

all of them are ably conducted and worthy of the patronage of every intelligent person within the radius of their influence. Our list of the newspapers which Dakota now possesses, outside of Yankton, runs as follows, and every one of them is worth subscribing for:

Republican, Vermillion.
Courier, Elk Point.
News, Canton.
Advocate, Canton.
Independent, Sioux Falls.
Pantagraph, Sioux Falls.
Times, Sioux Falls.
Folkbielohet, Sioux Falls.
Times, Springfield.
Standard, Vermillion.
Tribune, Elk Point.
Times, Deadwood.
Pioneer, Deadwood.
Press, Deadwood.
News, Deadwood.
Enterprise, Lead City.
Chronicle, Custer City.
Journal, Rapid City.
Herald, Central City.
Tribune, Bismarck.
Sun, Bismarck.
Alert, Jamestown.
Times, Fargo.
Republican, Fargo.
Argus, Fargo.
New Era, Parker.
Times, Brule City.
Sioux Valley Journal, Brookings.
Dakota Gazette, Volga.
Beadle County Settler, Huron.
Northern Signal, Caledonia.
Echo, Bridgeview.
Citizen, Scotland.
Exponent, Dell Rapids.
Capitol, Mitchell.
Herald, Alexandria.
Pioneer, Pembina.
Enterprise, Flaudreau.
Gazette, Marion Junction.
Pioneer, Cameron.
Herald, Big Stone City.
Chronicle, Menno.
Sm, Eden.
Herald, Grand Forks.
Gazette, Walperton.
Dakota News, Watertown.
Northern Pacific Times, Valley City.
Press, Brookings.
Express, Roseau.
Inter-State, Gary.
Independent, Watertown.
Enterprise, Goodwin.
Plainsdealer, Grand Forks.
Sentinel, Madison.
Criterion, Mandan.

The list above presented, gives to Dakota fifty-five newspapers outside of our city and the three Yankton papers swell the list to fifty-eight. Probably two-thirds of these newspapers have been started within the past three years.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.
The record of our own newspaper, given in the foregoing sketch, brings us down to the beginning of the Daily Press and Dakotian, the first daily newspaper published in the territory of Dakota. Its first issue was given to the public on the 26th day of April in the year 1875. We are now celebrating its sixth birthday with a new dress and an enlargement of four columns. As it was until to-day, in size, it has been since the beginning, though we have once before given it new type.

Our daily was the creation of the Black Hills excitement which raged so vigorously in the spring and summer of 1875. Witcher and Gordon, representatives of a party of discoverers, had come across the snow clad plains from the mysterious land of hidden wealth, bringing with them little nuggets of pure gold, plucked from the soil of a now famous region. It was the first tangible evidence of native wealth in the Hills and as the hardy adventurers exhibited their golden spoils in the office of the St. Charles hotel, in this city, the intelligence was flashed over a thousand wires to the outside world. It was the spark which kindled a blaze of excitement all over the country and speedily the tide of travel towards the Hills began. Then it seemed that Yankton and Dakota must have a daily newspaper to tell the people of all the wonders which were to be unearthed and to induce travel to our bonanza fields. We undertook to supply this alleged want. It did not pay. Month succeeded month and the years stepped back into the past. Still there was no profit in our venture, but we clung to it with a grim determination to make or bust, and—well, we didn't bust. In the language of the statesman, we still live, though at this day and hour we can hardly account for the circumstance. Five years have been added to the age of the world since we began this enterprise and some of them have been years of toil and trouble and discouragements. But the brighter lining on the other side of the cloud of gloom gradually came into view and the oft indulged in inclination to abandon the project gradually faded away and Dakota's first daily became an established fact. Looking backward now upon those days of costly experiment, we cannot assure a genuine desire to live them over again. But there was nothing in them which was not anticipated in the beginning, so we had the grim satisfaction of realizing all our expectations.

During the five years gone by Yankton and Dakota have greatly improved. The newspaper field is widening and growing longer at both ends. People are coming to our wheat and corn fields and covering our grazing grounds with their herds of stock. All the industries of civilization and population are fixing themselves upon our fertile prairies and in our golden mountains. An empire is taking root, deep and strong and promising a vigorous growth. With this development comes patronage and profit to the enterprises which were planted in days of poverty and have passed out of the shadows of adversity into the sunlight of prosperity.

We turn to the first issue of our daily, bearing date five years ago to-day. Upon its pages, as far as to us now as then, we see the names of many familiar in the past and in the present. We had a good list of advertisers, who paid their bills with promptness and extended words of

encouragement which were golden offerings in themselves. We give the list of advertisers in the first daily and we shall always take pleasure in referring to it:

Gregory Brothers, grocers.
Blatt & Buerlert, grocers.
S. Eisenman & Co., dry goods & clothing.
Bramble & Miner, wholesale grocers.
Fowler & Ketchum, dry goods.
L. D. Palmer, dry goods.
E. P. Wilcox, lumber.
Reed & Hayward, loan brokers.
Richey & Dix, hardware.
Alberti & Bremner, drugs.
I. Piles & Co., boots & shoes.
Peir & Luebbe, leather.
Ketchum Bros., dry goods.
Atherton & Sherman, furniture.
Marshall & Sarnum, furniture.
Cooley & Place, harness.
Excelsior Mill Co.,
Adler, Ohlman & Co., wholesale liquors.
Swartz & Treadway, crockery.
Potter & Wood, jewelry.
S. J. Morrow, photographer.
Oliver Shannon, attorney.
P. K. Faulk, attorney.
C. J. B. Harris, attorney.
1st National Bank.
Mark M. Palmer, banker.
Merchants hotel, A. J. Sweetser.
Smithsonian hotel, H. H. Smith.
Germania house, Wallbaum & Becker.
L. M. Kee, auctioneer.
Garner Bros., farm machinery.
P. Cavalier, merchant tailor.
G. Wagner, gunsmith.
Nathan Ford, pianos.
Thos. Hughes, fruit and vegetables.
John O. Bates, clothier.
Harry Katz, clothier.
Edgar Corliss & Co., livery.
G. W. Roberts, insurance agent.
Mills E. Purdy, drugs.
Dudley Bros. & Co., hardware.
Wynn, Backwalter & Co., hardware.

Of this list of forty-three business firms, twenty-two are still doing business here, and the places of the missing ones have been more than supplied by new comers.

From April, 1875, to sometime in April 1877, our daily was the only one printed in the territory of Dakota. We had things all our own way so far as the every day issue was concerned, but there was very little in the way of pecuniary profit to glean from this condition of affairs. The rush of immigration to the Black Hills developed a new field for journalism which was occupied by a number of adventurous newspaper men, who transported their type and presses across the plains on wagons and opened business in the golden gulches of the new eldorado. Early in April of 1877 Porter Warner began the publication of the Daily Times in Deadwood. This was Dakota's second daily. Then Charley Collins put forth his Deadwood Daily Champion, which was discontinued in the course of time and does not now exist. Some two months after the Times was issued the Daily Pioneer was started at Deadwood by A. W. Merrick and this comes in as number three on the daily list of the territory. The News and the Evening Press have since appeared in Deadwood and are numbered respectively the fourth and the fifth. Sometime during last year the Fargo Daily Argus was started by A. W. Edwards, who still continues to conduct it. This completes the list of Dakota dailies—six in all and not very extensive in size or pretensions. They are all, however, in a growing way and time will add to their value and dimensions. Dakota is filling with people who are making wealth from its mines and its rich soil. As they progress newspapers will grow, and we can see in the not distant future a vigorous and prosperous press, giving the full value for that which it receives and wielding an influence commercial, political and social.

STAGES.
DAKOTA DIVISION.
WYOMING STAGE CO.
From Yankton to Fort Sully,
And all intermediate points, including
Bon Homme, Springfield, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Wheeler, Red Lake, Ft. Thompson, Ft. Pierre and Fort Sully.
Comfortable Coaches and Quick Time.
WM. KRAMER, S. P. GAMBLE, Agent, Superintendent.

Dakota Central STAGE LINE
Brinkerhoff & Jordan, Prop's.
The stages of this line run from Yankton to Utes, Lovellville, Odessa, Scotland, Maxwell, Olivet, Whiterburg, Milton, Marietta, Lockport, Rosedale and Firested in fifteen hours, leaving Yankton each morning at four o'clock. The return trip is made each day, leaving Firested at four o'clock a. m. and reaching Yankton at seven p. m.

HORSES CHANGED EVERY TEN MILES.
Passengers and Express Goods Carried at Reasonable Rates.
Yankton office on Third Street, at Brinkerhoff's barn, just west of the Merchants hotel.

STEAMERS.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Weekly Line of Steamships,
Leaving New York every Thursday at 2 P. M. For England, France and Germany.
Tickets to and from Europe at lowest rates. For passage apply to C. B. HUGHES & Co., General Passenger Agents, 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, or to their Agents.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.

When and by Whom the Treaty Was Made by Which the Government Obtained Title to the Lands in Dakota.

Organization of the Territory, and a List of the Federal Officials from the First to the Last—The Wise Men Who Have Made the Laws of Dakota.

Organization of Counties—A Record of Votes Cast at the Several General Elections, and Other Statistical Items.

In the spring of 1857 the interior department, desiring to make a treaty with the Yankton Indians by which their possessions in what is now southern Dakota territory should be ceded to the government, sent A. S. H. White, an attaché of the Indian bureau, to visit the Indians and induce them to visit Washington and negotiate a treaty. Mr. White's mission was unsuccessful, the Indians being averse to parting with their lands, and he returned to Washington to report the failure of his undertaking. In the fall of the same year the department requested Captain John B. S. Todd, then of the firm of Frost, Todd & Co., post sutler at Fort Randall, to make an effort to induce the chiefs of the Yanktons to go to Washington and make a treaty. Securing the co-operation of Charles F. Picotte, who had great influence with the Indians, and who still resides at the Yankton agency, Gen. Todd at once succeeded in his enterprise, and early in the winter of 1857 started for Washington with the Yankton chiefs accompanied by Mr. Picotte as interpreter. On the 19th of April, 1858, a treaty was made with these Indians by which they ceded to the United all the lands then owned, possessed, or claimed by them, wherever situated, (except four hundred thousand acres, embracing their present reservation,) and described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Te-han-kas-anda or Calumet or Big Sioux river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Pa-lah-wa-kan or East Medicine Knoll river; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direction to the head of the main fork of the Wan-dush-ka-for or Snake river; thence down said river to its junction with the Te-han-sun-san or Jaques or James river; thence in a direct line to the northern point of lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with the said Big Sioux river; thence down the Big Sioux river to its junction with the Missouri river. And they also cede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to and in all the islands in the Missouri river from the mouth of the Big Sioux river to the mouth of Medicine Knoll creek.

In consideration of this cession the United States stipulated "to pay to them or expend for their benefit the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars per annum for ten years; forty thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter; twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter; and fifteen thousand dollars for and during twenty years thereafter, making one million and six hundred thousand dollars in annuities in the period of fifty years."

This treaty was signed by the following chiefs:
Pa-lah-wa-ka-pa—The man that was struck by the Ree.
Ma-to-sa-be-cha—The Smutty Bear.
Charles F. Picotte—E-ta-ke-cha.
Ta-ton-ka-wet-co—The Crazy Bull.
Pse-cha-wa-ka—The Jumping Thunder.
Ma-ra-ha-ton—The Iron Horn.
Nom-be-kah-pah—One that knocks down two.
Ta-ton-ke-e-yak-ka—The Fast Bull.
A-ha-ka-na-ne—The Walking Elk.
A-ha-ka-na-zhe—The Standing Elk.
A-ha-ka-ho-cha—The Elk with a Bad Voice.

Chia-ton-wo-ka-pa—The Grabbing Hawk.
E-ha-we-cha-sha—The Owl Man.
Pia-sun-wa-kan-na—The White Medicine Cow that stands.
Ma-ga-scha-cha-ka—The Little White Swan.
Oke-cha-la-wash-ta—The Pretty Boy.
Immediately after the ratification of the treaty, A. H. Redfield, of Detroit, Michigan, was appointed agent for the Indians, and arrived in the territory early in July. He at once set to work, erected buildings on the site of the present agency and before winter set in had all the Indians located upon the reservation.

As soon as the Indians were removed settlers began to pour into the territory, locating principally on Big Sioux Point, Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton. On the 8th day of November, 1859, the settlers at Yankton held a meeting, with D. T. Bramble as chairman and M. K. Armstrong secretary, and passed a memorial asking congress to organize the territory. A similar meeting was held at Vermillion on the 9th of the same month, at which M. J. Denton presided, and James McHenry was secretary.

About the same time that the settlements were made on the Missouri river a company of gentlemen from Minnesota and Dubuque, Iowa, commenced a settlement at Sioux Falls, and organized a provisional government, with a governor and other executive and judicial officers, a legislative assembly and elected a delegate to congress. On the 15th of July, 1859, a newspaper called the Dakota Democrat, with S. J. Albright as editor, was started at Sioux Falls by this colony, the publication of which was continued, although somewhat irregularly, until about the time of the organization of the territory.

President Buchanan on the 2nd day of March, 1861. The organization was perfected by President Lincoln, soon after his inauguration, by the appointment of the following officers:

William Jayne, of Illinois, governor.
John Hutchinson, of Minnesota, secretary.

Philemon Bliss, of Ohio, chief justice.
Lorenzo P. Williston, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph L. Williams, of Tennessee, associate justices.

Wm. Gleason, of Maryland, attorney.
Wm. F. Shafer, of Illinois, marshal.
Geo. D. Hill, of Michigan, surveyor general.

About the same time a United States land office was established at Vermillion, and Henry A. Kennerly appointed register and Jesse Wherry receiver.

W. A. Burleigh was appointed agent of the Yankton Indians, relieving the first agent, A. H. Redfield, and H. W. Hoffman was assigned to the Poncea agency relieving J. Shaw Gregory.

Gov. Jayne and Secretary Hutchinson arrived in Yankton on the 27th day of May, 1861, and immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties. The other officers arrived at intervals during the summer, the last to put in an appearance being Associate Justice Williams, on the first day of November.

The first official act of Gov. Jayne was the appointment of agents to take a census of the territory upon which to base an apportionment of the representation in the first legislative assembly. The following census agents were appointed:

Andrew J. Harlan for the district east of the Vermillion river and south of Sioux Falls.
W. W. Brookings for the Sioux Falls district.
Obel F. Votaw for the Yankton district, extending eastward to the Vermillion river.
George M. Pinney for the Bon Homme district.
J. D. Morse for the country on the Missouri river above the Niobrara.
Henry D. Betts for the Red river of the North.

These agents made the following returns:

CLAY AND UNION DISTRICT.	
White males	396
White females	373
Half breeds	37
Number entered on census	806

SIOUX FALLS DISTRICT.	
White males	30
White females	19
Number of voters	49

YANKTON DISTRICT.	
Whole number of white inhabitants	27
Half breeds	9
Number entered on census	36

BON HOMME DISTRICT.	
White males	302
White females	31
Number of voters	313

RED RIVER DISTRICT.	
White males	51
White females	21
Mixed males	294
Mixed females	294
Number of voters not given	294

J. D. Morse doubtless made a report, but there is nothing on record to show what it was.

On the 29th of July, 1861, Governor Jayne issued a proclamation establishing legislative districts and apportioning the representation, as follows:

All that portion of Dakota territory lying between the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, and bounded by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and that portion of Dakota territory lying west of the Red river of the North and including the settlement known as the Hamilton settlement, shall compose the first council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded by the Vermillion river on the east, and bounded on the west by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, shall compose the second council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the third council district, and be entitled to one councilman.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the fourth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the fifth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the sixth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the seventh council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the eighth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the ninth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the tenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the eleventh council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twelfth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the thirteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the fourteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the fifteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the sixteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the seventeenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the eighteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the nineteenth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twentieth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-first council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-second council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-third council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-fourth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-fifth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-sixth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-seventh council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-eighth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the twenty-ninth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty and fifty one, and on the north by a line drawn east and west from the mouth of the Niobrara river, shall compose the thirtieth council district, and be entitled to two councilmen.

In the sixth representative district, at the office of Todd & Co., and do appoint as judges, M. K. Armstrong, F. Chase and S. Presko.

In the seventh representative district, at the office of Daniel Gifford, George M. Pinney and Judge Falkenberg.

In the eighth representative district, at the house of E. D. Pease, and do appoint as judges, J. H. Hamilton, Benjamin Estes and Joseph Taylor; and also as Gregory's store, and do appoint as judges Charles Young, James Tufts and Thomas Small.

On the 13th of the same month, Gov. Jayne by proclamation divided the territory into judicial districts and assigned the judges as follows:

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty-three and fifty-four, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the first judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty-five and fifty-six, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the second judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty-seven and fifty-eight, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the third judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges fifty-nine and sixty, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the fourth judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges sixty-one and sixty-two, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the fifth judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges sixty-three and sixty-four, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the sixth judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges sixty-five and sixty-six, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the seventh judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges sixty-seven and sixty-eight, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the eighth judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges sixty-nine and seventy, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the ninth judicial district.

All that portion of Dakota territory bounded on the east by the range line dividing ranges seventy-one and seventy-two, and on the north by the north line of the territory, shall constitute the tenth judicial district.

L. W. Williston was assigned to the first district, Philemon Bliss to the second, and Joseph L. Williams to the third.

THE FIRST ELECTION.
Immediately after the organization of the territory, Captain John B. S. Todd (who was intimately and influentially connected with every step taken toward the creation of the new territory, and who was held in high esteem by nearly all the pioneer settlers), announced himself as an independent or people's candidate for congress. On the 1st day of June the opponents of Capt. Todd's candidacy held a convention at Vermillion and nominated A. J. Bell for congress.

At a later day Charles P. Booge, of the firm of H. D. Booge & Co., of Sioux City, but who claimed a residence in the territory, announced himself as a people's candidate, thus inaugurating a triangular contest for the first delegate from Dakota.

The election took place on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1861, and the vote for delegate was as follows:

First district (Malones)	Todd, Bell, Booge
Elk Point	2 1/2
Sioux Falls	2 1/2
Yankton	2 1/2
Pembina	2 1/2
Fourth district	15 0 0
Fifth district	17 26 0
Sixth district	86 0 0
Seventh district	2 1/2 0 0
Eighth district	2 1/2 0 0
Total	297 5 110

At the same election the following were chosen members of the first legislative assembly:

COUNCIL.
First district—W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole.
Second district—H. D. Betts, John W. Boyle.
Third district—Jacob Deuel.
Fourth district—Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble.
Fifth district—John H. Shober.
Seventh district—J. Shaw Gregory.

HOUSE.
First district—John McBride, Christopher Maloney.
Second district—Geo. P. Waldron.
Third district—Hugh Donaldson.
Fourth district—A. W. Puett, Lyman Burgess.
Fifth district—Jacob A. Jacobson, Bligh Wood.
Sixth district—John Stanager, M. K. Armstrong.
Seventh district—George M. Pinney, Reuben Wallace.
Eighth district—John L. Tiernon.

The legislature met at Yankton on the 17th day of March, 1862, and the council organized with the following officers:

J. H. Shober, president.
James Tufts, secretary.
E. M. Bond, assistant secretary.

W. R. Goodfellow, engrossing and enrolling clerk.
S. W. Ingham, chaplain.
Charles F. Picotte, sergeant-at-arms.
E. B. Wikson, messenger.
W. W. Warford, freeman.

In the house the following officers were chosen:

George M. Pinney, speaker.
J. R. Hanson, chief clerk.
J. M. Allen, assistant clerk.
D. Gifford, enrolling clerk.
B. M. Smith, engrossing clerk.
M. D. Metcalf, chaplain.
James Somers (M. H. Somers), sergeant-at-arms.
A. B. Smith, messenger.
Ole Anderson, freeman.

The most exciting subject which engaged the attention of the first legislature of the territory was the location of the capital. Yankton had been designated by the governor as the place for holding the first session, and it devolved upon that body by enactment, to make a permanent location. A portion of the members from east of the Vermillion river were favorable to Yankton, and the members from the Bon Homme district, who were understood to be opposed to Yankton, were it was supposed, conciliated and their opposition disarmed by being elected respectively to the position of president of the council and speaker of the house. Shober faithfully carried out the understanding which was had when he was elected president, but Pinney proved to be slippery and deported himself in a manner which indicated that further subsidizing would be necessary to restrain him from forming adverse combinations. Instead of pursuing this policy those directly interested instituted a physical menace to compel the speaker to remain faithful to his pledges. If what occurred then would be attempted now it would be called bull-dozing. Pinney lost his nerve, but determined to adhere to his treachery, and to do so in defiance of those whom he was under obligations to serve, called upon Governor Jayne for a sufficient military force to be placed in the hall of the house to protect the body from violence. Accordingly, on the 7th day of April, 1862, Gov. Jayne issued the following order to Lieut. Ploughoff, commanding Dakota cavalry:

"Sir—I have been informed by a written communication received from Hon. George M. Pinney, speaker of the house of representatives, that from threats made and representations received from certain sources, that he fears that the business of the house will be interrupted by violence and calls on me for a force

to protect the house in the lawful pursuit of its duties. You are directed to proceed to the hall of the house of representatives on to-morrow morning at half past eight o'clock with twenty men for the purpose of protecting the house while in the peaceful pursuit of its business from violence. It will be your duty to aid the speaker in preserving order and to arrest any persons violating the peace, quiet and decorum of that body."

In pursuance of this order on the morning of the 8th, Lieut. Ploughoff, at the head of twenty men, filed into the house and took a position near the speaker's desk. When the members convened they were confronted with an array of carbines and sabres. This unexpected scene created surprise and indignation, and the members very forcibly and in the language of the period, demanded of the speaker to know "what in hell all this meant?" A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. Jayne and demand an explanation of his conduct in thus attempting to menace the legislature with an armed force. The governor replied, simply giving as a reason the request of Speaker Pinney. The house immediately adjourned, and the soldiers marched back to their quarters. On the following morning the soldiers did not make their appearance, and as soon as the house had been called to order and the roll called, Mr. Pinney resigned the speakership. His resignation was accepted, and John L. Tiernon, of the eighth district, was elected speaker for the remainder of the session. And thus ended the bull-dozing and military interference at the first session of the legislative assembly of Dakota territory.

During this session Gov. Jayne vetoed three bills—one a bill regulating marriages, and the other two were apportionment bills. The legislature adjourned on the 15th of May, having been in session sixty days.

The next general election occurred on the 1st day of September, 1862, at which Gov. Jayne and J. B. S. Todd were the opposing candidates to congress. The vote as canvassed, gave the following result:

Jayne	Todd
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27

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Jayne	Todd
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27
27	27

At that election the following officers for Yankton county were elected: Register of deeds, William Miner; sheriff, Charles F. Rosstenschuer; judge of probate, James M. Stone; county commissioners, O. B. Wheeler, N. W. Berge, D. C. Higly; justices of the peace, Samuel Grant, J. S. Presko; county attorney, Geo. N. Propper; county surveyor, James M. Stone; constables, A. D. Fisher, J. B. Greenway; coroner, James E. Witherspoon.

The following is a list of the members of the legislative assemblies of the territory, succeeding the first, up to the present time:

SECOND SESSION—1862-3.
Council.
W. W. Brookings, D. T. Bramble, Austin Cole, J. H. Shober, John W. Boyle, J. Shaw Gregory, H. D. Betts, James McFetridge, Enos Stutsman.
House.
M. K. Armstrong, J. A. Jacobson, J. R. Hanson, Reuben Wallace, H. S. Donaldson, F. D. Pease, M. H. Somers, N. J. Wallace, E. Gifford, G. P. Waldron, A. J. Harlan.

THIRD SESSION—1863-4.
Council.
Enos Stutsman, Lasse Bothun, J. M. Stone, Hugh Compton, G. W. Kingsbury, Frank Taylor, J. O. Taylor, J. Shaw Gregory, M. M. Rich, John J. Thompson, John Mathers.
House.
Washington Reid, P. H. Risling, E. W. Wall, Jesse Wherry, Peter Keegan, O. B. Wheeler, Asa Mattison, Jm. Stinner, John Rose, Wm. Stinner, Geo. Stuckey, Peter Leuninger, John Lawrence, E. W. Wall, Albert Gore.

FOURTH SESSION—1864-5.
Council.
W. W. Brookings, D. T. Bramble, Austin Cole, J. H. Shober, John W. Boyle, J. Shaw Gregory, H. D. Betts, James McFetridge, Enos Stutsman.
House.
M. K. Armstrong, J. A. Jacobson, J. R. Hanson, Reuben Wallace, H. S. Donaldson, F. D. Pease, M. H. Somers, N. J. Wallace, E. Gifford, G. P. Waldron, A. J. Harlan.

FIFTH SESSION—1865-6.
Council.
M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, Geo. W. Kingsbury, Charles La Brecche, Nathaniel Ross, Enos Stutsman.
House.
Thomas C. Watson, E. C. Collins, William Walter, Michael Curry, Michael Ryan, James Whitehorn, J. H. Austin, G. B. Buegel, Amos Hampton, Frank Taylor, James McHenry, Joseph Ellis.

SIXTH SESSION—1866-7.
Council.
M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, Geo. W. Kingsbury, Charles La Brecche, Nathaniel Ross, Enos Stutsman.
House.
H. C. Ash, H. J. Austin, D. T. Bramble, W. N. Collins, Michael Curry, Hugh Friley, Thomas Frick, I. T. Gore, William Gray, Hans Gunderson, M. U. Hort, Daniel Hodgson.

SEVENTH SESSION—1867-8.
Council.
H. J. Austin