

Official Directory.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS. Governor—Gilbert A. Pierce. Delegates to Congress—Oscar S. Gifford, Secretary—M. H. McCormick, Bismarck. Auditor—E. W. Caldwell, Bismarck. Treasurer—James W. Raymond, Bismarck. Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Sheridan Jones, Clivet. Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction—John W. Cowen, Valley City. Surveyor General—Maris Taylor, Huron. Attorney General—George Rice, Bismarck. Judge District Court, Sixth District—Wm. H. Francis, of Bismarck. COUNTY OFFICERS. Commissioners—R. C. Cooper, chairman, John Hogenson and Ole Halvorsen. County Clerk and Register of Deeds—H. P. Smart. Clerk of District Court—J. N. Jorgensen. Sheriff—M. L. Michaels. Treasurer—Anton Enger. Surveyor—Martin A. Ueland. Supt. of Schools—Dr. T. F. Kerr. Judge of Probate—Geo. B. Clark. Coroner—Dr. G. F. Newell. Commissioners of Insanity—Geo. B. Clark, T. F. Kerr and David Bartlett. Justices of Peace—P. A. Melgard, Cooperstown Harry Clark, Willow; Andrew Johnson, M. Davidson, Galbath. Constables—J. H. Atelson, Allan Pinkerton, C. H. Johnson, M. L. Michaels.

The Farmers' Pic-Nic.

The farmers' picnic, at Valley City, seems to have been a great success—the farmers were there, and it is apparent that politics were not left at home with the "ringsters" and "tricksters." It was said by one genuine farmer that while all trades and professions are banded together to protect the interests of the crafts or professions, it became expedient for the farmers to do likewise. This is true; but, at present, to judge by the picnic, the element of politics enters more largely into the grange movement than in any other defensive alliance of the trades or professions. Legislation and the election of good men to office will not put good horse sense into John Brown's head, nor Bill Jones' head, and make him a good farmer, and able to pay his debts.

While our common carriers should and must be prevented from exorbitant freight charges on wheat and other commodities, legislation to that end, and county officers in sympathy with that movement, cannot make a wheat crop in a dry time, nor time of hail, grasshoppers, nor excessive rains—nor on land which is not intelligently farmed, nor does it teach rotation of crops, mixed farming, and the multitude of things that makes the farm a sure source of revenue. When the tailors combine they talk tailoring, when the coopers combine they talk about cooping, when the newspaper men combine they talk advertising prices, subscription prices, the duties of newspapers, and a thousand and one things connected with their business—perhaps how to work the candidate for election; but when the farmers combine, to judge by the picnic, the candidates for election do the talking, and the question is, how to farm the farmer.

It would be a good scheme to propound a series of questions to an orator about to address a farmers' meeting. For example:

- "How long has that hay seed been in your hair?" "Do you love the farmer because you want him to love you this fall?" "Do you love office better than farming?" "Do you prefer the Plano to the McCormick for harvesting potatoes?" etc.

The Territorial convention will be held at Yankton September 22. Gifford will undoubtedly have a plurality of votes on the first ballot. In fact, his triumphant course thus far seems as smooth as the course of a "painted ship upon a painted ocean." Nothing has been offered in his favor, as yet, but that he is a well meaning man who has been hampered in his actions by the remorseless horde of democrats who have been howling around Washington. This is praise, but it is that of the faint kind, not flattering to its recipient. "He is there, and if allowed to return may accomplish good for the territory" is the most fulsome adulation we have seen in our exchanges regarding him. The same sentiments have prevailed regarding every delegate who has been rejected on his second campaign.

A reason for the amiability of the northern press, regarding his candidacy, is the evident power of the south. We are beginning to respect South Dakota. It is questionable if our respect is not founded on fear, as one man respects another with well developed biceps. Assent to Gifford's return, founded upon fear and laziness, is no credit to the character of the person assenting. Two years ago John B. Raymond was rejected by Gifford and his friends, and we think the dead man's career in congress will bear comparison with that of

Mr. Gifford. Fear and indolence did not prevent Raymond's rejection. If we appear somewhat weaker than the South at the present time, it would be a most craven trick to offer no candidate, and a well supported candidate at that, at the Yankton convention. The Almighty might, undoubtedly have so constituted South Dakota and its people as to harmonize on the candidacy of O. S. Gifford, but it is contrary to experience that he has.

When we ask that another man be nominated at Yankton, and elected at the polls, we are certainly the conservatives. Such has become the custom, from time immemorial. The north has a good fighting chance at Yankton, and it is quite proper that we utilize it. It is true that many men who have been mentioned for this office, in the North, have higher ambitions, and are not in the field; but from the material already mentioned we can certainly combine on one man. The vote may be more complimentary than successful; but in case of a South Dakota disagreement, may result in our holding the balance of power, and we may be able to secure a delegate friendly, at least, to the interests of the North.

If we cannot unite and declare ourselves, we may as well send our proxies to Mr. Gifford, and let him use them where they will do the most good.

The Bond Case.

"The best laid plans of men and mice oft gang alee." It has been the intention (presumably in the interest of the tax payer and farmer) of the Pease bondsmen to evade not only the execution, but the judgment on the bond. The principal schemer offered to bet two to one that the jury in the case would disagree. A fine bet, truly, for an honest man to make! The same party was anxious to retain in the case at the time of the trial all the local attorneys in Steele and Griggs counties,—another fine break to make. It is to be hoped that the reformer has not gone so far as to be himself liable. In spite of all this tomfoolery, and the retention of eminent counsel, who objected to anything and everything, the plain American farmer was not to be deceived; but brought in a verdict with astonishing alacrity.

The Hillsboro Banner kindly endorses Judge MacLaren's boom for the legislature—also our boom for the same office; and thinks we can get the support of Traill County. We have not arranged the slate yet to see which gets the record, and which takes second money.

The Northern Pacific Land Grant.

In the house, July 26th, Mr. Henley, from the committee on public lands, reported back the senate bill forfeiting certain of lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The committee recommend that in lieu of the senate bill there be substituted the provisions of the house bill on the same subject. Mr. Henley stated that the difference between the two bills was that the senate bill forfeited the grant from Wallula Junction to Portland; the house bill included also the forfeiture of the grant from Bismarck to the Pacific ocean. The house bill forfeited 23,000,000 acres more than the senate bill. Mr. Price could find nothing in the platform of any political party which could justify congress in violating an expressed or implied contract as was done in the house bill. He was not willing to bow so abjectly before the communistic cry of "damn railroads," as to break the contracts and pledges of the parties in national convention, it was demagoguery in the lowest and meanest sense.

Mr. Voorhees favored the house bill, declaring there were high reasons of public policy why the land grant of the Northern Pacific company should be taken from its control as far as this can be done legally. He pictured what he characterized as the oppression of the railroad company as practiced in Washington territory, asserting that it dictated the laws relating to railroad location, and set at defiance every legislative action of the people. The history of the company was a chapter of broken promises, misrepresentations and double dealing.

Mr. Gillfillan submitted a legal argument in opposition to the house bill, which he said was based on a mischievous and misleading misconstruction of the granting act.

Mr. Oates argued against the equitable and legal power of congress to pass the senate bill.

The County Wins. VERDICT FOR \$30,000.

VALLEY CITY, July 24.—At ten minutes past five this evening the jury in the "bond case" returned a verdict for the county, and gave the full amount claimed to the plaintiff—\$28,482.68. This case was brought against the bondsmen of A. M. Pease, the defaulting county treasurer, and the verdict is for the amount which it is claimed he was a defaulter, with interest due to date. The case has been very closely contest-

ed, and to-day, while Counselor Stone was addressing the jury on behalf of the defendants, the court called him to account, stating that he was going outside of the evidence introduced. The counsel responded that if he could not say what he wanted to the jury, he would retire from the case, and upon the judge insisting that he must not go outside of the facts and law in the case he retired and refused to close the case. Mr. Newman and General Wilson also refused to speak further, and Mr. Greene, of Fargo, addressed the jury for the plaintiff, after which the judge charged the jury and they retired, agreeing as above.

Lightning Rods.

For several months past Farm, Stock & Home has been trying to get at the "true inwardness" of the lightning rod business. It can see no reason why lightning rods, points and attachments should not be articles of merchandise in the same sense that nails or shingles are. If a farmer wants a rod there should be no moral, scientific or business obstacle in the way of his buying it of his hardware dealer at a fair profit to the latter, and an immense saving to himself.

The lightning rod that the agent sells and gets fifty cents a foot for, ought to be bought from a reputable dealer for fifteen cents, and pay him a good profit, while the points—which the agent so earnestly expostulates about, and keeps so carefully wrapped in tissue wrapper—could be sold, at a big profit, for fifty cents each, instead of the five dollars usually demanded.

The lower prices here given were obtained through correspondence with manufacturers, who evidently thought they were giving the prices to agents, for when they were required to furnish legitimate dealers, the correspondence was abruptly closed. The lightning rod has always been used as an instrument of fraud, deception, trickery, and extortion; it is time this commodity passed out of the exclusive control of sharper, and into the channels of legitimate trade. If this article meets the eye of any one who can give us the name of a manufacturer who does not "stand in" with the professional agents for the sale of his goods, we hope the name will be sent us. The reign of the lightning rod feud ought to come to an end.—E.

The Grand Circuit.

THE LAST DAY AT DETROIT.

The following is the summary of races: 2:19 trot, purse \$1,500—W. J. Gordon's b. m., Membrano Sparkle.....5 5 7 1 1 4 1 M. E. McHenry's b. g., Prince Arthur.....4 1 2 2 2 1 4 W. H. McCarthy's b. g., Felix.....6 2 1 3 2 2 2 J. E. Turner's ch. g., Billy Burton.....0 3 3 4 3 3 2 T. F. Henry's blk. s., Tom Rogers.....3 4 4 5 5 4 4 Time, 2:19 1/2, 2:18 3/4, 2:20, 2:19 1/2, 2:20, 2:20 1/2, 2:18 1/2. 2:25 class, trot for a purse of \$1,250. George Forbes' b. g., Oliver K.....1 1 1 1 1 J. D. Laid's b. g., Alert.....2 2 2 2 2 S. A. Brown's ch. m., Fancy.....2 2 4 4 L. M. Russell's blk. m., Bessie Sheridan.....3 3 3 3 T. Wood's b. m., Floro B.....4 3 5 5 T. A. Lackey's blk. m., Leland Girl.....5 4 8 8 M. S. Maloney's s. g., Sorrel Ned.....10 6 6 A. Supple's b. g., Almost General.....8 8 7 J. Meeker's b. m., Membrano.....6 7 6 6 J. E. Turner's blk. g., Dick Organ.....7 10 Time, 2:21 1/2, 2:18 1/2, 2:18. Free-for-all pace, purse \$1,000. W. Conroy's b. g., Little Mack.....1 0 1 1 D. S. Quinlan's b. g., Geesp. Jr.....2 0 2 2 W. H. McCarthy's b. g., Richard Ald.....4 4 3 3 J. D. McFarland's br. g., Dan D.....3 5 4 4 Time, 2:15 1/2, 2:15, 2:17 1/2, 2:16 1/2. 2:17 class, trotting, purse \$1,500. O. A. Hickey's b. g., Arab.....3 1 1 1 J. K. Neadro's br. g., Joe Davis.....1 2 2 2 T. Forber's b. s., Jerome Turner.....2 3 3 3 Time, 2:19, 2:19 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:19 1/2.

The Drouth in New England.

Such a drouth as that which prevails in New England is without parallel. For nearly two months, except in local instances, little or no rain has fallen, and from all directions reports have been received of the great damage that has been done to the later crops, vegetables and fruits. All through Massachusetts the grass is perfectly dead, while the leaves on the trees have turned yellow and are falling from the boughs. All the rivers are low, especially the Connecticut and Merrimac, and their tributaries have so dwindled that many mills have been compelled to shut down, and an army of hands have been thrown out of work.

Colonel Fred. H. Grant is reported as saying that he has scarcely bought a suit of clothes since the failure of Grant Ward & Co. That he has succeeded in paying \$500,000 of the \$800,000 he owed, and that he intends that all who lost money by investing there, through his advice, shall be paid in full. He believes that his partner, Ward, who is now serving out his term in state's prison, is worth \$3,000,000.

Lisbon Star: One year ago Chauncey Tuller bought two yearlings for \$15 each. This week he sold them for \$80 each. He estimates the cost of keeping them one year at \$8, leaving him a net profit of \$42. This illustrates, on a small scale, the profits of stock raising in Dakota, and a fair sample of what can be done in that business.

Col. W. H. Bolton, of the Chicago postoffice, has been arrested. He is short over \$50,000.

HONEST DEALING.

FAIR REPRESENTATION

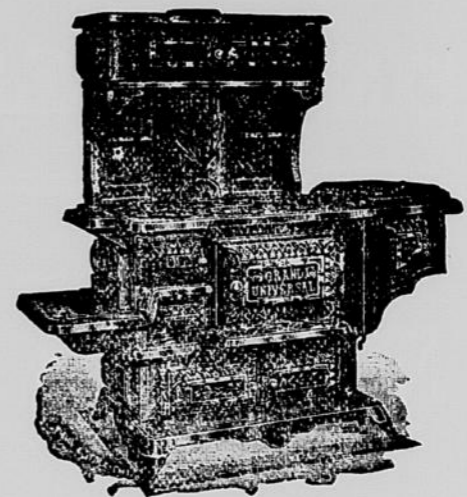
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