THE CONVENTION.

The Article on Suffrage Adopted by the Committee of the Whole Adopted by the Convention.

Woman Suffragists Come Very Nearly Scoring a Point—Lost by a Tie Vote.

Proposition on Revenue and Taxation Considered and Will Become Part of the Constitution.

If but little business was transacted by the convention Monday amends were made by the steady and telling work done yesterday both in the committee of the whole and with the president in the chair. Proposition No. 14 pertaining to suffrage was adopted as part of the constitution of Montana. The question of allowing women to have all the rights of electors again came up and was discussed sensibly and intelligently, some able speeches being made pro and con. The proposition submitted by Bickford, to leave to the legislature the question whether or not they will submit to the people the proposition of equal suffrage for male and female failed only by a tie vote. The proposition relative to taxation was considered and considerable progress made. The day was profitably spent and there was no need of a night session as some imagined.

The report of the executive committee was also adopted and will become a part of the constitution of Montana.

Morning Session.

The convention met at 10 o'clock, President Clark in the chair.

Gaylord and Knippenberg were excused for the day.

After prayer by the chaplain the journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

Proposition No. 10—report of the executive committee—was taken up.

Section 8—pardoning power—incorporated by the judiciary committee, was adopted.

Marshall moved to strike out "in accordance with the act of congress known as the enabling act, approved February 22, 1889," and insert "when the state shall be admitted into the Union."

Collins moved to make the term of the governor's office two years instead of four. Lost.

Mayger moved to make the governor's salary $4,000 a year instead of $5,000, and Hershfield moved to amend by inserting $3,500.

The question occurring upon Hershfield's amendment the ayes and noes were called for and it was lost by a vote of—ayes 16, noes 51; absent 8.

The vote occurring upon Mayger's motion to place the salary of the governor at $4,000 a year, it was lost by the following vote: Ayes, 33; noes, 34; absent, 5.

Goddard moved to increase the salaries of secretary of state, attorney-general and state treasurer to $2,500 a year.

Hammond moved to increase the salary of the superintendent of public instruction from $2,500 a year to $3,000 a year.

Warren said the duties of a superintendent were as great as those of an attorney general and he should receive as large a salary.

Rickards also spoke in favor of the amendment, which was put and lost by a vote of 34 to 35.

Warren moved that the salary of the attorney-general be reduced to $2,500. Lost by a vote of 36 to 28.

Hartman moved that the superintendent of public instruction be allowed mileage. Lost.

Within Ten Days.

Burleigh moved to amend section 11 by making it compulsory upon the governor to sign all bills within ten days after the adjournment of the legislature, in place of fifteen days as reported by the committee.

Hershfield opposed the amendment. He said fifteen days were short enough, as after adjournment of the legislature a good deal of business remained unfinished.

Burleigh held that ten days were long enough for a governor, who could take time from his other duties, supposing he was a banker, clergyman, or a business man of any kind. Ramsdell opposed the amendment, which, when put to a vote, was lost.

Whitehill offered a motion in substance that the board of examiners invest the permanent moneys and securities in the state treasury once every month. Lost.

Proposition No. 10, as amended, was placed upon its final passage and passed, referred to the committees on enrollment, phraseology and revision, and ordered to be incorporated in the constitution.

Woman in It.

Proposition No. 14, "rights of suffrage and qualifications to hold office" came up.

Rickards moved to make the proposition special order for 3 o'clock. Lost, and it was considered.

Joy moved to amend section 2 by inserting the proviso that every person having the right to vote should know how to read and write the English language. Lost—Ayes 10, noes 56, absent 8.

Carpenter moved to strike out "general elections" and insert for all officers who now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and all propositions to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Maginnis moved to strike out the word "general," leaving the word elections to cover everything.

Knowles opposed striking out the word "general," as it would preclude the legislature from curtailing the right of municipal elections.

Goddard thought the right of the constitution should be to fix general elections.

Carpenter's motion was put and lost—Ayes 21, noes 27.

The motion of Maginnis was put. Collins hoped that it would not prevail, as the legislature should have some power.

Marshall was opposed to allowing the legislature to have any right to fix the qualification of voters in municipal elections.

The motion of Maginnis was put and lost.

Bickford offered to amend section 2 by adding that the legislature shall have the right to confer upon women the rights of electors.

Collins moved that the amendment be made the special order for 3 o'clock, as there were four members absent who would like to vote upon the question. Lost.

Rickards was in favor of the amendment. He said he asked no more for the women than had been granted them since the territory was organized. He had been asked why he did not want to leave the matter to the people, and he would say in reply that it would have the saloon and vicious element arraigned against them. He therefore thought the legislature was the proper place to leave it.

Craven moved the previous question, but Burleigh had been recognized and spoke in favor of Bickford's resolution. It should be left with the legislature.

Callaway was opposed to the amendment for the reason that it would endanger the adoption of the constitution. He had prepared an ordinance in substance that the legislative assembly had the right to submit to the people a proposition as to whether women should have the right to vote or not. This proposition could be submitted separately so as not to endanger the adoption of the constitution. The proposition of woman suffrage had a considerable following. He would vote for the right of women to vote if the proposition was submitted as a separate one.

An Ardent Champion.

Judge Knowles said the first we knew of women they were slaves. Jacob had to labor to purchase his wife. Among the Mohammedans woman had no soul. Among the Greeks and Romans woman could not marry unless by permission of her master, man.

In the middle ages women had to marry as they were told, and were virtually slaves. Even in latter days woman has been under domination of man. But this has been changed. Woman has purified the literature of the world. She can dispose of her property and do with it as she pleases here in Montana. Not thirty-five years ago the first college in the United States was open to women. They have shown no lack of capacity to take as high an education as their brothers. It has been said that this is a government of force. Russia, Prussia and England govern by force to-day, but the constitution of the United States was not adopted by force. He hoped the day would come when force would be done away with, when governments would be governed by the women as well as the men. A few years ago a woman was only fit to sit in the parlor and wait for some man to come and select her for a "husband." (Applause.) Now they occupied good clerical positions; they were physicians, lawyers, wrote books and were as adept in everything as men. In many cities they were conducting business and conducting it as well as men. Nine-tenths of the charitable and educational institutions in the United States were in charge of women. During the last campaign Anna Dickinson was employed by the national republican committee to stump the state of New York and did it acceptably and well. Women have almost monopolized the profession of teaching. Many knightly men opposed suffrage; they wanted to erect beautiful homes and place their wives in there as queens and perhaps they were able to do so, but what was to be done with the great majority—the women who have to work and toil? Women have a right, as men, to pursue happiness. The object of government is to give equal rights to all. In his community there were about 3,000 miners, who labored early and late and their women did their business for them. They purchased supplies for the family, drew checks and deposited money at the banks. If you make women the equal of men in all things except suffrage why not give them that right? He was in favor of leaving the matter with the legislature which question, when the time was opportune, it could submit to the people. When Judge Knowles had finished speaking a recess was taken to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

On reassembling consideration of proposition No. 14 was taken up, Bickford's amendment being before the convention for adoption or rejection.

J. K. Toole said he proposed to vote for the amendment, and now was as good as any time to explain his views. It had been stated that the adoption of female suffrage in the constitution would result in the constitution being rejected by the people. It was not wise nor expedient to insert any prohibitory clauses in the constitution. The question of female suffrage should be left to the legislative assembly. So far as woman is concerned, if the time should ever come when her services are needed she will prove equal to the task imposed upon her. The Mosaic laws, which threw its ægis around women in the care of and protection of children and the marriage rite, had enobled woman to a certain extent. His friend from Silver Bow had gone back to the time when the life of women was more circumscribed than at this time. He took no pleasure in contemplating anything of the kind. Cleopatra, Charlotte, Cordray, Florence Nightingale and others of like renown live in history and will live as long as time. He did not believe that the territory of Montana was ripe for woman suffrage, but he was not willing to tie the hands of the legislature as the time may come hereafter. He would submit it to the people. He had faith in their integrity. If it was right they would accept it and if wrong they would reject. The speaker quoted a passage from a distinguished orator, Henry Grady, who spoke in Virginia not long since, which was a beautiful piece of word painting and peculiarly applicable to the question he was treating.

Aiken said he was not in favor of woman suffrage, but would vote the amendment.

The motion was put and lost on a tie vote—ayes, 33; noes, 33. Absent, 7, paired, 2.

Joy to the World.

Joy offered an amendment to section 2, giving the legislature the right to submit to the people every four years the question of woman suffrage. He supported his amendment, saying that he undertook to say that not four members of the convention had been instructed for female suffrage. It was generally conceded that if the question was submitted to the people it would not carry.

Maginnis said he voted against Bickford's amendment and would vote against this amendment. When he saw all the nations of the earth enrolling their armies he realized that force was not lost in governments. Our government was the result of the bloodiest war that ever sanguined the fields of our country. He did not believe that the millenium was as near as had been pictured by some of the speakers. As long as there was anything in this world worth fighting for men had to fight for it. Men were human; they could be influenced by a few glib tongues in a lobby, a few smiles from the gallery or perhaps a few bonnets. He opposed Bickford's amendment and would oppose Joy's for the reason he thought that when the people wanted to vote for such a measure they should be allowed to do so at any time.

Rickards opposed the amendment because he considered it unconstitutional. He would therefore move the previous question.

Robinson moved a call of the house, which was lost and the question occurred upon Joy's amendment, which was lost.

Luce offered an amendment to section 2 by inserting in line 2, after "elections," "and at such other elections and such other propositions as may be provided for by the legislative assembly."

The chair held that it embodied the same proposition submitted by Gov. Carpenter and could not be considered.

Marion offered a substitute for section 2, which was in substance that every male citizen of the United States, or every male person of foreign birth who has declared his intention of becoming such, over 21 years of age, shall be entitled to vote. This is the same substitute considered by the committee of the whole.

The ayes and noes were called by Maginnis, resulting in the defeat of the amendment—ayes 11, noes 57.

Lost Again.

Collins offered an amendment striking out after "pardoning power," "provided, second that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this constitution; provided, that after the expiration of five years from the time of the adoption of this constitution no person except citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote."

The amendment was put and lost—ayes 4, noes 64, absent 7.

Schmidt moved to strike out in section 2 the words "by the proper pardoning power," which would leave the clause to read, "no person convicted of a felony shall have the right to vote unless he has been pardoned." The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

McAdow moved to amend section 10 by giving the legislature power to enfranchise all citizens over 21, without regard to sex; provided they are not liable to military or jury duty, and which prohibit them from holding any but school offices.

Whitehill raised a point of order that the matter was not Germane to the section, and the point of order was decided well taken.

Marshall moved to amend section 10 by inserting "have the right to" in the second line, which would make it read: "Women shall be eligible to hold the office of county superintendent of schools or any school district office, and have the right to vote at any school district election."

Mayger moved to further amend by inserting "superintendent of public instruction." Lost.

Hogan moved to strike out the word "person" and substitute "citizen" in section 11. Lost.

McAdow offered his amendment as an additional section.

Robinson said the same matter had come up so often in a different form that he objected to its being entertained.

Joy moved to lay upon the table. Carried—Ayes 28, noes 31.

Whitehill moved to amend section 8 by adding "nor any person confined under sentence of court for any crime," which is added to "no idiot or insane person shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state." Lost.

Proposition No. 14 was placed upon its final passage and passed. Ayes 61, noes 6. Absent 8. Adopted as a part of the constitution of the state of Montana, referred to the committee on enrollment and revision and phraseology.

Who Can Vote and Hold Office.

The article on suffrage as amended and adopted is as follows:

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2. Every male person of the age of 21 years or over possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all general elections: First. He shall be a citizen of the United States. Second. He shall have resided in this state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, town or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law. Provided, First, That no person convicted of a felony shall have the right to vote unless he has been pardoned. Provided, second, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this constitution. Provided, That after the expiration of five years from the time of the adoption of this constitution no person except citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the state or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the state, or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum, at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 4. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 5. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the days of election, except in times of war or public danger.

Sec. 6. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same.

Sec. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state at least one year next before his election or appointment.

Sec. 8. No idiot or insane person shall be allowed to vote at any election in this state.

Sec. 9. The legislative assembly shall have the power to pass a registration and such other laws as may be necessary to secure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

Sec. 10. Women shall be eligible to hold the office of county superintendent of schools and have the right to vote at any school district election.

Sec. 11 Any person qualified to vote at general elections in this state shall be eligible to any office therein except as otherwise provide in this constitution and subject to such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly for city offices and offices hereafter created.

Sec. 12. In all elections held by the people under this constitution the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of legal votes shall be declared elected.

On motion of Warren the convention resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider proposition No. 27, article on revenue and taxation. J. K. Toole in the chair.

Revenue and Taxation.

Burleigh said that the proposition in section 1, providing for a uniform rate of assessment and taxation could not be done and he would therefore move to strike out "persons" in the fifth line which imposes a license tax upon persons and corporations.

Rickards said such a proposition would work an injustice to corporations. He was opposed to a license tax of any kind.

Robinson said as the state government provided for luxuries and we ought to have money to pay for them.

J. K. Toole said the time had not come when we could afford to do away with a license tax. Observation had led him to believe that it was the easiest tax collected. Another thing, if we made a provision to do away with the tax on saloons it might defeat the adoption of the constitution.

Hartman offered an amendment providing for a license tax on the sale of liquors and other businesses requiring police supervision and on no other business whatever.

Judge Knowles said such an amendment was unconstitutional, as it discriminated against certain classes.

Burleigh said the license tax originated at an early day in Montana on account of the scarcity of whisky and tobacco, contributions being levied upon all pack trains coming into the territory. The system worked so well that it had been continued.

Collins said the license system paid the revenue of Vermont and Wisconsin, and a large portion of the taxes in Pennsylvania. Ohio had passed a law doing away with a good deal of its direct taxation. A license tax property assessed and collected would pay two-thirds of the expenses of this state. We are making a wrong move to attempt to do away with the license system.

Hartman's amendment was put and lost and Burleigh withdrew his amendment.

Loud offered a substitute for sections 2 and 3, to the effect that all property in the state not belonging to the United States and other property enumerated in section 2 should be taxed without exemption of any kind.

Nothing but Net Proceeds.

J. R. Toole said he supposed that the object of the gentleman was to get at the manner of taxing mines. He said there are no two assessors who could go to such mines as the Anaconda or the Granite Mountain and come within $1,000,000 of each other of their valuation. Others had mines which they valued at $40,000 or $50,000 which were not worth ten cents. Besides it would work a hardship to poor miners, and if adopted in the constitution it would defeat it before the people.

Loud's substitute was lost.

Luce moved to strike out of section 2, "The legislative assembly may in its discretion exempt from taxation other property in addition to that herein specified, but all exemptions shall only be by general law."

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Loud's substitute was lost.

Luce moved to strike out of section 2, "The legislative assembly may in its discretion exempt from taxation other property in addition to that herein specified, but all exemptions shall only be by general law."

Hartman moved to amend section 3 by striking out "net" and inserting "gross" in reference to the proceeds of all mines.

Conrad offered an amendment to the effect that all canals, water courses, ditches, etc., should not be taxed except on the net water rental.

Maginnis did not wish to do anything to discourage the industry, which was the day when the United States or the state would own its canals and water rights in the state, and substituted a substitute.

Collins read a dispatch from Boise City, Idaho, where land sharks were following the government surveyors. He said we ought to discourage corporations coming into the territory and getting our lands and water rights for a mere bagatelle.

Hartman opposed the amendment. The idea of offering bonuses to corporations was a mistake. He agreed with the gentleman from Cascade that the state or the national government should own our water ways.

Conrad said the water ways had been declared public property, and it was useless for the gentleman to talk about corporations when the legislative assembly had the right to control the water.

Luce said there was no more danger from corporations building canals, waterways and reservoirs than there was in corporations building railroads. The county commissioners had the authority to regulate the price of water.

Burleigh offered a substitute for section 3, giving the legislature the right to pass all necessary laws relating to the subject of taxation.

Luce referred to section 26 on the subject of irrigation, which states that all water not heretofore appropriated shall become the property of the state, and that the county commissioners had the right to regulate the price. He thought Conrad's amendment a good one.

Lands Lying Idle.

Bickford wanted to see the amendment prevail. There were large barren tracts of land in Montana which only needed water to make them profitable. In Missoula county alone there are at least 75,000 acres which could be made good tillable land. We should view the matter from the point of expediency and should extend to men of means inducements to construct irrigating canals and ditches.

Clark opposed Burleigh's substitute. He said no class of men were more willing to make fair returns of their property than the miners. He stood there as the representative of the mining industry. They were willing that their property should be taxed upon its net proceeds, but to tax mines on their supposed value would be to seriously cripple this great industry that it would never recover from the shock. Then again the fluctuation in the prices of all metals had a great deal to do with the question why mines should only be taxed on the net proceeds. Although this system might seem unfair and unjust to some, yet if they would study the matter carefully and thoughtfully they would see that it was the only fair and equitable way. Mining had made Montana what it is and it should be encouraged.

Burleigh's substitute was put and lost.

The question occurring upon Conrad's amendment, Collins said that the question had nothing whatever to with mines which were fairly and equitably taxed, but to say that water-ditches should not be taxed would be to say that no property of any kind should be taxed except the net proceeds. Arguments could be brought to bear exempting all kinds of property. There were thousands of acres of grass going to waste every year in Montana because there were no cattle to eat it. Using the same line of logic the cattle should be exempt from taxation.

Judge Knowles interrupted and asked if there was any other property that was regulated by the county commissioners as we provide they should do in regard to water. If we want agriculture we should encourage capital.

Collins continuing said the county commissioners could regulate the taxes on all kinds of property. The parties who own the water will own the land and he was opposed to anything of the kind being done. He was in favor of compelling the state to build the water ways needed.

Conrad's amendment was put and lost.

J. R. Toole moved to amend section 3 by inserting the words "shall not be taxed before patent."

The amendment was lost as the section already provides that mines shall not be taxed until after they are patented.

Mayger moved to strike out of section 3, "for a period of not less than ten years." The section has reference to the punishment of a state treasurer for making a profit out of public moneys.

Goddard moved to strike out the whole section. Lost.

Mayger's motion was put and lost.

Recommend It Pass.

Clark moved that when the committee arise it report back proposition No. 25 with the recommendation that it pass.

Loud moved to strike out "this constitution" in section 7 and insert "by a general law," to make it conform to section 2. Lost.

Hickman asked that if the provision empowering the legislative assembly to impose a license tax embrace the poll and road tax.

Goddard moved to insert "business" before "persons" in section 1. Lost.

The committee arose and the chairman reported that he had been instructed to report back proposition No. 27 with the recommendation that it pass.

The convention resumed and on motion of Whitehill the proposition was taken up for final consideration.

Warren moved to amend section 1 by inserting road and poor tax. It was opposed by Hogan, Burleigh and others and was lost.

Hickman said the legislative assembly had a right to impose a license tax upon persons and corporations, and as the chief justice of the territory had decided that a woman was not a person, he asked how any business she might carry on could be taxed.

Warren moved to amend the section by adding "any property of a thing."

J. K. Toole moved to strike out "the legislative assembly may, in its discretion, exempt from taxation other property in addition to that herein specified, but all exemptions shall only be by general law" on account of its unconstitutionality. The motion prevailed.

Marshall moved to strike out "actual places for religious worship." He said he belonged to a christian church and was a christian but he did not believe in exempting churches from taxation. It was wrong in principle to compel people to support places of worship they do not believe in. It was in conflict with the bill of rights.

Burleigh said he was not a christian as was his distinguished friend who had just spoken. What might happen in the providence of God he did not know. Men had fallen from grace and men had ascended. He was in favor of every denomination having a place where they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

Rickards spoke against Marshall's amendment and Ramsdell spoke in favor of it. He said there was no reason why churches should be exempt from taxation, unless it was on account of morality, and if that carried such places as private libraries or public halls where morality is taught and newspapers whose moral tone was high—for they wielded a great influence for good—should also be exempt. He believed in churches. They were necessary, but taxation should be made universal.

Marshall said we did not want to mix up church and state. We did not want to force people to support religious institutions. Churches were great moral agencies it was true, but should not be exempt from taxation for that reason.

Maginnis said if a church was a great moral agency it was a profitable and wise investment to exempt it from taxation. On account of morality, if for nothing else, he was opposed to the amendment.

Knowles said if morality was all the churches taught it would be well enough to exempt them from taxation, but that was not all they taught their doctrines, and for that reason he did not think they should be exempted from taxation.

Marshall's amendment was put and lost—ayes 25, noes 44, absent 7.

Maginnis moved to include hospitals as places exempt from taxation. Carried.

Bullard asked and obtained leave of absence until to-day.

Burleigh moved to adjourn.

Joy moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. Out of order.

Burleigh's motion was then put and carried.

PERSONAL.

A. J. Smith and family, of Sedalia, Mo., are at the Pacific.

B. C. Kingsbury, of Butte, was in town yesterday.

S. R. Searles, traveling freight agent of the Soo Line, left for St. Paul last night.

Supt. Danes, of the Sewer Pipe Works, left for St. Paul yesterday.

Col. Thomas Cruse left for Miles City last evening on cattle business.

Editor Yerkes and Hon. Frank Armstrong left for Boston last evening.

Peter Winne, one of the leading citizens of Denver, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Sam Word returned from Pardee last night, where he has been inspecting the Iron Mountain mine.

Morgan Evans, of Anaconda, and W. M. Thornton, superintendent of the Butte Fair and Racing association, are in the city.

T. Z. Cowles, managing editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, was in the city yesterday, en route home from a trip to the Sound.

John A. Corwin, who has been in the city several days representing the Chicago Tribune, departed for the east yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Corwin.

G. W. Dickinson, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific departed for St. Paul last evening on official business.

John McGowan, Wilkesbarre, Pa., J. Kastner, Gold Hill, Nev.; W. L. Harris, Philadelphia; W. J. W. Woodard, Chicago, and C. S. Smith, Minneapolis, are registered at the Pacific.

Jas. A. Murray, of Butte, is at the Merchants. Mr. Murray feels greatly annoyed at the Helena smoke which, he says, is in striking constrast to the healthful sulphur fumes that constantly hang over the Smoke-house lode.

Col. Bentzoni, from Fort Shaw, is the guest of Maj. Sanders, U. S. army, for a few days. The colonel returns from the agreeable duty of inspecting the National Guard of Minnesota in their summer camp on Lake Pepin. He will leave for Fort Shaw on Wednesday.

L. M. Rumsey, A. B. Ewing and E. D. McClure, officials and stockholders in the Granite Mountain and Bi-Metallic mines, arrived in the city yesterday and are at the Cosmopolitan. They will visit Philipsburg and Granite to-day to inspect their properties.

Prof. A. C. Logan and wife, Miss Bessie Scobey and Miss Minnie Israel, W. N. Baldwin and wife, John Steinmetz and wife, H. H. Guthrie and wife, Mrs. McKnight, Ben Frohman and wife and Martin Holter formed a merry party who occupied a special car on the east bound Northern Pacific train last evening bound for the National park. The gentlemen of the party are all Mystic "Shriners," and they won. The ladies accompanied the party of Europeans at the park, all members of the order, who have decided to hold their festival, the third after Ramadan.

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

There will be an official test of the new fire alarm system on Thursday. So says Mayor Fuller.

Judge Howey issued a marriage license yesterday to F. G. Williams and Ethel E. Sanger, both of Helena.

Miss Fannie Vandervoort is believed to be out of danger now, though she is still unaware of the nature of her injury or what caused it.

Notice of location of the New York placer claim, situated in Drinkwater gulch, Stemple district, and located by Guy A. Brown, was filed for record yesterday.

The smoke still from the timber fires still hovers around the city. Granville Stuart estimates the loss to Montana by these forest fires to be $1,000,000 per day.

A train containing 113 finely-bred yearling heifers and calves, from Iowa, bound for Spokane, to be sold there for breeding purposes, passed through the city yesterday.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city will be held in their room, Sarford & Evans block, to-day at half past two o'clock. As this is the last meeting before the annual meeting a full attendance of members is requested.

A dispatch from Minneapolis to Ebenezer Sharpe states that Rev. J. De Witt Talmage lectured there to a crowded house last night, and that many were unable to gain admission. He lectures here on the 12th prox.

The Capital City band was highly complimented on the success of their open air concert Monday evening. The band gives its first annual ball at Encore hall to-night and it should be well attended, thus encouraging a first-class musical organization in Helena.

Grand Concert and Ball

At Encore hall, July 31, 1889, by Capital City band. Tickets $2, for sale at Pope & O'Connor's.

Hanan & Sons' men's $6 shoes for $4 at Gamer's.

Exclusive.

You know how cheap parasols have been here for the past two weeks. They are cheaper now. We have about forty left and we offer the choice at your price if within reason. Many of the styles are exclusive.

Eight or ten embroidered Swiss robes for which no reasonable offer will be refused.

RALEIGH & CLARKE.

Fresh From the Barrel.

Lemp's beer in bottles taken fresh from the barrel for sale at Boseman Bros. & Co. Patent rubber stoppers. Ten cents per bottle, delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 241.

First-Class Offices to Let,

With steam heat, elevator service and all the modern conveniences, in the new Merchants National Bank building. Apply at Merchants National Bank for floor plans and rentals.

In the Soup.

Lace and other curtains at "in the soup" prices as we expect to discontinue their sale. Look at them and get prices before you buy.

RALEIGH & CLARKE'S.

Try It.

Try our best patent flour, the best in the market, and Whittaker Star hams, at

JOHN T. MURPHY & CO.'S.

Just in Time.

It is not too late to buy lawns and white goods when you can buy them at such prices as will prevail here this week. 8½-cent lawns for 3 cents a yard; 15 cent lawns for 8½ cents a yard; 20-cent lawns for 10 cents a yard. A great variety of fayal batistes in satin stripe effects reduced from 20 to 10 cents a yard.

White goods, lace and satin stripe effects reduced from 20 to 10 cents; 25 to 12½; 50 to 25, etc.

RALEIGH & CLARKE.

You can get the best cup of coffee in town at the Criterion Cafe.

Harvest Excursion Rates to Montana Points.

The Manitoba and Montana Central railways will sell excursion tickets from Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Helena and Butte and return at one fare for the round trip, $48 90. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 6th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and Oct. 8th. Good thirty days, allowing stopover privileges.

What Do You Think.

Of a five-room house on Fifth avenue, with fifty-foot lot, for $1,000—$500 cash, balance at $25 per month. SHEPARD & CRIM, Atlas Building.

Jerseys.

Three great Jersey bargains this week at 85 cents, $1 and $1 25. These Jerseys are all tailor-made and cut and the manufacturer says the color is fast. They are the most forcible Jersey bargain offered in Helena. See north display window.

RALEIGH & CLARKE.

Hanan & Sons' men's $6 shoes for $4 at Gamer's.

Elegance at a Discount.

We have but eight braided wraps left. They are of Armure silk, elaborately trimmed with lace and jet and you can buy them at prices that bring elegance within the reach of all. A $20 wrap for $12; $40 for $18; $35 for $16.50; $75 for $45.

RALEIGH & CLARKE.

Order your Milwaukee beer thorugh telephone 157. F. J. Genick, agent.

HELENA IN BRIEF.

G. W. Jackson, music dealer.

Dinner from 12 to 5 at the Bon Ton.

James W. Barber, merchant tailor, No. 15 North Main street.

E. R. E. Carpenter's dental rooms, room 30, Pittsburg block. Take the elevator.

Go to Chicago shoemaker for repairing. One dollar for half-soling. In basement of Atlas building. Frank Roeder, proprietor.

Go east via the Montana Central and Manitoba railways, the new sleeping and dining car route to St. Paul and the east. Through trains leave Helena daily at 11:35 a. m.

Married.

LUDWIG—REYNOLDS—In Helena, July 30, by Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Henry W. Ludwig and Miss Mabel Reynolds.

Died.

KANE—In Helena, July 30, David C Kane, aged 27.

Funeral from the residence, No. 1596 Phœnix avenue, to-day at 3 p. m.

BUY A HOME ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

$1300—New cottage on Breckenridge street.
$1500—Cottage on Lyndale avenue, between main line and street cars, half a block from Helena street car line.
$1500—Dwelling house on Lewis street, half a block from Helena avenue, very convenient for railroad men.
$1600—New dwelling on Eighth avenue, between Idaho and Dakota avenues, and 100 feet from motor line.
$1600—Handsome cottage on Alta street, 200 feet south of Broadway, in Valley View addition, lot 38x100, elegant location.
$1600—New cottage on Madison avenue, two blocks from motor line, convenient for Montana Central R.R. men.

Each of the foregoing houses is either just completed or approaching completion, each contains 4 rooms, 2 closets, pantry, cellar, city water, picket fences, good outbuildings, good lots. They are built from the best materials by skilled workmen, are excellently arranged and attractive. Terms on each are $300 down, and $25 per month.

Handsome new dwelling on Madison avenue, two blocks from motor line, containing six rooms, two closets, pantry, cellar, city water, good outbuildings, fine lot and excellent location. $300 down and $30 monthly

$100 Each for four lots 35x100 in Lewis addition. $25 down, $12.50 per mo.

$400 each for two corner lots, 50x140, in N. P. addition No. 1. $100 down, $25 monthly.

FOR RENT.

$15—Four rooms cor. 6th ave. Hoback st.
$20—5-room house, Broadway.
$35—New house, Jefferson st., bath, hot and cold water.
$35—100 feet on Helena avenue, ten years, privilege to renew.
$45—10-room brick, Bridge street.
$15—Half double house, Benton avenue.
$30—6-room brick, bath room, central.
Fire, life and accident insurance.
Money to loan at 10 per cent.

MATHESON & STEELE, 129½ North Main Street.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, Helena, Montana.

Real Estate, Mortgage Loan and Insurance Agents, Rooms 20 and 21 Gold Block, Telephone 266. P. O. Box 144.

OFFER FOR SALE:
Choice City and Suburban Property, improved and unimproved.
Acre Tracts, ripe for subdivision and immediate sale.
Most complete and largest list of real estate of any firm in the business.
Bargains in all the Additions at lowest figures and on longest time.
$100,000 to loan in sums to suit, at lowest rates on first mortgage on real estate.
Call and be convinced.

MONEY!
At 5 Per Cent Interest
Stop paying Rent, when the same amount invested in the
AMERICAN BUILDING, Loan & Investment Associa'n OF CHICAGO,
(CAPIVAL STOCK $10,000,000,)
Will give you a House, free from all incumbrances, in a few years.
Call on or address,
ALFRED MAY, Local Agent, 22 North Main Street.
P. O. Box 357.

WENDEL & STEIN'S San Francisco Bakery
Formerly M. REINIG'S.
First-Class Quality Bread, Cakes and Pies
Promptly Delivered
To any part of the city on short notice No. 105 Bridge street, one door above M. Reinig's.

To Contractors.

Proposals will be received by the committee undersigned for the excavating of the Turner Hall until August 1st. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Reinicke & Mathies, architects. The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

J. STEINMITZ,
CH. FLEITCHER,
J. ADAMS,
F. KUPHAL,
F. SCHIMPF,

WANT COLUMN.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Mining plant of the Clancey Mining Co., consisting of one 75 horse power Babcock & Wilcox boiler, 1 Fraser & Chalmers double cylinder hoist, 2 Dean sinking pumps, 1 Knowls and 1 large Dean station pump, water column, steam pipes, cage, chairs, cars, gallows frame, wire rope, etc., in first class condition; one fourth mile from N. P. and M. C. railway stations. Apply to or address H. M. Hill, Clancey, Mont

FOR SALE—The furniture of boarding house, 38 Park avenue. Terms very reasonable.

FOR SALE—A fairly-well established weekly newspaper in a prosperous county seat of one of the best counties of Montana. Address Newspaper, this office.

FOR SALE—Near Blacke's slaughter house 300,000 choice brick, $6 to $6 50. W. L. Kelley.

FOR SALE—105 feet front at 316 Pine street. Inquire on premises or 15 Edwards street.

OLD papers for sale at this office.

HOUSE and Lots for sale. A Brick House of eight rooms, corner of Rodney and Bridge ste., Tax 66 feet, 15 fine shade trees; also 50 feet adjoining same fronting on Bridge st.; also 161 feet fronting on Rodney st. and 52 feet deep. Opposite new residence of A. G. Clarke.

R. P. STOUT, Agent, 102 South Rodney st.

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted three times free of charge.

WANTED—Places for saleswoman, hotel clerk and waiters, at Montana Employment office, Birkefeld block.

WANTED—A first class female cook wants situation in hotel; coachman wants place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 32 Lawrence street.

SITUATION—Wanted by first-class laundress in private house, hotel or public laundry; will leave Helena. MISS NELSON.

SITUATION—Wanted as housekeeper or taking care of furnished rooms, Helena or Butte City. MISS YOUNG.

SITUATION—Wanted by experienced stenographer, book-keeper, typewriter and correspondent. D. D.

WANTED—Situation in family, sewing or dressmaking. Address C. H., this office.

WANTED—By a young man, work by the day. Address A. B., Independent office.

A YOUNG MAN, just from an eastern college, wants work immediately. Can give best of references as to honesty, truthfulness and ability. Will do anything and understand anything about book keeping, being pick and shovel, and could do well as salesman. Address D. C., Independent office.

WANTED—Situation in a grocery store; good penman, fair book-keeper, industrious and temperate, with some experience. No objection to going out of town. Address XXX, Independent office.

WANTED—A position as clerk in store or office by a young man; good penman and accountant. Address B., Box 407, Helena, M. T.

Situations Offered.

BARBER WANTED—Good first class man; good job. Telegraph Billy Baer, Philipsburg, Mont.

A YOUNG NURSE GIRL. Apply at 519 Fifth avenue.

CHANDLER wants 1 good colored cook; 1 good white cook, 2 good white cooks and 3 waiter girls for city; also girl for Alhambra.

WANTED—A dining room girl for Gallatin, fare paid, and one for city. Apply at the Capital Employment office, 212 Lawrence street.

LADY AGENTS wanted for my wonderful new rubber undergarment; grandest invention for women ever seen. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago.

GIRLS wanted at the Capital Employment office, 212 Lawrence street.

AGENTS WANTED for Bottled Electricity; entirely new; pays 300 a day