

THE CONVENTION.

Full Proceedings of the August Body That Would Make Twins of Dakota.

The Various Committees and the Commendable Unanimity That Prevalled Throughout.

Adoption, With few Changes of the Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Appointment of a Delegation of Twenty-one to Represent Dakota at Washington.

Miscellaneous Resolutions and Princely Hospitality Extended the Delegates by the People of Fargo.

The Convention.

The convention called at Fargo to discuss the division of Dakota territory and adopt appropriate resolutions and transact such other business as in the eyes of the delegates present would best subserve the cause, met in that city Wednesday morning, January 4, and was called to order by H. F. Miller, of Cass county. Hon. Geo. H. Walsh was appointed temporary chairman and John J. Shotwell, secretary. General Wilson being called upon to state the object of the meeting, did so in a very neat little speech, after which a committee on credentials was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: H. F. Miller, Cass; E. P. Wells, Stutsman, and A. McKenzie, Burleigh, who reported no contests and the unrepresentativeness of Pembina and Ransom counties.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

E. P. Wells, Stutsman, F. H. Adams, Barnes, Judge Barnes, Cass; A. J. Stacy, Walsh; C. A. Lounsbury, Burleigh; W. F. Steele, Kidder; W. T. Collins, Grand Forks; E. M. Whitman, La Moure; J. H. Miller, Richland, and E. N. Falk, Traill, were appointed a committee on permanent organization, and the following committee on resolutions was appointed: W. M. Potter, John M. Dennett, O. A. Carpenter, C. A. Williams, W. F. Steele, J. G. Hamilton, W. A. Carr, E. M. Whitman, J. C. Nickens, J. C. Pyatt and W. A. Selby.

A short recess was taken after which the committee on permanent organization reported as follows, which report was adopted: President, George H. Walsh, Grand Forks; vice presidents, R. E. Wallace, Stutsman; William Harmon, Burleigh; J. H. Miller, Richland; J. B. Hall, Cass, and B. W. Benson, Barnes; secretaries, John J. Shotwell, Cass; T. J. Mitchell, Morton, and John Flittie, Traill. Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTER DINNER.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m. and W. M. Potter, chairman of the committee on resolutions presented the following which were first read and then taken up and discussed seriatim:

This convention of delegates appointed from the various counties embraced in Northern Dakota and instructed to give expression to the views of the people whom they represent concerning the proposed division of the territory, do hereby declare and resolve:

1. That the territory ought to be divided on the forty-sixth parallel of latitude without further delay. Because the territory is too unwieldy as now constituted, and the transaction of the public business is thereby rendered unnecessarily burdensome. Because the vast tide of immigration flowing into it following the great lines of river and rail have tended to the formation of northern and southern communities alienated in sympathy and interest. Because population, already ample, is increasing with unexampled rapidity and gives assurance of the speedy upbuilding of two great and populous states within the present territorial boundary. And because the forty-sixth parallel is a natural dividing line and will cut the territory into two nearly equal parts.

2. That the claims of territory lying south of the proposed dividing line to admission into the Union as a state, are referred to congress with cordial wishes that the application may be successful, while for the territory lying north of that line, embracing the famous wheat belt of the New Northwest, we ask only separate territorial organization, and the opportunity to develop, as a district community, our vast and varied resources.

3. That claiming an equal share with our brethren residing south of the forty-sixth parallel in the name under which each part of the common territory has achieved so much of greatness, we protest against any attempt to appropriate it to the benefit of one section to the prejudice of the other, and we therefore respectfully ask congress to confer the title "North Dakota" and "South Dakota" upon the political structure to be carved out of the common inheritance.

4. That we ask for division anyhow whatever else may or may not be done. We are unqualifiedly opposed to the admission of the present territory as a state.

5. That, the people of North Dakota, in view of the great injustice of farther delay in

remedying the evils under which they suffer, and the duty of the parent government to stimulate the growth of this vast and fertile portion of the territorial domain, are impelled to express the hope that political and personal motives and ambitions will not be permitted to check or defeat changes demanded by the public good and so essential to the welfare of the Northwest.

6. That we are not indifferent to the services already rendered in their behalf by Hon. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, in the senate; and Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, our territorial delegate, in the house, and we respectfully solicit their co-operation, with that of all others, in and out of congress, who are disposed to do justice to Dakota, and to give effect to the expressed will of a people whose achievements have already shed lustre upon American enterprise and added immensely to the national wealth.

ADOPTED.

After some discussion as to the feasibility of dividing on the seventh standard parallel, the discussion of a few objectionable harsh words in the construction of a few sentences, the preamble and resolutions were adopted. The following gentlemen were then chosen to represent North Dakota as the delegation to Washington:

Delegate at Large—Judge A. H. Barnes; alternate, Col. P. Donan.

Cass county—E. B. Eddy, S. G. Roberts, C. A. Roberts and W. B. McConnell.

Barnes—F. H. Adams.

Walsh—O. A. Carpenter.

Burleigh—C. A. Lounsbury.

Grand Forks—Geo. H. Walsh, H. G. Stone and J. S. Eishelman.

Kidder—W. F. Steele.

Morton—M. J. Edgerley.

Stutsman—A. Klaus.

Richland—Folsom Dow and H. B. Crandall.

Traill—Lonis Thompson and W. E. Clayton.

Pembina—Judson LaMour and E. A. Healey.

Ransom—C. D. Austin.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Cass, the delegates were allowed to name their proxies in case of their not being able to visit Washington.

A motion requesting the newspapers of North Dakota to publish the proceedings of this convention was passed.

EXTENDING THANKS.

The people of Fargo having quietly notified all hotel keepers that the expenses of the various delegates would be borne by them, Mr. Miller rose to remark: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—it was stated on the floor a short time since by a member of the Cass county delegation that the Cass county people were never known to put up a job. Since that time I have had the proof that Cass county people, and Fargo people especially, have put up jobs. The evidence in this case bears upon us who are delegates to this convention. I am told that the people of Fargo notified the various hotels and boarding houses that they will be responsible for all our bills. They thus leave us nothing to do but go home. In conjunction with my friend, Major Hamilton, I beg leave to offer the following resolution, as expressive of our feelings under these circumstances:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby extended to the citizens of Fargo for the kind courtesies received at their hands by the members of this convention.

It was stated by Major Edwards that the North Pacific was willing to grant passes to delegates visiting Washington, and he thought the Manitoba road would do the same.

Dr. Hall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be returned to the North Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railways for their kindness extended the members of this convention.

Adjourned.

The Peninah.

The Fargo Argus of yesterday says: "At four o'clock yesterday Judge Hudson announced his decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction issued against the sale of the steamer Peninah and denied the motion. He decided that the alleged seizure was in violation of section 2,140 of the United States statutes; that the seizure must be preceded by a search for and the finding of liquor on board the boat; that then the seizure must be made by an officer mentioned in that section, viz.: either the "superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agents, sub-agent or commanding officer of a military post in Indian country," that the record in this case showed no search; that the seizure was made by a United States marshal, and not by one of the officers named. He also found that, in fact, the seizure was made at Fort Buford, Dakota, and not in Montana; that in view of all this the Montana court had never acquired jurisdiction, and its judgment was void. He further decided that the Montana marshal had no right to attempt to sell the boat in Dakota, and therefore he was a mere trespasser, and therefore he made the order. The decision is said to practically settle the case, and the Peninah people are consequently happy."

WASHINGTON.

Programme for the Closing Arguments in the Guiteau Trial—Only One More Week.

Judge Cox Issues Directions as to the Management of the Court Room.

Judge Porter, for the Prosecution, to Make the Closing Remarks to the Jury.

Congressman Orth Satisfied That Keifer Has Selected His Committees with a Partial Eye.

Small-pox Spreading Over the Country—The Matter to be Considered by Congress.

Guiteau.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The counsel for the defense in the Guiteau case will present their law points to Judge Cox to-morrow morning. His honor will rule upon them Saturday morning. Davidge will then make the opening argument for the prosecution which will probably take the entire day. Scoville reply for the defense on Monday, and will be followed by Col. Reed and Guiteau, who will be permitted to address the jury if he desires. Judge Porter will make the closing argument to the jury.

Scoville remarked this morning he did not think the argument would consume more than four days. If this expectation is realized, the case will probably go to the jury not later than next Thursday.

Cost of Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The estimate amount of money disbursed for witness fees and mileage by the marshal places the cost to the government of witnesses in the Guiteau trial at \$4,500 and the witnesses for the defense at \$2,294. Bills of many witnesses have not yet been paid.

In His Lonely Prison Cell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—No person was permitted to see Guiteau to-day with the exception of jail officials. It is said by Warden Crocker that no one saw him yesterday, and until termination of the trial his counsel and his brother and his sister are the only persons who will be permitted to visit him in the jail. This rule, the warden said, was strictly in accordance with the wishes of the prisoner's counsel.

Cox's Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Judge Cox issued the following directions as to the management of the court room during the argument of the case of Guiteau to the jury:

"No visitors will be allowed to stand in the northwest corner of the room; the jury is in the corner."

"No visitors to enter there after argument is commenced each day, so as to pass between the counsel and the jury, though visitors may be admitted who are invited to seats on the bench."

"All persons leaving the court room during the argument must pass out through the south doors, to avoid passing between the counsel and jury, and for that object the passageway is to be left between the central table and the audience."

"The south passageway to be kept sufficiently clear to allow passage in and out."

"The space before the jury to be kept clear."

"The marshals are charged with the execution of above directions."

Testimony Closed.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The testimony in the Guiteau case closed to-day. At the opening of the court Scoville made the following affidavit:

United States of America, District of Columbia in supreme court, District of Columbia, holding criminal term; the United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau; case No. 11,463; indictment for murder.

George Scoville being duly sworn deposes and says he was counsel for the defendant in this case and in the preparation for trial thereof. As to the summoning of witnesses and obtaining evidence on behalf of the defense; that upon the issue of insanity, raised in this case, the defendant himself has not been in a mental condition to afford any aid to this case in obtaining witnesses or in giving him any information as to evidence material for the defense; that since the case for the defense was closed, to-wit, since the 15th day of December, A. D. 1881, this affiant has learned of the existence and names certain material witnesses for the defendant upon the issue of insanity, and whose testimony is very important, and in behalf of the defendant should be given in this case; that such

additional evidence is material for the most part, in view of the fact it relates to the condition of the mind of the prisoner at the time nearest the date of the commission of the alleged offense in this case more than in any other evidence produced for the defense and goes to show his insanity at that date with greater certainty than any evidence in the knowledge of this affiant up to the time the case was announced closed for the defense; that the names of the witnesses whose existence and names have recently come to the knowledge of the affiant as aforesaid, are Anton Bragdon, Marshal Green, James Brooks, Thomas Rathborne, Katie Collins, G. W. McElfresh, Manville A. Austin, Andrew McFarland; that this affiant is advised, and believes it to be true that he can prove by said Bragdon, Green, Katie Collins and Edwin Austin that they each of them frequently saw the defendant in the park opposite white house during the later part of the month of June, A. D., 1881; and they had observed his singular and strange conduct showing every indication of insanity, so much so that said witnesses were thoroughly convinced he was of unsound mind, and that fact was freely commented upon between them; that by the affidavit he could prove by said Brooks and Rathborne that they had an interview with the prisoner on the third of July, possibly the second in which the prisoner said, "I wish you people would let me alone, I have some rights;" that was some time before said Brooks and Rathborne could induce him to talk to them, and when he did talk he said to them that he had contemplated the removal of the president for six weeks, was forced to do it by an inspiration from God, or words to that effect, and that he had no fear of punishment and he did not fear but that he would be liberated; that the prisoner was unconscious of any risk or danger of himself for the trial for his act, and showed to said witnesses by his words and manner unmistakable evidence of insanity. Affiant further expects to prove by said McElfresh and M. A. Austin that they took to jail with the prisoner as officers in charge of him immediately after the shooting on the second of July last, and that all actions and words of the prisoner on that occasion were indications of an insane man; that affiant expects to prove by said McFarland that he had been connected with insane asylums and had almost constant care and oversight of insane people for thirty-nine years past, being many years in charge of the Illinois state asylum for insane at Jacksonville, in that state, where he now resides, and which position he now holds; that he knew Luther W. Guiteau in his life time and had an opportunity for a week, during which time said Guiteau was his guest at Jacksonville, of scientific observations of his mental condition, and came to the conclusion that said Guiteau was insane on the subject of religion, and that such is the present opinion of said McFarland, and that from circumstances and facts developed in the evidence of this case thus far, said McFarland is of the opinion the prisoner is insane. Affiant further says he has been misled by the course of prosecution giving the names of said McElfresh to the defendant as a witness for the prosecution in this case and then not calling him as such witness, and that he would otherwise have been called by the defense; that he is informed and believes that Brooks, Rathborne and Austin are all in the government employ and subject to the call of the prosecution on this case at anytime.

(Signed) GEO. SCOVILLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 4th day of January, 1882.

(Signed) R. J. MEIGH, Clerk.

W. G. WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk.

COX EXPLAINS.

An argument followed, at the close of which Judge Cox said that the counsel for the defense came here a stranger to the court and to the district, and even to the prisoner himself surrounded with difficulties from the outset. The most serious difficulty was that the odium attached to the assassination made the witnesses unwilling to even allow their names to be known to the defense. Appreciating all difficulties which embarrassed the defense, he (Judge Cox) had felt disposed to offset this with equal latitude, and more than ordinary facilities in proportion to their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered in surrebuttal testimony; in his opinion proof of insanity should be limited to the evidence in brief, of the defense, and the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. He therefore must exclude the testimony of H. D. McFarland. The testimony however, of this witness by which the defense expected to prove that the prisoner asserted upon the day of the assassination, and upon the day after, the motive for this act, the court held, should be admitted as evidence in surrebuttal and two or three witnesses testified to immaterial points when the taking of testimony was closed. The prosecution then stated the points which they wished the court to rule, and the court adjourned to Saturday.

Why Is It?

It has often been asked, "Why is it that a dance at the Merchants always draws a large crowd?" No one seems able to answer the question, but certain it is that all that is necessary is to make mention in the paper that "there's going to be a dance to-night at the Merchants" and the house will be jammed. Last evening's sheet and pillow case party was a highly enjoyable affair. Every particle of floor room was covered, and a glance at the ghastly looking white domes fitting back and forth reminded one of the resurrection day. About fifty couples were present, and by the appearance of the crowd at Bogue & Schreck's, at 1 o'clock, one would think they had had little to eat for a month.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Murderers of the Gibbons Family en Route to Maysville, Followed by a Mob.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Car Shops to be Located at Minneapolis.

Two Men Drowned at Red Wing, Minnesota—Brave Bear Found Guilty of Murder.

A Church Panic Causes the Serious Injury of Fifty or Sixty Persons.

A Washington Girl Fasts Forty-three Days, Yields up the Ghost and Crosses the River.

The Gibbons Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Times-Star Cattleburg, Ky., special says: "Judge Brown, fearing a great crowd from Ashland would prevent the hearing of the cases of the Gibbons family murderers, ordered the steamer Mountain Boy to get up steam and take the prisoners to Maysville, Ky., for safe keeping. The mob took possession of the steamer Mountain Girl and started in pursuit. It is thought the prisoners will not get to Maysville."

The Ohio Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—A Portsmouth, O., special says: "The steamer Mountain Boy, having on board Ellis Craft, George Ellis and Wm. Neal, the murderers, guarded by a detachment of Mayville guards, militia, seventy-five in number, provided with arms and ammunition, landed at this port for coal at 1:30 this afternoon. George Ellis, when interviewed, reiterated what he has already confessed, which did not differ from what has been reported by the associated press, and he still claims that his share in the murder was only that of an unwilling witness. The steamer Hudson, with the militia, met the Mountain Boy at Riverton, ten miles above here, and transferred the Maysville guards to the Mountain Boy. The Mountain Girl, a mile or two behind at the time, abandoned the pursuit on hearing the prisoners were strongly guarded by the military."

Brave Bear Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

YANKEETON, D. T., Jan. 5.—Brave Bear was found guilty of murder in the first degree to-day and will be sentenced Monday.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 5.—Two young men, Andrew Gunderson and Fred Matter, were drowned while skating yesterday.

Boom for Minneapolis.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—It is at last definitely determined that the Milwaukee car shops, to cost \$600,000, and when completed to employ 1,500 hands, will be located in Minneapolis. The work of construction will be commenced at once.

Mail Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

GLENDIVE, M. T., Jan. 5.—During last night sometime the North Pacific express office was broken open and the three mail pouches with mail from Fort Custer and Keogh, and from Miles City and end of the track, taken out, cut open, contents taken, and bags left by the railroad track. There is no clue to the robbers. Two men were asleep in the building at the time. It is not known whether there was any considerable amount of money in the mail or not.

Church Panic.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A special from Quincy, Ill., says that this afternoon during the funeral services of the late pastor of Salem church, and while the church was densely packed, for some unknown cause a panic ensued and ten or twelve persons seriously injured and thirty or forty others more or less hurt.

Juvenile Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3.—During a quarrel between two children named Williams and Gates, aged seven and five years respectively, the younger of the two secured a revolver belonging to one of the older members of the family, and discharged the weapon at his little adversary, killing him instantly.

Sarah's Luck.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt receives \$100,000 for her engagement here.