



R. N. SUTHERLIN, Editor

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It is no small advertisement to the HUSBANDMAN to have our editorials copied throughout our exchanges, and it is a source of pride to see them travel from paper to paper until their circulation is made general throughout America. And it does us proud to see them copied even without credit, for when a brother editor thinks enough of our productions to be willing to palm them off on the general public as his own, we know it must have merit, and while an advertisement such as a credit would give would effect our business interest very advantageously, it is no small gratification to know that our articles are deemed of sufficient importance for a metropolitan editor to be willing to pass them off as his own.

MONTANA should be, and we believe is, better off financially than any other Western State or Territory. It possesses the same material advantages as Dakota, Minnesota and other great agricultural regions, besides a vast store of mineral wealth, and stock raising resources that can nowhere be excelled. It is true that all agricultural countries grow more or less stock, but the chief object of this is to make a market for the products of the fields. This is not the case in Montana. Our field products have an independent value. There is a market outside of our stock industry to consume all that is produced, and stock are grown independent of the farm, hence is an auxiliary to our Territory's prosperity that is not possessed by many other agricultural countries. The income from our mines and from our wool and beef, is therefore one advantage that is not possessed except in the region of the mountains. In strictly farming countries there is but one money season, and that is from harvest time until Christmas. Montana has this also, besides a continual income from mines, and has an income in mid-summer from wool and beef. This being the case, we cannot view the situation in any other than a most encouraging light. Times, to be sure, are somewhat duller than formerly and trade is becoming more and more overdone every year; but we cannot see any reason for hard times, either now or in the immediate future. The products of the country are not high, yet they bring good living prices, and so long as this is the case the industrial classes which are the bone and sinew of the country, will flourish. There is consumption within our border for all our farm products, and our beef yields a handsome margin for shipping. Wool, to be sure, is low, but flock masters are generally pretty well satisfied, and even at the present figures would not be willing to change industries with any other class in the land. The Territory may become overrun with merchants, professional men, newspapers, etc., and there may be a great cry of stagnation in business and all that, but the producing classes are surely on a good footing, and so long as they are prospering the country will continue its march to wealth and greatness.

From the pamphlet of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association, recently issued, we see that the association, notwithstanding the bright prospects of better success than ever before them, have planned after former exhibitions, making no improvement, and propose to follow in the old well-worn groove. In this age of advancement the interests of the Association demand that an effort should be made each year to excel the former in making the exhibition more attractive, and it is to be regretted that the management has not seen fit to give this proper consideration. The most serious faults of the exhibitions at Helena is the failure to make them attractive enough to bring out more competition in the show of live stock. This might easily be reached by a revision of the rules whereby more attention would be shown in the exhibition and award of the premiums. The plan of having a committee who visit the stalls and make the awards has failed in almost every instance of giving satisfaction. Many stock raisers have already become so thoroughly disgusted with this manner of proceedings that it will take an extra effort to induce them to fit their stock for an exhibition. The objection to this proceeding is that too much favoritism is shown. The committees usually selected, if not members of the Association, are influenced by them, the object of the Association being more to distribute the premiums among friends than to give them on the merits of the stock. The present indications are that there will be a larger attendance next fall than ever before, and more interest taken in the exhibit of stock, but from our own knowledge, derived from our extensive acquaintance with the farm-

ers of the Territory, the exhibit of live stock will be far short of what it would be if the defects of management, herein pointed out, were remedied. It might be easily arranged to devote two and a-half hours of the forenoon of each day to the exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep and the products of the country, and in no ways disturb the exhibitions of the afternoon, which consists mainly of racing. Stock of the same ages and class should be exhibited in the ring, the judges named and called from the audience and the premiums awarded by them on the merits of the animals without any knowledge of the owner. This would consume some time, but it could be so sandwiched between the racing that instead of interfering it would be an attraction, and have the effect of bringing out a large attendance of breeders and growers, who, under the present system, take no pride in fitting stock for the show or even appearing at the grounds in person. The question of the value of premiums would cut but a small figure. If Mr. A can be allowed to show his two-year-old heifer in the ring against the choice two-year-old of the Territory and then receive the red or blue ribbon, awarded by unbiased citizens of Montana, it will be glory enough for him. The interest would soon become so great that the number of exhibitors and animals fitted for exhibition would be greatly increased. A certificate awarded under such circumstances would be valued by breeders far more than the cost of fitting animals for the contest, whereas under the present mode of awarding premiums little value is attached to them. It is not our object in this article to detract the management of the Fair Association. However, it is a public subject, and we speak as an independent journal. Having great respect for the Association it is our hope that its exhibitions may be brought up to the greatest possible perfection, believing as we do that there is nothing better calculated to advance the interests of our agriculturists than a meritorious exhibition of the products and live stock annually at a well regulated Territorial Fair.

#### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Nominees.

The Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago July 8th, nominated for President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, Governor of the State of New York, on the second ballot. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated by acclamation for Vice President.

BALLOTS.	1st	2d
Cleveland.....	392	683
Bayard.....	170	81
Thurman.....	88	4
Randall.....	78	4
McDonald.....	56	2
Carleton.....	27	
Flower.....	4	
Hoadley.....	3	
Hendricks.....	1	45
Tilden.....	1	
Total.....	820	820

Necessary for choice (two-thirds) 547.

#### THE PLATFORM.

The following is a synopsis of the platform as adopted:

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government, the preservation personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and the enforcement of these fundamental principles, that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as a constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise, abuses grow and the Government's instrumentality is used for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence in practice; it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every part of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is absolutely demanded. Such a complete change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its present failures; it demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions of dollars to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposes and has continued those burdens. It professed the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers;

it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workmen to the competition of contract and imported labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a desire to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them; its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes to desire the protection of American manufacturers; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactures, not one of which it taxes. It proposes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize the few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of colored citizens; the acts of its Congress were reversed by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform; its criminals are permitted to escape through continued delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. It is combined with corruption; out-breaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense; its honest members, its journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority, and counsel a veto upon the bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and its just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore and reconstruct; to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation with its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, and not in advance of public opinion, but responsible to its demand; the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

The selection of federal officers for the Territories should be reverted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose summary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of church and state, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore granted to railroad corporations by the act of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of lands shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretense would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we, nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted to the habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discreditable schemes and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reduced taxes to the end that those in the United States may compete with unhindered powers for the supremacy among nations in all the arts and fruits of labor.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics—a quiescence in the will of the majority—that he cannot again permit us to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking too large for his age and falling strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that wrong may be righted in his person, for the Democracy of the Union, we offer to him in his withdrawal from a public career, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the laborers and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With a statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

#### RACING AT CHICAGO.

At the Chicago Driving Park, July 11, in a pacing race, 2:35 class, Gurgle won a straight heats; Golden Prince, 2d; Patsey Clucker, 3d. Best time, 2:20.

Three minute class. St. Denis won; Revenue, 2d; Telephone, 3d. Best time, 2:22.

Third race—2:22—pacing, was unfinished on account of the darkness. Bessie M. won the first two heats; Fritz, third. Best time, 2:20.

Two special events were sandwiched between the heats of the regular races. The first was the pacer "Johnson" to beat his own record of 2:10. He was first given a

warming up heat in 2:23. In the second heat he reached the quarter post in 32 seconds, the half in 1:44, three-quarters in 1:30, and the mile in 2:11. In the third heat he reached the quarter in 34 seconds, the half in 1:07, three-quarters in 1:41, and the mile in 2:12.

The second special event was a single trial by the pacer, Billy O., with a running mate, to beat the time of 2:01, made by Westmont over this track Friday, at that way of going. Though he did not succeed in lowering the record, he paced a faster mile than was ever before trotted or paced except by Westmont. He went to the quarter post in 33 seconds, to the half in 1:05, the three-quarter in 1:36, and the mile in 2:07.

July 12th in the mile race, all ages, Saunterer won; Templar, 2d; Mary Stuart, 3d. Time, 1:44.

In the race for the Woodlawn stakes, three-year-olds, mile and five-eighths, there was a terrific finish between Modesty and Freda. Modesty won by four inches; Freda 2d; Koskisko, 3d. Time, 2:56.

In the two mile race Lida Stanhope won; Lucy B 2d; Ninette, 3d. Time, 3:38.

In the lightning stakes, all ages, three-quarter mile heats, the first heat was won by Mona; John Henry, 2d; Thady, 3d. Time, 1:17. The second heat was won by John Henry and the third by Pearl Jennings. Tony Pastor distanced. Time, 1:16. Third heat and race was won by John Henry. Time, 1:19.

#### TERRITORIAL.

The ore shipments of Butte are much larger now than they were a year ago.

The Montana Lumber Co. of Billings and Livingston has made an assignment.

R. Morgan, proprietor of the Sun River and Choteau stage line, fell over the front of his wagon and was seriously kicked by a horse. The Sun says Dr. Newman dressed the wounds and he is recovering.

The Indians in the Piegan Agency are said to be on one-eighth rations. The tribe numbers about 3,000.

The River Press says: J. R. Craig, of the Oxley Rancho company, purchased of I. G. Baker & Co. the 2,000 head of young cattle shipped by that firm from the States to Maple creek. The price is not stated.

All the Barker bullion is now in and piled up on the levee on the other side of the river. There 2,200 bars or about 229,000 pounds in all ready for shipment down the Big Muddy.—River Press.

We regret to learn that the residence of Alex White, on Frenchtown road, near Missoula, was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$350; uninsured.

The Clarks Fork smelters produce 75 tons of bullion per day when run at full capacity.

A terrible tragedy occurred near Deer Lodge July 7th, resulting in the death of Mrs. Alphonse Boyer, the deed being done by her husband, Alfred Boyer. They had been married but a short time and it is said lived unhappily together. The father of the young man had bought them a ranch and was living with them. After night the lady ran into the old man's room saying her husband was about to shoot her. The old man arose from his bed on the floor and went into another room, she following him. Immediately on striking a light a pistol shot by the husband killed the lady.

The old man went to Deer Lodge and gave the alarm. The sheriff and aids on reaching the house found Boyer lying on a bed near the corpse of his wife with a pistol in his hand. He had written a note intending to kill himself, but weakened. He was arrested and is now in jail.

The wool clip up the Bitter Root this year amounts to about 100,000 pounds, the fleeces averaging six pounds for the 18,000 sheep. Much of the crop has been sold to Mr. J. Solomon, of this city, at 17 1/2 cents.—Missoulian.

We received this week from a lady who resides one mile west of Bozeman—Harriett C. McDonnell—a sample from thirty quarts of strawberries picked by her from a patch of ground 36 feet square. Many of the berries were an inch and a half in diameter. The plants were brought two years ago by the lady in her trunk from Dixon, Cole county, Illinois.—Courier.

The little affair at Lewiston is very liable to be duplicated in Malden most any time. Citizens who have revolvers or Winchesters should keep a supply of ammunition on hand and weapons loaded, in case they should be called on suddenly. Outlaws may attempt to "paint our town red" some day, and in such case we should be prepared to give them a warm reception.—Malden Argus.

One of the most important sales of stock cattle that has been made in Gallatin county was that consummated by Mr. Charles Arceneuy, near Hamilton, the other day. The sale comprises his entire herd, except the best steers, and will number perhaps between twelve and thirteen hundred head. The price agreed upon is \$50 per head, including yearlings, and the sale will aggregate \$60,000 to \$70,000.

Sheriff Platner has taken John Edmiston, the horse thief, to Helena to deliver him to the authorities of Jefferson county. Plat. received a warning, notifying him not to take the prisoner to Boulder City, as he would be taken by the regulators and hung if he went there.—Madisonian.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

There was a great demonstration in Brooklyn and New York over the news of the nomination of Cleveland.

At Indianapolis Hendricks made a great speech to several thousand people, the language of which signified his intention to accept the nomination of Vice President.

In an accident on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad within the limits of Chicago, July 9th, the engineer was killed, and the fireman and several others badly injured.

The collector of customs of the district of Arizona has notified the Treasury Depart-

ment that the Mexican government has entered into an agreement with a steamship company to give a bonus of \$60 per head for Chinese laborers, to be landed at Guaymas, Mexico, under the labor contract.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to cause the arrest of Capt. Payne and such of his party (reported to number 1,500 or 2,000) as are now upon the Cherokee outlet lands in Indian Territory, as they have violated the revised statutes, and to expel all other intruders now upon the lands, whose movements now assume more formidable proportions.

The crop report of the agricultural bureau for June relative to cotton shows that the rains have been excessive, but there is nothing at present to render a favorable crop impossible. The next sixty days, however, will be awaited with interest if not anxiety. The area in corn is increased about 2 per cent. The total area will be about 70,000,000 acres. The crop is now generally looking healthy in color. Winter wheat covers an area of about 27,000,000 acres. Unless the threshing records should prove disappointing or injury result in stalk, the outcome will exceed 350,000,000 bushels.

At the Chicago Driving Park, July 10, Westmont, the celebrated pacer, made one mile in 2:01, the fastest time ever made by a pacer. The same day the horse was purchased by J. M. Hill for \$20,000.

Maud S trotted a mile at Cleveland, Ohio, one day last week in 2:12.

Cornwall was arrested July 13 at the residence of his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Dazelle, near Linlithgow, Scotland, charged with unlawful practices and unnatural crimes.

King John of Abyssinia, has sent Queen Victoria an elephant as a token of amity.

A dispatch from H. F. Gillig was received July 14th from Paris and says: A manifestation took place at 10 o'clock this morning in front of the Continental Hotel by Alsian societies, who tore down the German flags; threw stones, smashed windows, and did other damage.

William Neuson, who was the chief instigator in the famous suit of Miss Hill against ex-Senator Sharon for a divorce, has announced his withdrawal from the case. He says he became aware that certain testimony on which she had based her case, had been falsified. The falsification consists in changes in "My dear wife" in the letters, the word "wife" being added. The statement creates surprise. The trial has been resumed.

A fire in the four-story tenement house No. 2195 2d Avenue, New York, July 13, caused great alarm. Several people jumped from windows and one woman threw her infant out of the window, but it was unhurt as it landed in the arms of a man on the sidewalk.

At Dallas, Texas, July 13, W. H. Beale and Bowls, in a third story room of the National Hotel fought a duel to death with pistols. The shots were heard and the room was broken into. Both were lying dead with the pistol of each lying by their side. Both were shot through the heart and head. Shortly prior to death they were devoted friends. A few minutes before the tragedy they had a quarrel, and one was heard to say, "damn you; I'll kill you." Soon after they retired to the room when a shot was heard. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

It is stated that the House of Lords will reject the franchise bill in the fall. The government will dissolve Parliament immediately, and a general election will take place before Christmas. The breach is widening between Lord Randolph Churchill and his party.

The furniture manufactory of Martin, Worn & Co., at Williamsburg, N. Y., was struck by lightning July 13, and was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$300,000; insurance \$60,000.

The Paris Figaro dated July 13, says: Paternotre, the French Minister, has granted the Chinese Minister of foreign Affairs a delay of two days, but if he then fails give his assent to the terms submitted by France, Admiral Courbet's squadron will bombard the forts at Shanghai, and Admiral Lesseps will disembark his forces at Foochow and seize the arsenal there. Two ironclads have left Brest to reinforce Admiral Courbet.

There was much rejoicing among the Gentiles at Salt Lake over the re-appointment of Governor Murray.

At Marseilles, France, July 13, there were thirty-two deaths from cholera. At Toulon eleven deaths occurred the same day. The Grand Vizier at Constantinople tendered his resignation in consequence of the Egyptian conference approving of the proposals of the English government. The Sultan refuses to accept the resignation.

At Santa Barbara, Cal., hundred-leaved roses are very common this season, and some of them outmeasure in circumference ordinary dessert plates.

The German government has requested the various federal states to adopt measures for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into Germany.

The Holland State Dispatch announces no intention of establishing import duty on foreign grain, flour or other breadstuffs.

At the mineral exposition at Zacatecas, Mexico, is a piece of silver ore weighing 430 pounds, taken from the San Antonio mine, and valued at \$2,500.

It costs five cents to cross in a boat from Laredo, Tex., to Nuevo Laredo, and ten cents to return. It is cheaper getting into Mexico than getting out.

The colonizing fever has spread to Austria, and the imperial government at Vienna is planning the establishment of colonies for Austro-Hungarians on the German plain.