

SOUTHERN DAKOTA.

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place for holding the constitutional convention, with Pierre, Deadwood, Yankton and Sioux Falls as the principal candidates, the widest confusion prevailing meantime. After two ballots Sioux Falls was elected and the vote made unanimous. R. E. 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. MCKENZIE'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 want, and are content, and are likely to be so long as they keep their hands off us; but if they fight us we are likely to fight back; otherwise the people of North Dakota are likely to maintain their position of neutrality toward the movement. If they succeed it is likely to lead to a similar movement on the part of the northern part of the Territory."

GOV. ORDWAY

has remained here during the convention, despite the by no means cordial reception which he has received at the hands of the leaders of the gathering. He has maintained his ground, however, and was this evening encountered by the PIONEER PRESS correspondent.

"What do you think of the convention?" "The convention was quite a respectable body, embracing quite a number of ministers, who doubtless started in with the view of securing a prohibitory clause in the new constitution. It contained quite a number of good citizens, and nearly all the politicians among what we know as old settlers. The delegations although casting the full vote of the counties were not nearly full, probably not more than 250 actual members participating. It was a very tractable convention, and Judge Moody and his assistant, Barney Caulfield, spoke for the Black Hills; Newson Edmunds and his assistant, Bartley Tripp, expressed the grievances of Yankton at the loss of the capital, while ex-Delegate Pettigrew with a numerous clan carried off the honors by securing the proposed convention at Sioux Falls, leaving Judge Campbell and ex-Secretary Hand the privilege of becoming carriers of water. None of those delegates were elected from the voting precincts, but were generally appointed from the counties, probably by more persons attending the primary meeting than the number of delegates which were accorded certificates. These gentlemen immediately expressed their own sentiments, but would hardly be said to have received any considerable number of votes from a constituency. I am advised that it was frequently conceded in the convention that a very light vote would be given at the proposed informal election for choice of delegates to frame a constitution, all of which bears out the opinion that there has been no widespread expression upon this thing, and there is likely to be none."

How do you regard the movement for DIVISION AND ADJUNCTION?

"I have been quite willing to co-operate with a movement for division and the admission of the southern half, but in view of the complications which are likely to arise under what may be called the plan to force the southern half of the Territory into the Union, I feel compelled to withhold my signature to a bill which passed the last legislative assembly during the closing hours of the session, and for which I have since proved I understand I was criticised in a preamble to some resolutions passed by the convention. As this bill was before the legislative assembly during a large portion of the session, and I refused passage on several occasions, I deem it but just to say that when it was finally thrown upon the executive in connection with more than two hundred other bills during the last three days of the session, many members advised me that they did not expect its approval, providing as it did for taking a large sum of money from the Territorial treasury, which had been assessed upon all of the counties to be used for the exclusive benefit of certain counties that desired to set up a government for themselves without authority from congress. Other provisions of the bill relating to the calling of a constitutional convention, its extraordinary powers, the mode of assessing taxes in various counties without any provision of law, rendered it so unquestionably objectionable that an extended veto message was not required, as expected by the members of the legislative assembly. Only two or three persons recommended its approval, one of whom was a member who had persistently pressed the measure during the free session, and to him I gave my reasons that a bill for calling a convention, embracing all of the counties, with a provision that each portion might frame separate constitutions, would receive the executive sanction."

FINANCIAL DANGER.

"Is not this new movement, then, devoid of some of the objections of the original one in that it cannot possibly make any invasion upon the Territorial treasury?" "Of course, this movement in its inception can not take money from the Territorial treasury, yet complete machinery has been provided for the issuance of a large amount of unlawful certificates, which, if finally located, would be a serious subsequent legislative of the Territory, or of a new State, would seriously impair the present splendid financial condition of the Territory. For instance, the cost of the present meeting, which will undoubtedly be provided for, will probably amount to \$19,000; the cost of holding the special election in all counties in August will probably reach \$20,000, and the pay of 150 members and officers of the convention, with the bills for stationery, rent, printing, etc., will undoubtedly aggregate \$30,000, to which must be added the cost of blanks, extra ballot boxes and incidental expenses attending the election for the ratification of the proposed constitution, and the election of the almost innumerable State and county officers, for which the convention will doubtless provide, will increase the aggregated certificates of indebtedness to nearly \$70,000. To this sum must also be added the expenses of the numerous committees which are to set up and manage this extraordinary machinery, and the salaries of the officers, who will desire to enter upon their duties at once. In order to, as expressed by the more ardent members, give the Territorial officers an early bounce; making an aggregated volume of outstanding certificates within the first year, as before, State officers can be lawfully installed with full power to levy taxes in a manner that they could be enforced, of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. What value these may have in the market remains to be seen."

What is the estimated cost to the people per annum of the present government?

"Probably about \$50,000, as the general government pays the members of the legislature and nearly all of the relative expenses and the salaries of all the Territorial and judicial officers."

"Is not the action, pending the admission of the new State, even if that be within a reasonable time, likely to lead to the utmost confusion?" "The plan adopted by the convention, if carried out in accordance with the tone of the speeches made by those who brought the work to the convention for an endorsement must lead to great confusion if not to a collision between the territorial and quasi State officers. The territorial officers are sworn to see that all the laws are faithfully executed and cannot be expected to abdicate without authority of law. The Michigan and other cases cited occurred during the time that the South was quite willing to allow communities to swing in and out of the Union as will. The rebellion was the outgrowth of this extreme State rights doctrine. Its overthrow was the inauguration of an entirely different policy. The government became a nation, and its power supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Territories all were subdivisions made by the general government for the convenience of the people inhabiting them, and until congress, with the sanction of the present creates them into States, all self-asserted rights to government or impose taxes must fail."

The Masonic grand lodge of Dakota,

in session at Deadwood elected as officers: Grand master, O. F. Gifford; deputy grand master, S. F. Schroder; senior warden, H. H. Herick; junior warden, A. E. Hitecock; treasurer, L. R. Graves; secretary, J. D. McCoy. At a banquet in the evening 213 persons were present. The toasts were re-

sponded to by prominent members of the Territory. Fifteen lodges were represented.

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	Wheat, per ct. increase	Oats, acreage
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	50
Douglas	500	100	50
Faulk	300	.....	.....
Grand Forks	75,000	.....	.....
Grant	18,000	20	35
Hamilton	75,000	50	80
Hand	1,500	.....	.....
Hanson	10,500	30	30
Hughes	1,000	100	100
Hutchinson	25,000	25	25
Kandiyohi	10,000	33	Same
King	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	.....	.....
Mooch	15,000	.....	.....
Pembina	40,000	.....	.....
Ransom	13,000	.....	.....
Richards	102,000	33	Same
Spink	50,000	125	125
Stutsman	25,000	100	100
Traill	30,000	.....	.....
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, Sully, and a portion of Hanson, and finds corn doing very well. First planting, however, had 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.

Government Surveys in Dakota.

MILWAUKEE, Special Telegram, June 20.—

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company to-day completed arrangements with the government whereby they are delegated to make the government survey in a number of townships in Edmunds, Dickey and McPherson counties in Dakota. Fifteen townships in these counties will at once be surveyed by parties already on the ground, and will be placed on the market in a very short time. The company secured the privilege of surveying for the purpose of enabling the many thousands of immigrants who have squatted in those counties and who have been unable to file claims on account of the slow movement of the government survey work, to secure their claims without further delay. It is thought the fifteen townships to be surveyed will be completed within sixty days. The work will cost the St. Paul company about \$340 per township, for which they will get no return, except the indirect benefit from the settlement of the squatters. The trouble with the government survey in Dakota has been caused by the insufficiency of the appropriations to carry on the work.

The \$77,500 of 5 per cent. bonds for building the west wing of the Dakota hospital for the insane at Yankton were sold through the instrumentality of Hon. B. F. Wagner, one of the trustees to M. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago for 93 1-3. This is equivalent to 6 per cent. bonds at 103. Dakota has beside this an outstanding indebtedness of only \$90,000, with over \$70,000 in the treasury for current expenses.

The Sioux valley Baptist association held its session at Huron, eighteen churches being represented.

The citizens of Huron are arranging to hold a wigwag for the constitutional convention to be held there July 16. Its membership is 500, and no hall is sufficiently commodious.

The papers report fabulous sums made by recent sales of property at Bismarck.

New York Mail. New York city was once the seat of the state legislature, but the loss of the capital did not seriously if at all, impede the progress of the metropolis of the New World. Let that fact console Yankton, whose inhabitants are nearly as much depressed as the people of Bismarck are elated at the removal of the capital of Dakota from the former to the latter place. Bismarck is likely to become an important city, being situated on the Northern Pacific railway as well as on the Missouri river but Yankton is also on the Missouri and it may become the great city of southeastern Dakota. The establishment of the Nebraska capital at Lincoln, did not prevent Omaha from becoming the chief city of the state, and the supremacy of Bismarck is not assured by good fortune.

During the last year the sum of \$200,000 was expended in building improvement at Huron.

The second annual Barnes county fair will be held at Valley City, July 3, 4, and 5.

A boy named Manning, sixteen years of age, was instantly killed at Redfield, recently. He was riding a sulky plow when the team ran away, throwing him against the plow and breaking his neck. He was formerly from Winona.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the 'oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER! THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL, erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT, a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T., Dr. J. M. BURRELL, Sanborn, D. T. Plans Sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.