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 Wigssm, which was duly decorated for the occasion with flags, and over the rostrum with a picture of George Washington and the words State of Dakots 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 of Southern Dakota upon the demonstration of patriotism and the expression of love of inde-pendence and self-government in this conven-

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 te congress that we, the people of Dakota, have the right to Statehood and to rsk

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 ap-

pointed. A recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convent on 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 creation was no which required by creating the creation.

Campbell, the latter of whom said that—
The occasion was one which required no sneeches, 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 unanmity—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 bassed 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 bonlage be declared. Let our action be calm and wise, so it shall not be said that we are not worthy to govern ourselves. selves.

Hon. John King agreed with the opinion ex-

ressed 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 nersons who would propose admission without division. He arged that decision be insisted upon as a cardinal principle in the fight.

A. L. Hamilton of Lawrence spoke in the

same strain, pointing out elequently 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 prople 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.

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 PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. and the report was adopted. The committee on permanent organization reported the following, who were constituted the permanent officers of the convention:

cers of the convention:

President—B. L. Caulifield 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; Dr. G. Thomas, Coddington; William M. Cuppit, Lincoln: J. J. Dewey, Douglass;
John Todd, Bouhomme; Col. Klimball, Clay: F. B.
Foster, Hauson: E. W. Foster, Shink.
Sceretaries—P. Lawrence, Kingsbury; A. B.
McChesney, Brown: C. F. Mallahan, Union; John
Cain, Beedie; E. Prentiss, Hughes.
Hon, John D. White, congressman from
Kentucky, was invited to a seat on the platform, and that centleman being called for said

form, 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, ad-dress 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. Kiegabbry, Dawson; H. C. Green, Day; M. M. Montan, Douglass; George H. Woodman, Grant; A. H. Lewis, Hand; B. F. Payne, Hanson; L. P. Chapman, Hutchinston; A. S. Jones, Higghes; H. R. Havner, Hughes; Thomas H. Ruth, Lawrence; Porter Warner, Lincoln; A. P. Dickson, Miner; J. P. Riely, Sanborn; R. R. Reed, Minnehaha; R. F. Pettirrew, Moody; C. T. Fratt, McCook; J. E. Rhendon, Spink; F. W. Rogers, Turner; J. P. Curran, Uniter, J. D. Hines, Yankton; J. A. Boyd, Hyde; L. E. Whitcher, Suliy; J. A. Malone, Fandis; J. A. Hieller, Potter; O. H. Mann, Buffalo; E. A. Herman, Campbel; S. S. Bassett, Jerroid; B. F. Chadbourne on Prohibition—John Cain, Huron; William H. Keppart, Hand; F. Mannahan, Union.
Business Committee—Bartlett Teliph, Yankton; W.; W. Brockings, 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; B. D. Wheelock, Coddington; James Ward, Yank-Appointment-A. G. Kellum, Brule; C. W.

ton; A. B. Melville, Beadle; H. E. Mayhew, Sanborn; O. L. Mann, Potter; C. H. Walworth, Union. Address to the People—E. W. Caidwell, 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 even-

At the evening session a motion was made that the committee on address to the people be authorized to submit the address to the execu-tive committee in the event that it is not prepared is 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.

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 inviciably 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 inviciably 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 of citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, Under the constitution of the United States; 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, Governments derive their just powers for the constitution of the same authority, congress has no power to hold and govern this Territory permanently in the character of a Territory; and.

ritory 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 inalianable 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

larger than that contained in any State in the Union except seven; and

Whereas, It has been solemnly and authorittaively 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 sovergen capacity, without authorization of congress of any other power than their primary and sovergen capacity, without authorization of congress 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 \$3.20 square miles in addition; and

Whereas, The people of Dakota, by virtue of this 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 Dakotanow 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

days refer 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 boating 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 exhedient, 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 by law in case of general elections, and the canvass and return of the votes shall be in the form now; quired 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 pronosed 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.

Beaction 4. The president of the State executive committee shall receive all certificates so transmittedto 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 select.

Sec. 5. The delegates so elected at such elections and shall be at the delegates of the several delegates of the section of the section

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 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 cath 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 nesident, 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 adiourn from time to time, and shall be the cole 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. partially discharge the duties of their respective

partially discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. The said convention, after its organization, shall arcceed to draft a constitution for the State of Dakota, Republican in form, in which shall be dedued 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 convention shall designate, at which election the said convention 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 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.

contraction of congress and by the approval of the providents from Washington down, that the periodic mouth have the right in their primary and severies of any other tower than their own, to proceed to any other tower than their own, to proceed to any other tower than their own, to proceed to any other tower than their own, to proceed to any other tower than their own, to proceed to any other tower than their own, to any other tower than their own, and apply for damission into the Union; and "Watersa, With the proposed boundaries that of all New Breiand and New Jersey and Delaware, with the proposed boundaries that of all New Breiand and New Jersey and Delaware, with the proposed boundaries that of all New Breiand and New Jersey and Delaware, with the proposed boundaries that of all New Breiand and New Jersey and Delaware, with the proposed boundaries that of all New Breiand and New Jersey and Delaware, with the proposed of the proposition, their territory, their constitution and the constitution and their compacts of the constitution and the future with the most important read of the propose of the town of the town

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 he is further requested to act with the State executive committee in the canvass and compilation of the returns of the election, and to sign all certificates and proclamations of the result of the election with the said state executive committee. He is further requested to make to the constitutional

convention Weeparate list and certificate of the result of the election, signed and certified by him.

Sec. 16. In all matters not herein provided for especially the State executive committee shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations to carry into effect this ordinance.

After the adjournment of the convention Gov. Ordway went to the White House where he met Judge Campbell, chairman of the committee on resolutions and severely berated him for the expression given voice in the resolutions that the will of the people for a constitutional convention had to be thearted by the refusal of the governor to sign the bill which passed the legislature and his refusal to return at so that it might be passed oner his veto. Judge Campbell replied and a windy war ensued, in which compliments were freely exchanged and blows were threatened.

EVERTHING SERENE

EVERTTHING SEBENE

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 deliberstions 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 gov-ernment or the portion of the Territory 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 provailed. The remainder of the ordinance was then a topted, 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. Samble 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 dele gate. 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 drait 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 suf-

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE selected is as follows:

selected is as follows:

Ex-Gov. Newton Edmunds, chairman, Yankton;
E. H. McIntosh, Aurora; John Caim, Beadle;
Robert Dalion, Bon Homme; Dr. C. A. Kelsey,
Brockings; M. J. Gordon, Brown; F. M. Goodykountz, Brule; J.J. Conklin, Cank; 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. Lawis, Grant; G.
W. Livingston; Hand; F. B. Foster, Hanson; S.
M. Daboll, flutchinson; J. Campbell, Hughes;
Mark A. Brown, Kings; Edmun Vancise, Lawrence; J. M. Taylor, Lincoln; Mark Harris, Miner; Jacob Schetzel, 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,
Hamilin; F. S. Burke, Custer; F. H. Bourmon,
Walworth; W. F. Smith, Lake; N. P. Post,
Charles Mix; E. P. Hoover, Sulty.

ON ADERESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Bartlett Tripp, chairman, Aurora; L. J. Baker,
Beadle; A. R. Auklyille, Ron Hongers, John W.

Charles Mix; E. P. Hoover, Sully,
ON ADERESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Battlett Tripp, chairman, Aurora; L. J. Baker,
Beadle; A. B., Melville, Bon Homms; 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. Fease, Custer; Dr. A. S.
Stewart, Davidson; S. E. Cook, Day; A. C. Tuttle,
Douglas; George H. Woolman, Deuvi; H. B.
Monoghan, Mertili; John W. Bell, Hand; G. O.
Hutchinson, Hanson; Arthur J. Parshall, Hutchinson; James C. Boyle, Hambin; C. F. Lake,
Hughes; C.D. Mcad, Kingsbury; John Owen, Lake;
C. D. Henny, Lawrence; W. C. Kingsley, Lincoln; E. Oosol, Miner; S. H. Bronson,
Sanborn, E. W. Baxter, Minnehaha; M. Grigsly,
Moody; William Ramsdel, McCook; J. E. Rhanton, Spink; F. C. Morizar, Tutner; 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, Jerund; William T. Hill.
Rosolntions were adopted pledging the mem-

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:

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out dissent.
THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE. The committee on address to the people sub-

mitted the following, which was adopted:

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 ciaim for the exercise of those rights and privileges. For the purpose of emphasizing and tormally promulgating the claims which the clizens 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, 1853, 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 carcise 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 guaranteal to them by every precedent that can possibly be considered as bearing upon the issue.

The surfus Justice of the southern portion 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 precion of the purpose o

tains more than

POUR 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 bodicy 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 jolued. 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 preving 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 Hilmois 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 10

ORGANIZE INTO ONE STATE
so large an area as the present Torritory of Dakota

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 soriit 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 countries and therefore, or 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 permanent is the highest people permanent in the people of Territory. that congress has no power to hold and govern this people permanently in the character of a Territory; because their rights and privileges have heretorore been recognized and given to a large number of 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 the Territorial condition, for that the writ of HABEAS CORPUS IS PRACITCALLY 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 exclusived 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 givento 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, fourth of the forty-sixth parallel HABEAS CORPUS IS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED 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 snare no effort that honest, able and loyal men chosen to represent them, and that the supsnan be chosen to represent them, and that the sup-port they may receive at the poils shall demon-strate our numbers and patriotism, so that the con-stitution framed shall reflect our intelligence and guarantee our rights, privileres 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

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