

## Division and Admission.

### JOINT RESOLUTION.

#### CHAPTER 46.

*Be it resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Dakota :*

That there shall be appointed a joint committee, consisting of five from the Council and seven from the House, being one from each legislative district, whose duty it shall be to carefully and thoroughly consider the relation of this Territory to the general Government, and to report from time to time to their respective Houses what action they deem it advisable that this Legislature should take to secure division of the Territory and the admission of the southern half; and the further action it should take to convince the people of the Territory and the Congress of the United States that the people of Dakota are unalterably opposed to its admission as a whole.

Approved, January 30, 1885.

### JOINT RESOLUTION AND MEMORIAL FOR DIVISION AND ADMISSION.

#### CHAPTER 47.

A JOINT RESOLUTION and Memorial to the Congress of the United States, Praying for the Division of Dakota and for the Admission of the Southern Portion of said Territory as a State,

*To the Honorable the Congress of the United States :*

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota respectfully represents: That the people of this Territory earnestly desire the passage of the bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, providing for the admission of the southern portion

of Dakota as a state and praying for the creation of a separate territory from the northern portion thereof, dividing the same on the seventh Standard Parallel according to government survey, or the 46th parallel of north latitude in the discretion of congress.

The desire for division is so universal, and the reasons for it so apparent, that the people of this Territory have believed, and still believe, that this measure of justice cannot be refused them.

The probable division of the Territory has been considered in territorial conventions of both political parties at every meeting for the last thirteen years and these conventions in almost every instance without a dissenting voice, have invariably declared in favor of division.

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory has repeatedly memorialized your honorable body for division.

Public institutions have been located and built with a view to division.

Conventions have been held in each section to promote division and delegations have been appointed to go to the capital of the United States to labor for division.

The people of the Territory have employed every possible form of respectful petitions for division.

The population and area of the Territory justify division, and refusing it leaves both sections in an unsettled condition and operates to the serious disadvantage of both. The area of the Territory is greater than the united areas of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

The population of the Territory, as shown by its vote, by the public lands occupied, by its postal and internal revenues, and by its banking and other business interests, is not less than 450,000, and there is good reason for believing it amounts to 500,000.

The population of the southern portion, for which admission is asked, cannot now fall much short of 300,000, and will very soon exceed that figure.

The climate, surface and soil of the Territory are as well adapted to agricultural pursuits and the ordinary industries of the north as are the climate, surface and soil of Illinois or Iowa.

The people of the Territory have as great a regard for the rights of others, and smart as keenly under a sense of injustice, as those of any other territory or state: The revenues paid into the United States treasury by the people of Dakota, and all statistics attainable, prove that the population and material interests of the Territory are sufficiently great to justify this consideration at your hands.

No difficulty can arise as to the apportionment of the public debt of the Territory, as it was wholly created for the erection of public buildings, and the bonds clearly show for what purpose issued.

Those issued for public buildings in that part of the Territory south of the forty-six h parallel should be paid by the southern division of the Territory, and those issued for public buildings erected in the north should be paid by the northern division of the Territory.

The union of the two sections in one state would be unnatural and would lead to endless difficulties.

The division prayed for is wise. It will quiet unrest, prevent difficulties and misunderstandings, which will arise if it is not granted and will promote the interests of both sections.

And although the people of all Dakota are earnestly in favor of admission of the southern half as a state, still they will hail with joy division only, and if asking for admission of the southern half as a state will in any manner delay division, then we earnestly request division, without the admission prayed for, at the earliest possible time.

And for your favorable consideration hereof your memorialists will ever pray.

*Resolved,* That a copy of the above and foregoing memorial, signed by the President of the Council and Speaker of the House, and attested by their chief clerks, be sent to the President of the United States senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to our delegate in Congress, the Honorable John B. Raymond

Approved, February 2, 1885.

## Executive Office.

### FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CLERKS.

#### CHAPTER 48.

AN ACT to Provide for Payment of Clerical work in the Executive Office.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota :*

§ 1. That the territorial Auditor be authorized to furnish such clerical assistance as may be necessary to the executive office, the same to be paid out of the receipts of said Auditor's office, not to exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.