Tarbox then related how, when he had first offered his resolution it was objected to, and he had given notice he would offer it the following Monday; how he had been waited on by Frye in regard to it, and how he had said to that man that the investigation proposed by his resolution would not involve Blaine's integrity, and how Frye stated to him that for reasons he did not like to explain he preferred that the resolution should not be offered until the following Tuesday or Wednesday and that then the republican side would not object.

Soon afterwards Frye had come to his desk and asked for the privilege of examining the resolution, and having got it he retired with it, for what purpose he, Tarbox, did not know, except as he inferred from subsequent events; and then he returned it to him with the statement that he withdrew all objections to his presenting it at the time. The history of his (Tarbox's) relation to that resolution was that he had meant just what appeared on its face and nothing more. He had spoken with entire frankness to the gentleman from Maine (Frye), and he did not suppose that he was doing the gentleman (Blaine) an ill-service when he set that inquest on foot, or that gentleman would so esteem it. As a man of integrity, who had no stain to hide, he thought that the gentleman would desire it as much as he had desired the credit mobiler investigation, which he had himself put in motion.

However, later revelations had influenced his (Tarbox's) judgment, he had not anticipated, when he offered the resolution, that the inquest would, if ordered, involve Blaine disreputably. He knew but slightly of Caldwell, and had not intended to hit Blaine. Had he known what he did now he might have agreed with Blaine as to whom the resolution would hit.

Tarbox proceeded to disprove the allegation of Blaine, that this was persecution, and said it was his political friends, Harrison, Rollins, Fisher and others, who wished for and instigated the investigation. He asked: "Was there any evidence of partisan malice, or of any diabolical scheme to ruin the personal character or political aspirations of the gentleman from Maine?"

From what democratic house in this country had any charge originated touching the integrity of the gentleman from Maine? No such thing could be discovered anywhere. This was his own accusation, not that of his political enemies. The real question was whether there was probable cause for the investigation. The history of public rumors was notorious to the country and to the world. The connection of the gentleman from Maine with those public rumors was equally familiar to the country. There was no circumstance connected with the investigation which in any degree pointed to it as of partisan origin, but precisely the contrary was confirmed by every circumstance connected with it.

He had protested to Hunton that the investigation should not be persecution in any sense. It had originated, not maliciously, from a man of doubtful union record, but from a man who served in the union army and not by substitute.

Mr. Frye said the remarks of Tarbox, as to the sacredness of conversation were sadly at variance with that gentleman's own conduct in reference to the speech made by Blaine some months ago. That, he said, was a printed speech, one copy of which had been surreptitiously taken from the possession of his colleague or the printer and he had learned, on good authority, that while his colleague was making his speech that printed copy so surreptitiously taken was on the desk of that gentleman.

Mr. Tarbox said he did not know with what he was charged, or what Frye intimated; but supposed that it was that he, by some improper means, obtained possession of Blaine's speech and made some improper use of it. He had only to say that what he (Frye) stated was utterly untrue.

After the clamor occasioned by this remark had subsided, Tarbox disclaimed charging Frye with an intentional untruth, but snapposed Frye spoke from rumor.

Blaine—I never supposed that an occasion should arise when I should desire to state that transaction to the house. Before I left my home last year to assume my public duties here, I did as many gentlemen have done—

prepare a speech on the absorbing public questions. It was printed at a newspaper office with which I was, for many years connected. It was printed "In Confidence" on the top of the speech. It was also confided to the associated press, with instructions that whoever found himself in possession of a copy of it before its publication was in possession of it wrongfully.

Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I had expected to deliver it, until the tenth of February. Meanwhile, five or six weeks before I did deliver it, I ascertained that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Tarbox) had a copy of it in his possession, and that he had offered it for publication to some newspaper man. How it came into his possession I do not know. I never have been able to know; I have surmised. I assert that it was there; that it was in his possession for weeks, and that his holding it was a violation of the primal laws of honesty, as much as though he had held my watch just the same. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I only recognize him to-day to make that statement.

I will now take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution for printing certain evidence.

Tarbox rose.

The speaker asked Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Tarbox.

Blaine—I will hear what he has to say.

Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech, purporting to be his, to some newspaper.

Blaine—I had heard it.

Tarbox—It is not true.

Blaine—The gentleman stated a while ago that it was not true that he had a copy.

Tarbox—I made no such statement. Blaine then proposed to retain the floor on his motion to reconsider the vote for the printing of testimony, but the speaker pro tem, Cox, ruled that he could not hold the floor for that purpose as against the Geneva award bill, which was pending business before the house when the interruption took place.

The house then resumed consideration of the Geneva award bill, and was addressed by McCreary. At the close of McCreary's speech the house agreed to a committee of conference on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and Singleton, Randall and Morrison were appointed. Adjourned till evening session.

KNOTT'S SUB-COMMITTEE.

Investigating the Kansas Pacific Showing the Manner in Which Government Subsidies were Obtained.

Geo. Francis Train and His Wife Receive Half a Million for Influence.

BLAINE

THE K. P. INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Hale appeared to-day in behalf of Blaine before the sub-judiciary committee, and J. A. Green resumed his testimony, saying that the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the supreme court at Washington.

At the suggestion of Hale the record was put into the case.

The witness continued, and said the record shows that Mr. Blaine received \$250,000 of the construction bonds placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. Durant. This Blaine appeared in record as James Blaine, never as James G. Blaine.

Mr. Green continued. The act of July 2nd, 1864, was effected by Stewart, who claimed it brought five millions seven hundred thousand dollars to the road. The road however resisted Stewart's claim on the ground it was for lobby purposes, and therefore immoral. The witness had no knowledge of himself that Blaine had any connection with the road, Mr. Stewart's claim being resisted on the ground of immorality. Witness told Stewart: "I was afraid of that, and did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with it." The conversation took place while Blaine was in congress. The witness had no distinct recollection that Mr. Stewart ever specifically said to him that Blaine was in it; he never explained why one paper alluded to Blaine and another to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of the person as Hon. Mr. Blaine and James Blaine. Witness always spoke of him as Congressman or Speaker Blaine.

Recess.

In the afternoon, Green gave the details of the position of the Kansas Pacific bonds for Stewart. The witness showed that Geo. Francis Train and his wife obtained \$500,000 worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About a million dollars worth went to other persons for service of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the government. Adjourned.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The house committee on appropriations to-day decided to insert in the army appropriation bill, a provision for a reduction of the army to the extent of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

MORTON'S HEALTH.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, Senator Morton's family physician, writes that the senator's general health is entirely good, and his prospects for a long life are equal to those of any other man of his years in the doctor's acquaintance. While the senator is still lame, his improvements in the last two years has been very great, and his vital functions are unimpaired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed Wirt Sykes U. S. consul at Cordiff; Jas. S. Rutan of Penn., U. S. consul at Florence, and Hedgeman Stack, U. S. marshal of West Virginia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 8.
MONEY—Easy at 2 1/2%
GOLD—112 1/2
GOVERNMENTS—Active demand and scarce
STOCKS—Opened weak, but closed firm.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.
WHEAT—Moderate demand.
WHEAT—Opened dull, but closed more steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 106 1/2; No. 3 do. 112; No. 2 Chicago 117 1/2; No. 3 do. 107 1/2; winter red No. 3 2 1/2.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.
WHEAT—Firm.
BARKLEY—Quiet.
CORN—Better; mixed no grade 44 1/2; new western mixed ungraded 56 1/2; yellow choice, new, 63 1/2.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.
WHEAT—Steady; western 1 1/2 @ 12.
BUTTER—Heavy; western new 13 1/2 @ 22.
WHISKY—112.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Active, unsettled and higher; No. 1 spring, 106 1/2; No. 2, 104 1/2; closed outside bid for cash, 104 1/2 @ 1 1/2; closed at 106 1/2 for June; 104 1/2 @ 107 1/2; closed at 106 1/2 for July; 104 1/2 @ 105 1/2 for August; No. 2, 93 1/2 @ 95; rejected 84 1/2 @ 85.

CORN—Active and higher; high mixed 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2; new mixed 41; No. 2, 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2; closed outside for cash; 45 1/2 @ 45 1/2; closed at 46 1/2 bid for June; 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2; closed outside bid for July; 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2 for August; new rejected 40.

OATS—Strong and higher; closing at outside price; No. 2, 28 1/2 @ 31 for cash; 30 1/2 @ 30 1/2 for June; 30 1/2 @ 31 for July; rejected 25.

RYE—Shade better; No. 2, 71 1/2 @ 72.
BARKLEY—Quiet and firm; No. 2, for car lots, 58 bid for cash or June; 56 bid for July.

PORK—Active demand and higher; 18 80 for cash or July; 19 for August.
LARD—In good demand and higher; 11 1/2 @ 16 for cash; 11 1/2 for July; 11 1/2 for August.

MEATS—Firm; shoulders 7; short rib 9 1/2; short clear 9 1/2.
BUTTER—Creamery 20 @ 22.
EGGS—10 @ 11.
WHISKY—Steady at 108 1/2.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.
CALL BOARD—Wheat 10 lower; 10 1/2 for June; 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2 for July. Corn lower; 46 for June; 46 1/2 for August. Oats 5 1/2; 31 for cash; 30 1/2 for July. Pork lower; 18 80 for July; 19 for August. Lard lower; 10 87 1/2 @ 90 for July; 11 92 1/2 for August.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.
FLOUR—Quiet and steady.
WHEAT—Opened unsettled and 1/2 c lower, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee 114 1/2; hard 121; No. 2 Milwaukee 107 1/2 for July; 102 1/2 for August; 105 1/2; No. 3 96.

CORN—Scarce; No. 2, 45 1/2.
OATS—Higher; No. 2, 21 1/2.
RYE—Very scarce; No. 1, 73.
BARKLEY—Stronger; No. 2, 56.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and firm.
Winter wheat, 9-6 @ 9-10-10. White 10 @ 10-10-10. Club 10-2 @ 10-6. Corn, 26-6d.

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Save Your Insurance Money.

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BRICKMAKER and BUILDER,

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Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Spices, &c. We respectfully call the attention of all Merchants to our stock and prices; we also have in connection with groceries a good supply of Tents, Wagons, Covers, Bows and

Best Wagons in the Territory,

Which Black Hillers would do well to examine. We are agents for the

Dupont Powder Co., Scuttler Wagons, Studenker Wagons, Wood's Harvester, McCormick Harvester, and Wood & McCormick Mowers.

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