SOUTHERN DAKOTA.

The Body Formally Organizes and Adheres to the Main Purposes of Division and Statehood.

A Constitutional Convention Called to Meet on the 4th of September.

DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, June 19.—The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, the large delegation quite filling the Wigwam, which was duly decorated for the occasion with flags, and over the rostrum with a picture of George Washington and the words State of Dakota and Fear God and Take Your Own Part. Rev. Wilmot Whitfield called the convention to order. Two bands of music occupied the platform. The call was read at length and the chairman nominated for temporary chairman Hon. B. L. Caulfield of Deadwood, who thanked the convention for the honor conferred, and congratulated the people of Southern Dakota upon the demonstration of patriotism and the expression of love of independence and self-government in this convention.

The people of this government, he said, had the right of self government and an enabling act was an innovation which need not be regretted. The sisterhood of States had never yet refused to admit to their number any State or community with the requisite number of population, characteristic and wealth of self government. We have assembled here to say to congress that we, the people of Dakota, have the right to Statehood and to ask

OUR ADMISSION AS A STATE.

At his request Rev. Dr. Hoyt invoked the divine blessing. Phillip H. Lawrence of Kingsbury and W. B. McChesney of Brown county were elected temporary secretaries. Judge Moody moved the appointment of a committee on credentials, made up of one from each county where there are no contested delegations. A resolution was adopted giving the committee power to consider the rights of the unorganized counties to a larger representation than the one provided for in the call. A committee of seven on permanent organization was appointed as follows: C. H. Winsor, Judge Edmunds, W. L. Hamilton, E. S. Johnson, Gen. Pease, John Cain and E. S. Vorhees. A committee on rules and order, consisting of M. M. Grigsby, Judge Campbell, E. R. Rogers, J. C. Boyle and A. B. Melville, was then appointed. A recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention was called to order after recess the committee on credentials was not ready to report, and more than half an hour was filled with music by the band and short speeches by Judge Brookings and Judge Campbell, the latter of whom said that—

The occasion was one which required no speeches, represented, as Dakota was, by the representative men of the country south of the forty-sixth parallel, of men from all walks of life, demanding two things with surprising unanimity—the division of the Territory and Statehood. If the convention means business, it should be borne in mind that the work before them means work, persistence and money, and he hoped the convention would not adjourn until the leading men from each of the counties had pledged themselves to devotion to this struggle. If congress sees fit to refuse us admission when we properly present our claim, then congress becomes revolutionary, and the party which contributes to such a revolt may expect to be relegated to obscurity. Knowing, then, our rights and daring to maintain them, let us go forward to success.

A. B. Melville of Beadle county said:

When it was borne in mind that the act passed by the only body of representatives that the Territory has was vetoed by a foreign power, it was time that this unhallowed yoke should be shaken off forever and our independence from this bondage be declared. Let our action be calm and wise, so it shall not be said that we are not worthy to govern ourselves.

Hon. John King agreed with the opinion expressed by the preceding speakers and said:

He thought that the enemies of the object of the convention were speedily becoming less, but opposition would undoubtedly be encountered and designing persons who would propose admission without division. He urged that decision be insisted upon as a cardinal principle in the fight.

A. L. Hamilton of Lawrence spoke in the same strain, pointing out eloquently that Southern Dakota had the population, the intelligence and the country to support such an independent government. Speaking for the Black Hills, he said that the 25,000 or 30,000 people in that country were standing shoulder to shoulder for division, and admission as soon thereafter as possible. The speaker spoke at some length with much warmth, and stirred the audience to shouts of applause and much enthusiasm.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

He was interrupted by the return of the committee on credentials, who made their report shortly after 4 o'clock. All the counties were represented except Charles Mix, Custer and Lake. An effort was made to amend the report so as to give Brown county sixteen instead of twelve votes, but the motion did not prevail and the report was adopted. The committee on permanent organization reported the following, who were constituted the permanent officers of the convention:

President—B. L. Caulfield of Lawrence.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Joseph Ward, Yankton; F. M. Goodykountz, Brule; C. D. Pratt, Moody; R. F. Thornton, Davison; Dr. R. L. Smith, Hand; A. H. Lewis, Grant; D. C. Thomas, Coddington; William M. Cuppit, Lincoln; J. J. Dewey, Douglass; John Todd, Bonhomme; Col. Kimball, Clay; F. B. Foster, Hanson; E. W. Foster, Spink.

Secretaries—P. Lawrence, Kingsbury; A. B. McChesney, Brown; C. F. Mallahan, Union; John Cain, Beedle; E. Prentiss, Hughes.

Hon. John D. White, congressman from Kentucky, was invited to a seat on the platform, and that gentleman being called for, said as one he was willing to admit Dakota as a State, and would not object to division on the forty-sixth parallel.

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

made a report, recommending that only such subjects as were contained in the call be considered, and that committees be appointed on resolutions, publication, apportionment, address to the people of Dakota and on business. Pending the appointment of these committees, a recess was taken of half-an-hour. The chair appointed as the committees, recommended by the committee on order of business, the following:

Appointment—A. G. Kellum, Brule; C. W. Robey, Beadle; J. W. Shannon, Bonhomme; Robert Dalton, Brookings; D. J. Darrow, Brown; John H. Drake, Clark; Don R. Fraser, Clay; E. B. Dawson, Coddington; T. A. Kingsbbry, Dawson; H. C. Green, Day; M. M. Moultan, Douglass; George H. Woodman, Grant; A. H. Lewis, Hand; B. F. Payne, Hanson; L. P. Chapman, Hutchinson; A. S. Jones, Hughes; H. R. Harner, Hughes; Thomas H. Ruth, Lawrence; Porter Warner, Lincoln; A. P. Dickson, Miner; J. P. Rielly, Sanborn; R. R. Reed, Minnehaha; R. F. Pettigrew, Moody; C. T. Pratt, McCook; J. E. Rhenton, Spink; F. W. Rogers, Turner; J. P. Curran, Union; J. D. Hines, Yankton; J. A. Boyd, Hyde; L. E. Whitcher, Sully; J. A. Malone, Faulk; J. A. Pickler, Potter; O. H. Mann, Buffalo; E. A. Herman, Campbell; S. S. Bassett, Jerrold; B. F. Chadbourne

On Prohibition—John Cain, Huron; William H. Keppart, Hand; F. Mannahan, Union.

Business Committee—Bartlett Tripp, Yankton; W. Brookings, Minnehaha; O. E. Dewey, Coddington; J. W. Taylor, Lincoln; A. Wardell, Grant; A. J. Knight, Lawrence; E. W. Foster, Pink.

On Resolutions—H. H. J. Campbell, Hughes; J. C. Moody, Lawrence; W. A. Wilkes, Minnehaha; E. D. Wheelock, Coddington; James Ward, Yankton; A. B. Melville, Beadle; H. E. Mayhew, Sanborn; O. L. Mann, Potter; C. H. Walworth, Union.

Address to the People—E. W. Caldwell, Sioux Falls; J. H. King, Brule; J. A. Kingsbury, John Cain, Beadle; John Owens, Kingsbury; S. J. Conklin, Clark; R. B. Hassell, Spink; E. S. Voorhees, Hand; H. E. Dewey, Hughes.

The committee on resolutions was instructed to report at the evening session the number of delegates to the constitutional convention, should it be deemed proper to call it, and the convention took a recess, to meet in the evening.

At the evening session a motion was made that the committee on address to the people be authorized to submit the address to the executive committee in the event that it is not prepared in time to submit it to the convention. The motion provoked considerable discussion and developed a decided opposition to hurrying through the proceedings without the most thorough deliberation. The motion was laid on the table.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before the committee on resolutions appeared and presented their report in the form of a resolution affirming what is set forth in the preamble following:

Whereas, experience has abundantly demonstrated that the welfare of the people is promoted and secured by a permanent government, sovereign in character and republican in form, and as all good and just government should be of the people, by the people and for the people; and

Whereas, the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787, which has been extended over the people of Dakota by five successive acts of congress, guarantees "absolutely and inviolably to them the right to form a permanent constitution and State government whenever the said Territory shall contain 60,000 free inhabitants;" and

Whereas, The treaty by which the Louisiana purchase was acquired, which is the supreme law of the land, guarantees to the people of Dakota Territory as absolutely and inviolably as the ordinance of 1787, that they shall be incorporated in the Union of the States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities or citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, Under the constitution of the United States, as authoritatively determined by the supreme court of the United States, the Territory of Dakota was acquired and could be acquired only for the purpose and upon the condition that it should be admitted into the Union as a State as soon as its population and situation entitled it to admission: and,

Whereas, According to the same authority, congress has no power to hold and govern this Territory permanently in the character of a Territory; and,

Whereas, Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and all power is inherent in the people, and all governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their safety, peace and happiness, and for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper, and these fundamental principles proclaimed in the declaration of independence and reiterated in the bills of rights of twenty States, are now everywhere acknowledged as the settled and irreversible law of the land; and

Whereas, The Territory of Dakota, lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, has at present a population of more than 250,000 people, which, at its present rate of increase, will in another twelve months number over 300,000 people, which is more than double the population of any State heretofore admitted into the Union out of the Territories, and more than that of seven of the original States at the time of their admission; and

Whereas, The said part of the said Territory covers an area of 80,000 square miles, which is larger than that contained in any State in the Union except seven; and

Whereas, It has been solemnly and authoritatively determined by the courts, by the precedents of thirteen States, by the sanction and affirmation of congress, and by the approval of the presidents from Washington down, that the people of a Territory, when qualified for State government, have the right in their primary and sovereign capacity, without authorization of congress or of any other power than their own, to proceed to form their State constitution and State government and apply for admission into the Union; and

Whereas, With the proposed boundaries the State of Dakota will be the eighth State in the Union in area and will cover an area equal to that of all New England and New Jersey and Delaware, with 8,320 square miles in addition; and

Whereas, The people of Dakota, by virtue of their population, their territory, their constitutional rights and the treaties, and the compacts of the ordinance of 1787, and the will of the people, are a State and ought without delay to form a State constitution and State government and ask admission into the Union; and

Whereas, The experience of the past has demonstrated that the most important need of the people of Dakota now is a responsible government, a government responsible to the people elected by the people and acting for the people; and

Whereas, Unless such government is obtained speedily we have good reason to apprehend lasting remediless injury to the institutions and the future welfare of the commonwealth, and this question should and will become the sole and vital issue before all other issues with the people of Dakota until it is determined; and

Whereas, The last legislature of this Territory, wisely acceding to and representing the general and earnest wish of the people thereof, did enact a law convening a constitutional convention at the capitol of the Territory in October next, for the purpose of framing a constitution and State government for that part of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel, and for forming all other things essential to the admission of such part of Dakota into the union of States; and

Whereas, The said act of the legislature was prevented from becoming a law by the Territorial executive declining to approve the same or return it to the legislature with his objections, thus depriving that body from taking further action relating thereto; and

Whereas, The people having been thus deprived of the ordinary means of declaring and executing their lawful will have full and unquestioned right and authority to fall back upon and exercise the reserved rights and extraordinary powers vested in them, and have therefore for that purpose called and created this convention; and,

Whereas, It appears still to be the unaltered will of the people that such constitutional convention shall be held, therefore be it

Resolved and ordained by the people of Dakota, through their delegates in convention assembled,

Section 1. That for the purpose of enabling the people of that part of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel to organize and form a State government and make application for admission into the union of the States, a delegate convention is hereby called to meet on Tuesday, Sept. 4, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the purpose of framing a State constitution, republican in form, and doing and performing all other things essential to the preparation of the Territory for making application to the general government for the admission of such part of Dakota into the union of the States.

Sec. 2. The said convention shall be composed of 150 members, who shall be apportioned among the several counties of that part of the Territory south of the forty-sixth parallel.

Sec. 3. An election for the purpose of choosing the said delegates is hereby appointed to be held on Wednesday, Aug. 1, A. D. 1883, at which time the delegates to the said constitutional convention shall be chosen. The said election shall be conducted in all respects as elections under the general laws of the Territory, and the State executive committee, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, are hereby authorized, empowered and required, and the several county clerks of the several counties of the Territory are hereby requested and the several county boards herein provided for are hereby authorized and required to issue notice of such election at least ten days prior to, by publication in the newspapers of each county, stating the object of such election and the number of delegates to be chosen in each, and shall otherwise substantially conform, as near as may be, to the notice of election provided by law for general elections, which notice may be posted by the sheriff or the county boards hereinafter provided for, or by both, in the manner required by law for posting notices of election. The election precincts and polling places may be the same as now provided under the law in reference thereto. But the county boards to be appointed as hereinafter provided, may, if they deem it expedient, at least twelve days prior to such election, establish new precincts for the whole or any part of their respective counties, and fix the polling places therein, and the said county boards are hereby authorized and empowered at the same time or thereafter to appoint judges of election, and such judges of election shall have authority and perform all things that are now required of judges of election by law in case of general elections, and the canvass and return of the votes shall be in the form now required by law in case of general elections; and it is hereby made the duty of the several county boards to issue certificates of election to all persons who shall be declared elected, providing that the persons receiving the highest number of votes at such election shall be elected as such delegations. It shall be the further duty of the several county boards within ten days after such election to certify to the president of the State executive committee the names of all persons chosen as such delegates from their respective counties and to transmit the same to the said president of the said State executive committee by mail. At the election hereinbefore provided for all male citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions to become such, and being twenty-one years of age or over, and who are actual residents of the proposed State, and have resided therein for a period of ten days, shall be entitled to vote in the precinct where he resides. The judges of election shall make due and proper returns to the county boards immediately at the close of the election.

Section 4. The president of the State executive committee shall receive all certificates so transmitted to him by the several county boards and shall preserve the same, and it is hereby made the duty of the said State executive committee to enter the names of all persons so certified to them as such delegates in a book which they shall provide for that purpose; and it is made the duty of the said State executive committee within twenty days after the said elections to canvass and compile all certificates and returns of said elections, and ascertain the names of the several delegates who shall have been duly elected in their several counties, and to make proclamation thereof in the newspapers of the several counties, and to issue certificates of election to the several delegates elect.

Sec. 5. The delegates so elected at such election shall meet at the time and place appointed by the ordinance, and in such room as the State executive committee or convention may provide, and at the hour heretofore named the president of said State executive committee or some member elect of the said convention shall call the convention to order and shall call the roll of its members from the book heretofore provided, if such book can be obtained, and if not from the official returns of the said election and the certificates of election of each member in such manner as the convention shall prescribe; and the several delegates as their names are called shall take their seats in the said convention. When the calling of the roll of members shall be completed, the several delegates shall be required to take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as delegates to the said convention. The said oath may be administered by the said president of the said State executive committee, or the chief justice of the Territory, or by any judicial officer of the Territory, or any member elect to the said convention. The convention shall then proceed to organize by the election of a president, who shall be chosen from among the delegates. The said delegates may elect such other officers as it may deem advisable. The said convention shall adopt such rules and regulations for their government as are provided in like cases. It may adjourn from time to time, and shall be the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members. The president and all officers of the convention shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. The said convention, after its organization, shall proceed to draft a constitution for the State of Dakota, Republican in form, in which shall be defined the boundaries of the proposed State of Dakota. It shall be the further duty of the said convention to provide for an election by the people of the proposed State to be held on the day of the general election in 1883, or any such other day as the said convention shall designate, at which election the said constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said convention shall have the power to provide all necessary means for holding the said election and carrying into effect all the purposes of the said constitution. The convention shall have power to provide for all the expenses of the said election held under provisions of this ordinance and of any ordinance of the said convention.

Sec. 7. The delegates to such constitutional convention shall receive a per diem of $3 for each day's attendance upon the said convention, and 5 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the said convention, said per diem and mileage to be paid by the provisional state treasurer upon the warrant of the provisional state auditor, who are hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 8. The provisional state auditor is hereby authorized to audit and allow the accounts of the several delegates to the said convention upon certificates of the presiding officer of the said convention, countersigned by the secretary thereof.

Sec. 9. The said convention shall hold a session for a period of not to exceed forty days, but shall have power to adjourn from time to time, or meet at the call of the president of said convention.

Sec. 10. The said convention shall provide the manner of presenting the said constitution to the congress of the United States, and do and ordain all things necessary to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the government of the State when it shall be admitted into the union of the States.

Sec. 11. That the said convention shall have power to appoint a state treasurer and state auditor, and to define and prescribe their duties and pay, which officers shall serve provisionally until the State government shall go into operation.

Sec. 12. In case of the refusal, neglect or inability of any member of any county board to act, the remaining members or member of such county board shall have power to appoint a member or members to take the place of any one so refusing, neglecting or being unable to act, and in the case of the refusal, neglect or inability of any county board to act, the president of the State executive committee shall have power to appoint a county board. In all other cases where, for any reason there is no county board, and there may not be time for the State executive committee to act, the citizens may appoint a county board pro tem. In case of the refusal, neglect or inability of any judge or judges of election to act, the remaining judge or judges of election shall appoint others to act in their places; and in case of the refusal, neglect or inability to act of all the judges of election, the county board may appoint new judges of election; or if for any reason such judges are not appointed, the qualified electors present at the polls may appoint judges of election. No mere technicality or informality in the form of the election shall be deemed to vitiate or avoid the same, it being the sole intent and object of this ordinance to ascertain and give effect to the true will of the people of Dakota as expressed by their ballots at the polls.

Sec. 13. It shall be the further duty of the several county boards within ten days after such election to certify to the secretary of the Territory the names of all persons voted for as such delegates from their respective counties, with the number of votes cast for each, and to transmit the same to the said secretary, and the several county clerks are hereby requested to sign the said certificates; but the said certificates will be sufficient and valid if made and signed by the county boards alone. In case it shall, for any reason, be found impossible for the secretary of the Territory to receive and preserve the said returns, the president of the said State executive committee may direct such certificates to be sent to the clerk of the supreme court of the Territory, or such other custodians as he may designate.

Sec. 14. The said committee shall have full power to do and perform all things necessary to the carrying into effect of the provisions of this ordinance. They shall appoint a county board, consisting of such numbers as the State executive committee shall deem proper, make and issue instructions and regulations with regard to the details of all elections held in the pursuance of this ordinance, fill all vacancies in their own number or in the county boards, call all adjourned meetings of this convention, order new or special elections in case of necessity for the constitutional convention and perform and exercise such other duties and powers as may be imposed or conferred upon them by this ordinance or convention. They shall fix their own time and places of meeting, and three members shall constitute a quorum, with power to transact business. More than one unexcused absence from any meeting of the State executive committee by any member thereof shall be, in the discretion of the committee, deemed to work a vacancy in his office, which may be filled by the committee. But any member may, by writing, delegate his power to act on the committee to any member thereof. The State executive committee shall meet and organize on the day of their appointment, and before this convention adjourns, by the election of a president and secretary, and such officers as may be necessary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings. They may employ all necessary clerical assistance.

Sec. 15. The secretary of the territory or clerk of said supreme court are requested to receive all certificates so transmitted to him, and to enter the names of all persons so certified to him as such delegates in a book which he will provide for that purpose, and it is made the duty of the said State executive committee within twenty days after the said elections to canvass and compile all certificates and returns of said elections, and ascertain the names of the several delegates who shall have been duly elected in their several counties, and to make proclamation thereof in the newspapers of the several counties, and to issue certificates of election to the several delegates elect.

Sec. 5. The delegates so elected at such election shall meet at the time and place appointed by the ordinance, and in such room as the State executive committee or convention may provide, and at the hour heretofore named the president of said State executive committee or some member elect of the said convention shall call the convention to order and shall call the roll of its members from the book heretofore provided, if such book can be obtained, and if not from the official returns of the said election and the certifi-

Dakota Crops.

MITCHELL, Dak., Special, June 19.—A PIONEER PRESS reporter met James Baynes, United States agricultural statistician for the division of Dakota Territory, and learned the following as to crops throughout the Territory. The following table will show the average of wheat and oats, also the increase over 1882, by counties:

	Wheat, acreage 1883.	Wheat, per ct. increase 1882.	Oats, acreage 1883.
Aurora	3,500	500	400
Barnes	32,000	30	50
Beadle	7,000	....	....
Bon Homme	24,000	4	....
Brookings	25,000	....	....
Brown	18,000	....	....
Brule	1,500	500	400
Buffalo	500	....	....
Burleigh	1,000	....	....
Cass	125,000	....	....
Charles Mix	300	....	....
Clark	1,000	400	400
Clay	17,000	....	....
Codington	27,000	....	....
Davison	7,000	30	....
Day	1,500	....	....
Deuel	18,000	100	33
Douglas	500	100	50
Faulk	300	....	....
Grand Forks	75,000	....	....
Grant	18,000	20	35
Hamlin	75,000	50	50
Minnehaha	1,500	....	....
Hanson	10,500	30	30
Hughes	1,000	100	100
Hutchinson	24,000	25	25
Kidder	10,000	33	Same
Kingsbury	6,000	....	....
Lake	11,000	....	....
La Moure	4,000	....	....
Lawrence	5,000	....	....
Lincoln	16,500	10	Same
McCook	8,500	30	30
Morton	2,500	50	20
Minor	6,000	....	....
Minnehaha	47,000	....	....
Moody	15,000	....	....
Pembina	40,000	....	....
Ransom	13,000	....	....
Richards	102,000	33	Same
Spink	50,000	125	125
Stutsman	25,000	100	100
Traill	80,000	....	12
Turner	22,000	5	10
Union	10,000	....	....
Walsh	35,000	....	....
Yankton	15,000	....	....
Dickey	2,000	....	....
Griggs	10,000	....	....
Others	12,000	....	....
Total	1,074,600	*20	

*Average per cent increase.

This report was gathered by Mr. Baynes from his special agents located in each county in the Territory, and is considered to be very near accurate. The 1st of June no reports had come in as to corn, as the season was late. Since that time, however, and during the past week very favorable reports have been received as to corn, and all small grain is excellent. Your correspondent has recently returned from through Aurora, Hughes, Minor, Beadle, Sanborn, and a portion of Hanson, and finds corn doing very well. First planting, however, laid several days before sprouting, and the gophers did much damage and several pieces had to be replanted. The acreage is, however, going to be much greater than last year, and the warm weather, together with frequent showers, is making all kinds of vegetation grow very rapidly. Wheat in this vicinity is very thick, and is from ten to twelve inches high.

COLUMBUS, Dak., Special, June 19.—Crops are thick but short for the season. Corn comes up very slowly.

EVERYTHING SERENE.

HURON, Special Telegram, June 20.—The action which was clearly foreshadowed in the dispatches of yesterday, was had at the session of the convention for division and statehood held to-day. Aside from such natural rivalry as was necessitated by the choice of a place for the holding of the constitutional convention, and that entirely good natured, the deliberations of the convention were singularly harmonious, and the line of policy foreshadowed on the day preceding the opening of the convention rigidly adhered to. There has been no ripple of disagreement, and in all the debate scarcely a reference to the capital removal matter, none whatever to political preference and little if any to the claims or rights of either the Territorial government or the portion of the Territary north of the forty-sixth parallel in the convention. No difference of opinion ever was developed on the question of the power of the convention to do just what it has done, and what it proposed to do through the aid of the constitutional convention which has been called. The convention was above the average in quality, and, taken as a whole, superior in appearance and legislative ability to the most of the State legislatures. The foreign element was but sparsely represented, and the delegates were largely lawyers, business men, newspaper editors and farmers, with a liberal sprinkling of clergymen. The utmost enthusiasm prevails over the result, and confidence in the success of the project. A large number of the delegates leave for home tonight.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met again this morning at 10 o'clock, and resumed business. Mr. Bailey moved that the preamble of the ordinance and the resolutions be accepted and adopted as an admirable and clear statement of the situation, and the motion prevailed. The remainder of the ordinance was then adopted, except the section fixing the time of residence requisite for the right to vote for delegate to the constitution and convention, ten days. Mr. Hand moved to fix this at thirty days. Mr. Semble thought thirty days was safe and ten days was dangerous, and that with the thirty days clause there would be no serious danger of colonization. Mr. Winsor thought there might be danger if it were on the adoption of the constitution, but none on the simple question of delegate. A delegate from Douglass thought there was danger even in that, as among the subjects that undoubtedly would come up was prohibition. Bartlett Tripp thought thirty days was short enough time. Mr. Foster explained that the ten days' clause was put in for the benefit of soldiers who had made their claims and were coming into the Territory by regiments. L. M. Newman said that as great safeguards should be thrown about this election as any that ever might be held in the Territory or State, and he preferred ninety. Mr. Hand's amendments was adopted. Mr. Campbell offered a resolution that a committee be appointed, of which Bartlett Tripp shall be chairman, to draft a memorial to the president of the United States and congress setting forth special reasons and claims upon which the people of Dakota have their present action. An amendment was added providing a five-day residence in a precinct to be necessary to suffrage.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

selected is as follows:

Ex-Gov. Newton Edmunds, chairman, Yankton; E. H. McIntosh, Aurora; John Cain, Beadle; Robert Dallon, Bon Homme; Dr. C. A. Kelsey, Brookings; M. J. Gordon, Brown; F. M. Goodykountz, Brule; J. J. Conklin, Clark; John R. Whitesides, Clay; William M. Pierce, Coddington; Capt. J. D. Fegan, Davidson; E. R. Ruggles, Day; W. E. Tipton, Douglass; W. G. Eagans, Deuel; A. H. Lewis, Grant; G. W. Livingston, Hand; F. B. Foster, Hanson; S. M. Daboll, Hutchinson; J. Campbell, Hughes; Mark A. Brown, Kings; Edmun Vancise, Lawrence; J. M. Taylor, Lincoln; Mark Harris, Miner; Jacob Schelzel, Minnehaha; A. G. Menard, Moody; John F. Norton, McCook; C. H. Seeley, Spink; J. H. Newberry, Turner; C. F. Wallahan, Union; S. H. Gruber, Yankton; John W. Knowliss, Pennington; William Marshall, Hamlin; F. S. Burke, Custer; F. H. Bourmon, Walworth; W. F. Smith, Lake; N. P. Post, Charles Mix; E. P. Hoover, Sully.

ON ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Bartlett Tripp, chairman, Aurora; L. J. Baker, Beadle; A. B. Melville, Bon Homme; John W. Todd, Brookings; William L. Brook, Brown; W. Wiley, Brule; John H. King, Clark; S. H. Elrod, Charles Mix; A. Lucas, Clay; Henry Newton, Coddington; H. R. Pease, Custer; Dr. A. S. Stewart, Davidson; S. B. Cook, Day; A. C. Tuttle, Douglas; George H. Woolman, Deuel; H. B. Monoghan, Merrill; John W. Bell, Hand; G. O. Hutchinson, Hanson; Arthur J. Parshall, Hutchinson; James C. Boyle, Hamlin; C. F. Lake, Hughes; C. D. Mead, Kingsbury; John Owen, Lake; C. D. Henny, Lawrence; W. C. Kingsley, Lincoln; E. Opsol, Miner; S. H. Bronson, Sanborn, E. W. Baxter, Minnehaha; M. Grigsly, Moody; William Ramsdell, McCook; J. E. Rhanton, Spink; F. C. Moritzer, Turner; T. H. Judson, Union; E. C. Erickson, Yankton; George H. Hand, Pennington; D. H. Clark, Hyde; Eli Johnson, Sully; J. M. Moore, Faulk; J. K. Pickler, Potter; O. T. Osman, Buffalo; E. Cleveland, Roberts; T. W. Lane, Jerauld; William T. Hill.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the convention to use their best endeavors to secure a full and honest vote for delegates to the constitutional convention, and the usual complimentary resolutions to the citizens of Huron, the officers and the members of the press; endorsing the opening speech of the chairman; authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the convention in pamphlet form.

THE APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE

reported the following as the representation in the constitutional convention:

Huron	5	Brule	3
Clay	4	Buffalo	1
Yankton	7	Jerauld	1
Bonhomme	3	Sanborn	2
Charles Mix	2	Miner	3
Douglass	2	Lake	3
Hutchinson	3	Moody	4
Turner	4	Brookings	5
Lincoln	7	Kingsbury	4
Minnehaha	8	Beadle	4
McCook	3	Hand	4
Hanson	3	Hyde	1
Davison	4	Hughes	4
Aurora	3	Sully and Potter	2
Walworth	1	Spink	5
McPherson, Campbell, and that portion of Dickey, McIntosh and Union, south of 46th parallel	1	Grant	4
		Clark	2
		Coddington	5
		Deuel	3
		Hamlin	2
Brown	7	Lawrence	9
Roberts	1	Pennington	2
Day, and that part of Sargeant south of 46th parallel	3	Custer and Fall River	1
		Butte	1
Edmunds	1		
Faulk	1	Total	155

The report was unanimously accepted without dissent.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The committee on address to the people submitted the following, which was adopted:

To the People of Dakota: When the sentiment becomes unanimous in the minds of 250,000 patriotic, liberty-loving, God-fearing people that there are certain rights to which they are entitled, but of which they are deprived, common fairness and common decency demand that respectful attention and consideration should be given to their claim for the exercise of those rights and privileges. For the purpose of emphasizing and formally promulgating the claims which the citizens of the southern portion of Dakota make in the matter of statehood and in its rights and privileges, a convention of 350 delegates chosen from her several counties met at Huron, June 19, 1883, there being a full representation from every organized county but three and from a number of counties not yet organized. These representative men chosen by the several counties upon the definite issue of taking steps for securing statehood for that portion of the Territory designated, in convention assembled, they, as the duly selected representatives of 250,000 people, unsurpassed for intelligence and patriotism, most solemnly and with one voice declared it to the unalterable and absolute demand of that people, that they be vouchsafed the exercise of those rights promised them as citizens of these United States whenever they should number 60,000 souls, guaranteed to them by solemn treaty at the time the region, a portion of which they occupy, became a part of the domain of the United States: asserted for such as they, by the fundamental law of fourteen commonwealths and guaranteed to them by every precedent that can possibly be considered as bearing upon the issue.

IT IS BUT JUST AND RIGHT

and in due deference to the sisterhood, of which Southern Dakota desires to become a part, that the said convention should state some of the grounds upon which her claim is based, not only that those who might oppose it may have knowledge of their error, but that the people themselves may even more fully comprehend and realize what are their rights in the premises, and what is the necessity for their prompt, unswerving and persistent assertion of these claims and the enforcement thereof by all and every means which individual or organized effort can devise or execute. And it is for the purpose of supplying this information that the commission has directed the preparation of this address. In the first place, let it be understood and known of all men that not a single feature of anything that is contemplated is any departure from due and ordinary process, as recognized by the higher law of the land, by the repeated interpretations thereof by the most eminent judicial authority, and by the practices and customs which have prevailed from the earliest periods of our federal history. The entire movement which the southern half of Dakota is making to-day in attempting to secure statehood is pure and simple patriotism. The people of the southern portion of Dakota ask at the hands of the congress of the United States the division of the territory upon the forty-sixth parallel and the admission of that half into the Union, and they ask it as an unquestionable right. They ask division because the domain thus allotted to them even then would be larger than thirty other states in the Union, and its boundaries would be sufficient to contain the whole of the six New England states, or half of the four Middle states, and with resources capable of maintaining a population of 3,000,000, and to-day contains more than

FOUR TIMES THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

required by the federal ordinance of 1787. They ask it because the interests, commercial and otherwise, of the different sections of the new Northwest extend in an east and west direction, and that, therefore, there is nothing to join the interests of Southern Dakota with those of the section from which she wants to be dissolved. They ask it because the characteristics of the two people are as different as could well be imagined; that of Southern Dakota being a people of home holders and steady going citizens, comparatively content with the days of small things and themselves directly interested in the conduct of public affairs, while the affairs in Northern Dakota are more directly in the hands of large capitalists and extensive operators and speculators who are able to dictate the policy of the region by their influence upon the large bodies of farming people in their employ or under their control. No commonwealth could be satisfactorily managed wherein two elements so diverse might be joined. They ask it because they have the right to so organize their government that the expenses thereof shall be the least burdensome, and that experience demonstrates that the rate of taxation for State purposes is much less in small commonwealths than in larger ones, statistics proving that while the assessment for this purpose in Delaware and Rhode Island is only 10 mills on the dollar, it is in New York 21 mills, and Illinois 24. They ask it because the records of the legislative enactments show that it is impracticable to establish laws which shall be of uniform operation throughout two sections of a commonwealth of such diverse interests and business as North and South Dakota. They ask it because the proposed area of the new State is as large as permits of economy of government, and the full and fair exercise of the political privileges of a good people; for to

ORGANIZE INTO ONE STATE

so large an area as the present Territory of Dakota practically precludes the poor man from participating in its conventions and management, thus tending to make it only a rich man's government, which is contrary to the liberty and spirit of our institutions; and, therefore, on behalf of the principles enumerated in the declaration of independence and in behalf of law and precedent as established by congress and recognized by our courts, we do declare that the right indisputable rests with the people to define their own boundaries and adopt their own State constitution because the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787, which has been extended over the people of Dakota by five successive acts of congress, guarantees absolute to them the right to form a permanent constitution and a State government whenever the said Territory shall contain 60,000 free inhabitants; because the treaty by which the Louisiana purchase was acquired, which is the supreme law of the land, guarantees to the people of Dakota Territory, as absolute as the ordinance of 1787, that they shall be incorporated in the Union of the States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution; because the highest judicial authority in the land has solemnly declared that congress has no power to hold and govern this people permanently in the character of a Territory; because their rights and privileges have heretofore been recognized and given to a large number of the existing States, among them being Tennessee, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida and Iowa; because we are now deprived of the most sacred rights and privileges of American citizenship, on account of the wide expanse of our domain and the limited and inadequate judicial system consequent upon the Territorial condition, for that the writ of HABEAS CORPUS IS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED in large portions of the commonwealth and other extraordinary legal remedies attainable, and on account of the great expense made necessary by the long distances which parties and their witnesses are in many cases compelled to travel to reach the courts to attend trials; because if admission be longer delayed the supply of public lands will be so nearly exhausted that the State cannot receive from the general government the grant for public purposes, which by the customs and precedents in other cases have been so justly given to new States. For, that on account of the rapid development of Dakota, settlement is going in advance of the public surveys, thus obtaining lands designed for schools and other purposes which it will be impossible to replace; because the people of Dakota, in whom the right of self-government inherently rests, have repeatedly, through acts and memorials of their legislature, through their representatives in their several conventions, expressed that purpose, spontaneously assembled and through their entire press declared their will and determination that Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel should now become a State. Now, therefore, in view of the great interests at stake, and that our rights may be maintained and division and statehood secured, this convention appeals to every citizen of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel to give his vote and influence for delegates to the constitutional convention, to meet Sept. 4, 1883, and spare no effort that honest, able and loyal men shall be chosen to represent them, and that the support they may receive at the polls shall demonstrate our numbers and patriotism, so that the constitution framed shall reflect our intelligence and guarantee our rights, privileges and immunities as citizens. [Signed] E. W. CALDWELL, Chairman.

The address was received with much enthusiasm and protracted applause, and was unanimously adopted, and a resolution adopted asking that the address be read at all celebrations of the Fourth of July next with the declaration of independence. The next hour was occupied with the selection of a place for holding the constitutional convention, with Pierre, Deadwood, Yankton and Sioux Falls as the principal candidates, the wildest confusion prevailing meantime. After two ballots Sioux Falls was elected and the vote made unanimous. R. F. Pettigrew returned thanks for the honor conferred on Sioux Falls. Several announcements were made, and the convention gave three lusty cheers for the new State of Dakota, and adjourned.

MR. M'KENZIE'S IMPRESSIONS.

Alexander McKenzie said after the convention:

He had been here simply as an onlooker and was not fully informed of the action of the convention. He had seen nothing, however, detrimental to the interests of North Dakota, and thought there was no disposition to be belligerent in that direction. We have secured what we