THE CONVENTION.

Important Propositions Discussed by the Members, Who are Doing Good Work.

Left to the Legislature to Say Whether Railroads Shall Issue Passes to State Officers.

The Question of Exempting Water Ditch Owners from Paying Taxes Disposed of Finally.

Yesterday's proceedings in the constitutional convention were marked by spirited debates upon interesting questions. Section 10 of article 27, which prohibits railroads from granting passes to members of the legislative assembly, state county and municipal officers, was stricken out, but an amendment of J. K. Toole covering the same ground but leaving the matter with the legislature was passed. A section of a proposition exempting ditch companies from paying taxes beyond the net proceeds was defeated, though notice was given that it will be called up again. The words "so help me God" were added to the oath prescribed by the constitution, and next Wednesday was set as the time to discuss the proposition relating to public buildings, including the capital removal proposition.

MORNING SESSION.

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

Rickards was excused for the day.

After prayer by the chaplain the journal was read and approved.

Conrad offered a resolution in substance that all Indian reservations in the state shall be under control of the United States courts.

Robinson offered a proposition relative to water rights, as follows:

"That priority of date of appropriation of water shall be forever inviolable, and vested rights so acquired shall never be disturbed. That such rights to the use of all water in this state, except as to such water as has heretofore been or may be acquired by damming or reservoiring the same, shall be usufruct and extend to such and so much as the owners thereof may have actual use for, and for such length of time as he may have actual use for the same.

"That the legislative assembly of the state shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry the foregoing provision into effect."

Judge Dixon's additional section to proposition No. 27, came up under the order of unfinished business and was postponed until the afternoon.

Warren moved that proposition No. 18, state institutions and public buildings, be made the special order for next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

Middleton moved that the convention go into committee of the whole on proposition No. 19, legislative departments.

J. K. Toole, chairman of the committee, was absent and Maginnis asked that the matter be postponed. Middleton insisted upon his motion, which was lost.

Collins moved to go into committee of the whole on general file. The motion carried and J. K. Toole was called to the chair.

Collins moved to take up proposition No. 28, miscellaneous subjects and future amendments. Carried.

Loud moved that the words "So help me God" be inserted after the oath in section 1, to support the constitution of the United States, etc.

Warren said as long as God was in the constitution He should be retained in the oath or affirmation prescribed by the proposition.

Collins did not think that it would add any dignity to the oath by putting God in it. In fact, he thought it better to leave it out.

Middleton was in favor of the oath, "So help me God." It had been in use for so long and so many were accustomed to it that many would not believe they were taking an oath with those words left out. He hoped the amendment would obtain.

Didn't Want Him In.

Ramsdell said this was a progressive age, and old things should be done away with. The gentleman who had just spoken had admitted that one per cent of the population of Montana was opposed to the form of the oath proposed, and it was for that one per cent, that he stood. The amendment should not prevail.

Burleigh spoken in favor of Loud's amendment. He was one of the against the 99 per cent. of the people of Custer county would not hold its representatives guiltless if they voted against it. The oath had become a part and parcel of the common law, and if it was stricken out here it would have to be stricken out of judicial proceedings. He was in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

Goddard moved that section 4 be stricken out: "The legislative assembly shall enact suitable laws to prevent the destruction by fire from locomotives on railroads or from any other cause of the grasses and forests upon lands of the state or upon lands of the public domain the control of which may be conferred by congress upon this state and to otherwise protect the same."

Courtney and Cooper spoke against striking out the section, claiming that it was for legislation, but simply directed the legislature to an important subject.

Robinson claimed that the section was unnecessary, for if an attempt was made to point out all necessary legislation, it would take a volume larger than Webster's unabridged dictionary.

Goddard's motion was put and lost.

Luce moved to amend section 9 by inserting the word "thereon" after the word "settlers," which will make the section read: "In the disposition of the public lands granted by the United States to this state, preference shall always be given to actual settlers thereon, and the legislative assembly shall provide by law for carrying this section into effect."

Section 10, making it an offense for railroads to grant passes to members of the legislature, state and county officers, was read and Callaway offered an amendment making it the duty of the first legislative assembly after the adoption of the constitution to pass a law to enforce the proposition.

Hartman moved to strike out section 10.

Not Afraid of a Pass.

Burleigh moved to amend Callaway's amendment by adding, "Railroad companies shall have the right to grant to members of the legislature, state and county officers free passes in spite of fear or favor.

Maginnis seconded Burleigh's amendment. He said that congress when considering the interstate commerce law came to the conclusion that it would allow the railroads to do as they pleased.

Robinson spoke against the adoption of the amendment on the ground that railroad companies had too much power now.

Buford asked if the section would prohibit stock inspectors from traveling on free passes, and on being informed that it would, said he was in favor of striking out the section.

Middleton made a speech against embodying anything of the kind embraced in section 10 in the constitution. He took the ground that a man had the right to accept a pass from railroads. He had accepted passes, and to insinuate he would violate his oath for a $2 or a $10 ride was presuming a great deal. Robinson asked if the gentleman was not a railroad attorney, and was informed by Mr. Middleton that he was never an attorney for any railroad, as he could make a living without their assistance. Callaway asked if he did not ride from Miles City on a free pass. Mr. Middleton promptly replied that it was none of his business. He was in favor of striking out section 10 as it was vicious legislation.

Hershfield thought the section was necessary and should be retained.

Watson, as a member of the committee, claimed that the committee had carefully considered the proposition and had come to the conclusion that the people of the state demanded such a section in the constitution.

Callaway had noticed the influence of railroads upon legislatures. These corporations would allow legislatures to amuse themselves until some question arose inimical to their interests, then they would step in and have things to go as they desired. It was a well known fact that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. Corporations have a great deal to do with this. When in the convention five years ago every member connected in any way with railroads voted against this very amendment which was adopted by 14,000 majority. In throwing restrictions around corporations the honesty of no man was impugned. There are two great railroad lines in this state, and they will control the politics of the state; they always have and always will. The amendment should prevail.

Burleigh said that if the gentleman thought he had introduced his amendment for the purpose of making sport he was mistaken. For any one to say that he was a friend of the railroads was proof that he did not know his history. He had brought more suits against the Northern Pacific than any attorney in the territory. He was in favor of striking out the amendment.

Calloway's amendment was put and lost. Ayes, 32; nays, 30.

Hartman moved to strike out sec. 10.

Want Passes For All.

Goddard offered a substitute in substance that railroads shall furnish annual and trip passes to all members of the legislative state and county officers.

Warren moved to include newspaper editors.

Burleigh wanted printers devils included.

Myers moved to insert after the word "officers," "except sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and stock inspectors." Lost.

Clark moved the committee arise. Lost.

Buford moved to strike out of section 10 "members of the legislative assembly, or any state, county or municipal officer or officers," and insert "members of the judiciary." Lost.

Mayger moved that the committee rise. Lost.

Bickford moved to strike out section 10 and insert one similar, but worded differently. Lost.

Luce offered a substitute for section 10. Lost.

Robinson moved that the committee rise. Lost.

Clark gained the floor. He said that the question of granting free passes had been discussed in legislatures, and it was acknowledged that the system was iniquitous. Railroads were run at so much a mile, and passes were taken into consideration when the expenses of the roads were footed up. The loss from this source was added to freight and the people had to pay for it in the long run. Every member of the convention had been tendered a pass, and it was done for considerations that may yet arise. He was in favor of throwing restrictions around corporations, and for that reason he was opposed to striking out the section.

Sargeant said if the legislature could not be instructed to make our laws, we certainly had retrograded as a people. The section was legislation and should not be inserted in the constitution. He was in favor of striking it out.

Courtney was opposed to striking out the section. Corporations should be restricted, call it legislation if you please. It was a wise provision and should remain.

Robinson opposed striking out the section for the reason that it was a protection to the weak men. If railroads do not attempt to bribe men by issuing these passes then why do they do it? The friends of the section were friends of the railroads, and sought to protect them against the class of bums who wanted pass-s. He claimed that Harper Bros. prohibited their corps of writers from accepting passes from any railroad or steamboat company, so as to leave them free to criticize as they see fit. He would ask the gentlemen who were in favor of striking out section 10 how many of them had paid their fares to this convention. Robinson continued for some time speaking in this strain, and sat down amidst cries of "go on."

Reek said he paid his fare to the convention, and would vote to strike out the section, as he considered it legislation.

Clark moved that the committee arise. Carried, and when the committee arose it reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Callaway moved that the convention reconsider the vote by which section 4, proposition 27, finances of the state, was adopted. Carried.

The section is as follows:

"Ditches, canals and flumes heretofore or hereafter constructed by any person, company or corporation, for the sale, rental, distribution or other beneficial use of water, shall be taxed upon the annual net proceeds of such sale, rental, distribution or use, in such manner as may be provided by law. Provided, that the use and price of such water shall at all times be subject to regulations by the board of county commissioners, or other authority as in this constitution provided; and provided, further, that this section shall apply only to the ditches, canals and flumes of such persons, companies or corporations as shall, within such time as may be provided by law after they commence the sale, rental, distribution or use of water make and file in the office of the secretary of state, their duly executed written consent to be subject to and comply with all the terms and conditions of this section and all provisions of this constitution, and a failure of any such person, company or corporation to make and file such consent shall render the ditches, canals and flumes of such person, company or corporation subject to taxation in the same manner as other property without regard to this section, so long as said person, company or corporation fails to file such consent."

Collins moved to indefinitely postpone.

J. K. Toole said it was never designed by inserting this proposition that the United States or the state of Montana would be anyways interfered with, but nothing of the kind was the object. It was to the interest of the taxpayers. If he had his way he would be in favor of the United States taking charge of the water not only to build ditches, but to have officers in charge. If this were done people who are now unable to take land could enter homesteads and have the land ready for occupancy. But it would be a long time before the government did anything of the kind if it ever did. The section was introduced in behalf of actual settlers. The county commissioners were instructed to supervise all things pertaining thereto. There could be no discrimination. Corporations, like individuals, transacted business from a business standpoint. If it is in the power of the state to protect the people he took it that corporations were not going to be swift to take advantage of it. Without water there are millions of acres that are valueless, but if water could be brought upon it, it would create new values. Our position is an anomalous one. We cannot depend upon the rains to make our lands fertile. He was surprised to see the zealousness with which Mr. Collins opposed the proposition. He went so far as to characterize the proposition as the work of a lobby. He was willing to give every member credit for having an eye single to the measures introduced for the good of the public.

Myers said that if the clause giving the legislature power to exempt property had not been stricken out he would have supported the section. There is a vast quantity of water in Montana, and there is no such thing as monopolizing this water, provided reservoirs are constructed. Any one who had had experience with canals knew that ditches were dead capital. Ditches are being constructed over Montana by stock companies. If that property is to be taxed as other property is taxed it would stop and for many years prevent the construction of ditches. On the other hand, if these little companies are not taxed, they will go ahead and make land valuable. From a conversation with Senator Plumb he was satisfied that there will be no difficulty in securing lands for reservoirs, and if this be true the people of Montana should not be exempt from taxes further than that proposed in relation to water—the net income. He wanted to see the section put upon its final passage and passed.

Opposed to Corporations.

Stapleton said the subject was of so much importance that he did not feel like taking it up now. It was legislation and should be left to the legislature. This year being a dry one, has caused the people to agitate the question about building ditches and reservoirs, but if left to the legislature there would be time to talk the matter up. The legislature can do everything that is necessary. He was not in favor of giving the legislature power to exempt anything from taxation except that prescribed by law. A man takes out a ditch and makes land utterly worthless valuable. It was the same way with corporations; they made land valuable, but the men who put money into the ditches should be made to pay taxes as well as the persons who improve the land. We wanted a law which will make it just and equitable between the men who own the ditches and the men who own the land. He would like to see the motion prevail and the section indefinitely postponed.

In Judge Knowles' opinion it was not legislation at all. If a special exception is not made for these water companies he did not see how they could be taxed at all. The constitution provides that mines shall be taxed in a certain manner, and we could as well prescribe how water shall be taxed. No one could go to a merchant or a farmer and tell him what he shall sell his articles for. He wanted to see all of Montana prosper because it benefited the whole state. If we could fix up something to make the agricultural interests of Montana prosper he would vote for it. He could not see how persons in the agricultural districts could be opposed to the section, which he hoped would prevail.

Cooper did not wish to see the motion of Collins to indefinitely postpone prevail. He lived in the Expt of Montana, the Gallatin valley, and this measure was demanded by his people. It is a plain proposition that to improve any portion of this territory would improve it all. He wanted the section carefully considered and adopted.

A. J. Burns said we had in this territory 20,000,000 acres of arid land, and about 3,000,000 could be irrigated by private enterprise. He was opposed to capital coming in and taking up the land which can be easily irrigated and leaving the hard portion to the United States government or to the state.

Middleton was in favor of the section. He said he rode in company with Senator Stewart to Miles City last week, and the senator was highly elated at the land he saw in the Yellowstone valley, which could be irrigated without reservoirs. If these lands can be irrigated and made productive it is the part of wisdom for us to make it a part of the constitution allowing corporations to construct ditches for the reclamation of them. It is true that it savors somewhat of legislation, but it was a safe thing to adopt in the constitution. He probably might have opposed exemption of mining property from taxation, but he was not prepared to say that it was not right, looking from the vantage view that it was incentive to capital, but if this were true of mining property it certainly was true of agriculture.

Leave it to the Legislature.

Maginnis was in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the legislature and the more it was discussed the more convinced he was that the subject was legislation. The question of exemption was a ticklish one at the best. Besides charitable institutions, school houses, etc., this was the only thing sought to be exempted for he denied that mines were exempt from taxation. Of all the species of property in the world ditches are the property which should bear their portion of taxation. It would be here, if we allowed corporations to have their sway, as it in ancient times when knights and nobles owned the water ways, where the fields once smiled with grain now lie baking beneath the sun. By taking up these water rights it would interfere with the United States or the state which might take steps after awhile to construct ditches and reservoirs. He found the agricultural people divided upon the question. If the United States went ahead and constructed these reservoirs, would that be any reason why we should turn over the work of the government to corporations? The United States has a vast amount of land which has been heretofore considered valueless. Now it wants to demonstrate that this land can be made valuable. Suppose the government gives the lands to the states, pledging the revenues derived from them to be used for constructing canals and ditches, you would see a system of irrigation established that was never dreamed of. He was in favor of relegating the matter to the legislature.

Ramsdell said there was a morbid sensitiveness developed which he did not think existed. He was prepared to say that the mining industry was not paying its share of taxes. But owing to the peculiar conditions under which that industry existed he was willing that the tax on mines should be as has been fixed. Agriculture was the soul of existence. Other industries might rise and fall, but agriculture would exist forever. The lands that fed the hosts of Hannibal will poured into her granaries the food which supports her inhabitants. The measure was a good one and he wanted to see it carried.

Dixon said he had not proposed to say anything, but the measure introduced by himself had been misrepresented. Not a single privilege was given to a corporation unless on conditions which were beneficial to the people. The waters of small streams had been taken up and it was intended to encourage to a certain extent persons who wanted to invest their capital in large enterprises. If we want our lands made profitable we should en.ourage every irrigation enterprise. His friend from Silver Bow (Stapleton) said that the land increasing in value under ditches had to pay the taxes. But this was not true, for as the net rental was increased the ditches would be taxed that much more. He wanted the proposition considered upon its merits, free of florid oratory and silly assertions. All the matters which had been mixed up in the discussion had nothing to do with the question.

What Has Been Done.

Gibson was of the opinion the question should be treated upon its merits. Is it necessary to give bonuses for enterprises of the kind, he asked. Of all the territories Montana has more water which could be conducted over the land cheaply. All the water in the Teton had been taken up, and a magnificent canal had been built to irrigate the lands between the Teton and the Missouri. The projectors of this enterprise did not ask to be exempted from taxation. Ditches were a safe investment, and if he had surplus money to invest he would seek for nothing better to invest in.

Luce said there were no restrictions on such enterprises as the Northern Pacific, but we started out giving county commissioners the right to regulate and control the affairs of corporations. That was no way to get capital in Montana from London and New York. There was no difference between the proposition to tax the income of water ditches and that by which you proposed to tax mines. In his county they had a corporation of farmers and they were entitled to protection as all were, either great or small. The question is whether we shall protect these corporations or not to a certain extent. They never could become monopolies because of the power given the county commissioners charge.

Burleigh proposed to vote upon the question when it came up. He wanted to present a few facts which had came to his knowledge. In Custer county there are four practical agriculturists who have told him that if it had not been for their cattle and horses they would have become paupers. They had attempted to irrigate by artesian wells which had failed, and the only thing left for them to do now was to go into some other business. He was willing to vote for the proposition.

Collins said in his opinion the proposition was based upon a false hypothesis. A premium was given to men who invested their money in large enterprises but not one cent to the poor farmer or combination of farmers who took out ditches for themselves. As it is been said by Mr. Stapleton, taxes were multiplied against the farmer and the men who own the ditches are untaxed. The matter should not be put in the constitution. It would be worse than a dead letter, it would be a source of perpetual litigation, and if this was discovered after wards it could not be changed. If we give a bonus to corporations they will take up all the water in the territory. It was a subsidy which should not be given. Ditches have been taken out heretofore without this subsidy, and to give away $150,000 for $500,000 invested was wrong.

Calloway said that twenty-five years ago a large body of settlers in Beaverhead and Madison counties used the waters of the Beaverhead until a year or so ago, when a company constructed a canal thirty miles above the mouth of Beaverhead, and last week that stream was dry for fifteen miles above the mouth. These settlers had been left without water for their stock and homes. He did not propose to vote any subsidies to corporations. He did not believe in exemption from taxation of any business. He knew that the net proceeds of mines given out for taxation were nothing to compare with the net proceeds that go into the pockets of mine owners. It might benefit small miners but was simply a farce as far as big mines was concerned. What was true of mines was true of ditch companies.

Hartman offered an amendment as a substitute which gives the legislature power to assess all properties and the methods provided for so doing.

Calloway moved to lay upon the table, which would carry the subject with it.

The Motion Lost.

Collins called for the ayes and noes. The motion to lay upon the table was lost by ayes 35, nays 27, absent 5.

Collins offered an amendment to the section providing that all lands benefited by irrigating ditches be taxed upon their net proceeds, as may be provided by law.

J. K. Toole moved the previous question. The president decided that Collins had the floor.

Parberry spoke in favor of Collins' amendment. He said it was as just for the man who used the water to pay on his net proceeds as the man who owned the water.

J. K. Toole said if Mr. Collins would subject the land owner to the same restriction as the owners of the ditch, have the county commissioners place a value upon his crops there would be some reason in his proposition.

Schmidt moved to strike out "or other beneficial use of water" and insert "of water for irrigating purposes." Lost.

Mayger moved to strike out "shall" in line two and substitute "may." Lost.

The question occurring upon Hartman's substitute it was put and lost—ayes, 30; noes, 42; absent, 3.

The vote to indefinitely postpone was put and carried—ayes, 38; noes, 34; absent, 3.

Calloway moved to reconsider the vote and lay upon the table. Lost—Ayes, 26; noes, 34; absent, 3.

On motion of Maginnis the convention went into committee of the whole for further consideration of proposition 28, miscellaneous subjects.

The clerk of the committee of the whole was absent, and Hickman moved that the committee when it arise report the clerk as having been derelict in his duties and recommend his discharge.

Haskell stated the clerk was engaged in other duties. Hickman insisted upon his motion, which was put and lost.

Do Not Object to Passes.

The motion to strike out section 10 was carried by a vote of 33 to 29. The section is as follows:

"No railroad or other transportation company, nor any agent, officer or employee thereof, shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the legislative assembly, or any state, county or municipal officer or officers; and the acceptance of any such pass or ticket by a member of the legislative assembly, or any such officers or officers shall work a forfeiture of his or their office, and the emoluments thereof; and any railroad or other transportation company violating any provision of this section shall forfeit to the state one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each and every violation thereof, to be recovered by an action at law."

J. K. Toole offered a substitute for section 10, as follows:

"That the legislative assembly shall pass laws prohibiting railroads or other transportation companies from granting free passes, or selling tickets at a discount to any state, county, district or municipal officer.

Luce offered an amendment in substance that the legislature shall enact a law prohibiting state, judicial or county officers from accepting passes from railroads.

Lost.

J. K. Toole's amendment was further amended by Meyers to except sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and constables.

Burleigh moved to include ministers of the gospel, Sabbath school teachers and members of the Salvation army.

J. K. Toole's amendment was put and carried.

Joy moved an amendment to the effect that the provision shall not apply to any person who are or were entitled to hold passes from railroads previous to the election.

Middleton opposed the amendment, stating that it should be left to the legislature and it would be reasonable if "shall" was stricken out of the amendment adopted and "may" substituted.

Clark said the gentleman had admitted that such a measure had come before a legislature and that no attention was paid to it.

Buford moved to add "or other transportation" to Toole's amendment. Lost.

Joy's amendment was lost.

Cap Fight Duels.

Rotwitt moved to strike out section 11: "Any citizen of this state, who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, either in this state or out of it, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this state and be otherwise considered as shall be prescribed by law," and the motion prevailed.

Goddard moved to strike out section 12, which was carried. The section struck out is as follows:

"All property both real and personal, of the wife owned or claimed by her before marriage and that acquired by her after marriage by gift, devise, descent or otherwise, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed clearly defining the rights of the wife in relation as well to her separate property as that held in common with her husband and providing for the registration of the wife's separate property."

Myers moved that his resolution prohibiting persons holding any office of trust under the United States and commissioned by the president, from holding office under the state government, be incorporated in the proposition and be numbered Sec. 11.

The motion was put and lost.

Myers moved to strike out the first line of section 13 two-thirds and insert "a majority." Lost. The clause refers to two-thirds the members of the legislature being necessary to recommend to the electors to vote for or against a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising or altering the present constitution.

Mayger offered an amendment to section 13, altering but little the sense of the section and it was voted down.

Bickford moved to strike out "two-thirds" in section 13 and insert a majority. The two-thirds are necessary in both houses of the legislature in order to submit amendments to the constitution to the people. The motion was lost.

Craven asked and obtained unanimous consent to refer to section 1 and record a slight amendment which was adopted.

Knowles moved to strike out section 8 "All officers shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The term of all officers elected, except at school elections, shall be two years and shall commence on the first Monday of January next following their election." As school directors, county treasurers and some other officers cannot settle up their affairs at once. The motion to strike out carried.

Hickman moved when the committee arise it report back the proposition with the recommendation that it pass as amended.

The committee rose, the convention resumed, the chair reported and asked for further time.

Hogan moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Reek gave notice that he would call up for reconsideration the vote by which section 4 proposition 27 was lost.

Burleigh moved to adjourn. Carried.

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

We are setting the best table in Helena at the Criterion Cafe.

PERSONAL.

Jos. K. Clark, of Butte, is at the Cosmopolitan.

Alfred Carr, of Missoula, is a guest at the Grand Central.

Valentine Hall, lately of Seattle, is now located in this city.

Attorney Ballinger returned from a flying trip to Bozeman yesterday.

J. E. Rourke, traveling freight agent of C. St. P. & K. C. Ry., is in the city.

Engineer McHenry, in charge of the Butte-Galatin branch, is at the Cosmopolitan.

John C. Gallup, a real estate man of Denver, has been in the city for several days and leaves to-day for Salt Lake.

A. D. Simpson, of Brown Bros. & Co., San Francisco, is in the city paying his respects to his numerous customers.

Mrs. Hill, the Misses Wilson and Miss Cullen have gone to Bozeman to attend a party to be given by Miss Story to night in honor of Miss Hoge.

Herbert Devlin, Sacramento; Michael Corbett, city; Henry Brown, Springfield, Ill.; E. L. Wood, city; S. Carruthers, Placer, are at the Belvidere.

E. H. Benson, Omaha; M. J. Morrin, Kansas City; A. H. Likes, St. Louis; E. E. Dorman and wife, New York city; Wm. M. Carpenter, Townsend; J. F. Freiburg, St. Paul, are at the Grand Central.

Chas. W. Sutton, formerly of Montanian, after ten years' absence from the territory, arrived from St. Louis last night. Mr. Sutton was largely interested in mines in Meagher county during his former residence, and was for several years county treasurer of Meagher county.

Editor Reed, of the Inter Mountain, is at the Cosmopolitan and giving his reasons to inquiring friends why Butte should have week that attempts to make a site for it has been selected in Missoula Gulch where Big Butte will protect the capitol building from the smoke and fumes of the dozen smelters and quartz mills.

J. J. Fallon, local agent of the Montana Central freight and ticket department, returned to Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday. John is not looking so well and his many friends sympathize with him over the sickness of his mother, who died a few weeks ago. Mrs. Fallon, whose health was very poor, he says, is rapidly convalescing. She will remain in the east till next year.

That sweet mandoline; to hear it is to appreciate it. Every evening at The Louvre.

Bathing suits at Babcock & Co.'s.

The Criterion Cafe is the finest in the city. 106 Grand street, near First National bank.

BILL OF FARE

At the Broadway Fish Market.

Mountain trout.
Mackinaw trout.
Lake Superior White.
Winnipeg White.
Catfish.
Pike: Pickerel.
Croppies. Silver Bass.
Black Bass.
Columbia River Salmon.
The quality is fine. Call early.
Hayes Packing Co., 122 Broadway.
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Kleinen's latest novelty—the Florentine students—every evening at The Louvre. Music hath charms.

Try a 65 cent wine dinner at the Criterion Cafe, 106 Grand street.

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.

Ice cream and fruits at the Criterion Cafe, 106 Grand street.

The Broadwater plunge and swimming bath is soon to be opened, and Babcock & Co. are prepared to furnish bathing suits of all descriptions for ladies, gentlemen and children. Make an early selection.

The bathing suits for the Broadwater plunge and swimming bath have been furnished by Babcock & Co., who also have in stock a complete assortment of bathing suits, hats and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children.

See the Florentine student, Tarnum and Bishop, nightly at The Louvre.

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

New Livery Stable.

Ry Zeigler has opened a new and first class livery stable one door this side of Breck & Fisher's, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends and customers.

Fine worsted bathing suits of all colors at Babcock & Co.'s.

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

Order your Milwaukee beer thorugh telephone 137. F. J. Kenck, agent.

Try it.

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

JOHN T. MURRAY & CO.'S.

Prepare yourself for the bathing season by securing a handsome worsted bathing suit of Babcock & Co.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

All the delicacies of the season at the Criterian Cafe, 106 Grand street.

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.

Babcock & Co. have in stock a full line of bathing suits for ladies, gentlemen and children. Also bathing shoes and hats.

HELENA IN BRIEF.

G. W. Jackson, music dealer.

Dinner from 12 to 5 at the Bon Ton.

Frank B. Norris, dentist, room 27 Pittsburg block.

James W. Barker, 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 11:25 a. m.

Born.

NEUHAUSEN.—In Helena, July 31, to the wife of Karl Neuhausen, a daughter.

BUY A HOME
ON THE
INSTALLMENT PLAN

$1300—New cottage on Breckenridge street.

$1500—Cottage on Lyndale avenue, between motor line and street cars, 200 feet south of Broadway.

$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 Increase R R. mill.

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. The terms on each are $5.00 down, and $25 per month.

Handsome new dwelling on Madison avenue, two blocks north of 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 Hewins 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, Rodney 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.

O. K. CAFE
RESTAURANT
18 North Warren Str., Helena.

HELENA
BUSINESS COLLEGE
Cor. Main Str and Sixth Ave

Seventh annual opening, Sept. 2, 1889. Parents intending to send sons and daughters to this popular and excellent school of business, should correspond and make arrangements this month. No vacation during the August in PERIN SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. Send for circulars or read "The Business Educator." Address

H. T. ENGELHORN, Helena, Mont.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,
Helena, Montana.

This Institution, under care of the Sisters of Charity, offer every advantage to make it one of the best and most thorough houses of education in the West.

It is beautifully situated in the healthy and pleasant city of Helena. The building is large and well furnished with everything that can contribute to the advancement, health and comfort of the pupils.

For further information apply to the Sisters of Charity.

The School will open the first Monday of September, 1889.

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.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

I am now offering my entire stock of household goods for sale at reasonable rates. If you need a

Piano, Bookcase, Sewing Machine, Bedroom Suit, Stove, Carpet, Table, Chairs, Etc.,

Come and see what we have. The entire stock must be disposed of by the latter part of the month.

R E. SMITH.
Corner Eighth Avenue and Hoback Street.

Notice of Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Ry. Zeigler and B. V. Clark, doing business under the firm name of Zeigler & Clark, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Zeigler will collect all bills and pay all indebtedness, and Mr. Clark will continue to do business at the old stand.

RY. ZEIGLER.
B. V. CLARK.

Helena, Mont., July 31, 1889.

WANT COLUMN.

For Sale.

THE FINEST LINE of Picture Mouldings in the northwest at Calkins & Featherly's.

FURNITURE and lease of Merchants Hotel for sale. Apply Thos. O'Brien & Son.

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, chains, 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—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—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 sts., 75x95 feet, 16 fine shade trees; also 50 feet adjoining same fronting on Bridge st.; also 161 feet fronting on Rodney st. and 50 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 general work girl and for chambermaid. Montana Office, foot of Broadway.

WANTED—Permanent situation in real estate or loan office or store as clerk, where can work up to something better. Address A. X.

SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook and waitress; ref-rences given; would leave town. Address Miss Nelson, 302 Broadway.

LAW CLERK—An attorney of 17 years' experience, purposing to become a permanent citizen, desires a situation as clerk in the office of an attorney of character and established practice. Can give best of references as to integrity and capacity, and is familiar with law and equity procedure in both state and federal courts. Address Room 4, International Hotel.

A YOUNG SWEDE wants any kind of work; city or country; hotel kitchen or in private family; care of horses and cows; the best of references. P. O. box 25.

WANTED—A first class female cook wants situation in hotel; coachman waite place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 312 Lawrence street.

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

SITUATION—Wanted as housekeeper or taking care of furnished rooms. Address 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. Is a good penman and understands book-keeping, book keeping, using pick and shovel, and could do well as salesman. Address B C., Independent office.

Situations Offered.

WANTED—A young nurse girl. Apply at 519 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Call at 530 South Rodney street.

WANTED—Good smart boy to work in fruit store. Inquire at 422½ N. Main street.

WANTED—One woman who is competent to do housework and nursing; good pay for cleaning house at Broadwater Hotel. Apply at 212 Lawrance street, Mrs Lyman.

WANTED—A first class waiter girl for Grand Central Hotel. Apply to Mrs. Hedges, Grand Capital Employment Office, 212 Lawrance street.

BARBER WANTED—Good first class man for good job. Telegraph Billy Exer, Philipsburg, Mont.

LADY AGENTS wanted for my wonderful new rubber undergarment; grandest invention for women; sells on sight. Mrs. M. F. Little, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED for Bottled Electricity; entirely new; pays $50 a day. Address, U. S. Home Mfg. Co. Bottle Dept., Chicago, Ills.

BOOKBINDER immediately by Inter-Mountain Publishing Co., Butte.

For Rent—Dwellings, Business Places, Etc

FOR RENT—Furnished house, 113 Pine street. Inquire Geo. R. Wood.

FOR RENT—Storerooms in Penn block, also upper rooms suitable for lodging house. Inquire of John W. Thompson, room 12, Pittsburgh block.

Rooms—Furnished and Unfurnished.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 53 South Rodney, with or without board.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping. 117 North Rodney.

ROOMS FOR RENT—At 429 North Benton avenue.

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished room at a reasonable price. 417 Warren, corner Main street.

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished room in a desirable locality. Address M. D., this office.

THE PACIFIC or Lander House—Steam heat, elegant rooms; 50, 75, $1, suite $1.50 per day. No disreputable characters allowed.

HARVEY HOUSE, Grand street, new and elegantly furnished rooms, single or in suite

Lost and Found.

LOST—Diamond stud, gold setting; spiral broken off. Liberal reward paid for return to this office.

BROKE loose from Pacific House stable, at East Helena, on Monday, July 22, a sorrel mare, branded S D on left shoulder; off hind foot white half way to gamble. Near fore foot white half way to knee. Any one returning same or giving reliable information will be rewarded at Pacific House stable, at East Helena, will receive $10 reward.

FOUND—A bunch of keys. Owner can have them by applying at this office.

FOUND—Pair spectacles. Owner call at Pony saloon next to Fred Lehman's.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $300 to $10,000, on improved property in the city of Helena and on farms and ranches in Montana; money fur