

Daily Press and Dakotian.

Volume 3.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

Number 145.

TELEGRAPHIC.

5 O'CLOCK P. M.

HOME NEWS.

A Washington Jury Acquits Witowsky.

Gilman, the Forger, is Henry Ward Beecher's Nephew.

The Pennsylvania Miners are Rapidly Resuming Work.

Bishops Majority Will be About 25,000.

NEW YORK.

DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

New York, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Mary Drake, 402 West 31st street, stewardess on the ship City of Verdun, who was removed to the quarantine hospital, Thursday, as a yellow fever patient, died yesterday.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

made Gilman and his forgeries the subject of his talk at the prayer meeting last evening, and said: "For the week past or more I have been under a cloud. Mr. Gilman, my nephew by marriage, has been sent to-day to Auburn for five years, and is to Auburn to-night. He married the daughter of my sister, Mrs. Perkins."

LEGISLATIVE FRAUDS.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch states that State Senator Nash has resigned, and made a confession to the investigating committee, implicating others in legislative frauds, and has made the restitution of two additional charges.

FORGERY

has been brought against Col. Sibley, of Boston. He remains in jail in that city.

RELEASED ON BOND.

New York, October, 13.—The steamship England, whose petty officers were engaged in smuggling silks, has given bond in \$325,000, and has been released.

FIRES.

IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Oct. 13.—The warehouse of McAllister & Son, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be nearly covered by insurance in the following companies: British America \$1,800, Commercial Union \$700, Ohio fire association \$800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESUMING WORK.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—Miners are rapidly resuming work, and additional collieries start next week. The reported troubles are groundless.

FAILURES.

Portland, Oct. 13.—The liabilities of Russell, Lewis & Co. are reported to be \$200,000; assets \$75,000.

St. Johns, N. B., Oct. 13.—The Stadacona insurance company has made a settlement at 25 per cent. cash in three months; the remainder in six, nine and twelve months, with interest.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Boston, Oct. 13.—In the Episcopal convention to-day the discussion continued on the amendment of shortening the morning and evening prayers. Bishop De Koven, of Minnesota, and ex-Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky, favored its adoption. Rev. Mr. Estlin, of Wisconsin, was among those opposed. Nearly all the speakers favored the shortened form of morning and evening prayer, but thought the object could be accomplished without amending the constitution.

OBITUARY.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Daniel O'Hara, an old and respected citizen, and a prominent politician and former county treasurer, died at his residence, in this city, at ten o'clock last night.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The president today signed the appointment of Wm. B. McMillen, pension agent at New Orleans.

STATE CRIMINALS.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The jury in the Witowsky case acquitted the defendant. A *non prosequere* was entered in the case of George Negly Stewart and Brown, who pleaded guilty of conspiracy in the case asked to withdraw their plea. But Judge McArthur refused the application. The district attorney stated that he had a petition for Stewart. In view of this fact, the judge said he would recommend Brown for executive clemency also.

POLITICAL.

LESS THAN 25,000.

Columbus, Oct. 13.—The indications now are that the official figures will make Bishop's majority less than 25,000.

The will of the late Arch-Bishop Bayley bequeaths all his property of every kind in New Jersey to Cardinal McClosky and Bishops Laughlin and Carrigan, and all the remainder of his property to his successor, Arch-Bishop Gibbons, and Bishops Becker and Kala. The last named devisees are his executors.

FOREIGN.

Political Excitement Runs High in Paris.

A Strict Censorship Exercised Over all Newspapers.

Victor Hugo Makes One of His Red Hot Speeches.

The Left Put Forth a Manifesto to the People.

A Naval Affair in which a Turkish Steamer is Sunk.

Minister Pierrepont Tenders His Resignation.

FOREIGN.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Public interest in the election is becoming manifest in the streets. Republican comments on President MacMahon's last manifesto are very severe. The expulsion of Bedell, American, for canvassing for Menier, radical republican at Montrouge, has been made so much of by the republican papers that the foreign office has addressed a reproving and admonitory letter to Comminque, of the Bien Public and France and the same to Rappell. Agents of London papers are requested to produce a written license for delivery of their bundles at stations. The sale of papers thus depends on the pleasure of the government. The Daily News was seized at the postoffice and railway yesterday. Duke De Cases, in a speech at Lidourne, admitted no distinction between the republican party and the communists.

At a meeting last night, supporting Grevy's candidature, Victor Hugo presided and said: "France is of age. She knows what she wants. Montesquieu would hesitate to say to her, 'my policy.' Washington would not dare to say, 'my will.'" At the flat of universal suffrage, clouds will disperse, France will give her orders, and no matter where it may be, he will obey. I will not offer anybody an insult of doubting his obedience. Victory is already certain. We feel some pity, and we will not push our victory beyond reasonable bounds. But the triumph of law and right is certain. Have faith in the country and never despair. France has a predestined mission. Bleeding, mutilated, put to ransom, given up to factions past, she smiles superbly and works miracles in the field of ideas and in the field of events. She makes even her Gallic trophies serve as the foundation for the future. Yes, you may expect everything of France. She makes use of the most formidable of revolutions to found the most stable of governments.

The following manifesto has been addressed to the electors by the left of the senate:

Dear Fellow Citizens:—At the last moments a supreme effort is about to be made to influence your vote to the advantage of official candidates. If you are told republican institutions are imperilled you will demand why the Broglie-Fountain ministry have only adversaries of the republic for their agents, why that ministry leave unpunished and encourage insolent attacks of which it is the object, while they prosecute with all their power men who defend it and you will reply, "no we do not."

Believe it, if you are told this ministry is not subject to clerical influence you will remember indulgences and prayers placed publicly at the services of officials, candidates, and you will reply, "we do not believe you."

If you are told republican editors would plunge the country in troubles and danger you will show the names of official candidates all enemies of the republican regime, concealing neither their aims nor their hopes and you will reply "we do not believe you."

If you are told the government guarantees order and peace you will reply, "most profound order prevailed before the 16th of May; that it has not since then ceased to prevail, despite much provocation," and you will repeat with the late Thiers that only fomenters of discord are these men characterized as anarchists and perturbators. Electors, you will vote for the 363 and you will everywhere protest against official candidacies which are an insult to your liberty, to the dignity of universal suffrage and to the sovereignty of the nation.

DISMISSED.

London, Oct. 13.—Gen. Levitzky, of the Russian general staff headquarters, has been dismissed, and a more hopeful feeling prevails.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS

Sistova, Oct. 13.—Preparations are making for the reception of the czar in view of the transfer of the headquarters here.

MINISTER PIERREPONT

London, Oct. 13.—United States Minister Pierrepont has tendered his resignation to take effect the first of December.

WAR ITEMS.

St Petersburg, Oct. 13.—An official dispatch says that on the ninth inst there was a naval engagement in the Sulina, mouth of the Danube, during which a Turkish steamer crossed the line torpedoes laid the previous night. An explosion followed and the steamer sank, the Russian cutter hauling down her flag. It is supposed that all on the steamer perished.

The czar decrees that every soldier may be promoted a commissioned officer for distinguished services, on passing the usual examination.

THE RATTERSCHAFTLICHE FAILURE.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The failure of the Ratterschaftliche bank Stetten, has caused a general depression. It is stated that the managing director committed suicide. The embarrassments of the bank, began ten years back, when the two managing directors first discounted doubtful bills without knowledge or the counsel of directors of the bank, which has a capital of nine million marks, and deposits of 20 million, discounted bills to the amount of 40 million, half of which it would require to be prolonged on falling due. The principal creditors are the Berlin and Statten railway company, for 2,500,000 marks, the Pomeranian estates, the Pomeranian sugar refinery, the Scheved fire insurance company, the Geneva bank, the Vulcan ship building company, and the Baltic Lloyd.

LATEST BY MAIL.

The republicans state committee of Georgia has disbanded. Of the twelve members present ten voted yes.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has advised from Red Cloud Agency that the Sioux since the return of the chiefs from Washington, express a willingness to go to the Missouri river.

At the sale of the Hambletonian breeding stud, at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, Egbert, 2 year old, was bought by H. J. Hendrix, of Dedatur, Mich., for \$3,425. Thirty-seven other animals brought a total sum of \$76,140.

It is understood that Dillon and Jay Gould have secured control of the Utah Northern, with a view to extend it into Montana, and propose to commence work at once, so as to make Fort Hall, Idaho, the winter terminus.

The Canadian government discredits the statement in Gen. Miles' report that trouble exists between the Canadian mounted police and Sitting Bulls tribe. Late advice are received at Ottawa from Fort Walsh, and none but the most reassuring reports have been received.

The grand jury at Paterson, N. J., presented indictments against J. F. Preston, treasurer, and David Henry and Edmond R. Rose, directors of the merchants loan and trust company, for conspiracy in removing the assets of the company after the failure.

The Union Pacific is pushing forward the Longmont extension of the Colorado Central, and hope to reach Cheyenne Nov. 1. This new branch gives the Union Pacific an important feeder from the best part of Colorado, as well as communication with Denver over its own lines.

The third annual convention of the railway freight and passenger conductors' mutual aid and benefit association of the United States and Canada is in session at Chicago. 150 delegates being present. The business transacted was only connected with the interests of the order.

A number of creditors of the Pioneer bank of San Francisco are endeavoring to force the concern into bankruptcy. It is ascertained that Duncan, the president, recently effected insurance of his life in various companies to amounts aggregating \$90,000, which leads many to suspect that he has succeeded.

Gen. Sheridan, while according to Miles all the glory he has honorably and rationally achieved, thinks that Howard and Sturgis should share the credit of the victory with him. He says the fact should not be overlooked that Gen Miles pounced upon and captured a game which had been chased to death by Howard and Sturgis.

The lieutenant general believes that Howard, whose campaigning has been severely criticised, has done the very best he knew how, and that the soldiers under him have suffered great privations and hardships in their unparalleled march.

MILES' BATTLE.

Particulars of the Last Fight With Joseph, Which Resulted in His Surrender.

Fort Benton, Montana, Oct. 6, via Helena, Oct. 9.—Some further details have been received concerning Miles' three days' fight at the Bear-Paw. After leaving the mouth of the Mussellshell he marched night and day in the hope of overtaking the hostile band before it reached the Canadian line, and finally came upon the trail on the east bank of Snake creek, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. He followed the trail late into the night, and took up his line of march early on the following morning. The advance scouts soon after reported the main camp in a ravine on the Snake creek, about eight miles from its mouth where it empties into the Milk river. The three companies which were in advance moved forward at a trot, and when the village came in view were ordered to charge. The companies advanced at a gallop, Capt. Owen Hale's company leading. The Indians were aware of their approach, and at a distance of three hundred yards sent in a galling fire, causing a number of empty saddles. Capt. Hale, in advance of his troops, received a bullet in the left shoulder and immediately afterward got his death wound. His other officer, Second Lieut. James A. Biddle, was killed at almost the same instant. The Indians who were firing upon the advancing columns were protected by a bank twenty feet high, upon reaching which the cavalrymen were compelled to dismount and advance on foot. There was no hesitation on the part of the men, and they scrambled down the bank to engage in a hand-to-hand combat. The Indians retired slowly, and all the time a deadly fire played upon the dismounted troops. The Indians finally made a stand, and by a well-directed effort pressed the troops very closely and the advantage turned in their favor. While this sharp engagement was taking place, one company of the 5th infantry which had been sent to their support, rushed through the woods on the left, stood and delivered a straight volley into the ranks of the Indians, and caused them to stampede and retire to their camp, located in a narrow gulch and facing the stream. The three companies of the 7th came out of fight with a loss of two officers killed, two wounded, and a loss of forty-four men killed and wounded. As the fire of the savages slackened the troops succeeded in getting under cover, and, throwing up hasty breastworks, were comparatively safe from the bullets of the enemy.

The wounded were placed behind the earthworks, and pits were dug for them for greater safety, as it would have been impossible to have removed them while in range of the guns of the Nez Perces. When the companies of the 7th dashed down the ravine a commotion was observed in the Indian camp and a party of forty warriors were observed urging the large herd of ponies down the ravine. The movement was observed by Gen. Miles, and the three companies of the 2nd cavalry, under command of Capt. Tyler, were sent down the stream to intercept them and secure the herd. They went at a hard gallop for three miles, and succeeded in cutting out the larger portion of the herd after a sharp conflict with the Indians. One of the companies pressed closely on the rear of the herd, and emptied their revolvers on the redskins. The other two companies rode for the head of the herd, and finally succeeded in turning their lead. The Indians, when closed pressed, abandoned the main herd and with three hundred of their war ponies escaped. They fired parting shots at their pursuers without any effect. This detachment of cavalry, after detailing a strong guard upon the seven hundred captured ponies, returned up the stream, driving back some of the straggling Nez Perces, but encountered no large forces, and when within range of the Indian camp dismounted and after skirmishing through the woods, took up a position at the north of the camp, and throwing up proper defenses settled down to the siege. By a rapid deployment, Gen. Miles succeeded in placing the companies of the 5th infantry on either side of the camp, and it was surrounded. The infantry fought for close quarters, and threw up defensive lines within sight of the Indian village, and kept closing in until they could see the blue smoke curling from the rifle-pits. The entire movement on the part of the troops was well executed, and but for the terrible slaughter of the companies of the 7th cavalry, which was unforeseen and could scarcely have been guarded against, was well planned and splendidly carried out. From the moment when the first attack was made the scene in the Indian village was one of the greatest. Ammunition after the first shock of a definite plan of action appeared to have been decided upon, and after the escape of the party of young bucks with the ponies there was nothing to indicate a stampede. The same body of warriors who first showed resistance to the advance of the 7th cavalry remained behind some high ground at the mouth of the gulch, and delivered a steady and murderous fire at the advancing columns. The main body of the braves, with the squaws and children, were engaged in the background throwing up cavernous rifle pits. These ranged along the gulch, and were thrown up with marvellous rapidity. Great holes were dug in the ground, in which were placed the squaws and children for their better protection. By the time the troops were in possession to prosecute the siege the Indians had made their defense very complete, and could not easily be assaulted. During the day an incessant fire was maintained by the troops, closing gradually in upon the savages. The troops, although greatly fatigued, kept up a steady fire without any food until toward evening, when a white flag was raised from one of the Indian rifle-pits. A full followed, and eager eyes watched the hostile camp for the meaning of the truce. Soon afterward a warrior in full war costume was sent to leave the intrenchments and advance within the white lines.

It was Joseph himself, and, inquiring for Gen. Miles' headquarters, was directed to the general, mounted on his black pony in the rear of the lines. He stated that he desired to surrender, and offered to turn over all his arms and ammunition and place himself at the mercy of Gen. Miles. While he was in consultation with Gen. Miles, Lieutenant Jerome was sent within the Indian lines with instructions to learn the strength of the savages and any of the peculiarities of their defenses. When the young officer appeared among the hostiles he was seized by some of the warriors who thrust him into the rifles. He was furnished with a blanket and told to keep his head out of range and was informed that if he spoke or attempted to get away he would be killed. The white flag was hauled down and the Indians once more opened fire. During the night the firing was incessant and several casualties occurred. Chief Joseph wrapped in his blanket, sat up until early morning, watching the progress of the fight. To Gen. Miles he repeated his desire to surrender, and stated that he would carry it into effect as soon as he could return to his own camp. The day had been growing bitterly cold, and early in the evening a storm of sleet and snow blew in the faces of the already over-fatigued men as they lay in the trenches. Their blankets and heavy clothing had been left with the wagons in the rear, and the night passed miserably. Many of the men, worn out by the

terrible marches and loss of sleep, lay in the rifle pits unconscious of the roar of musketry going on about them. At an early hour in the morning Gen. Miles succeeded in having two cannon, which had been delayed with the wagon train, brought up and placed in position commanding the gulch. One was a breech-loading French gun, throwing a four-pound shot, which was taken on the trip to experiment with. The other was a rifled twelve-pounder, and provided with shell ammunition. The day broke cold and dreary, with two inches of snow on the ground. The morning was heralded by a sharp roar from the French piece which tore up the ground in front of the Nez Perces' works. It was followed at long intervals during the day by heavy reports from the other field piece. The musketry fire increased as the morning advanced, but the fire of the Indians had slackened somewhat, and it was only occasionally that a report was heard from their works, and then only as an incuscutious head appeared above the fortifications. The bodies of the dead and some of the wounded were exposed on the battle field during the night, and although within reach of the Indians, they committed none of the ghastly deeds for which the Sioux and other northern tribes are noted. None of the dead were scalped, and none of the wounded were mutilated. The throat of one man, who was known to have been wounded, was found cut in a horrible manner, following the first day's battle, but it is thought that he committed the deed to end the pain, brought on by his wound and the exposure. A little after 9 o'clock in the morning the truce signal was again displayed by the Indians. A second lull followed, and an interpreter, who went through the lines, reported that they desired an exchange of Lieut. Jerome for Chief Joseph. The matter was arranged and Joseph left the white camp, promising to return with his wife and child, and that he would also bring in his warriors if they would consent to surrender. It was learned through the interpreter that White Bird had fought against such a course, and carried the young bucks with him. Joseph remained in his own camp three hours, during which time the flag of truce was displayed, and when Gen. Miles saw the interpreter to inform Joseph that he must haul down the truce or surrender, he was fired upon. The roll of the musketry recommenced and continued without cessation during the day. The exact fighting force of the Nez Perces cannot be stated. The hostile camp numbers between five and six hundred people, which includes everybody. The number of warriors is placed at about two hundred and forty. The force under Miles opposed to them is placed at about five hundred. No word has been received from Sturgis for more than a week, but he is moving north, and has undoubtedly reached the battle-ground with eight companies of cavalry before now. It is possible also that Howard will be the surrender.

Fort Benton, Montana, Oct. 8, via Helena, Oct. 9.—A courier arrived from General Miles' little field one hour ago, bringing the intelligence that Joseph with his entire band had surrendered. The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before Gen. Miles and accepting an unconditional surrender. The troops at once occupied the Indians' intrenchments and the first victory over the redskins during the past two years was signalized. In the charge upon the Indian camp on the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrounded, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of Gen. Miles to lose no more men in the attack. How admirable the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been exhausted and a surrender have become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter who advanced toward his camp and offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their guns Miles sent word back that he must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was taken up again. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of the engagement when Joseph appeared in front of his lines and advanced to meet Gen. Miles to whom he tendered his gun. He was followed by sixty warriors who also turned over their arms and shook hands with Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the rifle-pits forty warriors were discovered disabled by wounds. They were removed and all the attention which was given to the troops was also given to the Indians. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead. It is supposed that they lost an equal number with the Sioux. Gen. Miles left at noon on yesterday for Tongue river, taking with him his dead and wounded and surrendered band. Gen. Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the magnificent attack rests with Miles.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c. All kinds of Ammunition, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, &c. Agents for the Victor Sewing Machine for the city of Yankton; also agents for the Ladies' and Hand Powder Co. Store and Repair Shop on BROADWAY, Yankton, - - - Dakota

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J. R. SANBORN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, Upholstered Goods, UNDERTAKER'S GOODS, Dewitt's Block, - - Third-St. YANKTON - - - DAKOTA.

HOTELS.

GERMANIA HOUSE

Douglas Ave., near Third St., YANKTON, - - - DAKOTA. WALLBAUM & BECKER, Props. This house is the headquarters for travelers and immigrants. Good stabling.

BANKS.

Established A. D. 1869.

Banking House

or MARK M. PARMER, YANKTON, The Pioneer Banker of Dakota. Business conducted the same as an incorporated Bank. Collections made in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

WALL STREET. New York, Oct. 13.

Gold—1.03 1/2. Money—6@7. Stocks—higher. Government—firm.

NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Oct. 13.

WHEAT—unchanged; 1.47 1/2 for No. 2, wintered October; No. 3, Milwaukee 1.32 1/2; No. 2, 1.37 1/2. CORN—unchanged; western mixed, 59@59 1/2. OATS—heavy; mixed western; 32@37c. PORK—quiet; 14.30. LARD—easier; 9.12 1/2. WHEAT—13 1/2.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Live Stock. Burleigh's Block, Broadway, (Between 2d & 3d Streets.) Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. Special Attention to Outside Orders.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 13. WHEAT—lower; closing steady; 1.12 for cash; 1.11 for October; 1.08 November; No. 3, 1.07 1/2. CORN—steady; 23c. RYE—53 1/2c. BARLEY—61 1/2c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 13. WHEAT—unsettled, lower; 1.11 for cash; 1.09 1/2 for October; 1.06 1/2 for November. CORN—steady; 42 1/2 for cash; 42 1/2 for November. OATS—steady; 22 1/2 for cash; 23 1/2 for November. RYE—52c. BARLEY—58 1/2c.

PORK—weak, lower; 14.50 for cash; 14.25 October; 12.70 for the year. LARD—easier; 8.65 for cash; 8.25 for the year. WHISKY—8.

FOR SALE.

HORSES FOR SALE

At the Brady Hotel Stables Selected from the Best Eastern Stock. Will sell for cash, approved notes or exchange for cattle. E. T. BEEHVIN & CO.

GUNSMITHS.

BLACK HILLERS ATTENTION

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Proprietors of the Yankton Gunsmith Shop



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