THE BAD LANDS COW BOY.

A. T. PACKARD, Publisher.

MEDORA, - - DAKOTA.

The output of pig iron will be 5,581,557 tons, against 4,044,480 tons in 1885, an increase of 1,567,166 tons, or thirty-eight per cent.

The Canadian Pacific has already virtually closed a contract with the Boston & Lowell road, making Boston practically the winter terminus for some time.

At a meeting of distinguished physicians in the City of New York a few years ago the opinion was expressed and generally concurred in that Manhattan Island is one of the most malarious regions on the North American continent.

The principalities of Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia are about to sign an offensive and defensive convention, by the terms of which each is to have identical rights, and the disposal, in the event of war, of the combined army of the three countries, numbering 400,000 men.

The late Charles F. Adams left $1,250,000, all to his family, with the exception of a bequest to the Unitarian Church at Quincy. Mr. Adams, when a young man, married a daughter of Peter C. Brooks, then considered the richest man in Boston.

Railroad agents are engaged in organizing an exodus of negroes from the South Atlantic states to Arkansas, very much as they did from the Southwest to Kansas a few years ago. They have been quite successful in their operations in some of the counties of South Carolina, and a good number of negroes have already started. A glorious picture is painted of the promised land.

It appears that the recent movement to enforce the Sunday closing law in New York was really inspired by the labor unions of that city, the members of which desire to avoid the work which the keeping of the shops open on Sunday involves. They propose to go to the legislature this winter and have the laws on the subject made even more stringent than they now are.

An investigation into the losses from pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Illinois results in a report that "the Hereford interest in the state has suffered the value of $1,000,000." The annual loss to the cattle interests of the state is placed at $10,000,000. A rigid inspection system is to be asked for by the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States, and an appropriation of $5,000,000 to have it carried out.

It is noted as one of the incidental but deplorable features of the recent extraordinary flurry in mining stocks on the Pacific coast, that $4,000,000, made up of small deposits, has lately been withdrawn from the San Francisco savings banks for purposes of speculation. The mourners, many of them, are now going about the streets in a penniless condition, while the instigators of the boom, who profited therefore, are severely denounced.

The supreme court of the German Empire has finished the trial of the journalist Pohl, of Kiel, who was charged with high treason. The proceedings were carried on with closed doors, even lawyers being excluded. Pohl was found guilty of having forwarded sixty-five secret reports for the French government concerning the plan of mobilization of the German fleet and its fighting capacity, and also details in regard to subordinate mines and torpedoes. He was sentenced to nine years imprisonment and ten years deprivation of civil rights.

The senate and house conference committees on the Cullom and Reagan interstate commerce bills have come to an agreement and reported a substitute measure. This measure will retain the feature of the Cullom bill which provided for the establishment of a commission to deal with complaints against railroads, though shippers will be allowed to prosecute suits for damages in the courts on their own behalf. On the long and short haul question a compromise has been agreed on. The provision adopted makes it unlawful for any railroad to charge more under substantially similar conditions for transportation for a shorter than a longer distance over the same line and in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance. The commission, however, is authorized to relieve the railroads from the operation of this provision in special cases, but only after investigation. Upon the question of prohibiting pools, the Senate conferees have yielded to the House committee and a stringent prohibitory clause has been adopted. Upon the question of publicity of rates a substitute has been agreed upon which requires the railroads to display in every depot the rates established between points on their lines and to file with the commission copies of all joint tariffs or through rates to which they may be parties.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

THE HADDOCK MURDER

Sylvester Granda, Under Arrest at Kansas City, Tells The Story of Mr. Haddock's Assassination.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Special Telegram, Dec. 17.—Sylvester Granda, alias "Charley Ganders," alias "Steamboat Charley," under arrest for complicity in the Haddock murder, will be taken to Sioux City to-night. He made a confession to-day, in which he says:

He was with the conspirators and drank with them. They had agreed to attack Haddock and other prominent prohibitionists. He was with Kosnitzki, Leavitt, Triber, Arensdorf and others during the afternoon. They were "cussing" Rev. Mr. Haddock and other prohibitionists and saidthey were running the state and ought to be tarred and feathered or strung up. Tribar said he would give any of the boys $25 apiece who would lay old Haddock out. They were espicially bitter against him. Kosnitzki, Granda and others were given money and told to go and assaultseveral prohibitionists, among them the Rev. Mr. Haddock. Triber told them to "lay for" Haddock and knock him down when he came out of the livery stable. About 6:30 or 7 o'clock Granda and Kosnitzki started for the livery stable. They were followed by Triber, Arensdorf, Leavitt and other men about the saloon. The scheme was for Kosnitzki and Granda to assault Mr. Haddock first, and the others would help them out. As Mr. Haddock came along the street they went up to him in a threatening,abusive way, Granda holding a revolver, of which he does not know how he became possessed. Just then Arensdorf rushed up and grabbed the pistol as he (Granda) was about to drop it, with the remark: "You are too drunk to shoot, coward." Then Arensdorf fired, and Mr. Haddock fell to the sidewalk. They all fled that night. Arensdorf gave Granda and Kosnitzki $25 each and told them to skip out. Instead of doing so they stayed in town and got drunk. The next day Fred Folger, Grander's brother-in law, put him, his wife and Kosnitzki on the flatboat and started them down the river. About twenty-five miles down the river they were signaled by a horseman on shore, whom they found to be Folger. Folger gave Mrs. Granda $125 more and took Kosnitzki across the country to a small station, where he left for San Francisco. Kosnitzki and the others claim that when Arensdorf fired Mr. Haddock was making for him with a heavy window sash weight which he drew from his pocket. Granda says he does not know what Haddock was doing when the shot was fired.

Amusing and Instructive Novelty.

Of such a character is the sterling novelty in the shape of a Counter-Wrapper-Pad, (12x8½ inches) for the counter use of druggists and dealers in medicine. They comprise humorous sketches from the rich and racy pens of "Bill Nye" and other talented and well-known "funny men," finely illustrated in the broadest style of the comic art. At once the design is manifest and most pleasing.

As a wrapper to a parcel each bears in graceful lettering his name and place of business. It is gotten out by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., and is being distributed freely to their patrons in trade. It is another proof of the well-earned reputation of the remedies manufactured by that house and another of its ingenious methods of spreading the story of the wonderful cures wrought by St. Jacobs Oil. In verse and illiterated lines another story is told of an equally famous and efficacious remedy—Red Star Cough Cure—which has been shown by the analyses of the most distinguished chemists to be free from opiates and poisons; the cost of which is only twenty-five cents.

The Whys and Wherefores.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has endeavored to save the enquiring mind the trouble of much research, by publishing in a little book entitled "Why and Wherefore," many reasons why various facts exist. The language is plain and simple, and the volume might be used with profit as a reliable class book in public and private schools. As a household reference it is invaluable, and children as well as grown people can read and understand it. While this publication is in a measure an advertising medium for the Railway Company, that fact does not detract from its value, and a copy of "Why and Wherefore" will be sent free to any address by enclosing ten cents in postage to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. H. Barnes & Co's box and shook factory at Oswego, N. Y., was burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $33,000.

The following pensions were allowed to Minnesota people: James McCorney, Manmuah; Frederick H. Chilson, Monticello; Michael Siskey, Courtland. Pensions increased—Addison Phelps, Pryor; John Casterline, Osakis; Edward Meyer, Amiret; Erick W. Basnes, Starbuck; Danial Erweinger, Fergus Falls. Pensions reissued—Francis W. Seeley, Lake City.

Controller Trenholm says: I have learned nothing to lead me to think that the banks are at all involved in the New York panic. I have received telegrams from presidents of several banks and they all concur in ascribing the present trouble to the collapse of stock operations. The more experienced banks had forseen this and were prepared for it.

In London the appeal of James Gorden Bennett against the decision awarding Cyrus W. Field £5,000 damages for statements derogatory to the latter published in the New York Herald, the court of appeal quashed the verdict against Mr. Bennett.

The Paris Temps has advices from Zanzibar saying that the entire African coast, between Kipini and Lamoo, including Manda bay and the Island of Galta, has been ceded to Germany.

Henry Hewitt of Chicago, aged eighteen, with another man entered the house of his father, John T. Hewitt, knocked him down and robbed him of $70. Young Hewitt's accomplice says the intention was to murder the old man. Both robbers were arrested.

Gen. William G. Harding, the venerable proprietor of the noted Belle Meade stock farm, at Nashville, Tenn., died recently, aged 70 years.

The supreme court of Ohio has rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Dow liquor tax law in all its features, including tax and lien provisions.

M. N. Droz, vice president has been elected president of Switzerland for 1887, and M. F. W. Hertenstein, minister of war, has been elected vice president. Both are radicals.

When Joseph Koassa, a cutter, returned to his home in Chicago a terrible sight met his eyes. The bodies of his wife Antonia and his thirteen months' old child were dangling from the transom of the bed room door, suspended by pieces of shawl straps. The dead woman was a native of Saxony and twenty-four years old and insane.

James Howard, aged thirty-five years, was taken from the jail at Texacarna, Texas, by a masked mob and hanged to a railroad trestle. Howard was arrested on a warrant sworn out by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Winchew, charging him with maltreating his wife, who is scarcely fourteen years old. Howard and his wife were married last July.

At Chicago Judge Gresham appointed Judge Cooley of Michigan to be receiver of the Wabash.

Charles E. Pilgrim, the new "boy preacher," is said to be just sweet sixteen. He lives in Philadelphia.

The jury in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, tried for the murder of old Mrs. Susannah Prescott of Groton, was filed. Baker is adjudged not guilty, while Mrs. Baker is found guilty of murder in the second degree.

It is stated that the Russian government has sent a telegram to Prince Labanoff, the Russian embassador at Vienna, refusing to countenance the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand for the throne of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian deputation has arrived at Berlin.

The Irish nation says the landlords have driven the government to inaugurate a policy of plunder and outrage which insures its early downfall. The government has decided to proceed against all concerned in the "plan of campaign," on a charge of conspiracy. Summons have been issued on Dillon O'Brien and four other commoners. The cases will be tried before a Dublin commission in January. It is reported that the Dublin police have been instructed to arrest campaign leaders everywhere. Commoner Carew abandoned his intention of receiving rents at Balley Hounis, learning that he was being watched by the police.

Robert Lowry, son of the governor of Mississippi, and W. H. Louderback of Pennsylvania, fought in a private box at the Masonic theatre Louisville, Ky., and the latter was knocked down before they could be separated. They were a committee from the medical school to present Miss Florence Bindley, the actress, a floral design. Lowry made the presentation speech, and is said to have failed to mention Louderback's name as being on the committee. This angered the Pennsylvanian, and he demanded reparation, with the above result.

The will of Mrs. Jane Wheller, the old woman who was recently murdered at Cleveland, and whose aged husband was arrested for the crime, was offered for probate at that place. The estate is valued at $150,000 to $200,000 and the greater part of it is left to a nephew, Thomas E. Shaw of Birmingham, England.

Mrs. Langtry's ten weeks' time this year have netted her $32,000, and the season is not half over.

Dr. Wigginton, superintendent of the Oshkosh, Wis., insane hospital, notified the authorities of Wausau that George W. Thayer, who killed T. J. Beals two years ago, is now fully recovered, and arrangements have been made to take Thayer away, to be placed in the custody of the court to determine what disposition shall be made of him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish gave a reception on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The couple have seven children and seventeen grandchildren. All of them were present except one of the grandsons.

Andrew Keuhn was appointed postmaster at Arlington, Kingsbury county, Dak., vice Jas. E. Spurling, resigned.

At St. Louis, Mrs. Juliet Cunningham, who was seriously injured by jumping from a street car of the People's line, which was in imminent danger of colliding with a railroad train, was awarded the unusually large sum of $25,000 damages.

As the Salt Lake express on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was rounding a curve on the approach to the bridge across the Gunnison river the engine struck a cow lying on the track, and was derailed, tumbling over and over into the river below. Engineer Welch and Fireman McConnell were instantly killed.

A glance at the annual report of Quartermaster General Holabird shows the total expenditure by the quartermaster's department of the United States army during the past year to have been $10,283,980.31; transportation was furnished for 236,180 persons; 160,192 tons of stores and 7,907 horses and mules at a cost of $1,579,453.58; 1,251 cavalry and artillery horses were purchased at an average of $141.24; and 563 mules costing $154.99 each; 808 horses and 329 mules, having passed the period of their usefulness, were sold, realizing the sum of $51,006.82. There were remaining in service at the close of the year 9,063 horses, 5,493 mules and 6 oxen.

The government receipts so far this month are a little over $16,000,000, an average of nearly $1,000,000 a day. The expenditures during the same time aggregated $9,000,000, or $7,00,000 less than the receipts.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois five years ago was stenographer for a house committee, but he married a woman with cash and he entered the political arena.

Senator Dolph offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate $350,000 for a custom house building at Portland, Or.

The present indications are that the president will appoint William A. Walker of Manitowoc to be district attorney in place of Mr. Delaney.

The senatorial members of the conference committee on the electoral count bill have agreed to the house amendments.

Attorney General Garland announces that the government will not pay for the kid gloves and carriages used by the justices of the supreme bench in making their regular New Year's day call on the president.

In the senate on motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill for the appointment of an inspector of hulls and boilers in Duluth was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river at the most accessible point between Minnesota and Wisconsin also passed.

At Penn Yan, N. Y., Dorr M. Hamlin, a prominent citizen, a married man, occupied the same room with his paramour, Muriel Alderman. Before retiring they each took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent, and slept for twenty-four hours. Suspicion being aroused by Hamlin's absence from home, the apartments which they occupied were broken open. This aroused Hamlin from his stupor, whereupon he seized a pistol, shot the girl in the breast and sent a ball into his own head. The woman was killed, but Hamlin is still alive.

The Northwest Indian commission (Messrs. Wright, Daniels and Larrabee) have returned from Fort Berthold, having concluded a satisfactory agreement with the Gros Ventres, Mandan and Arckaree Indians, whereby they cede to the United States all that portion of their reservation lying north of the forty-eighth parallel, and also the larger portion of the territory lying between the Missouri river and the Fort Buford military reservation. The Indians take lands in severalty on their diminished reserve.

The principal work done of the fifty-one cases which were disposed of in the District Court at Wapheton, Dak., was the indicting of the officers and directors of the First National bank, three indictments being returned against Cashier Hayward and one indictment against each of the directors, all for the receiving of deposits while knowing the bank to be insolvent.

Senator Cullom, referring to the prospects of the interstate commerce bill says: The bill will pass, I think, just as it came from the conference committee. The Democrats in the senate are almost solid in its favor, and there will not be so many Republican votes against it as now appears probable.

At Norfolk, Va., the trial of George M. Baine, Jr., cashier of the late Exchange National bank, for making false reports as to the actual condition of the bank to the controller of the currency, closed with a verdict of guilty.

The Milwaukee train from the east ran over a man midway between Grand Crossing and Winona Junction, mangling him beyond recognition. Fragments of a bottle were found in his hip pocket, and his clothes were saturated with whiskey.

At Erie, Pa., Christian F. Shau, a tailor, shot and killed one of his daughters, aged twenty years, and dangerously wounded another aged twenty-one, for interfering and preventing him from murdering his wife.

John Cea of Grundy Center, Iowa, struck coal while boring for a well.

Searcy county, Ark., is all aglow with silver excitement, some mines having just been discovered.

The Larkin murder case at Algona, Iowa, results in a verdict of acquittal.

It is understood that Senator Sabin has written a letter to the president assuring him that the explanations, excuses and apologies furnished by Guernon, collector at St. Vincent, are amply sufficient and satisfactory, and that he will make no opposition to Guernon's confirmation. It is not likely the latter's name will be sent to the senate.

Maj. Nathaniel F. Hurd died at his home in Mount Clair, N. J. He served on the staff of Gen. John Montgomery in the second war with Great Britain.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota Legislature and Constitutional Convention Begin Their Sessions at Huron.

Gov. Mellette's Message Read, Devoted Exclusively to Discussion of Statehood.

Voters Called Upon to Decide Whether the State Government Shall Begin Business in January, 1888.

THE CONSTITUTION AND LEGISLATURE

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Dec. 15.—It was 10:30 this morning before President Edgerton called the constitutional convention to order. A member offered prayer, and then the president read a lengthy and patriotic paper, commending that whatever is best to be done should be done in a firm and patriotic spirit. He suggested that if a modification of the boundaries of the state would allay irritation, or if a change of name would make it more agreeable to others, it would be well to make these changes. These were his only practical suggestions. Judge Campbell offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of conference of nine delegates be appointed by the president of this convention, who are instructed to take into consideration the present emergencies and report to the convention when it reassembles today for its consideration such a plan of action as they may agree upon as suitable to such emergencies.

Resolved, That this convention invite the senate and house of representatives to appoint a joint committee of congress to meet and confer with the committee of this convention, with a view to obtaining the sentiments of these bodies upon the same subject, and that this convention invite the president and the governor to meet and take part with said committee in such conference for the same object, and that the secretary of this convention act as secretary of said conference committee.

The president appointed as the committee Messrs. Campbell, Haines, Owen, Myers, Dott, Domard, Williams, Neill and Kellam. Mr. Haines reported resolutions to the memory of the late Cassius M. Reed, a member of the convention. Adopted. Adjourned to 3 p. m. At that hour, the conference committee not being prepared to report, a further adjournment was taken till to-morrow. It was developed this afternoon that all the members of the conference committee are lawyers, and that when they met for conference before meeting with the senate and house committeemen, all of them agreed that the repeal of the restraining clause is the proper thing to do by the convention, and that the latter has full power to do so; so that this branch of the general conference committee, and the one that will have the most weight with the convention, is of one mind as to the course to be pursued in this emergency.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

convened at noon. In the absence of Lieut. Gov. Frank, the senate was called to order by its secretary, John H. Drake. Without transacting any business it took a recess till 2 p. m., so that members absent might arrive by the noon train and participate in the proceedings. At this hour the body again assembled, when Hon. Henry Neill of Big Stone City was chosen president pro tem. Action was taken on the communication from the constitutional convention by the appointment of Senators Gamble, Bogart, Adams, Bronson and Templeton as members of the joint committee. Adjournment was then taken till 8 to-night to hear Gov. Mellette's message read. In the house Speaker Eddy brought down his gavel at noon, and called upon Rev. Mr. McCostin to offer prayer. Mr. Dow of Brown county was sworn in as a member of the house. On account of the dangerous illness of Chief Clerk McConnell, Ed J. Sherman was appointed assistant clerk. The house took a recess till 2. On reassembling the speaker laid before the house the resolutions of the constitutional convention Messrs. French, Allen, Shannon, Wardell, Potter, Therson and Treat were appointed members of the conference committee. Adjourned till 8 p. m.

THE JOINT CONFERENCE

committee men were in session three hours this afternoon, Judge Campbell in the chair. Messrs. Campbell, Owen, Myers and Kellom argued in favor of repealing the restraining clause in the ordinance so as to remove everything in the way of putting the state government in motion. They took this position:

The ordinance is no part of the constitution and was never submitted to a vote of the people. It is only the machinery or scaffolding upon which the preliminary steps to statehood are built. As such it is still in the hand of the convention and is subject to their will, either for modification or repeal.

Mr. Gamble was the principal speaker in opposition to this theory. He strongly asserted that his opinion was contrary to his sympathies, yet he could not see the subject in the light held by others. The session continued till a late hour, and only adjourned in season for supper and to listen to the governor's message. It is certain that the sympathies and the wishes of the convention and of the legislature lead them, almost to a man, to wish for that solution of the question which will the soonest and the surest compass statehood. This once found, the remainder of the business will be rapidly done. The convention will repeal the restraining clause, but it devolves on the legislature to set the time for the state government to begin action.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Before the legislature, the convention and hundreds of others, Gov. Mellette to-night delivered his message, saying:

Notwithstanding past reverses, so great is my faith in the almighty force of the enlightened sentiment of justice prevailing in the age, that I can but hope that upon calm deliberation the popular house of congress will yet concede our request, which it admits to be reasonable, since it must occur to them that an unredressed wrong to any citizen or lawful political organization of citizens is a blow at the rights of every citizen and state. If congress, in its discretion, shall divide the territorial domain on or near the present boundary line of the state, insuring us our statehood in the end, and if this division is made subject to approval by the ballot of the people, we will welcome this solution of the problem and cheerfully accept the new situation. I would urge you to take no step backward in the work committed to your care, and with each succeeding discouragement renew your courage from an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of justice. One paramount duty of this general assembly is, in my opinion, to provide by law for elections to fill vacancies in office under the constitution, and this alone I deem sufficient apology for your convocation. Beyond this your proper action is debatable, and I shall trust in the conflict of opinion to develop the course of wisdom. I desire to reaffirm my belief in the absolute and unqualified lawful right of the State of Dakota to maintain a local government. Then, if an existing right, there must exist means of enforcing it, so far as may be done without interference with the existing rights of other political organizations. The houses of congress are by law the sole judges of the qualifications of their membership and cannot be compelled to admit your representatives to their bodies. Their prerogative to oppress is to this extent unquestionable. Your right, however, to self-government as a judicial sovereignty formed under the constitution of the United States and the positive enactments of law, exists, if it exists at all, independent of the admission of your representative to congress. It is an historical fact that the State of Indiana cast and had counted her electoral vote for president of the United States prior to the admission of her representative in the halls of congress. While congress can alone admit and

CONSTITUTE YOU A STATE

in the Union, you may still be a legally constituted political authority without the Union, and as such entitled to the protection of the federal laws. In fact, the creative power abides in the state, and not in congress. Whether we rely on the fact that the terms of the ordinance of 1787 became by the organic act of Minnesota Territory, of which a portion of Dakota was then a part, a compact between the United States and the people of this territory, or tracing our title to statehood from another and independent source, viz, the treaty whereby this territory was ceded by France to the United States, and in which it was expressly stipulated that upon the future demands of the inhabitants of this dominion it should be admitted into the Union as a state upon the same terms and conditions as other states had been admitted; or, relying upon the language of the constitution before quoted, which is the only declaration of organic law in aid of the question, and which, by implication, early recognizes the formation of new states or political organizations, with certain of the rights of states, without the consent of congress, or evoking the manner of admission of former states into the Union, and which have acquired the force of law as precedents, we are sustained on every hand by the legality of the demand of Dakota for admission and to self government. Then follows a citation of the admission of Tennessee, and Washington's recommendation for its admission. The practical question is how to enforce the rights. Section 32 of the ordinance and schedule provides that no act shall be performed of an executive, legislative or judicial character except such as may be necessary, preliminary and incident to admission into the Union until such time as the State of Dakota shall have been admitted into the United. It is urged with reason that as this language occurs in the ordinance and schedule, and is in no sense a part of the constitution, but only incident thereto,

IT MAY BE ANNULLED

by the convention now in session. While this view is technically correct, this section was promulgated as a part of the constitution, and in my judgment should not be discarded without a formal amendment to that effect, subject to the popular ballot by act of the legislature, as provided for amending the organic act proper, and that until such time all executive, legislative and judicial action by the state should be confined to such as are necessary, preliminary and incident to admission. But upon the constitutional convention devolves the decision of this question, and if the members of that body should feel justified in voicing the will of their constituents on this subject and shall repeal the restraining clause, and then, as the direct representatives of the state, shall, in your wisdom, determine that the time has come for further action, I shall make your policy my own and afford you whatever aid I can. In that event I should recommend that no further immediate action be taken than may be necessary to test the validity of the state as organized in the executive and judiciary departments of the government. Whatever may be the decision of the executive, which is necessarily biased by partisan implies, I have no doubt of a favorable decision from the highest tribunal of law and justice when its decision shall be obtained sustaining the state in it right to self-government, and if not now arrived, the time will come when such a decision will be possible if you persevere in the work so heroically commenced. Political tyranny in a free government cannot always prevail against the will of freemen and the chiegest calamity possible to befall you will prove your deliverance if you maintain your courage and your state intact. I refer to the possibility of the formation of a constitution and the assertion of statehood by the whole of Dakota when the supreme court cannot evade jurisdiction of the question involving the legality of the state government, as both parties to the issue will be in the same position, and the

RIGHT OF THE STATE OF DAKOTA

having become first vested and never having been allowed to lapse, will prevail against any subsequent attempt to ordain a local form of government within her borders. Here, in our judgment, should be made the final stand, here the last die cast to determine whether the constitution of the fathers shall be maintained upon the earth. The public domain which we inhabit was held subject to limitation The limitations imposed by the treaty made with a foreign power before purchase, the ordinance compact of 1787 extended over our area east of the Missouri, by the organic act of Minnesota Territory, and last of all by the genius of our institutions, made it one to foster and secure to men the right of local government through statehood, and the rights of the state to protection through a common union. This is the grand feature of constitutional government, distinguishing between it and imperialism, and is that which makes civil liberty worth an exchange for blood and treasure. Objection is urged by our enemies that Dakota was carved out of an existing territory, and was thereby dismembered without right. Besides being overthrown by numerous precedents, this postulate falls by analysis. The territory is in a sense possessed of political sovereignty, being the creation of congress and formed without the consent of its inhabitants. When a people have erected state boundaries within the possessions of the United States, involving no conflict with states before defined, formed a constitution republican in form, and erected thereunder the machinery of local government, the sovereign creative power of bringing the new state into being has been exerted and spent. Action by the general government preceding admission is exercised in a fiduciary capacity, toward a trust in ease. It has already become a new state which may be admitted into the Union. If the new state comes bringing reasonable prerequisites as to area, boundaries, population, material resources and development, and her citizens are unobjectionable in their moral practices, and has established its devotion to law and order and its fealty to the Union, it has acquired vested rights which it is not possible for any lawful power to obliterate.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Dec. 16.—The joint conference committee finished their work early this morning. When the convention convened, after prayer by Mr. Walton, Judge Campbell, chairman of the committee, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the conference committee recommend the repeal of section 32 of the schedule and ordinance, and report the following ordinance and recommend its adoption to the convention: Be it ordained by the constitutional convention that section 32 of the schedule and ordinance appended to and accompanying the constitution of this state is hereby rescinded, and the same is hereby made null and void.

Mr. Haines submitted, as a minority report:

Resolved, That the convention submit to the vote of the electors of the State of Dakota at the next election for legislative and state officers the following ordinance: Be it ordained that the section under the heading of schedule and ordinance to the constitution, numbered 32, be and the same is hereby rescinded, abrogated and held null and void.

Judge Campbell moved that the report of the majority of the committee be adopted. Mr. Taylor moved that the minority report be submitted. Mr. Haines spoke against the majority report.

He held that all informed lawyers know that the power of congress was supreme in the territories. Even in the day of the present chief justice, and in a case directly affecting Dakota, such a decision has been made by the supreme court of the United States. If a state government were set up it would at once come in conflict, at some point, with the territorial government. In such a case there could not be the slightest doubt of what the decision of the supreme court would be. He did not know what the lower house of the legislature might do, but he believed that the senate could not be depended upon to undertake any general legislation. If this question were submitted to a vote of the people at an election for this purpose, and at which state officers are chosen, and the decision is in favor of repealing and nullifying the section under consideration, then he would stand by the people. He would go that far in a revolution which seemed to be the only thing left us. Mr. Haines then examined the position in which the proposed action would place many of the state officers, for, as he was informed, fifteen members of this government were members of the territorial government. If we pass the majority report, they will have to choose this day whom they will serve. They cannot serve two masters. We need them in this organization. We need every man to be with us and to help us in this great struggle.

BRINGING UP IN THE GRAVEYARD.

Mr. Owen said:

The committee of nine of this convention, all lawyers, had unanimously concluded to repeal this section. If the senate won't act, won't do anything, as the gentlemen suggests, let them take the responsibility. We want to get out of the way. Our attorney general said at the committee meeting last night: "I have been with the statehood movement from its inception in the Huron wigwam clear down to this meeting. We've beaten Campbell every time, and now we've brought up in the graveyard. Now I am ready for a change of base, ready to do something, and if we in doing so bring up in the graveyard again, well and good."

Mr Coffin expressed himself as in favor of the majority report. Mr. Taylor spoke for the minority.

He had been in favor of division and statehood, and was yet. We need cool judgment now. We sent the proposition to our people and they endorsed it. We are morally bound, not legally, to abide by their decision. He closed by reading a letter from Senator G. A. Moody, who said: "I am as strenuously opposed to setting the state government in motion as I ever have been. I do not see what good can come from it. The people here in the Black Hills will forever oppose it. I consider the meeting at Huron a farce. Congress will not admit us. I do not expect to be there. I can do more good in Washington than in Huron."

Judge Campbell wished to contradict the impression that had gone out that it was his friends who had called this session of the convention.

He was not at the last meeting of the body in Sioux Falls, and many of his friends were not there. "No, it is not my friends who called this meeting. It is the others who called it. Now, what are we here for? I had about made up my mind that the state government was dead. But I have come here to help take the manacles off of Gov. Mellette and the legislature. I have no plan to propose. I shall not even vote on the report, so that none can say there is anything of Campbell in it. If anything is done to us, it must be done quickly."

President Edgerton called Judge Campbell to the chair, and said:

He was in favor of this meeting. He believed that this government should live and that it should stand as the only form of government between us and the Springer bill. He spoke of the Springer bill, admitting two territories that are irrevocably Democratic; one, Washington, that is doubtful, and Dakota alone is known as Republican. Now, if the bill passes, the other three territories will accept it and give the Democrats six United States senators; but Dakota would vote against accepting statehood as a whole and then the Republicans would get nothing out of that bill. Now stand by statehood under this constitution and let the United States senate know that we will not accept anything less than what we are now asking. They will make a party question of it, caucus upon it and decide to stand by us. He had little confidence in the Democratic party, but he believed in the justice of our cause, and, if it took ten years, we should stand by it till we are successful. If you repeal the section, though it be against my convictions, I am with you. I yield my private convictions to the wisdom of the body before me.

THEY VOTED.

On adopting the minority report twelve voted aye and twenty-seven no. On the majority report there were twenty-eight ayes and nine noes. Judge Campbell moved that the ordinance recommended by the majority of the committee be adopted. The motion was carried and the ordinance unanimously adopted. Mr. Taylor moved a committee of two to act with the legislature to prepare a memorial to congress. Carried. Messrs. Campbell, Haines and Edgerton were appointed, the latter being added by Judge Campbell's motion. Adjourned to 3 p. m. At the afternoon session Mr. Taylor of Canton offered preambles and resolutions, which were adopted.

The preamble recites the history of Dakota's attempt to secure statehood, coming down to the present, when the house would, by the Springer bill, force us to come in as a whole. Then

Resolved, That the president of this convention, together with Hugh J. Campbell and A. Haines, are constituted a committee to communicate to the friends of South Dakota in the senate and house of representatives of the United States the sentiments contained in the preamble of these resolutions, and in accordance with such sentiments, for and in behalf of the convention, to prepare and submit to the president and congress the further and supplemental memorial of this body; that in the event of the failure on the part of congress to take favorable action upon the demands of South Dakota for admission at the present session, the memorial committee heretofore appointed be authorized and directed, on behalf of this convention, to formulate and prepare an address to the people of the United States setting forth the grievances of the people of Dakota in view of the protracted deprivation of the right of self-government and representation in congress.

Mr. Owen offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recommend that the state legislature make provision at its present session for the submission to the people at the general state election next November of the proposition, shall the state government go into operation in all of its departments on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1888?

It is learned that this resolution was put put through the convention at the very urgent request of Gov. Mellette, and Mr. Owen wrote and offered it at his solicitation. The convention then voted to adjourn at 8 to-night to the first Wednesday in June to meet in Huron.

THE SENATE

met this morning and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family of C. W. Reed, a member of the body. Messrs. O'Neill, Haines and Cain were appointed members of the joint committee to formulate a memorial to congress. The report of the conference committee was read and laid upon the table. Recess till 5 p. m. The house received the conference committee's report and accepted it. A resolution of sympathy with Chief Clerk McConnell, who is dangerously ill, was adopted. Messrs. Sterling, Vanosdel and Speaker Eddy were appointed members of the joint territorial committee. Recess till 5 p. m. At the evening session the legislature passed a bill embodying the suggestions of the convention that the people be allowed to vote next November on directing the state government to assume its functions in January, 1888. This bill was approved by the governor, and is now a law. As eleven months intervene before the election, there can be no accurate foretelling of the result; but the work that has been done will not be allowed to be lost. The convention and legislature then adjourned.

New Governor of Montana.

Governor Hauser of Montana, tendered his resignation to the president on account of the pressure of private business. The president sent the name of Preston H. Leslie of Kentucky to the senate to succeed Gov. Hauser, and Leslie has been for thirty years a prominent politician of Kentucky, during which time he has held various state offices, his last having been the governorship of Kentucky, in which he was succeeded by Gov. McCreary, now in congress from that section. He is a man of considerable attainments, well educated, and coming from one of the oldest Southern families possessing the old-fashioned courtliness.

John Alexander, a convict serving two years in the Northern prison at Michigan City, Ind., attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. He was resuscitated, and he confessed the murder of a companion in Montgomery county last spring. He said the crime had been pressing on his mind until life became unendurable.

Oliver A. Linden was arrested in San Francisco, on a requisition from Illionis, where he is wanted to answer a charge of forgery.

The committee on territories decided to report a bill for the admission of Washington and Montana. Instead of taking up the bill introduced last January by Delegate Toole, they took up the bill which had passed the senate providing for the admission of Washington Territory with Senator Voorhees' amendment providing for Montana, and determined to report that.

The president nominated the following postmasters—Wisconsin: J. J. French, Sparta; Carl Zillier, Sheboygan; Roderick McGregor, River Falls; J. E. Jones, Portage; J. A. Bardon, Superior; P. N. Carney, Waukesha; Jeremiah Sullivan, Ashland. Minnesota—John Stuart, Pipestone; Ella S. Hempe, Montevideo; Henry J. Dane, Le Sueur; Edward Fay, Moorhead; Michael Sullivan, Marshall. Iowa: G. J. Rodman, Washington; Richard Burke, What Cheer; Thomas A. Massie, Logan; J. M. Davis, Knoxville; W. H. Marritt, Des Moines; S. C. Neal, Columbus Junction; James Frey, Sigourney; Frank P. Mottie, Odebolt; E. K. Pittman, Leon; N. P. Carlton, Iowa Falls; George Paul, Iowa City; S. H. Harvey, Centerville; Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids; John Hornstein, Boone; A. H. Graves, Alton; R. L. Geddy, Malvern; J. H. James, Sac City; G. C. Scrimgeon, Belle Plaine. The following fourth-class postoffices will be raised to the presidential class Jan. 1: Bellevue, Iowa; Sanborn, Iowa; Fairmont, Minn.; Wells, Minn.; Zumbrota, Minn.

President Stickney, of the Minnesota & Northwestern, confirms the report of the purchase of the Dubuque & Dakota.

There was great excitement, almost a picnic, among the stock gamblers of Wall street recently. The cheaper stocks went down tremendously, and money for a time was quoted at 200 percent.

An order has been received from General Master Workman Powderly ordering all assemblies of the Knights of Labor to withdraw their delegates to the Federation of Trades. One reason stated is the aggressive attitude of the Federation toward the Knights. The trouble is the same as that in progress in various parts of the country—Knights of Labor versus Trades Unions.

At Cincinnati, fire in J. M. McCollough's Sons' seed and plant store caused a loss of $75,000 to $100,000, with insurance amounting to $60,000.

The second trial of ex-Ald. A. J. McQuade, on a charge of receiving a bribe in connection with the grant of the Broadway franchise, ended in the conviction of the defendant.

There is an alarming state of affairs in York county, South Carolina, and it is thought that an organization exists among the colored people which contemplates murder in the event of detection of any member accused of crime. Twenty negroes are now under arrest. The inquest on the body of a murdered boy brought out all the facts. One of the negroes turned state's evidence, and another admitted that he killed a man who was murdered in the county eighteen months ago.

Tommy Danforth and Mike Cushing, the amateur champion of the light weights, fought for thirty-two minutes at an early hour at a New York sporting house. In the sixth round Danforth got in the first knock-down by a blow on Cushing's jaw. The latter jumped up and fought shy. Cushing returned the knock-down in the seventh round, but received another cut in the mouth. Both had knock-downs in the last round, but they were breaks. The referee was ordered to declare the fight a draw and divide the purse.

During the Paulist Fathers' mission at the Church of St. Anthony of Padua at Minniapolis, six hundred signed the total abstinence pledge.

DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

The citizens of Oakes are moving in the matter of a bridge across the James river near that place.

George Gross, a horse thief in jail at Sioux Falls, was allowed considerable liberty, and the other day the sheriff sent him out for a scuttle of coal and George has forgotten to come back.

Yankton people are up in arms against alleged extravagance and mismanagement of their municipal government, the city owing more money than it can pay, with a prospect that things will go from bad to worse.

Incendiaries tried to burn the town of Alexandria, the fires having been kindled in the night, but both were happily extinguished in time.

Gottleib Scnitz, living near Mitchell, has disappeared. He had been discarded by his sweetheart, and is supposed to have become insane, wandered away, and perished from cold.

An industrious young man of Grafton named P. C. Regan has become hopelessly insane. He has an insane brother in the hospital at St. Peter, and his mother lately died in an asylum.

Over one hundred pupils in attendance at the Madison normal school.

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