was still as death, and every delegate listened with bated breath to every word.

CAMPBELL DFFENDS HIS POSITION. When he had finished Campbell arose, and spoke excitedly as follows:

when he had linished Campbell arose, and spoke excitedly as follows:

There was a time, Mr. President, when such sentiments as were just now presented to us from the lips of our president, were considered loyal, and the opposition doctrine was considered rebellion. There was a time when it was shought to be revolutionary to say that the bower of the government rested upon the authority of the people, and sir, from the time that Patrick Henry made his speech for Virginia, from the time the constitution was adopted by the people, and from the time the Declaration of Independence was framed, in which our forefathers did not hesitate to say, in the face of the government it organized, that the government was based upon the authority of the people, from that time to this I have never heard that doctrine disputed, and I hope the time will never come when the people of Dakota will have less spirit than did their fathers. On this subject what did the people of other states say? There are many men here whose beards are getting gray, who were boys in 1860, who remember that when the Democratic congress, to whom some men would have us bow as before demigods, to whom they would have us bend the knee and bow the head as if they were cars, as if we were not people of the American government. as before demigods, to whom they would have us bend the knee and bow the head as if they were cars, as if we were not people of the American government. What did congress say to the people of Kansas? "You have no power to act until we grant that power." And what did they do? They turned out their legislature and forced down their throats the Lecompton constitution. At the end of that administration, that party went out of power and did not return for twenty-four years. And what did the people of Kansas do? They huried back to congress this declaration, and you will find it embodied in almost every constitution that has been adopted. If this declaration is treason, I pray God that I may always be a traitor.

Judge Edgerton then made a personal explanation to the effect that he objected to the adoption of the section from the statement made by Judge Campbell in introducing it and that he was unwilling to admit that there was anything in the present condition of affairs that warrants any such course. McCallann of Beadle county gained the floor at this juncture and spoke excitedly for several minutes, winding up with the statement that Dakota would better stay out of the Union than go in on her knees. THE DAKOTIANS LOYAL.

Ward of Yankton then spoke, saying. Ward of Yankton then spoke, saying.

The people of Dakota are loyal. Disloyalists usually fight to get out. We are fighting to get in. If anybody must be charged with disloyal sentiment to the constitution of the United States, it is those who by any method, direct or indirect, would keep us from entering the Union. We can go there and keep our self-respect, and not take the part of revolutionists. I think it is worth something to keep our integrity, even if it costs us ten years of waiting as a territory. At this juncture Judge Moody endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters, and par-

to pour oil on the troubled waters, and par-

tially succeeded. He stated:

The clause referred to would not take effect until the territory became a state. He would dislike to see it voted down or to have the convention say by a negative vote that the statement that the people have a right to abolish their form of government is not true. He wished every citizen in South Dakota could become so worked up that he would exert every effort to secure statchood under the constitution of the United States. They have the right. He thought it unfortunate that a difference of opinion had arisen, inasmuch as both the president of the convention and Judge Campbell were laboring for the same end.

The question to adopt the entire report of the committee was then carried by a vote of 46 to 17, and the committee rose. Maj. Kellam was called to the chair, and Judge Edgerton moved that the report of the com mittee, with the exception of Campbell's resolution, be adopted, saying: "I do this from a feeling of solemn duty to my country. I have no personal ends to serve." The motion was seconded and carried, when Judge Edgerton called for the ayes and noes on the adoption of Campbell's resolution, and began stating his reasons for opposing it. At this juncture a motion was made to adjourn. A division of the house being called for, the vote was a tie—36 voting on each side. Maj. Kellam improved his opportunity to avoid further confusion by declaring the convention adjourned. The delegates, at once collecting in groups, discussed the situation excitedly, various opinions being expressed, the more radical declaring in favor of going ahead with the state government whether or no. These, however, were in a very small

minority. CAMPBELL FURTHER ELUCIDATES.

introduced the resolution because he considered the power to establish, alter or abolish their form of government rests with the people. He declared himself in favor of the following proposition:

following proposition:

First—The people should adopt a constitution and order the election of a state government without hampering or restricting the officers.

Second—It is not to be presumed that congress will not do its duty, and that duty is to admit the state so formed.

Third—If c noress should refuse to do its duty, and should by an exercise of brute force, as Senator Harrison termed it on the floor of the senate, by positive enactment, put down er abolish the state government, the people of Dakota will not resist, but will obey the law. They do not desire secession, but accession. But they will appeal to the people of the United States on the issue that is joined.

Fourth—If congress should do nothing but simply ignore the state government, this will be trifling with the rights of 250,000 people, and it will then be a question for that people and their representatives they shall elect to decide what steps the state government should take.

Asked explicitly whether he considered

Asked explicitly whether he considered the people would in the last mentioned have the right to continue a state government, he

declined to give an opinion. A TALK WITH JUDGE EDGERTON.

Judge Edgerton stated to your correspondent that he opposed the adoption of the session on the ground that any such action savors of revolutionary measures. He desires statehood as greatly as any other citizen of Dakota, but he deprecates any action that looks toward the establishment of a state government without due authority therefor having been granted by congress. He would proceed with the election of state officers, but would not have them qualify until Dakota shall be admitted in the Union. As to the matter of election, of electing United States senators and representatives, the Judge Edger-ton declined to give any opinions To-morrow morning he will bring up the question again and state in full before the convention his reasons for opposing Campbell's resolution. The occurrence has stirred up the delegates and the whole city. Crowds of people are standing around up the delegates and the whole city. Crowds of people are standing around the hotel lobbies and on the streets discussing the situation. The general feeling appears to be, however, that a ruction was inevitable, and that it was better to have it come in the present form, and that the remainder of the session will be harmonious. The other chief event of the day was the consideration of the report of the standing committee on prohibition.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 19.—The resolution introduced yester-day afternoon by Campbell of Yankton, declaring that people have the inherent right to

alter, reform or abolish their forms of government, has thoroughly stirred up the opposing elements and bids fair to call forth some exceedingly heated discussion before final disposition is made of the question. Judge Edgerton opened the ball this morning by stating his reason, for opposing the Judge Edgerton opened the ball this morning by stating his reason for opposing the objectionable resolution at great length and quite impressively. Afterseveral other motions, Coffin of Beadle moved as a substitute that the resolution be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the chair. The motion was carried unanimously. Some wished the question pushed to a vote at once, but a very large majority evidently considered it the part of wisdom to avoid a further clash the part of wisdom to avoid a further clash of opposing opinions.

The special committee was announced by Maj. Kellam, as follows: Coffin, Carson, Haines, Westfall and Dollard.

APPORTIONMENT.

The next subject that came up was the consideration of Ward's resolution on minority representation. The resolution minority representation. It as adopted reads as follows:

The apportionment of this state for memers of the senate shall be made by bers of the senate shall be made by the legislature every five years, be-ginning with the year A. D. 1880, on the basis of the whole population as ascertained by the federal or state census. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the elected in each senatorial district at the first general election held after the first legislature, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives afore-said, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are many votes for one calculate as there are representatives to be elected, or may dis-tribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be

declared elected.

The legislative committee recommended the submission of the clause separately. Over the method of submission a wrangle occurred the prohibition and woman suffrage question also coming in for their share of attention. Several motions were offered and discussed, but with no conclusion being reached. The matter was finally disposed of by referring it over to Monday under the act of unfinished business.

IMPRACIMENT.

The standing committee on impeachment made their report, the outline of which is as

Section 1. The power of impeachment to rest with the house of representatives. Sec. 2. Impeachments to be tried by the senate, the chief justice of the supreme court to preside when the governor or lieutenant governor is tried.

tenant governor is tried.

Sec. 3. All officers subject to impeachment except county indges, justices of the peace and police magistrates. Causes for impeachment: Drunkenness, crimes, cor-rupt conduct or malfeasance or misdemeanors in office; judgment to extend no furtner than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state; the accused, whether acquitted or convicted, liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. All officers not liable to impeace ment subject to punishment in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. No officer to exercise the duties impeachment.

of his office after impeachment. Sec. 6. On the trial of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a mem-

ber of the court.

Sec. 7. No person to be tried until served with a copy of the papers at least twenty days before trial.

Sec. 8. No person liable for impeachment twice for the same offense.

The indictions are constituted with the

The judiciary committee submitted the following supplemental report: The governor shall have authority to require the opinions of judges of the supreme court upon important questions of law involved in the exercise of his executive powers and the exercise of his executive powers.

ers, and upon solemn occasions. The convention will doubtless finish its

work next week. Sioux Falls, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 21.—The clash of opinions that occurred last week between the radical and conservative parties in the convention, represented by Campbell and Judge Edgerton, respectively, Questioned with regard to his position on and which at first threatened to make serious the question, Judge Campbell stated that he trouble, has resulted in a union of sentiment that will do much to further the interests of the movement to secure statehood. It has been brought to the attention of the public generally that the people of South Dakota, while differing somewhat as to the methods to be employed to obtain admission to the sisterhood of states, are deeply in earnest, and willing to make personal preferences secondary to the success of the movement. The special committee to whom was referred Campbell's resolution on Saturday reported the following substitute this morning, which was adopted unanimously without debate:

was adopted unanimously without debate:
All political power is inherent in the people,
and all free government is founded on their authority, and it is instituted for their equal protection and benefit; and they have the right, by
lawful and constitutional methods, to alter or
reform their forms of government in such manner as they may think proper; and the State of
Dakota is an inseparable part of the American
Union, and the constitution of the United States
is the supreme law of the land.

The adoption of this resolution may be re-

The adoption of this resolution may be regarded as settling the controversy. The principal event of to-day's session was the discussion of the woman suffrage question while the convention was in committee of the whole in consideration of the report of the committee on elections and the rights of suffrage. The report recommends in section 2, that the legislature may extend the right of suffrage to any class or classes of citizens not enumerated in section 1 (the right being limited by that section to male citizens) by a general law enacting the same and ratified by a vote of the qualified voters of the state; and section 9 extends the right of suffrage to all citizens twenty-one years old and over, provided that at the election held for the purpose of voting for the constitution a majority of the legal voters vote in favor of the provision. Judge Moody offered the following as a substitute for sec-

If the right of suffrage shall be extended to any class under the provision of section 2 of this article, then in that case during the existence of such privilege such class shall be eligible to office the same as other class of electors.

CAUTION URGED. In support of his resolution Judge Moody argued that great caution should be used. In framing the constitution no unusual provision should be inserted, lest the document be thereby jeopardized. Congress would be looking for weak points in the constitution in order to make unfavorable action plausible. He referred to the harm that had been done Dakota by the acts of the capital commission, and denounced that organization in the most vigorous terms. C. H. Meyers, a member of the commission, who is a dele-

gate, and had winced perceptibly under Moody's charges, rose excitedly and made a personal explanation. Moody again took the floor to reply, and had proceeded but a short time when calls for order were heard. Smith of Hand county, who was in the chair, had no compreheusion of parliamentary practice, and was completely disconcerted A scene of confusion followed. Finally quiet was restored, and a number of longwinded speeches were made, the speakers using arguments in favor of woman suffrage. After recess for dinner the matter was up again, and Moody's amendment defeated. When the committee rose to report was adopted, with the exception of section 2, which was stricken out, and section 9 was sent to the schedule committee, with instructions to prepare and report a section for the separate submission of the same. The section as adopted grants to women the right to vote at school elections, and to hold all offices except as otherwise provided for in the constitution. The report of the committee on name, boundary and seat of government was adopted with but few changes. The 7th standard parallel was fixed as the northern bound-ary east of the Missouri river, and the 46th parallel west of that point; the temporary and permanent seats of government to be located by a vote of the people. ALL AGREED AS TO RAILROADS.

The report of the standing committee on corporations other than banking or municipal was adopted with little or no debate. A lively time had been anticipated when the subject of regulation of railroads should come up, but these expectations were disappointed. Section 16 was so amended as to prevent the consolidation of rival railroads, by lease or otherwise; and section 19, as adopted, gives the legislature power to prevent discrimination, unjust or otherin rates of transportation. The remainder of the report, as well as that of the committee on public accounts and expendtures, was adopted unchanged. The question of the separate submission of certain articles of the constitution was settled this morning, by the adoption of a resolution offered by Campbell of Yankton. The resolution provides that all such articles, including the location of the permanent seat of government be printed in a separate division of the constitution headed, "articles to be separated." the constitution headed, abcless to be separately submitted, "prescribes the form of ballot to be used, and provides that a majority of all votes cast for and against any separate proposition shall elect or reject, except seat of government which shall require a plurality. Resolution introduced and referred to

ty. Resolution introduced and referred to appropriate committee.

Defining jurisdiction, on waters in or bordering upon the state; exempting from taxation all church property of less value than \$10,000; providing that all appropriations, exceeding \$20,000, be submitted to a vote of the people.

Upon reassembling at 7:30 the convention

took up the report of the committee on county and township organization. The following amendments were adopted:

Enlarging the minimum area of organized counties to twenty-four townships; requiring four years instead of six to intervene between attempted removals of county seats; doing away with choosing county officers at the same election as that at which the constitution is submitted.

## Dakota Land Gffices.

Dakota Land Gfices.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Deadwood District—No. of homestead entries, 19; soldiers' declaratories, 1; pre-emption entries, 45; timber culture entries, 23; commuted homestead proofs, 2; final homestead proofs, 7; pre-emption proofs, 23; No. of acres newly entered, 14,080; No. of acres acquired by final proof, 5,920.

Mitchell district—Number of homestead entries, 57; soldiers' declaratories, 1; pre-emption entries, 65; timber culture entries, 48; commuted homestead proofs, 14; final homestead proofs, 51; pre-emption proofs, 2; timber culture proofs, 2; Number of acres newly entered, 26,657; Number of acres acquired by final proof, 8373.

26.657; Number of acres acquired by final proof, 8373.

Huron District—Number of homestead entries, 74; soldiers declaratories, 8; pre-emption entries, 44; timber culture entries, 70; commuted homestead proofs, 20; final homestead proofs, 13; pre-emption proofs, 42; number of acres newly entered, 32,410; number of acres acquired by final proof, 11,994; number of acres acquired by land scrip, 160.

Aberdeen District—Number of homestead entries, 36; soldiers' declaratories, 7; pre-emption entries, 42; timber culture entries, 42; commuted homestead proofs, 8; final homestead proofs, 7; pre-emption proofs, 38; number of acres newly entered, 20,320; number of acres acquired by final proof, 6,950.

Watertown District—Number of homestead entries, 47; soldiers' declaratories, 2; pre-emption entries, 121; timber-culture entries, 51; commuted homestead proofs, 10; final homestead proofs, 42; pre-emption proofs, 30; number of acres acquired by final proof, 12,588.

Fargo District—Number of homestead entries, 31; timber culture entries, 45; commuted homestead proofs, 30; number of acres acquired by final proof, 12,588.

Fargo District—Number of homestead entries, 31; timber culture entries, 45; commuted homestead proofs, 30; number of acres acquired by final proof, 9,221; number of acres newly entered, 19,130; number of acres acquired by final proof, 9,221; number of acres acquired by final proof, 9,221; number of acres acquired by final proof, 12,540.

Grand Forks District—Number of homestead entries, 36; timber culture entries, 30; commuted homestead proofs, 17; final homestead proofs, 24; pre-emption proofs, 40; number of acres acquired by final proof, 12,540.

Devil's Lake District—Number of homestead entries, 36; timber culture entries, 22; ecommuted homestead proofs, 1; pre-emption entries, 36; timber culture entries, 30; commuted homestead proofs, 1; pre-emption entries, 36; timber culture entries, 30; commuted homestead proofs, 1; pre-emption entries, 36; timber culture entries, 30; ecommuted homestead proofs, 1; p Huron District-Number of homestead entries,

5,110.

Bismark District—Number of homestead entries, 43; soldiers declaratories, 3; pre-emption entries, 22; timber culture entries, 62; commuted homestead proofs, 1; final homestead proofs, 2; pre-emption proofs, 7; number of acres newly entered, 20,498; number of acquired by final proof, 1,120.

The total number of new homesteads and the proof in the proof of the

pre-emption entries at these nine land offices was 842, indicating a gain of 2,526 in pop-ulation in August. The above reports may

be thus summarized:

er for publication in the interests of the territory.

Henry Clews, says the New York Times, finds happiness sometimes in talking of the old times when a Wall "What, penniless?" asked one hearer the other day. "Yes, sir; penniless, there are several kinds of oak, practically penniless; I only had about \$60,000 left along with my seat in the Stock Exchange." Friends say that Mr. Clews is richer now than he was that Mr. Clews is richer now than he was persimmon. even before the smashing days of 1873.

## DAKOTA TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Walter Kasson, confined in jail at Pembina, for stealing a watch and overcoat ten months ago, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break jail.

All Saints College at Sioux Falls was dedicated recently. The college is to be under the direction of Bishop Hare, and is for the education of young ladies mainly; boys under thirteen years only being admitted. The college building just finished is a structure built of Sioux Falls granite with Pipestone trimmings.

Among the fat cattle delivered at Plankinton was a drove of sixteen, aggregating 30,000 pounds.

The electric light station at Deadwood was destroyed by fire recently. The total damage amounts to about

A Chicago architect wants to draw a plan for the new schoolhouse at Dunseith, and offers to go there in person to see to its erection. The new building will only cost \$1,000.

The Hill City tin ore has been tested, and yields very large returns. The experts who were sent out to examine the property will recommend extensive developments and the introduc-tion of machinery. These experts de-voted considerable—time to investigation, and say the Black Hills is certainly a tin country.

Citizens of Cavileer county, are searching for Oleson, the supposed murderer of Miss McKeown.

Frank Mattison of Bristol has been sent to the insane asylum.

Nicholas Backus, an old settler, died of dropsy at Yankton.

The farmers of Madison have organized a grain and produce association, and subscribed \$500 for the erection of a warehouse.

The county commissioners at Mandan refused to appropriate \$200 for an attorney to assist the district officials in the prosecution of Marquis de

The Ashton farmers' elevator has commenced business. The first load of grain received was graded No. 1 hard and sold for 60 cents.

Frank C. Stowe, editor of the Winfred Lake county, Dakota Leader, died of an affection of the heart, aged fifty-four years. He was the founder of the Lake county Leader and How ard Farmer, and at one time published a paper at Wyckoff, Minn.

A special from Lamoure says the body of a man about fifty years of age, whose name is supposed to be Schneider, from Fond du Lac, Wis., was found suspended from the bridge across the James river at that place.

In a game or base ball for the territorial championship, played at Huron, the Huron club was defeated by the Canton nine by a score of 21 to 16.

The new Congregational church in Huron has been dedicated; sermon by Rev. C. F. Clapp of Yankton.

Mrs. Nels Benson of Gary has secured a warrant for the arrest of William Taylor and a man named McCullom, whom she alleges outraged her while she was alone in her house.

Rev. E. P. Livingston, pastor of the Reformed church of Sioux Falls, died in that city, aged fifty-two years.

Further particulars of the murder of Miss McKeown in Cavileer county show that Oleson, the man suspected of the murder and outrage, was seen to approach Miss McKeown's house. The young woman was struck with a stone between the eyes, and with such force as to crush the skull into the base of the brain.

At least ten thousand people were in Fargo during the first encampment of the Dakota national guards.

The first convocation of the entire Episcopal jurisdiction of South Dakota ever held convened in Sioux City recently, including all the clergy of the Episcopal church and a large lay delegations of both the English and The Indian deaneries. watertown, Huron, Mitchell, Madison, Howard, Pierre, Elk Point, Versillian Pallar Variation Fallar Versillian Pallar Variation Fallar Versillian Pallar Vers son, Howard, Telle, Delle Rapids, Flandreau, Scotland, Springfield, New Castle, Woonsocket, Blunt, Sisseton, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Rosebud, Santel, Yankton agency and Crow Creek. The attendance of clergymen and delegates numbers fully one hundred, about thirty being Indians.

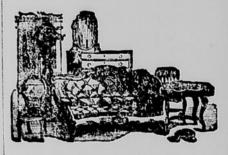
No county in North Carolina can compete with Robeson in the production of timber, especialy in that of the long leaf yellow pine. Competent authorities estimate that there is now street panic bumped into him. "One standing in the forests the enormous morning," is the way he tells one story, amount of 864,000,000 feet of good "I came down town worth \$5,000,000, merchantable timber. Besides this and that night I went home penniless." ties, there are several kinds of oak.

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