

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Vol. 3.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1877.

No. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC. 4 O'clock, p. m.

GENERAL.

Another Instalment of War Items, Short and Sweet.

The English Government Has Prepared an Answer to the Russian Circular.

Recruiting Progressing very Briskly in the English Army and Navy.

A Suit for \$150,000,000 to be Instituted Against the Government.

A Catholic Blow-out in New York.

FOREIGN.

THE POPE.

Rome, May 1.—The pope yesterday received several delegations of pilgrims. The largest was 300 strong, and came from Savoy. The general health of the holy father has improved, but his physicians have cautioned him against over exertion and fatigue.

WAR ITEMS.

Constantinople, May 1.—The porte reserves the right of searching suspected vessels, on the coast and at sea.

London, May 1.—Mitchell the American geographer has arrived at Suez from Massowah. He says the report of the capture of Gondar by the king of Shao is untrue.

Athens, May 1.—The districts of Hermione, Argolis and Poros manifest a disposition to resist the law calling out extraordinary reserves. The government is endeavoring to persuade them to comply.

Bucharist, May 1.—The marshes of Dobruzhitsa are unusually unhealthy this season. If the Russians really intend to advance in that direction, they must wait at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impracticable.

London, May 1.—Recruiting has been progressing so briskly lately that nearly every regiment in the service is full. Military artificers at Woolwich arsenal were excused yesterday from military muster and parade, because of the importance of the work in which they were engaged, viz: Repair and preparation of wagons and ambulances, constituting the full train.

Seven half-ton naval guns have been shipped to Portsmouth, and 400 tons of ammunition and arms are being shipped to Malta.

The admiralty have inquired of the Chatham dock yard authorities as to the earliest date the iron-clad Temeraire, eight guns, and the iron corvette Evraytus, sixteen guns, can be got ready for sea service.

The companies of the Royal Engineers at the school of military engineering are being made up to their strength.

The Telegraph gives the following account of Hobart Pasha's running the blockade at Galatz, in his steamer Rettoina:

The admiral left Rustociek at night, approaching Galatz, which was guarded by torpedoes and heavy batteries, commanding the river. Lights on the steamer were extinguished, but a rocket from the Roumanian shore showed the steamer was discovered coming abreast of the batteries. The heavy guns began to fire but the Rettoina was run so close in shore that the gunners were unable to depress their pieces sufficiently for shots to take effect. The admiral only fired one shot, and Rettoina passed to the Black sea safely.

Versailles, May 1.—The French chambers reassembled to-day in the chamber of deputies. Duke De Cazes, having a yellow book on the table said: "The present complication finds France free from engagements. Never during the last seven years has her relation with foreign states been better. The language of the neighboring powers left no doubt of their pacific sentiments in the eastern question. The most absolute neutrality is guaranteed, and the most scrupulous

abstention will remain the basis of our policy.

London, May 1.—In the house of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby said the government had prepared an answer, approved by the queen to the Russian circular.

BRITISH POLICY.

London, May 1.—A Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "As things look at present, the British government will possibly be the only one to return an official answer to Russia's representation that she is acting in the interest, and according to the wishes of Europe. The British answer may possibly indicate the limits within which England would not consider her interests threatened, and would therefore remain neutral. The result of this seems to be that for a moment at least there is an end to anything like concert, or even common ground of European policy, each power being intent upon its own interest."

NEW YORK.

THE BOSS.

New York, May 1.—Tweed has applied through Charles Devlin, whom he seems to regard, outside his own family, as his best friend, to have John H. Strahan put as council in the place of Townsend. Carolia O'Brien Bryant who wrote the story of the ex-boss's wanderings, is now charged with having at least fifty of Tweed's vouchers and checks, and is reported keeping out of the way. Parties are now endeavoring to negotiate for the return of these checks and vouchers as being very material to the case. The papers incupate a great many persons.

CATHOLIC CONSECRATION.

New York, May 1.—An imposing and impressive spectacle was witnessed at St. Patrick's cathedral to-day in the consecration of Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, of St. Michael's church, this city, as bishop of the new diocese of Peoria Ill. The edifice was densely packed, and ornamented in a most elaborate style. The procession of acolytes, priests and bishops was solemn and impressive. Among those who officiated were Rev. Father Spalding, Rev. Father Reardon, of Chicago, who read the pope's bull, Vicar General Quinn, deacons of honor, Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. Father Hunley, Asst. Bishops Foley and Gibbons, and Bishop Rosencrans, of Columbus, who, after the "Gloria" preached the sermon.

After the mass the bishop-elect knelt before the altar and was invested with the crozier, mitre, and other Episcopal vestments.

The "Te Deum" was then sung, and the new prelate, arrayed in ermine, mitre, ring gloves walked down the centre aisle, bestowing the benediction as he passed. Bishop Spalding returned to the altar and the ceremony was over, and the large congregation dispersed. In addition to the usual choir, was a grand orchestra and chorus.

COIN SHIPMENTS.

New York, May 1.—Thirty thousand dollars in gold coin was shipped to Europe to-day, and the same amount is being packed for to-morrow's steamer.

WHAT LUNATICS.

New York, May 1.—Proceedings looking to the recovery of over \$150,000,000 are about to be instituted in the courts of Pennsylvania by the heirs of Col. Henry Becker, who lived in Philadelphia in 1801. The property claimed consists of six or seven blocks of buildings on York avenue, that city, and extends from Vine street to Green street. In addition to the large claim in Philadelphia there is a block of houses on Third st., this city. The heirs also lay claim to the entire town of Beckerville, Becks County, Pennsylvania, about forty miles from Philadelphia, and a considerable part of the country thereabouts. The property claimed in Philadelphia includes three churches, a dozen large manufactories, one of them an immense sugar refinery, and five blocks of dwellings. Among these are the residences of Ex Mayor Fox, and Ex-City Treasurer Pierresol.

THEY ALL WANT IT.

More Arguments in Favor of the State of Dakota.

(Lincoln County Advocate.)

The "State of Dakota" sounds well, looks well, and would do well, could such things be; and like all undertakings of importance, first steps must be taken, as states are not beckoned into existence by congress unsolicited. In fact of late years, whatever merits a territory may possess in the line of qualifications for shedding its territorial garb, and donning the dignity of a state, it has been almost as difficult to marry into the Union as it is for a state to secede. The probation of sixteen years that Dakota has undergone its prosperity, climate, diversified elements of wealth, attractive features, and the enterprising law abiding citizens, that line its beautiful valleys, are sufficient of themselves to meet a welcome response from the state creating power. The citizens of Yankton as usual, foremost in enterprise, have spoken through some of its leading citizens at a mass meeting held at the court house, on Thursday evening last, where Gen. Beadle, Hand, Kingsbury, Tripp, Faulk, Gruber, Brooks, Shannon, and other gentlemen participated and considered resolutions, inviting all who are engaged in exploring and building up Dakota to join "in pushing forward the common and vital interests to a speedy realization." We have yet to hear sound reason for opposing a state organization, although there are objectors as in all cases where intelligence and advancement tread upon the heels of old fogyisms; some have even said when we were to become a state they would leave. Well their presence will not be missed. No argument is necessary to prepare the public for the change from territorial to state government, the one feature of being released from the thralldom of congressional interference and left to the exercise of our own choice as to who shall administer our affairs, what laws we desire to live under and frame; and in short, to be our own master is only what we are entitled to as one of the beauties of our form of government. We say God speed the day when this ill used and slighted territory will be linked with sister states in the grand march that is leading this nation to an unparalleled prominence. But we fear that as long as the party now in the majority in congress so remains, that Dakota will not have the privilege of sending two republican senators to represent it, but as Yankton people have taken the initiative the first step, let the matter be agitated until congress will be forced to give due heed to our claims and the responsibility of a refusal placed upon it.

The Vermillion Standard.

There has been a growing opinion on the part of Dakotians for two or three years past that our political apprenticeship so to speak, was about complete, and our right to a state government fully established. The rapid immigration on our western border among the Black Hills, and the still greater influx that promises during the coming year to settle in the mines and on our fertile prairies, will make the commonwealth of Dakota of no mean importance should congress grant it permission to rank as a sovereign state. This feeling has at last taken definite form and a public meeting held in Yankton a few evenings ago was the occasion for an almost unanimous expression in favor of presenting the claims of this territory to congress, praying for admission as an independent state. It is no secret that our neighboring territory of Wyoming is anxious to annex the entire district covered by the Black Hills to its own domain, and will be aided in breaking the tenth commandment by the Union Pacific railroad. This railroad corporation has long had a jealous eye upon the Fort Pierre route and if the gold bearing country can be diverted into a territory already controlled by this company, the benefits it will derive arising from an increased traffic will be incalculable.

It has also been proposed to create a new territory or even a state out of the western portion of Dakota including the Black Hills. The manifest injustice of such a proceeding to the remainder of the territory is fully appreciated at the first glance, when it is remembered that the older settlers, those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, are thus to be thrust out of all participation in the advantages which result from the further development of the territory settled and acquired by them. When the proposal to divide Dakota into two territories was submitted to congress during its last session, that body looked coldly upon the measure, but as a state, having senators and representatives to take part in the national drama, it will possess a greater interest in the minds of that deliberative body, and influence them we hope

in coming to a conclusion favorable to our petition.

The question has been raised, will it pay? That taxation will be higher we freely admit, but there are other considerations to be taken into account. Local legislation will invite labor and capital and protect the interests of the new republic in a far better manner than it can do under the present system. This is the history of every state in the union, its material prosperity dating from the time of admission to the sisterhood of states. Increased values will follow, more than the proportionate increase of taxation. Does any one suppose that the city of San Francisco would have reached the proud position it occupies to-day if California were still a territory, or that Chicago would have been the metropolis of the west were Illinois still a ward of the general government, or that Iowa would be the wealthy, prosperous state she now is were she a dependent upon the nation? And yet the same objections were no doubt argued as each of these commonwealths in turn demanded recognition of Congress as independent sovereignties.

Let us hope that in the near future we shall have a place assigned us among the states that have preceded us in Uncle Sam's fold, and that the star of the Coyote state will yet shine brightly from our country's flag.

Springfield Times

An adjourned meeting was held in Yankton on Monday evening last to take into consideration the adoption of measures looking to the admission of southern Dakota as a state in the federal Union.

We believe this is a move in the right direction, and we have arrived at this conclusion not without giving the subject careful consideration in all its bearings.

It is true, no doubt, that by throwing off our swaddling clothes and assuming the habiliments of full fledged manhood, so to speak, our rate of taxation will be somewhat increased, as we shall then be compelled to pay our own expenses of state government, which would probably increase our taxes over the present rate, with economical management, not to exceed three mills on the dollar. This increased tax, in our judgment, would be more than met in the increased volume of capital that would surely be drawn within our borders by the new order of things. It is not a matter of conjecture, but one of fact, that under a state government all new territories, when thus admitted, increase in wealth and population ten-fold faster than when occupying positions as territories. We have only to turn to the history of nearly all our western states to prove that this is no idle assertion. Iowa was admitted as a state in 1836, if our memory serves us aright, with a population of less than 40,000. In 1840 her population was 43,112. In 1850, ten years later, her population had increased to 192,214, a ratio of increase of nearly 20,000 per year. In 1860 her population had swelled to nearly six times the number it was in 1850, and during the succeeding decade her population almost doubled, placing her far in advance of many older states, and eighth in the list of states having the largest white population. That her wealth and resources were increased apace can scarcely be doubted, nor can it for a moment be doubted that under a territorial form of government she would never have made those remarkable strides in wealth and prosperity. Nor is this an isolated case in the history of our new western states. The same degree of surprising growth and development is seen in Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado and other states.

The reasons for this are very easy of solution. Throughout the older eastern states from whence, in the main, comes all the wealth and population of our new states and territories, the opinion obtains to a great extent that a territorial government is little better than no government at all. That law and order is the exception and not the rule, and that but little security prevails therein for life or property, while schools and churches are believed to be few and far between, all of which facts—unfounded though they may be and as we know they are—operate to keep out capital and retard immigration. The moment, however, you substitute a state government for that of the territorial that moment do you wipe out all those imaginary drawbacks entertained by the people of the older states, for to them the idea of a state government is synonymous with all that tends to a perfect system of civil and religious organization, where life and property is secure, law and order prevails, schools and churches are established and maintained, and where frontier recklessness is banished beyond its borders. Thus we see people immigrating to new states by the thousands, taking their capital with

them, who could not be induced to go there while the same was a territory. Such was the case in Kansas, Nebraska and other western states, and the same experience awaits our beautiful country.

Let us therefore encourage a state organization, and let us secure admission into the union of states at the earliest possible moment, for thereon hinges our future prosperity and wealth.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of ZOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreadful diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Mills & Purdy.

It is quite evident that Harry Katz proposes to surpass all his former efforts. His immense salesroom is completely stocked with the latest and most desirable New York styles of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing' at prices lower than ver.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

WALL STREET.
New York, May 1.
Money 2 3/4 per cent.
Government—Active and strong.
Gold 106 1/2.
Stocks—Active and better.

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 1.
WHEAT—Dull; 2 3/4 lower. No. 1 soft, 70 1/2; old do., 71 1/2.
OATS—Better, mixed western; 50 1/2.
RYE—Not quoted.
PORK—Less firm, 16 1/2 @ 17.
LARD—Lower; at 10 7/8.
WHISKY—113.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, May 1.
WHEAT—Dull but heavy, 10 1/2 @ 11; lower; 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 for cash; 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 for June.
CORN—Active but unsettled and lower; 51 for cash; 52 1/2 for May; 52 1/2 for June.
OATS—Dull; 40 1/2 for cash; 41 1/2 for June.
RYE—Heavy, 85.
BAHLEY—Firm at 85.
PORK—Dull and lower; 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4 for cash; 15 1/2 for June.
LARD—Weak, shade lower; 9 1/2 for cash; 9 3/4 for June.
WHISKY—Quiet; 110.

MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, May 1.
WHEAT—11 1/2 @ 11 3/4 lower; No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 for cash; 1 3/4 for June; No. 3, 1 1/2.
CORN—Steady; 21c.
OATS—41c.
RYE—Firm; 95c.
BAHLEY—85c.

MUSICAL.

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YANKTON, DAKOTA.
TEACHER OF PIANO and of THOROUGH-BASS.
A few more pupils can be accommodated.
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Breech & Muzzle Loading Rifles,
Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Musical Instruments, including my celebrated improved patent violins, and other sporting goods. Agent for all best brands of Powder. Will sell down to bottom eastern prices. All kinds of Fire Arms, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, etc. repaired. Stencil Lettering, Seal Presses, Baggage and Key Checks executed with neatness and dispatch. Agent for Spies, Kinsman & Co., New York City.
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A Grand Combination

A. W. Lavender's

COMPLETE

Family Store

A Stock of Merchandise Embracing in General Terms

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY
GLASSWARE,

Each Department Thoroughly Equipped, Even to the Smallest Detail.

I shall keep a full assortment of all goods belonging to these various departments, and sell them

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS

For Cash

At Prices that Must Insure Patronage.

BROADWAY,

Yankton - Dakota
Fresh Roasted Coffee Every Day.

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GROCERS

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Such as

Sugar, Coffee, Tea,

Syrups, Bacon, Hams,

SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF

Mackerel, Halibut, Rice,

Canned Goods!

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 Teas, Wages Covers, Bows and

Best Wagons in the Territory,

Which Black Hillers would do well to examine

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And Wood & McCormick Mowers.

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