

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26, 1875.

Phil. K. Faulk, Esq., has been engaged as Collecting Agent by the proprietors of the Press and Dakotian, and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertising.

Daily Weather Report, Yankton. WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

Table with columns: TIME, Barometer, Thermometer, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind, State of the Weather.

DAILY LOCAL NEWS. Maximum Ther. 49, Minimum Ther. 30. Total amt. rainfall in last 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Probabilities for Twenty-four Hours. Probabilities for the upper Missouri valley: Rising barometer; north-west winds; cold cloudy weather with rain or snow in the first and clearing weather in the last two days.

Republican County Convention. Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention will be held at Valentine & Krudwig's block, Broadway, in the city of Yankton, at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1875.

The several districts are entitled to the following number of delegates: 1st Precinct—Commencing at James river bridge and running due east to town line to east line of county; thence down the same to Missouri river; thence up the same to James river and to place of starting. The caucus will be held at the office of Louis Sampson, Gayville, and will be entitled to 8 delegates.

2d Precinct—Commencing at James river bridge and running due east to county line; thence north to north line of county; thence west to range line between ranges 55 and 56; thence south on said line to James river; thence down said river to place of starting. The caucus will be held at Bagstad's house, at the place of voting, and will be entitled to 10 delegates.

3d Precinct—All east of a line due north on Walnut street to James river; down the same to Missouri river, and up the same to point of starting. This caucus will be held in Stone's hall, and will be entitled to 10 delegates.

4th Precinct—All west of a line on Walnut street, due north to James river; thence up the same to town line between towns 95 and 96, range 56; thence west to town line between ranges 55 and 57; thence south to Missouri river; thence east to place of starting. The caucus for this precinct will be held in Brishine's office, Broadway, and will be entitled to 10 delegates.

5th Precinct—Includes towns 95 and 94, of range 57. The caucus will be held at Pfeiffer's office, at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be entitled to 4 delegates.

6th Precinct—Includes all of town 95, range 55, east of James river; all of town 96, range 56; all of town 98, range 57; and all of town 95, range 57. The caucus will be held at Herman Ellermann's, and will be entitled to 6 delegates.

The time for holding the caucuses in each precinct will be on Thursday, Oct. 22nd, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Chairman. OLE SAMPESON, ANDREW SIMONSON, JOHN H. HAAS.

To the Republican Voters of Yankton County. A mass convention of the republican voters of Yankton county will be held at the public school house, in the city of Yankton, on October 30, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose to nominate candidates for the different county offices to be filled, and to elect a central committee for Yankton county for the ensuing year.

CHAAS F. ROSENTHALER, JOHN H. HAAS, FRANCIS WARTZEL, F. J. DEWITT, Rep. Cent'l Com. for Yankton Co.

The new stock of groceries at Cutting & Cloudas is what Yankton has long been waiting for. It is fresh and good to take.

LOCAL LAONICS. The fields are full of geese and brant over on the Jim. Some twenty or thirty Russian families are expected on to-night's train.

Several school-marks have invested in Parmer's patent spanking gloves. The blank books made at the Press and Dakotian bindery, are giving the best of satisfaction.

A wagon train from Ft. Randall arrived to-day, loaded with supplies at the depot and started back. Cutting & Cloudas have just received a supply of fresh fruit, which is about the thing for Yankton housewives.

The annual election of directors for the Dakota Southern road will be held at the St. Charles Hotel this evening. Hirshein's cigar manufactory, in Kleiser's Third street building, will be in operation some time this week. They are preparing to manufacture the best cigars the market affords.

The St. Charles hotel is one of those institutions which stands on its own merits. It offers the public a good return for money invested, and thereby retains its reputation as the best hotel in Yankton. Id Miles Russell, of Clay county, has left with Judge Brookings a sample of winter wheat which is ahead of anything yet. There is no use going any farther to look for the winter wheat.

It is safe to bring a millinery shop to Yankton. The new Capital street establishment began business only about a week ago, and to-day one of the lady hat trimmers went up to the Catholic church and changed her name.

PERSONAL. Postmaster Howard and wife started for the east this morning. M. Grigsby, Esq., a Sioux Falls attorney, reached Yankton to-day on legal business.

W. H. Corson, proprietor of the Cataract house, Sioux Falls, is partaking of the Merchants hospitality. A. H. Morrison, recently general manager of the Michigan & Lake Shore railroad, is at the St. Charles.

Superintendent Meckling, of the Dakota Southern came up on this afternoon's train and can be found at the Merchants. Charles G. Wicker and Joel Wicker, part owners of the Dakota Southern railroad, arrived last night, and are quartered at the St. Charles.

Judge Paxton, of Niobrara, is in town to-day. He came here to meet two of his brothers from Aurora, Ill., who are about to make an investment in or near Niobrara.

Barney Cole, of Bon Homme, is in town with his team of 330 ponies, and it is probable that James Blanding will have the temerity to match his horse against them some time this week.

Governor and Mrs. Pennington arrived by this afternoon's freight from their visit to northern Dakota. Secretary Hand and wife tarried at St. Paul, but will be here in a day or two.

B. Cole, of the U. S. petit jury, is sick with a pain in his chest to-day and was unable to attend to his jury duties. He expects to be better to-morrow, however, and will then take his place with his fellow sufferers.

St. CHARLES.—G. H. Denman Mo. Valley; C. G. Wicker, Chicago; A. H. Morrison, Michigan; John Webber, S. C. Ames, Sioux City; J. Wicker, Chicago; Jacob Johnson, Sam Maynard, Ohio.

SMITHSONIAN.—W. Beckenlaue, West Point; Wm. Hudson, Blyville, Neb.; L. Longfelt, Nebraska; F. F. Mortimore, Waterbury; Oliver Myson, Detroit; O. H. Palmer, Springfield; Albert Neale, Fort Thompson; Joseph G. Griffin, Fort Peck.

MERCHANTS.—H. B. Denman, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Kessogren, Fort Lincoln; E. F. Page, Michigan; D. L. Page, New York; J. Q. Smith, Choteau Creek; J. W. Turner, Turner; C. S. Burton, E. C. Mechaner, J. E. Dwight, Wm. Andrews, Sioux City; Walter Smith, Chicago; H. H. Baraga, Galena; J. H. Paxton, Aurora; S. S. Paxton, Ames, Iowa; Charles Sanford, Springfield; W. A. Paxton, Omaha, Neb.; Thomas N. Paxton, Niobrara; S. W. Renne, Mount Morris; W. L. Thomas, Forreston, N. Y.; W. W. Bill, Bismarck; D. T. Carl Stanley, wife and children; Fort Peck, Montana; Mrs. John Featherston, Livermore, Penn.; Mrs. Duke, Helena, Montana.

For the Ladies. Mrs. Lyon, milliner, on Broadway, received last evening an elegant assortment of birds and a variety of the latest patterns of French hats, which she will take pleasure in exhibiting to the ladies of Yankton and vicinity.

Cutting & Cloudas are on hand with the latest fall styles of groceries. Their store is opposite the post office.

The River. Bismarck Tribune, Oct. 20th. The Western arrived from Carroll Monday evening. She left here on the 26th ult., and though a 700 ton boat, carrying 200 tons on her last trip, reached Carroll without difficulty, cleaning up the entire business of the season. She left Carroll Monday of last week, arriving here on Monday, thus consuming eight days in the trip down.

The route to Montana via the Northern Pacific and Carroll is now proven practically beyond question. By this route freight reached Helena ten days earlier than boats reached Fort Benton this spring, while for two months no boat has been able to reach a point above Cow Island. By this route mail and passengers have been put through from Chicago to Helena in 12 days; returning in nine, while freight has not only been put through earlier, but quicker and cheaper than by any other route.

The Josephine arrived yesterday, and with her arrival the business of the season closed. She has been engaged for the past six weeks in work on the Carroll end of the route, having relieved the Key West of the loading on her three last trips, conveying the same to Carroll.

Both the Western and Josephine leave for Yankton and Sioux City to-day. Both brought down a full list of passengers, and the Josephine about 60 tons of ore.

The Western met the Benton at the Muscleshell on the 11th inst. She was ordered to reach Cow Island at all hazards. The Carroll is expected from below to-day, and the May Lowry is on the route up.

The steamer Union sunk at the Bismarck landing during the severe gale last week. About the only loss is the cost of raising, say about \$300. She had not been in use this summer, being laid up for repairs.

The steamer Josephine, John Todd, master and Joseph Todd, clerk, arrived this morning from Carroll, being fifteen days in making the trip. She brought sixty-five tons of ore from Carroll and landed the following passengers at Yankton: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Stone, Fort Peck; Mrs. Sadie Duke, Helena; Mrs. Featherston, Standing Rock; Wm. Ward Bill, Wm. Marshall, Bismarck; Jno. Reese, Montana. The Josephine left Yankton for up river on the 17th of last April, and has been engaged all summer in the upper river trade. She has made one trip to Benton, one trip 500 miles up the Yellowstone, and six trips to Carroll—all from Bismarck—and her season's work will foot up about 1600 tons of freight. Capt. Grant Marsh went out as her master in the spring, but turned over his charge to Capt. Mart Coulson on the 28th of June, and he in turn surrendered the Josephine to Capt. John Todd some time in September. She has done an excellent season's work, having carried 130 tons of freight to Carroll during the low water of October. She will be placed on the ways here and thoroughly repaired for next season's work. The Josephine is the last of the Coulson line of boats to get into winter quarters at Yankton.

Old Probabilities in Yankton. A Sketch of the Manner in which the Old Fellow Works.

The Instruments Used and the Method of Using Them. Information for the People.

A sketch of the interior of the weather clerk's office together with the various instruments employed in ascertaining all that Old Probabilities desires to find out on the subject, we have been intending to present to the readers of the Press and Dakotian for a number of weeks.

The signal station was first established in Yankton in April, 1873, when its local habitation was fixed at Cleverger's residence in Central Yankton and Newton Phelps was placed in charge as Observer. Subsequently and during the same year, the office was removed to the St. Charles hotel and Sergt. C. A. Shaw, the present incumbent, assumed the duties of Observer. In the summer of 1874, an office was fitted up on Capitol street, north of 4th, where "Old Prob." seems to have settled permanently.

The following sketch of the method in vogue in obtaining the weather record, has been prepared at our request by Private James A. Barwick, who has been in charge of this station for the past month during the absence of Sergt. Shaw, and to whom our readers are indebted for the daily local weather report. Mr. Shaw having returned Mr. Barwick will start for St. Paul to-morrow morning, whence, after a brief stay he will go to Washington where he expects to go through a course of instruction preparatory to promotion. Mr. B. takes a zealous interest in his duties, and has thus awakened in this community considerable inquiry respecting what is popularly known as "Old Prob." The following sketch gives the information:

Yankton is situated in latitude 42 degrees 50 minutes; longitude 81 degrees 5 minutes. Elevation above sea level, 1275 feet. This station is supplied with two mercurial barometers, two standard thermometers, one maximum and one minimum thermometer, one hygrometer, one anemometer and self-register, one anemoscope or wind vane one pluviometer or rain gauge, and a water thermometer to take the temperature of the water in the Missouri. These instruments are all carefully compared with the standard instruments at the chief signal office, Washington, D. C., before being sent out. We take seven observations daily; 4 of them are taken at Washington mean time, and 3 at local or actual Yankton time. The 4 observations here are 6:13 and 10:38 a. m., 3:13 and 9:38 p. m., which correspond to 7:35 a. m. and 12 noon, and 4:35 and 11 p. m., Washington time, the difference being one hour and twenty two minutes, that is, we are that much slower than Washington. The local observations are 7 a. m. 2 and 9 p. m., from which we get the daily, monthly and yearly means of barometer and thermometer, velocity of the wind, &c. The 6:13 a. m., 3:13 and 9:38 p. m. observations are telegraphed daily to the chief signal office, and from these observations, and all others in the United States belonging to the signal service, the probabilities are made out, covering a period of twenty-four hours from the time indicated. An observation consists of first taking the reading of the barometer, which is afterwards corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error. We correct for temperature because heat expands the column of mercury, therefore requiring a greater height to produce a given pressure, and for the purpose of comparing all barometric readings, there must be a certain temperature agreed upon, and that temperature is that of melting ice, or 32 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer. All barometric readings are therefore reduced to a temperature of melting ice. We correct for elevation because the stratum of air resting on the earth between all stations and the level of the sea, is just that much less atmosphere pressing on the mercury in the cistern of the barometer at stations above sea level. Our barometer is 1275 feet above sea level; we then correct for that much elevation—that is, we add so much to the readings of the barometer at each observation to make it read the same it would at sea level if the temperature and density of the air were the same at both places. We correct for instrumental error whenever there is a difference in the reading of a barometer when it is compared with the standard barometer at Washington. If it reads less than the standard then we add the difference, and if it reads more we subtract. The difference is usually very small.

We next read the thermometers, which are placed in an instrument called the shelter. It is a lattice frame work permitting a free circulation of the air, and fastened to a window which must invariably face the north. The instruments are constantly in the shade, and elevated above the ground 10 feet, and distance from the windows one foot. We read the thermometer, then the hygrometer, or wet and dry bulb thermometer. The wet bulb has a wick dipping into a small cup which is kept filled with rain or soft water. By capillary the water is drawn up through the wicking, and by evaporation produces cold, causing the wet bulb to read lower than the dry, except when the air is entirely saturated with moisture, and then the two thermometers read alike. But an occurrence of that kind is very rare, indeed. By the difference of the readings between the wet and dry bulb thermometers the humidity or amount of moisture in the atmosphere is determined according to Glaisher's tables. We next read the anemoscope or wind vane to obtain the direction of the wind. The vane revolves on a spindle, the lower end of which

extends through the roof; and attached to this lower extremity is a gilded arrow which always points in the same direction as the exposed vane, which is securely fixed upon the roof of the house. This gilded arrow moves around a circle in which is painted the eight cardinal points of the compass, and indicates the point from which the wind blows. The velocity of the wind comes next; that is obtained by the anemometer, which is placed securely upon the top of the house and consists of four equal metallic cups in the form of hemispheres attached to two arms, crossing each other at right angles, and are supported so as to turn freely about a vertical axis. The base of each hemispherical cup is in a vertical position, and since the action of the wind upon the concave side of one of these cups is greater than its action upon the convex side, a moderate breeze is sufficient to maintain the arms in continuous motion. Attached to this instrument is Gibbons' self register, which registers the velocity of the wind. The self register is attached to the anemometer on the roof, by connecting wires leading from an Eagle's battery, where the electricity is generated. The register comprises an electro-magnet, armature clock work and cylinder, the armature has a pencil lead attached by means of a brass holder, the pencil constantly rests on a prepared sheet of paper wrapped around the brass cylinder and secured by rubber bands; the cylinder revolves slowly, impelled by clock work, and its movement corresponds with the time of day. The paper is ruled or laid out in hours and minutes, so it can be always told at what minute a heavy gust of wind started up and how long it blows, whether night or day. On each occasion when the wind has traveled a mile the circuit closes, the armature attracts and the pencil is recorded on the record sheet. This instrumental combination is constantly in operation, and faithfully records each mile of wind as it passes the station. The prepared sheet of paper is replaced every 24 hours, making each sheet a complete record of the daily velocity of the wind. The rain gauge is next consulted (if there has been any rainfall). The rain gauge is exposed on the roof of the office building—it is constructed of copper, and divided into two sectional parts—cylinder and funnel. The rainfall is determined by a measuring stick graduated in inches and tenths, and the proportion between the cylinder and funnel is ten to one, so that ten inches by the measuring stick corresponds to one inch of rainfall, one inch on the rod to one tenth of rain.

The maximum thermometer consists of an ordinary thermometer, with this difference, that near the bulb the bore is made somewhat smaller, and as heat expands the mercury in the bulb more than it does the glass, the mercury is forced through the smaller aperture and indicates the highest temperature during the day, and when it begins to cool the mercury contracts, but cannot sink into the bulb on account of the smallness of the bore near the bulb, therefore it remains above that small aperture and indicates the highest thermometer reached that particular day. At 11 p. m. the thermometer is set, by turning it around on a pivot, and by the force of the revolution the mercury is thrown back again into the bulb, until the thermometer corresponds exactly with the temperature of the air at that particular time.

The minimum thermometer is a spirit one, made of alcohol, (both the maximum and minimum thermometers are placed in a horizontal position), and within the tube is a very fine glass rod or index, about half an inch in length, and a little smaller than the bore of the tube. This index is immersed in the column of alcohol, but must be brought into contact with the extremity of the column on account of the capillary adhesion between the alcohol and the glass. When the alcohol contracts it drags along with it the glass index; but when the alcohol expands it passes by the index without displacing it, so that the position of the index shows the lowest temperature to which the instrument has been subjected since the last observation. To set it the bulb end of the thermometer is raised to a perpendicular position and the index runs down to the top of the alcohol, at whatever temperature it then stands.

District Court Proceedings. Yesterday at 2 o'clock, Philip Steimel, who was indicted for dealing in "crooked beer," was arraigned and plead not guilty. The case of Wands and Miller was called for trial, and the defendants being without counsel, the court appointed Oliver Shannon to defend them. The prisoners were found guilty. "Thick Nell," the Ponce Indian, found guilty of assault with intent to maim, was yesterday sentenced to the Fort Madison penitentiary for one year and five days. C. F. Rosenbacher, indicted for dealing in "crooked beer," upon arraignment, plead not guilty, saying that the charge against him "was false and malicious."

A Card from Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25, 1875. EDITORS PRESS AND DAKOTIAN:—To our many friends and acquaintances in Yankton and vicinity, my wife and I return our sincere thanks for favors shown in the past, during our three years in Yankton, and feel doubly thankful for recommendations in Press and Dakotian for our future welfare. Kind friends, adieu. MR. AND MRS. THOS. HUGHES.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25, 1875. EDITORS PRESS AND DAKOTIAN:—Mr. Wm. Andrews is my successor in the fruit store of Mr. Brown, and is a young gentleman, pleasing and accommodating, and is worthy of the trade of all my old customers and new ones, and I hope you will give him your patronage. Respectfully yours, THOS. HUGHES.

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The wonderful results and immense sale of Hale's Cough Cordial the past season, ought to convince the most skeptical; still we are going to continue the sale of this cordial, which we have made heretofore, viz: Any person suffering with a cold, cough, or sore throat, who will call at Mills & Parry's, or any other Drug Store, and purchase a bottle of Hale's Cough Cordial, use one-half of it, and if they then conclude that it is doing them no good, they can return the balance and receive back their money. Who would not test this medicine on such liberal terms? No medicine ever sold in this vicinity that produced such wonderful results. All we ask is that you will try it. daw-6m

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Attorneys and Agents. OLIVER SHANNON, PHIL. K. FAULK, Notary Public.

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C. J. B. HARRIS, Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Agent, YANKTON, DAKOTA. Has the only complete Abstracts of Title in Yankton County. Office Corner Third & Capital Streets, Opposite St. Charles Hotel. n1-1f

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