SIOUX FALLS CONVENTION.

SIOUX FALLS, Special Telegram, Sept. 14 .-A report has been prepared by the judiciary committee on the preamble to the constitution, and it will likely come before the convention to-morrow. The report made several days ago by the committee on preamble to the constitution was found to be unsatisfactory, the preamble involving, as it does, several legal points, and it was referred to the judiciary. The judiciary report will be introduced by some argument from the committee, giving the scope of the claims of the people of South Dakota to ftatehood, and it is probable that the argument will be adopted by the convention with instructions to submit it to concress at the time the constitution is presented for ratification. The report of the committee is

as follows:

It is clear that the United States government in the treaty of cession by France of the province of Louisiana, of which this territory formed a part, agreed as accondition of such cession that it would admit and incorporate into the union of the United States according to the principle of the federal constitution the inhabitants of the ceded territory and permit them to enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States. Under the condition of this cession and in accordance with the views of some of the ablest public men of this country, several States have already been admitted into the Union after sharp discussion of the effect of this treaty by the compact contained in the ordinance of concress of July 13, 1787, and the act and deed of the cession of Virginia, it was expressly agreed as among the rights and privileges thereby secured to inhabitants northwest of the liker Ohio, that the said territory should be divided into States of reasonable area and that whenever any of the said States should have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such States should have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such States and the admitted by its delegate into the congress of the United States on an equal fooling with the original States in all respects whatsoever, and should be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government, upon condition that such constitution and state government be Renubilican and conform to the principle of such ordinance. By four successive acts of congress, towit; June 28.1834; April 30, 1836; June 12, 1838, and March 3, 1849, all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted, and secured to the propole of the territory northwest of the River Ohio by the articles of the connact contained in the ordinance of July 13, 1787, were extended and secured to the inhabitants of Dakota in the territory easily the admission of five States save one, now has a population of a least 300,000 inhabitants, according to the information of the best It is clear that the United States government in

to the constitution.

We, the people of Dakota, through our representatives in convention assembled, accepting the guarantees of the federal constitution, and relying upon the pledged faith of congress in extending to the inhabitants of this portion of the territory of the United States the rights, priviles and immunities secured to the people of the territory northwest of the Ohio river by the ordinance of 1787, including the right to form for ourselves a State constitution and government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, such right being for them secured by the conditions of the cession from France of the Province of Louisiana, having compiled with all of the conditions necessary to admission, manifesting profound reverence for the supreme rules of the universe, in order to form a more perfect and more independent government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and preserve to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Dakota.

Judge G. C. Moody, chairman of the justi-

Judge G. C. Moody, chairman of the judi-ciary, who wrote the report, says that if the representative people of North Dakota in an authoritative manner represent to this convention that it is desired that South Dakota should not assume the name of Dakota without a prefix, that he will move to instruct the committee that will present the constitution of this convention to congress for ratification to ask congress to insert a prefix so that the name will be South Dakota. Before the preamble is adopted, however, it may be amended so that the beginning will read: "We, the people of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel," etc., which it is believed will remove the objection being uttered by the people of Dakota north.

APPORTIONMENT. To-morrow a report will go to the convention from the committee on congressional and legislative apportionment that will no doubt be the source of considerable comment. It fixes the

congressional districts until otherwise provided for by law as follows:

source of considerable comment. It fixes the congressional districts until otherwise provided for by law as follows:

First District.—The counties of Union, Chy Yankton, Bon Bonne, Charles May, Doughas, Cook, Hanson, Davison, Aurora, Braie, Baffalo, Jerauld, Saborn, Miner, Lake and Moedy.

Second—All other portions of the State not included in the First district.

Senatorial Districts District No. 1, county of Union, one senator in C. 2. Chy, one senator; No. 3, Yankton, two senators; No. 4, Bon Humme, one senator; No. 6, Boughas, one senator; No. 10, Moody, one senator; No. 11, Hanson and McCook, one senator; No. 12, Davison and Sanbor, and critical control of the Territory north of said counties and south of the Territory north of said counties and south of the Territory north of said counties and south of the Territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said county and correct on the first day of their meeting or organization, and the profit of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said counties and south of the territory north of said county and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north lattitude, one senator; No. 23, Pennington, Caster, and Fall River, one senator; No. 25, Pennington, Caster, and Fall River, one senator; No. 26, Pennington, Caster, and Fall River, one senator; No. 27, Day and all that portion of the Territory north of said county and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north lattitude, one senator; No. 28, Pennington, Caster, and Fall River, one senator; No. 29, Lawrence, Butte and Mandan, two senators, No. 20, Bonhomme, three preparentatives; No. 30, Mannehah, a perceentatives; No. 20, Manne

tives; No. 13 Aurora and Gerauid, 2 representatives; No. 13, Lake and Miner, 3 representatives; No. 15, Brookings, 2 representatives; No. 16, Kingsbury and Clark, three representatives; No. 17, Beadle, three representatives; No. 19, Hand, two representatives; No. 19, Hyde, one representative; No. 20, Sully, Potter, Walworth and Campbell, and all of that portion of the Territory lying north of the said counties and south of the 45th parallel of north latitude, three representatives; No. 22, Fault, Edmunds and McPherson, and all that portion of the Territory north of said counties and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, two representatives; No. 28, Spink, south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, two representatives; No. 24, Spink, three representatives; No. 24, Coddington, three representatives; No. 25, Duell, one representative; No. 26, Hamlin, one representative; No. 27, Grant, one representative; No. 28, Roberts, one representative; No. 29, Brown, and all that portion of the Territory north of said county and south of the forth-sixth parallel of the north latitude, three representatives; No. 30, Day, and all that portion of the Territory north of said county and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one representatives; No. 32, Custer and Fail River, one representatives; No. 33, Lawrence, Butte and Mandan, five representatives

A DEADLOCK. During the morning hour the report of the committee on schedule was partially considered. A deadlock occurred on the seventh section, which presumes that State legislature, county and town officers have been elected. The question arose, will it be expedient to elect these officers when the constitution is presented in November for ratification; or shall we wait until we be admitted to State hood? Some of the longest heads contended that congress would consider the constitution more favorably if a full complement of officers are elected and their certificates presented for ratification by congress with the constitution, and that the work of the convention will only be half completed if they are not elected. Gen. F. M. Ziebach, one of the brightest and most influential men in the convention, known throughout the Territory as the squatter governor, in a thrilling speech, advocated not only the election of legislative, State and county officers, but two members of congress and two United States senators. The subject was finally made the special order of the morrow that

PROHIBITION, the special order for 10:30 to-day, might be taken up.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 15.—This has been a field day for debaters in the constitutional convention. At the very opening of the convention, at 8 o'clock this morning, the question: "Shall we elect State morning, the question: "Shall we elect State and county officers and congressional repre-sentatives at the election to ratify the constitusentatives at the election to ratify the constitu-tion in November, and then elect two United States senators and present them to congress with the constitution, or shall we wait until we are admitted to Statehood?" came up in the consideration of the report from the committee on schedule, and was a bone of conten-tion until the adjournment at 5:30 this afternoon, when it went over as tion until the adjournment at 5:30 this atternoon, when it went over as the special order for to-night, and at the night session it was not decided, and was made the order for Monday at 9 o'clock. The debate grew exceedingly interesting at times, and took a wide latitude, developing all of the underlying principles upon which this move to Statehood is based. The question was one merely of policy. Several delegates held that to elect congressmen and senators, and present them to congress for ratification with the constitution, would prove more conclusively the carnestness and sincerity of the people, showing they were ready on the instant to assume all the functions of Statehood, while others contended that it would hazard the chances for Statehood and handicap the committee to be sent to congress with the concommittee to be sent to congress with the con-stitution, in that it would be claimed that the citizens were as eager for office as Stategovcitizens were as eager for office as Stategovernment because they prosented both issues at once. About two dozen amendments were offered, most of them being tabled, some setting dates next spring and summer for the election of officers, other stipulating in clearer and more specific terms that the officers elected should not assume power nor be entitled to compresation until congress ratifies the constitution, and others striking out or avoiding the question by ambiguous terms of language. To-night the convention is seemingly no nearer conclusion than this terms of language. To-night the convention is seemingly no nearer conclusion than this morning, and the question seems about equally divided with odds in favor of electing officers. The affirmative side of the issue has gained some strength on the argument that to elect officers will bring out the full yote on the constitution and by entiting more strongly those stitution, and by enli-ting more strongly those having an interest in securing the seats to which they are elected, will insure more energy in the campaign for S atchood.

Since prohibition, the election of State officers and a few other issues have taken up so much time and there are other reports which must receive lengthy consideration, it is un-likely the work of the convention will be completed before the end of the next week.

SIOUR FALLS, Special Telegram, Sept. 17.—About all of the matter over which any considerable disoute could srise has been adopted by the constitutional convention. It was run erable dispute could arise has been adopted by the constitutional convention. It was run through under the one-minute rule to-day, all delegates being limited to one-third of a minute upon each surject. There is a splendid feeling to-night over the manner in which the work progressed to day. The question of slecting State officers at the time the constitution is offered at the poils for ratification was letermined without any struggle. The previous question brought it to a vote in a hurry. The ayes and nays were called for, and it was decided by a majority of twenty-four to elect flicers on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1883, with the expressed

THE REPORT FROM THE JUDICIARY was among the work adopted. It provides for the retirement of supreme court judges at the age of seventy years and who have served sixteen years immediately preceding time sixteen years immediately preceding time twice they reach that age. There were the first successor's term shall be twelve years. Provision may be made for the for the retirement of supreme court judges at the age of seventy years and who have served sixteen years immediately preceding time at which they reach that age. There considerable opposition to the creation of five judicial circuits, many contending that three or four were sufficient. Daving the debate it was stated that in the Black Hills district there are now 200 civil cases on the docket, and that some of them have been pending two years, some of them have been pending two years, more time was spent upon a clause forbidding county and other judges to receive any fees or pay other than their regular salary, than over any other point. As the report was at first reported county judges were compelled to take final proofs before United States land offices without receiving pay for them of the pay of the circuit court shall be four years. In case of re-election, it shall be four years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the third successor's term shall be eight years, and the thi the Dakota river.

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The term of a judge deferent on years and move the judicial circuits are arranged as follows:

First Circuit—The counties of Union, Clay, Lincoln, Turner, Hanson, Lake, Minnehalia, McCook and Miner.

Second—Yankton, Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Douglas, Hutchinson, Davison, Aurora, Brule, Buffelow and Jerauld.

Third—Brookings, Mocdy, Kingsbury, Clark, Hamlin, Deucl, Grant, Codington, Day, Roberts, the Wahpeton and Sisseton reservation, and all that strip of territory now included between the north lie of the county of Day and the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Fourth—Beadle, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Spink, Brown, Suily, Sanbora, Potter, Edmunds, Fauk, Walworth, Campbell, Mepherson, and includin the consideration of the report on judiciary an amendment was offered to the section which provides that for the purpose of re-election no supreme judge shall be gleemed to have lost

A delegate, in opposing the amendment, said it was intended especially for Judge Edgerton, yet he didn't object to it for that reason, but because the point was covered by another section, and he wished to avoid repetition. The amendment was with drawn. In the report on corporations and tanking a section was inserted directing that the legislature shall provide wholesome laws from time to time regulating the tariffs charged by transportation companies and other laws by transportation companies and other laws by transportation companies and passential provide wholesome laws from time to time regulating the tariffs charged by transportation companies and other laws by transportation companies and other law from time to time regulating the tariffs charged by transportation companies and other laws governing the carriage of products and passengers, as to fair rates, and provides also for the election by a voto of the people of a board of commissioners, to be composed of three members, who shall not be interested in any way in any transportation company, and whose functions shall be to see that all laws relating to transportation are enforced. During the consideration of the report there was some hot shot fired at the rairroad corporations of the country. A resolution was was some not snot are the rangoal corporations of the country. A resolution was offered during the day by A. B. Melville of Huron, and referred to the legislative committee, directing that whenever 5,000 legal voters bettion the legislature for the submission of any amendment to the constitution, asking that a question be submitted to the vote of the scople it shall be so submitted to the vote of the that a question be submitted to the vote of the people, it shall be so submitted at the next election thereafter, and if a majority of the legal voters are recorded in favor of the amendment it shall then become a part of the constitution. It is understood that the resolution will come before the convention for incorporation in the constitution.

STOUX FALLS, Spec'al Telegram, Sept. 18 .-The constitution of the State of Dakota is ready to go before the people for ratification or rejection. It was pronounced a finished document to-night after a day of almost ceaseless toiling. As stated in the PIONEER PRESS dispatch last night, the bulk of important matter was then completed, and to day the less consequential articles were ground out with a rush. However, the constitution as it now is, cannot be said to be a hurriedly constructed one, by any means. On the contrary, it has been pre-pared with all the nicety of care that 135 of the brainiest men of South Dakota could give it. There are no experimental features in it, and yet it is not without original ideas, as a review of the document will disclose. The varied country, and the many nationalities of people and kinds of interests to be fostered and anticipated compelled the authors to go into almost every channel that has ever been followed by constitution-makers. The preamble last produced in these dispatches was adopted without amendment, as were also the remarks of the committee upon reporting it, and the observations of the committee will go out with, but not be incorporated in, the coutitu ion to the people.

stitution to the people.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Name, boundary and seat of government: The name shall be the State of Dakota; the boundaries begin where forty-sixth degree of north latitude intersects the western boundary line of the State of Minnesota, thence south to Nebraska, thence west along the northern boundary of that State and to the twenty-seventh dec. of west longitude, thence north to the forty-sixth parallel, and east to the place of beginning; the seat of government shall be and remain at Yankton until removed by law.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate and extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by parties in all civil cases, and in all crimnal cases less than felony. No religious tests or imount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of trust under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or

nal cases less than felony. No religious tosts or imount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of trust under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies or the logical seminaries; no "ex post facto" law, nor impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operations, or making any irrevocable grant of special privilege, franchises or immunities shall ever be passed by the legislature; no law or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people of their representatives in the legislature; and all taxation shall be equal and uniform; no law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizen privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shail not equally belong to all citizens.

The number of members of the house of representatives shall never be less than fifty-five nor more than eighty, and the number of senators less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-two. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial. The legislature shall provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in 1885 and every ten years thereafter, and at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, but at no other time. The legislature shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States, and they shall be two years, and their salary \$3 a day and 10 cents mileage each way; that they shall receive pay for no more than forty days at one session, except in proceedings for impencionation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall not authorize any games of chance, lettery, or of gift enterprise under any presense, or for any purpose whatever. The

large. After five years the number of supreme

First District -The counties of Union, Clay Yankton, Bon Homme, Charles Meix, Douglas Hutchinson, Turner, Lincoln, Minnehaha, McCook, Hauson, Davison, Aurora, Brule, Buffalo, Jerauld, Sanborn, Miner, Lake and Moody.

Second-All other portions of the State not in cluded in the First district.

Senstorial Districts—District No. 1, county of Union, one senator: No. 2, Clay, one senator; No. 3, Yankton, two senators: No. 4. Bon Homme, one senator; No. 5. Charles Mix. Brule and Buffalo, ore senator; No. 6. Douglas, one senator; No. 7. Turner, one senator; No. 8. Lincoln, one senator; No. 9, Minnehaha, two senators; No. 10, Moody, one senator; No. 11, Hanson and McCook, one senator; No. 12, Davison and Sanborn, one senator; No. 13, Aurora and Jerauld, one senator; No. 14, Lake and Miller, one senator; No. 16, Brookings, one senator; No. 16, Kingsbury and Clark, one senator; No. 17, Beadle, one senator; No. 19, Hughes, one senator; No. 20, Sully, Potter, Walworth and Campbel; and all that portion of territory north of said counties and south of forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 21, Faulk, Edmunds and McPherson and all that portion of the Territory north of said counties and of the Territory north of said counties and of the Territory north of said counties and south of the twenty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 22, Spink, one senator; No. 23, Coddington, one senator; No. 25, Grant and Roberts, one senator; No. 26, Brown and all that portion of the Territory north of said counties and south of the twenty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 25, Grant and Roberts, one senator; No. 26, Brown and all that portion of territory lying between said county and the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 26, Brown and all that portion of territory lying between said county and Senatorial Districts-District No. 1, county of

dincton, one senator: No. 24, Deuel and Hamlin, one senator; No. 25, Grant and Roberts, one senator; No. 25, Brown and all that portion of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 27, Day and all that portion of the Territory north of said county and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one senator; No. 28, Pennington, Custer, and Fall River, one senator; No. 29, Lawrence, Butte and Mandan, two senators. Representative districts—District No. 1, Union, two representatives; No. 2, Clay, two representatives; No. 3, Yankton, three representatives; No. 6, Douglas and Hutchison, three representatives; No. 6, Douglas and Hutchison, three representatives; No. 7, Turner, two representatives; No. 8, Lincoln, 3 representatives; No. 9, Minnehaha, 4 tepresentatives; No. 10, Moody, 2 representatives; No. 13, Lake and Miner, 3 representatives; No. 13, Lake and Miner, 3 representatives; No. 16, Kingsbury and Clark, three representatives; No. 16, Kingsbury and Clark, three representatives; No. 17, Headle, three representatives; No. 18, Haud, two representatives; No. 19, Hyde, one representative; No. 20, Sully, Potter, Walworth and Campbell, and all of that portion of the Territory north of said counties and south of the 45th parallel of north latitude, three representatives; No. 22, Faulk, Edmunds and McPherson, and all that portion of the Territory north of said counties and south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, three representative; No. 22, Fouell, one representatives; No. 26, Hamin, one representative; No. 27, Grant, one representative; No. 28, Coding-ton, three representatives; No. 29, Brown, and all that portion of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one representative; No. 30, Day, and all that portion of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, one representative; No. 31, Pennington, two representatives; No. 32, Custer and Fall River, one representatives; No. 33, Lawrence, Butte and Mandan, five representatives.

representatives; No. 32, Custer and Fall River, on representative; No. 33, Lawrence, Butte and Mandan, five representatives.

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EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

All school lands may be offered for sale or rent after one year from the assembling of the first legislature, the superintentient of public instruction, state auditor and treasurer constituting a board to appraise and fix the minimum price for sale or rental, but in no case can land be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the amount of school lands offered for sale within ten years from date of first sale shall not exceed one-third of all the lands set apart for the use of the public schools. Sixty days' notice must be made of sales of school lands, the notices to be made through newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands offered for sale. The lands shall be appraised for four years.

All laws now in force in this Territory not reputant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limit or be alrered or repealed by the legislature. All flues, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the State. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this Territory, shall continue to had and exercise their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution. The first meeting of the legislature shall be at the city of Yankton, on the first Monday of December next, with power to adjourn to any other place. All county and township officers shall continue to hold their respective, must the legislature shall, in conformity to the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively. This constitution shall be submitted, at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1882, to the electors qualified by this constitution to vote at all elections. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled at the said election

elected under the provisions of this constitution to undertake the exercise or discharge of his official duties, or be entitled to any pay or by virtue of such office until this constitution shall take effect by the admission of the State into the Union, except only that the legislature may meet and elect two United States senators and the proper State officers may certify their election. All State officers shall be elected at the next general election and the election of judicial officers shall be provided for by the first legislature after this constitution is ratified by congress.

MINES, MINING AND WATER RIGHTS.

The right to divert and appropriate the mappropriated waters of any natural stream in the State to beneficial uses shall never be denied. Priority of appropriations shall give the better right to the extent to which such waters shall be used, or intended in good faith to be used, for such beneficial no poses. Vested and socrued water rights shall be recognized and protected; provided that nothing in this article contained shall change the rule of riparian ownership in that nortion of the State east of the Missouri river. All persons and corporations shall have the exclusive right of way

across public and private corporate rands, for the construction of ditches, canals and flumes for the purpose of conveying water for domestic purposes, for the irrigation of agri ultural lands and for mining, milling and manufacturing purposes, and for drainage, upon payment of just compensation.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

If 5,000 legal voters shall petition the first leg-

If 5,000 legal voters shall netition the first legislature sitting after this constitution shall be ratified by congress, to amend the constitution in any particular, then the legislature shall submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people at a general or special election thereafter, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe, and if the neonle shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AND BANKING.

All railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, are declared to be common carriers, and subject to legislative control, and the legislature shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for transportation of passengers or freight of such common carriers from one point to another in the State. The legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, et to distribute them on the same principle among the many candidates as he shall see fit; and such the state of the control of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the shall see fit; and such the manner of the s or to distribute them on the same principle among the many candidates as he shall see fit; and such the many candidates are shall not be elected in any other manner. The property of all corporations, except religious and charitable, shall be subjected to a uniform rate of taxation.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The salaries of executive officers shall be:

Governor A Year. State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General

Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of State

There shall be two representatives to congress from at large, and the legislature shall choose two United States senators.

This resume covers the salient points of the constitution, and gives the reader a fair comprehension of what it contains. The document would occupy eight or nine columns of the

prehension of what it contains. The document would occupy eight or nine columns of the Pioneer Press, and is being classified into about twenty five articles. The convention has ordered 10,000 copies of the constitution to be printed in the English language and 1,000 each in the Scandinavian and German languages, to be distributed among the voters of the proposed State, with the following Address:

We, your delegates, have done the work which you committed to our hands, and as a result present the constitution which is now sent forth for your approval or rejection. No action was taken in forming the constitution until by careful research into all authorities and precedents we were fully satisfied that we had the right to take every step here provided. There is no doubt remaining that we have full warrant for all our actions, not only in our sense of justice, but in formal enactments and decisions by the highest anthorities known under our courts and constitutions. In the progress of our work, as was to be expected, opposing views have been warmly urged, but the result finally reached has been heartly adopted. It therefore remains for you to set your seal upon this instrugents be declaring through your bailors that you accept this as the constitution of your State. You and you alone can breathe the breath of life into this work which we have done in your name. By your voice of approval you make it instinct with life, and, at the same time, lift yourselves out of bondage into the condition of freemen, exercising all your own rights of self-government, were no one can abridge your enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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S. L. Baker of Aurora county: E. M. Bowmaa, Batte; S. W. Duncaa, Bulle; James H. Stevens, Bon Homme; Leroy W. White, Brookings: E. A. Hermau, Buffalo; John H. Drake, Bowen; E. H. Flynn, Custer; A. B. Lucas, Charles Mix; C. G. Sherwood, Clark; E. B. Dawson, Clav; C. G. Williams, Codington; A. W. Hager, Davison; R. Ruggies, Day; P. A. Gatchell, Duel; J. F. Caliahan, Douglass; H. E. Rech, Edmunds; A. S. Stowart, Fall River; P. E. Knox, Fank; N. I. Lothian, Grant; Henry Miller, Hand; E. C. Johnson, Hyde; F. D. Foster, Hanson; J. B. Cheever, Hamlin; Soion M. Daboll, Hutchinson; James Ward, Hughes; C. W. McDonald, Jerauld; C. B. Macdonald, Kingsbury; Arthur F. Smith, Lake; Frank J. Washabaugh, Lawrenas; O. S. Gifford, Lincoln; S. H. Bronson, Miner; R. Pettigrew, Minnehalis; H. M. Williamson, Moody; J. E. Ratan, McCook; C. L. Wood, Pennington; D. M. Hunt, Spink; John E. Whiting, Sanborn; Jann's Bryson, Potter; J. H. Westover, Sully; Vail P. Thielman, Turner; C. F. Wallahan, Union; W. S. Bowen, Yankton. The convention virtually closed up all the work to-night, and many of the delegates will

leave the city on the morning trains. The report of the committee on arrangement and phra-cology will be made to-morrow, however, rendering the constitution in its final comple-tion, and its adoption will be but a matter of form. At to-night's session the matter of the election of State and legislative matter of the election of State and legislative officers was reconsidered, and delegated to the arbitrary power of the executive committee for determination, and at a midnight session of the committee it was decided to postpone the election to a time beyond that when the constitution will be submitted for ratification to be fixed by the committee at a meeting to be held at Huron at some future time. Although those who had most strongly opposed the electors had become reconciled to opposed the elect rs had become reconciled to the determination to do so, and there appeared to be good feeling over the outlook. It is believed to be wise to withdraw this, the only objectionable feature of the convention's whole proceedings.

Swelling the unkota Census.

MILWAUKEE, Special Telegram, Sept. 20 .-Hon. C. F. J. Moder, who has been working during the past year in E gland and Europe in the interest of the immigration department of the Chicago, Milwaukce & St. Paul Railway company, has returned, and the company's office at Copenhagen, Denmark, of which Mr. Moller has been in charge for seven months, is co-ed. Moller has for fourteen years been Danish consuitor this State and Michigan, and later was State emigration agent here under Gov. Fairchild's administration, and is prob-ably one of the best posted men on matters perany one or one best posted men on matters per-taining to European emigration in the West. Mr. Moller stated this afternoon that the emi-gration from Germany, Deumark, Sweden and Norway to the Nortawest—principally to South-eastern Dako a—will, in all probability, be greater the coming year than ever known be-fore. The interest that has been awakened in tone countries in record to Dakou is reconthose countri s in regard to Dakota is some-thing surprising. The steamship companies are all eady getting in their work through their agents in anticipation of the exodus, and a rich harvest is in store for the railway and steamship companies that can secure the prestige of the first patronage next season. Mr. Moller had printed and distributed nearly 100,000 pamphlets descriptive of Dakota throughout the four countries named in the different languages required, and is in receipt of many letters since reaching home asking for further

Parties have purchased ground at Huron on which to build a \$30,000 brew-

A table is published showing the number and salaries of all the postoffices in Dakota where the postmaster is appointed by the president. There are twenty-seven of them, of which eleven are in North Dakota and sixteen in South Dakota. The postmaster at Deadwood gets the largest salary, \$2,700. Fargo comes second, at \$2,500, Yankton and Bismarck get \$2,200 each and Sioux Falls \$2,100.