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Solid silver hunting watches, genuine imported movement, stem-winder and set-ler, full size, 88c.

Solid silver hunting watches, genuine American movement, Elgin or Waltham, cases chased and engraved.

Ladies' solid gold hunting watches, beautifully chased and engraved, stem-winder, American movement.

Boys' solid silver hunting case, stem-winding watches, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Fine repeaters and E. Howard & Co. watches at greatly reduced prices.

We guarantee all goods.

Solid gold wedding rings, 14 to 18 carats.

14-carat garnet, turquoise seal and initial rings a specialty.

Gold-headed canes and umbrellas in great variety.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA, ART POTTERY.

CUT CRYSTAL.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

J. STEINMETZ

Jewelry Comp'y,

24 MAIN STREET.

FOR IDAHO AND WYOMING.

Two Territories Which are Making Great Exertions to Enter the Sisterhood.

Dubois Tells the President About His Candidate's Great Natural Wealth.

The Northern Pacific Land Grant—Kreidler Gets the Place—General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—President Harrison sent an invitation to Delegate Dubois, of Idaho, to come to the White House this morning. Dubois went. The president told him that he wanted some information about the territory; there was such an appeal going up from within its limits for admission that he wanted to know something about its claims to statehood. Mr. Dubois was ready to give information. He is always very enthusiastic over Idaho. "Mr. President," he said, "I want to make a very strong plea for that territory. In 1880 it had 30,000 people; to-day the population is 125,000. We spent \$8,000 for school purposes that year; this year we spent \$160,500 in that line. Every county in the territory has at least one newspaper, and the average is two for each county. The people have been looking at Idaho at long range. We have ten million acres of fine forest lands and sixteen million acres of purely agricultural lands. The lands taken up in the past year amount to 353,253 acres, which represents an increase in population of 12,000 in the agricultural districts. Our financial condition is solid. The bonded indebtedness is about \$140,000 and \$21,000 is in the sinking fund, and there is a balance of \$34,000 in the treasury. This year's product in precious metals is worth \$17,000,000. I think we ought to be a state."

Mr. Dubois kept on firing figures at the president for twenty minutes. "I am much interested in what you have told me," said the president when he had concluded.

Wyoming, too, wants to come in bodily, and a strong appeal will be made before the senate committee on territories to-morrow by Delegates Cary and Dubois for such action on the two admitted bills as will put two new stars on the flag.

Delegate Dubois, of Idaho, will probably be appointed on the committee on territories and Indian affairs, two of the most important committees in the house for his section. It rather indicates that Speaker Reed favors the admission of the two territories.

Delegate Cary, of Wyoming, will probably be named on public lands and military affairs.

To Forfeit the Land Grant. Senator Mitchell to-day presented a memorial from the Washington legislators asking congress to declare the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant between Walla, Wash., and Portland, Oregon. The memorial sets forth that no line has been built between these points, but the right of way is occupied by another road, and there is valuable land there which ought to be open to settlement.

Kreidler Gets the Place. Secretary Noble to-day appointed Capt. E. A. Kreidler, of Miles City, Mont., chief of the preemption division in the general land office. The place is worth \$1,800 a year. Capt. Kreidler is here and will enter on his duties at once.

The Hearing Indefinitely Postponed. The hearing of two complaints against the Northern Pacific Railway company, one by the Merchants' Union of Spokane Falls and the other by the Oregon Short Line Railway company, which was set for to-day before the inter-state commerce commission, was indefinitely postponed by mutual agreement of the parties interested.

To Irrigate North Dakota. Senator Pierce to-day introduced a bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to cause surveys to be made in North Dakota, with a view of diverting the waters of the Missouri, the James, the Mouse and Red rivers for irrigation purposes. The bill also authorizes an investigation into the question of irrigation by artesian wells. An appropriation of \$150,000 is asked to meet expenses.

In the Hands of an Inspector. Representative Hansbrough has been notified that Postmaster Fulton, at Castleton, has been suspended by a special inspector, and that his bondsman have been put in charge of the office. Fulton was appointed in 1882 before Castleton became a presidential office.

Nominated by the President. The president has transmitted the following nominations to the senate: Andrew M. Crawford, receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Oregon; Frank M. Foote, receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyoming; Fremont Wood, to be United States attorney for Idaho; Willoughby Cole, attorney for the United States attorney for the southern district of California; George E. Jard, of California, to be United States marshal for the southern district of California.

The Silent Defalcation. The house committee investigating the Silcott steal to-day resumed consideration of the legal points involved, and practically reached an agreement on a measure which may be regarded as a compromise between the diverse views of the members. This measure will provide for the reference of the subject to the court of claims, which tribunal is to determine the responsibility for the defalcation and to adjust the claims of members who lost their money if it follows from their findings that they are entitled to reimbursement by the government.

The bill and report were adopted to-night, and will be presented to the house to-morrow. It is understood the committee is of the opinion the sergeant-at-arms is under the statute a government disbursing officer during the recess of congress,

but to remove all question as to the loss to be which the government should only equitably but legally bear, it will be recommended the matter be referred to the court of claims. Provisions will probably be made for an appeal to the supreme court, if thought best. The bill gives preference to this case over all others before the court.

Bills in the Senate. Among the bills introduced in the senate to-day are the following: By Mitchell, Chandler's bill of the last congress, for a division of silk culture in the department of agriculture. By Teller, authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes; also providing that but one dollar or one-half, a quarter of a dollar or one-fourth, and a dime one-tenth of the amount of silver contained in a standard dollar also his bill of the last congress, to grant to himself, a quarter of a dollar, through public lands for irrigation purposes.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS To Increase the Pensions of Those Entirely Helpless—In the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Senate to-day, among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: To increase the pensions of pensioners who are entirely helpless. Hear, from the committee on appropriations, reported back a deficiency bill of \$100,000 for public printing and binding, and \$230,000 for preliminary printing of the eleventh census. The bill passed. A communication from the president, in regard to the international convention for the suppression of piracy, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Chandler offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether an organization had been formed among naval officers for purposes, not merely literary and scientific, and if so, what are the objects of such organization, and what officers are members thereof; whether such organizations embrace only one branch of the naval service, and are designed to protect and advance the special interests of that branch, whether any of them have been organized for the purpose of influencing congressional legislation; whether sums of money have been paid on contracts, to influence legislation; whether such organizations are compatible with proper discipline.

Hale asked that the resolution be laid over, and it was so ordered. A resolution, which agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the disposition of the lands comprised within military reservations that have been relinquished by the army department.

Mitchell offered a resolution, which was referred to the postoffice committee, calling on the postmaster-general for estimates of the increased cost incurred by the extension of the free delivery system to all towns and cities having not less than 2,000 inhabitants, and where the gross postoffice revenue is at least \$3,000, also the gross postoffice revenue of \$7,000.

The session of the house was brief. After the introduction of a bill, the speaker was offered for the introduction of bills. This was referred to the committee on rules, and nothing could be done, so the house adjourned.

BREWER UNDER FIRE. The Nominee for the Supreme Court Not in Favor in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The executive session of the senate this afternoon lasted for more than two hours. The principal topic of discussion was the nomination of Judge Brewer to be assistant justice of the supreme court. This was called up by Senator Ingalls, upon a favorable report of the committee on judiciary, and though there was no minority report, confirmation of the nomination was opposed by senators of both parties. It is said they based their objections upon two grounds, first, his decision in the prohibition cases in Kansas, which were afterwards reversed by the supreme court. Second, the nomination of facts in Judge Gresham's review of the appointment of a receiver for the Washash system of railroads by Judge Brewer, whose order in the case Judge Gresham vacated, so far as it affected the roads within the limit of his circuit. It was asserted these things justify the suspicion that Judge Brewer is the friend of corporation interests and against those of the public.

The friends of Judge Brewer's review warrant an investigation. The friends of Judge Brewer, it is said, denied that he was in any wise improperly influenced in his action in the Washash receivership, but an adjournment came before the case was disposed of. It is believed, however, that the nomination will be confirmed, probably to-morrow.

THE PLAYERS LEAGUE. The Organization Completed and the War to be Carried Into Africa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Players' league resumed its session to-day and proceeded to discuss the relations of the clubs to the league and the rules. The committee on playing rules held a session in another parlor of the hotel. The forenoon session was occupied in adopting new laws. A representative of the St. Louis American association was present, hoping to arrange for admission to the Players' league.

At the evening session, after the adoption of the report of the law committee, Judge Henry Bacon was engaged as general counsel of the league, with power to employ the best legal talent of the various cities. Judge Bacon was instructed to carry on not only a defensive, but an aggressive campaign. The condition and articles of agreement were adopted and signed for the club by their representatives on the board of directors. The convention then adjourned until March. No communication was received from St. Louis in relation to an application for membership, and it is likely there will be none, as Pittsburg, the doubtful city, has come forward with its \$5,000, and signed the constitution and articles of agreement with the other clubs.

Death on the Wires. TOLEDO, Dec. 17.—This morning Robert Dalton, a painter, while at work, lost his footing and fell across two electric light wires. He was instantly killed by the current. The body lay for an hour or so across the wires, which burned deep into the flesh, from which smoke and a sickening stench arose.

Whittier's Birthday. BOSTON, Dec. 17.—To-day is the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of the poet Whittier. He is very feeble, and at his own request he will be spared the fatigue of receiving the congratulations of his friends, who have been accustomed to greet him on these occasions.

Miners Blown to Pieces. CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 17.—Three miners were blown to atoms by a premature blast in the Osceola mine last night.

GALLAGHER HAS LEFT.

The Murderer of Ward at the Butte Prize Fight Eluding the Officers.

He Was Believed to be Too Seriously Injured to Get Out of the House.

Many of the Witnesses of the Affair Arrested, While Others Have Fled from the Camp.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—There has been nothing talked of in Butte to-day except the brutal prize fight and murder. The body of Ward was removed at an early hour to Sherman's undertaking rooms, where it has been seen by hundreds to-day. It is an awful spectacle. The body is simply an unrecognizable mass of bruises. Telegrams were sent to Ward's relatives in Virginia and San Francisco, but so far nothing has been heard from them.

A complaint against Gallagher, the other principal, and others supposed to have been present, was at once sworn out before Judge Newkirk by Chief of Police Lou P. Smith. The warrants were then issued, and the officers began to serve them. So far following persons have been arrested: Edward Muller, Bert Flowers, Wm. Thornum, Joseph McEvoy, James Tielke, Al. Slater, George Althoff, P. D. Sprague, Al. Layton, A. Bushyager, Jack Heland, Henry Albertson and a man known as Shoney Abe. The officers are also looking for Jack Thornton and Heelan, of the firm of Heelan & Nichols, but it is thought they have both left town.

The greatest surprise of all awaited the officers when they went to Lawrence's house in South Butte to place Gallagher under arrest. Gallagher was carried home Sunday night with an arm broken and suffering such excruciating agony from his many bruises that it was painful to look at him. A physician was summoned who looked after his wounds, and it was given out by his friends that he was seriously injured and might not recover. This impression was general and it was not without some justification that Marshal McArthur went down to arrest a sick man, and as he thought, perhaps a dying man. His astonishment was great to find that Gallagher was gone. His wife said that he had not been home since 9 o'clock in the morning. A diligent search of the premises failed to discover the wounded man. The marshal saw a watch on the house, and went in again about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Gallagher and a lady friend were sitting up dressed, while a woman of Mrs. Gallagher's was asleep in another room. There was no trace of the prize fighter, and up to this time there is no clue to his whereabouts. That he should be able to travel in his wounded condition is almost incredible, but he has evidently been spirited away by his friends and will remain in concealment. A coroner's jury was summoned this afternoon, and an investigation into the case was begun. Nothing was developed, the witnesses refusing to testify on the ground of self-elimination. The laws of Montana are very rigid in reference to prize fighting. The only trouble in this case has never been entered. According to law, everyone who witnessed the fight is an accessory to murder before the fact, and liable to a charge of murder in the first degree and capital punishment.

IT IS THE GENUINE THING. No Doubt that the Russian Influenza Prevails in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The sanitary inspector who investigated the report that the Russian influenza had appeared reported to-day to the board of health and the matter was brought to the attention of the board by Dr. Selman. Seven members of the family of Albert Kilmouth were suffering from what he believed to be Russian influenza. The inspector says: "The ages of those attacked range from fifty to four years; all but two little children being over twenty-one years. No cause of the attack is apparent. None of the family have recently arrived from Europe, or associated or been thrown in contact with recent arrivals, or any one suffering from the disease. The first case occurred Dec. 11. The first symptoms were sudden faintness, chill and marked prostration, malaise, followed by acute conjunctivitis. An examination showed the patients were about as sick as persons with a cold. The duration of the illness was two days and upward. Health Officer Edison said he had no doubt of its being real Russian influenza."

BOOMING A COLORADO STOCK. The Denver Mining Exchange Does a Rushing Business for One Day.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 17.—The most notable event in the history of mining in Colorado and the west, according to the testimony of the oldest operators of the country, was the sale of Pay Rock stock and the listing of that mine on the board of the Colorado exchange to-day. The Chamber of Commerce was crowded to suffocation, and when the stock was called the excitement became intense, and before the close of the second call the whole of the treasury stock, amounting to 2,000,000 shares, was sold to the most substantial banking and mining men of the state. The interest was so great that many ladies seated outside of the pit called the brokers to them and gave orders for a thousand shares. At the close of the first call, the brokers wired orders for 300,000 shares, which could not be filled. The sales for the day were 2,180,200 shares, which beats one day's record on any exchange in America.

GREAT FALLS NEWS. Electric Light Franchise Granted The Bell Mountain Road.

GREAT FALLS, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Loan Exhibition was formally opened this evening. There is a fine display of minerals, pictures, books and Indian articles. The collection includes some copy from the pen of Horace Greely, and some fine specimens of Montana grasses from Prof. Fred Anderson's collections. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the Baptist church.

The city council granted this evening all the electric light franchises to Charles O. Parsons, of the Boston & Montana company.

General Superintendent Beckler was at Sand Coulee to-day, making arrangements for providing the coal mines with additional railroad facilities. He says the Belt Mountain railroad receives freight at present and will soon be opened formally for traffic.

Investigating the Combines. CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The interstate commerce railway association met here to-day to consider the matter of the Union Pacific-Northwestern combination. The Rock Island and St. Paul joined in a complaint to the Interstate Commerce commission, and finally referred to the chairman for investigation and decision as to whether the agreement had been violated. He is to report to the New York meeting of presidents in January.

Union Pacific Changes. OMAHA, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Evening Bee says that Geo. W. Cushing, general master mechanic of the Union Pacific, is to be retired. His work, it is said, has not been satisfactory and the rolling stock, more especially the engines, are in the worst condition they have ever been. The change will probably take place January 1, although nothing definite could be learned on that point.

Robbed a London Postman. LONDON, Dec. 17.—While a postman was delivering mail in a building in Hatton Garden this morning, he was attacked by three men, who wounded him, robbed him of his letter bag, carried him to an adjacent room, locked him in and escaped. It is stated the mail stolen comprised registered packages from Cape of Good Hope, containing diamonds. The postoffice authorities, however, declare the Cape mails were delivered yesterday.

Killed by His Son. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—George Gether, aged 70 years, was to-day fatally beaten by his son, Emil, aged 17. The boy bears a bad reputation. The quarrel arose over the refusal of his mother to furnish him with money.

PARNELL ON THE STUMP.

The Irish Leader Talks to a Great Audience on Balfour's Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Parnell, who is to speak in reply to a speech recently made by Lord Salisbury at the conservative meeting at Nottingham, arrived in this city to-day. A great crowd was at the station, and he was greeted with mingled groans and cheers.

Parnell addressed a large meeting in the afternoon. He declared there never had been a movement of such magnitude in the country which was so comparatively free from crime as the land league movement. The object of the home rule movement was to regenerate Ireland, especially with regard to her industrial condition. Balfour's plan of making railways through the impoverished districts was an excellent one, but it was not to be a national pendulum. Home rule aimed at a national regeneration; it implied a regeneration of the industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule was granted, it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but money would be judiciously and advantageously employed, instead of being wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. Expenditures of that sort would enable Ireland to get and to keep her head above water, and so exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would no longer be an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world.

Parnell devoted his speech to-night to the greatest and most powerful peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland, or any other country. Although Ireland was tranquil, she was not oppressed. She did not submit; on the contrary the people's dislike of the government was tenfold more intense for the experiences of three years of coercion. But the country, though it did not yield, was tranquil, because of the faith it had in the assurances of Gladstone that the triumphant liberal party would soon give it legitimate freedom. Parnell would not say it would be impossible to govern Ireland by mere coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would not succeed. Balfour had made several mistakes; among these was that he had neglected to provide for the arrears of rent and for the restoration of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of the agrarian movement, which would sweep Balfour and his props away as chaff is swept before the wind. If the government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with the times, doubtless it would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter. The Parnell commission, instead of trying a national indictment, had tried the Irish nation and the movements of the Irish party.

FINANCIAL CONDITION. After the payment of all outstanding claims and indebtedness of every character, I think the date will, on January 1st, ensure, have a small amount, not exceeding \$5,000, in the treasury. The exact financial condition, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to defray all expenses for the ensuing two years, will be presented hereafter.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION. I call your attention generally to the following sections of the Constitution which require legislative action to give them effect:

Sec. 15, art. 3, sec. 23, art. 3, sections 4, 5, 28, 30, 42 and 43, art. 5, sec. 2, art. 2; sections 2, 8, 9, 17 and 20, art. 7; sections 4, 9, 10 and 32, art. 8; sections 1 and 5, art. 10; sections 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11, art. 11; sections 1, 13 and 15, art. 12; sections 5 and 6, art. 13; sections 2, 3 and 4, art. 14; sections 4, 7 and 25, art. 15; sections 1 and 3, art. 17; sec. 1, art. 18; sec. 3, and 7, art. 19.

The legislation suggested by many of these citations are of paramount importance and without which the wheels of government will be clogged.

THE PENITENTIARY. The penitentiary formerly belonging to and under the control of the United States, has now become the property of the state. The same, with the lands connected therewith, were granted to the state by the act providing for our admission into the union.

Under our territorial organization, the control and management of this institution was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, with whom the territory conformed to the maintenance and support of its prisoners. In providing for the change from territorial to state government, no provision was made to cover the period between the date of admission and the time when the legislature should provide for the proper management of the same. Temporarily the United States marshal is in charge, under the contract between the territory and the United States. It is, therefore, important that you should make early provision for its government and maintenance. I therefore recommend that a warden be provided, who may be authorized to employ such guards and assistants as you may deem proper, who shall have the control and management of the penitentiary under proper restrictions subject to the supervision of the board of state prison commissioners. On the 10th day of October, A. D. 1889, the United States marshal reported to Governor B. F. White, late governor of Montana territory, that there were confined in the penitentiary 173 convicts, and that that number would be greatly increased rather than diminished in the future. The capacity of the penitentiary is only for 140 persons. It is therefore apparent that the present overcrowded condition of this institution is a constant menace to the security of the persons confined therein, as well as dangerous, from a sanitary point of view. The present United States marshal, whose opportunities for observation have been superior to mine, and whose judgment is worthy of consideration, in a communication to Governor White under date of October 10, 1889, says: "In order to better accommodate the state legislature, I would most respectfully suggest as absolute necessities; the construction of a new cell house to contain at least forty-eight double cells, in size eight by ten; a kitchen with dining room for officers and one for prisoners. A warden's house, a system of sewerage and other minor improvements. From the whole, enclosing so much as deemed proper of the twenty acres of land granted by the United States, should be built a strong suitable prison wall. It is believed the whole of this can be done out of an appropriation of \$40,000, and I

THE NEEDS OF THE STATE.

Gov. Toole's First Message Read in Both Branches of the Legislature Yesterday.

Recommendations of the Executive for the Guidance of the Law Makers.

The Penitentiary and the Insane Asylum—Laws Which Must be Enacted.

The Action of the Republicans in Absenting Themselves From the House.

There Can be But One House, and the Absentees are Owing the Duty They Owe the State.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Constitutional government has been conferred on us, and for the first time we undertake the management and control of our own affairs. The responsibility rests with us. It is in our power to make this the greatest state of the Union or to hamper and dwarf it for all time. In view of the difficulties which have attended the convening of the legislative assembly under its state constitution I yield the opportunity which precedent has established to indulge in the patriotic sentiments which such an occasion, under different circumstances, might inspire. I am content to congratulate you and the country upon the acquisition of another commonwealth of such magnificent proportions and great possibilities. The grandeur of wealth with which provident nature has endowed her, and the intelligence and aspirations of her people, prefigures my prediction that, financially and politically, Montana will be a column of strength in the national fabric, supporting with sturdy might her share of the public burdens and forming an element of national greatness which can but redound to the honor and glory of the republic. We were uniformly prosperous as a territory and starting out under such favorable auspices our progress ought to be phenomenal. Having full confidence in your ability to provide the necessary machinery to put the state government in operation, and being fully assured of your patriotic desire in that respect, I promise you my active and cordial cooperation to that end.

In obedience to a constitutional provision, I now lay before you such information of the state as I possess, and certain recommendations for your consideration.

After the payment of all outstanding claims and indebtedness of every character, I think the date will, on January 1st, ensure, have a small amount, not exceeding \$5,000, in the treasury. The exact financial condition, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to defray all expenses for the ensuing two years, will be presented hereafter.

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know of no investment the territory can make to its better advantage. Should matters remain in the condition they are, the force of guard will soon have to be largely increased to insure the custody of the prisoners. There is now paid out for guard hire about \$1,200 per month, the state of about \$1,000 would be about \$200 per month. Every additional guard cost the government rate of pay for salary and board about \$100 per month; there would, therefore, be required at least two more guards, and had the United States retained control of the penitentiary, my report therefor would have been granted."

There are about twenty prisoners confined in an improvised log jail building, situated within the present yard and perils as it is, they and many others to come must be confined this way until the legislature meets the exigency of the situation. Unless prompt and efficient aid is given to the state management of the penitentiary, a whole-sale delivery is not among the grave probabilities. The shotgun and rifle is just now the most necessary auxiliary in the detention of bad characters confined in the Montana penitentiary. Without endorsing these recommendations I commit the subject to your careful consideration and investigation, with the hope that speedy and proper legislation may be had on this subject.

THE INSANE. The insane of the state are supported under a contract between the territory of Montana and Doctors Mitchell and Mussingbrod at Deer Springs, Deer Lodge county, at \$8 per week, making an expense to the state of about seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. The number is increasing rapidly, the last report showing 184 patients maintained at public expense. The insane of the insane and the penitentiary will form the largest item of expense under our state government. The proper treatment of those unfortunate committed to the asylum at the least possible expense is a matter of the utmost importance for the exercise of your best judgment. I am not prepared at this time to say that any new arrangements would be advantageous to the state or to the inmates thereof, but in view of the great and growing expense in that behalf, I urge the most thorough investigation of the subject.

Section 3, Article 14 of the Constitution makes it incumbent upon the state to maintain the militia by appropriations from the state treasury. In view of this provision and the great drain which the organization of the militia would entail upon the state treasury, a question of the gravest concern how to maintain the militia so as to preserve its efficiency in case of danger, and at the same time reduce the expense to the minimum. I submit that all salaries, per diem, and other extraordinary expenses must be materially reduced if not entirely done away with. The annual appropriations now provided for by law must be reduced to a matter of discipline to officers and men, but I cannot believe that the advantage is at all commensurate with the expense to the state. It is obvious that the present burdens of expense which a state government imposes and which are absolutely necessary to the administration of its affairs, the most rigid economy must be practiced in every department of government.

The expense of the state militia or national guard as far as can be ascertained for the past year, including the building of an arsenal, will amount to \$63,000, an increase over last year of about \$22,000.

I commend this subject to your careful consideration, and in the manner above suggested, and by reflecting on the law providing for annual encampments.

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. With the exception of the penitentiary at Deer Lodge and the arsenal now in course of construction at the seat of government, the state has no material public buildings. Provision, however, is made by Sec. 1 of Art. 10 of the Constitution for the establishment and support by the state of educational institutions, reformatories, and other institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and mute, soldiers' home, and such other institutions as the public good may require.

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