

HOW VOTERS ARE MADE

Some of the Questions That are to be Settled Next October. Regarding the election to be held in Montana, the law provides that it shall be held on the first Tuesday in October, 1889. At that election the constitution framed by the Helena convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and all persons who are then qualified electors under the law of the territory shall be entitled to vote.

The votes cast at this election shall be canvassed not later than 15 days thereafter, or sooner if the returns from all the precincts have been received, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the territory of Montana. The returns shall be made to the Secretary of the territory, who, with the Governor and the Chief Justice, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall meet at the office of the Secretary of the territory on or before the thirtieth day after the election and canvass the vote and declare the result.

On the same day in October there shall be elected in Montana a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General, a State Treasurer, a State Auditor, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, a Judge for each of the judicial districts established by this constitution, a Clerk of the Supreme Court and a clerk of the District Court in and for each county of the State, and the members of the Legislative Assembly provided for in the constitution. The terms of officers so elected shall begin when the State shall be admitted into the Union and shall end on the first Monday in January, 1893, except as otherwise provided.

The votes for the above officers shall be returned and canvassed as is provided by law, and returns shall be made to the Secretary of the territory and canvassed in the same manner and by the same board as is the vote upon the constitution, except as to clerk of the district court.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. There shall also be elected at the same time the following county and township officers: Two county commissioners, one clerk of the board of county commissioners, and ex-officio recorder, one sheriff, one county treasurer, one county superintendent of common schools, one county assessor, one county auditor, one public administrator, one county attorney, two justices of the peace and two constables for each township. The terms of office for the above officers shall begin upon the admission of the state and end on the first Monday of January A. D. 1893, except as to county treasurer, whose term shall begin on the first Monday of March succeeding his election, and end on the first Monday of March A. D. 1893, and also as to county commissioners, who shall be otherwise provided for in the constitution.

The vote of the above county and township officers and for clerk of the District Court shall be returned and canvassed and certificates of election to said officers issued as is now provided by law.

Notice of the election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution for State, district, county and township officers shall be given by the several Boards of County Commissioners in the same manner as notice of general elections for delegates to Congress and county officers is required to be given by the existing laws of the Territory.

The provisions of this ordinance apply only to the election and to the officers elected on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

YOU MUST BE REGISTERED.

What the Law Says About Persons Who Have a Right to Vote. The law provides that every person applying to be registered must subscribe to this oath: "I do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, or have declared my intention to become a citizen, that I am twenty-one years old, and will actually have been a resident in Montana for six months and in the county this day next preceding the day of the ensuing election, and that I am not registered elsewhere in Montana." This oath will not be required of any voter who has taken the same in a former registration.

When a naturalized citizen, or a person who has declared his intention to become a citizen, shall apply for registration, his certificate of naturalization or certificate of intention to become a citizen, or certified copy thereof, must be produced and stamped, or written in ink by the registry agent, with such registry agent's name and the year and county where presented, but if it shall not appear to appear to the registry agent by the oath or affirmation of the applicant (and the oath or affirmation of one or more credible citizens as to the credibility of the applicant when deemed necessary) that such certificate of naturalization, or certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen, or a certified copy thereof, is lost or destroyed, or beyond the reach of the applicant for the time being, said registry agent shall register the name of said applicant unless he be by law otherwise disqualified; provided that in case of failure to produce the certificate of naturalization, or certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen, or certified copy thereof, the following questions: First—In what year did you come to the United States? Second—In what state or territory, county, court and year did you declare your intention to become a citizen? Third—In what state or territory, county, court and year were you finally admitted to citizenship? Fourth—When did you last see your certificate of naturalization, or your certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen, or a certified copy thereof? The answers to the above questions shall be taken down in the form of an affidavit, which shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant and retained in possession of the registry agent, and by him handed over to his successor; provided, that no person shall be required to make the affidavit twice before the same agent or the successor of such agent having in his possession a former affidavit.

A Mile Straight Down.

"I went to the bottom of the grand canyon of the Colorado last winter," said W. T. Hart, "and am one of the few men who ever attempted the ascent. I went there to examine a mine said to exist in the bottom of the canyon. I have been all through the Rockies from Montana to Central America and know what a chasm is, but the sight of that abyss took my breath away. From the top to the bottom it is full 6,000 feet. Over a mile below you can see the river tearing through the gorge, but not a sound can be heard, it is so far away. From one bank to the other it is apparently not over a quarter of a

mile, but as a matter of fact it is fully 19 miles. My guide told me I would never be able to reach the bottom, but I was determined to go, and I went. It was a terrible climb and it took us eight hours to reach the bottom. It is certainly the most desolate place in the world. There is not a living thing down there—no insects, reptiles or animals of any kind. Everything is absolutely dead. The mining prospect was worthless. Before the sun was up the next morning we were on our way out, and it took us until 10 o'clock that night to climb the wall of the canyon.

TALE OF A CHINAMAN.

How Jim Wing Lost a Bride by Bidding Too Low for Her. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Jim Wing, launderyman, of Lacoek street, Allegheny, was yesterday interviewed by a curious reporter. Mr. Wing "can speak English," but only a very little. A brother member of the catalan-banishing profession, however, chanced to drop in, and he turned out to be quite proficient in the harsh Saxon speech. His name was Ho Lee, but he announced that he much preferred the more aristocratic designation of "Charley." He has been in this country since the year of his early period of his stay, endured no little persecution out West. He described how a party of angry Californians once entered into a house and carried off his wife, the greatest indignity which can befall a Chinaman. Since then, he has not worn a pig tail, and, as he lately donned European dress, he believes he will become an American all out. He lives somewhere out on Penn avenue, and is an old friend of Jim Wing. They came from the same village in the hazy land, not far from the port of Shanghai.

"Charley" said that Jim Wing's story was worth hearing, and offered to interpret it for the benefit of the reporter. The offer was accepted, and the story began. Mr. Wing, when of age sufficient to wed, looked around him and made a choice among the maidens of the village of Foo-chin. His choice was a lovely creature, whose parents were extremely anxious to dispose of her to the highest bidder. Her feet—Mr. Wing averred through the medium of "Charley"—were smaller than the buttonholes of a dude's dress shirt, and her face the exact shape of the peaks of his turned-down collar. Altogether she must have been a charming girl, and her age was but 11 years. Mr. Wing had saved up a little fortune in "taels," and he handed over the greater of this to Ming Wo, Lu Woo's father, on condition that the old man would give him his daughter. But old Ming Wo was crafty and wanted to realize on his daughter. The house of the white priest, with black robes (presumably the Shanghai Jesuit Missionary College) was near at hand, and they also offered the old man a sum of money for Lu Woo, whom they wished to hand over to the Jesuits to convert to Christianity. Ming Wo informed Mr. Wing that he must bid higher or lose the girl. Wing staked all his remaining "taels," but the Jesuits bought the old man a box of postage stamps, which the Chinese are passionately fond of, and which they use for house decoration. Old Wo was tempted by the stamps, and as Wing had no more money, the young lady was handed over to the Jesuits.

Wing then asked for his taels, and Wo refused to give them, on condition that he could produce no evidence, and was sentenced to be whipped for bearing false witness. He received 100 strokes and was incarcerated in the street cage or pillory for over a month. When released he went to the Jesuits' house and told his sad tale. They gave him a little money as a recompense, and he set up as a street fortune teller. In this business he amassed enough to pay his passage to San Francisco and came across the continent to Pittsburg.

WHERE TO REGISTER.

The Various Districts, the Agents and Their Offices. In conformity with the new election law the commissioners of Deer Lodge county at their June meeting districted the county for registration and appointed agents as follows:

- District No. 1—Anaconda, Anaconda Upper works, Olsen Gulch and Blue Eye. Agents: H. S. Neal, agent; office at Anaconda. No. 2—Carroll, Willow Creek, and Lost Creek. Agents: A. M. Walker, agent; office at Carroll. No. 3—Stuart, Warm Spring and Race Track. Agents: G. Girard, agent; office at Warm Springs. No. 4—Oro Fino; Benjamin Franklin, agent; office at Oro Fino. No. 5—Deer Lodge; H. H. Zeno, agent. No. 6—Garrison, Gold Creek and Pioneer. Agents: W. B. Cline, agent; office at Garrison. No. 7—Ayon, Elliston, Hidden Treasure, Blossburg and Blackfoot; Reese Jones, agent; office at Elliston. No. 8—Lincoln, Seven-up-Pete and McClinton; J. C. Hopper, agent; office at Seven-up-Pete. No. 9—Washington Gulch, Helmsville and Fitzpatrick's; J. C. Moore, agent; office at Helmsville. No. 10—Ovando, Boyd & Swift's Camp and Blanchard; Ovando Hoyt, agent; office at Ovando. No. 11—Sunset and Elk Creek; J. J. Keenan, agent; office at Sunset. No. 12—Beartown and Harvey Creek; J. D. Armstrong, agent; office at Beartown. No. 13—New Chicago, Drummond, Stone Station, Willow Creek, Hennessy's and Dunkleberg; Wm. Dingwall, agent; office at New Chicago. No. 14—Phillipsburg, Tower, Black Pine, Hope Mine, Hassan's and Kirk's Hill; Warren E. Evans, agent; office at Phillipsburg. No. 15—Granite, Ramsey and Sydney Mine; Doug Green, agent; office at Granite. No. 16—Georgetown, Cable and Silver Lake; C. H. Moore, agent; office at Pyrennes.

Queen Vie's Various Fortunes.

From the London World. If the amount of the Queen's savings is as large as reported—namely, over £300,000—she must be considered the richest private fortune. She has purchased Balmoral and Osborne, which cannot represent less, with the outlying properties she is always acquiring, than half a million more, exclusive of Claremont. She has, it is always said, given fortunes to some of her daughters on their marriage, as well as to her granddaughters—the children of the Grand Duke of Hesse—little less than £300,000 in the aggregate. Her savings, therefore, must amount in round numbers to something like £1,000,000. There is one item of the Queen's expenditure which has always been overlooked or entirely forgotten—namely, the large sums she has spent on memorials to the Prince Consort. She has restored St. George's chapel at Windsor in a most costly manner, and she must have spent vast sums at Frogmore on the mausoleum. It is said by those who are well able to judge that her expenditure on this one item alone has been nearly £300,000, which brings us beyond the two millions which the Queen is believed to have saved.

Sancho Panza on Slip.

I only know that while I am in the condition of sleep I have neither fear nor hope, neither trouble nor glory. Blessed be he that invented sleep. It wraps us around like a mantle. It is the food that appeases hunger, the drink that quenches thirst, the fire that tempers cold, the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that can purchase all things. The balance and weight that equalize the life of the world, the fire that tempers the cold, the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that can purchase all things. The balance and weight that equalize the life of the world, the fire that tempers the cold, the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that can purchase all things. The balance and weight that equalize the life of the world, the fire that tempers the cold, the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that can purchase all things.

WHY WE ARE RIGHT-HANDED.

Protection of the Vulnerable Part of the Human Body. From the American Analyst. Primitive man, being by nature a fighting animal, fought for the most part at first with his great canine teeth, his nails and his fists, till in process of time he added to these early and natural weapons the further persuasion of club or shillalah. He also fought, as Darwin has conclusively shown, in the main for the possession of the ladies of his kind, against other members of his own kind and species. And if you fight you soon learn to protect the most exposed and vulnerable portion of your body. Or, if you don't, natural selection manages it for you, by killing you off as an immediate consequence. To the boxer, wrestler or hand-to-hand combatant, that most vulnerable portion is undoubtedly the heart. A hard blow, well delivered, on the left breast, will easily kill, or, at any rate, stun even a strong man. Hence from an early period men have used their hands to protect the heart, and have employed the left arm chiefly to cover the heart and to parry a blow aimed at that specially vulnerable region. And while the weapon of offense and defense supersede mere fists and teeth, it is the right hand that grasps the spear or sword, while the left holds over the heart, for defense, the shield or the dagger. From this simple origin, then, the whole vast difference of right and left in civilized life takes its beginning. At first, no doubt, the superiority of the right hand was only felt in the manner of fighting. But that alone gave it a distinct pull, and paved the way at last for the supremacy elsewhere; for when weapons came into use the habit of employment of the right hand to grasp the spear, sword or knife made the nerves or muscles of the right side for more obedient to the control of the will than those of the left. The superiority thus acquired by the right—see how the word "dexterity" implies this fact—made it more natural for the early hunter and warrior to employ the right hand preferentially in the manufacture of flint hatchets, bows and arrows, and all the other manifold activities of savage life. It was the hand with which he grasped his weapon; it was therefore the hand with which he clipped it. To the end, however, the right hand remains especially "the hand in which you hold your knife," and that is exactly how your own children to this day decide the question which is which, when they begin to know their right hand from their left for practical purposes.

HOW DO YOU WALK? Women who Don't Step Properly—Points for the Weaker Sex. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Woman, lovely woman, seems easily first nowadays as a subject for discussion by land or sea, in letter or page, from pulpit, parlor, or street. Here again is an added topic pertinent to the trend of thought. How many women walk with their toes turned out? Sneer not, Madame or Mademoiselle. So good an authority as Nape Lothian of Boston, who has trained more dramatic debutantes than you or I have ever seen, says a large majority of women either toe out or walk with their feet in as straight lines as any Minnehaha or Miss Bright-eyes. But if you don't agree with Lothian, observe in your own behalf. Out of 50 women, observed recently on Third street, only nine turned their toes out at an acute angle with the line of progression. As a result, only nine walked easily and gracefully. The others, especially those who toed in, or about 20 per cent of the 50, wriggled their very shouder blades, and in all the effect was displeasing and unbecoming. Calisthenics will tell you that not to toe out is provocative of bow legs, knock knees and other cognate malformations. A case in point. Egypte, a girl of 16, whom the Padi-shah of Persia went to hear sing Marguerite the other evening—is disharmoned from assuming many roles she would do well in because her neck, her Madame de Lussan, ex-prima donna though she be, did not take pains when Zelle was a youngster, to make her turn her pretty feet in the right way. Laying a queen of opera comique, Pauline Had and Lillian Russell among them have had to undergo dire travail and much weariness in order to counteract and overcome pedal habits contracted before they knew the footlights would shine on their number two toes. Do not think your skirts hide your improper foot postures. Look at your female friends and be convinced to the contrary.

Explaining the Electric Cars. From the Birmingham Republican. Next to the great show itself probably the chief attraction to the country people who were in the city Thursday was the electric car. This is not surprising when one remembers how often persons who see the cars every day turn to look at them and how few understand them. It was amusing, however, to watch those who were seeing them for the first time, and some of the questions asked would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to answer. "Can you explain to me how them electric cars run?" asked a very excited gentleman of a street urchin. The boy scratched his head for a moment, but he was equal to the occasion and this was his answer: "Why, you see, they've got a big bottle at the other end of the line and every time lightning strikes anywhere they catch it and put it in the bottle, they let it crawl out through a hole in the other end of the bottle and as it goes out it catches on that wire up there and pulls it and that pulls the car." "But how do they make the car go the other way?" queried the old man still not quite satisfied. "Why, turn the bottle around, of course."

A Real Girl. From the Albany Journal. This strange story is told by Mrs. Carlyle in the days when she was small Jeannie Welsh. She went to a school in Haddington, where she soon showed herself a pupil of extraordinary ability. When she was nine years old she was able to read Virgil, and she was learning her learning was a real girl, and had a doll upon which she bestowed much affection. And now arose a distressing question. Was it not a matter for a girl of that age to read Virgil to care for a doll? She was forced to think that the time had come when she could no longer keep her toy. Accordingly, her mother, who was a very good mother, made a funeral pile of lead pencils and cinnamon sticks, and poured some perfume over it, after the manner of the ancients. Next she asked for a girl of that age to read Virgil to care for a doll? She was forced to think that the time had come when she could no longer keep her toy. Accordingly, her mother, who was a very good mother, made a funeral pile of lead pencils and cinnamon sticks, and poured some perfume over it, after the manner of the ancients. Next she asked for a girl of that age to read Virgil to care for a doll? She was forced to think that the time had come when she could no longer keep her toy. Accordingly, her mother, who was a very good mother, made a funeral pile of lead pencils and cinnamon sticks, and poured some perfume over it, after the manner of the ancients.

The National Flower. The lovers of a national flower who are voting for the golden rod, are perhaps aware that it blooms the longest of any of the weeds in competition. It has already been in blossom some weeks. It is its staying power as well as wide distribution and beauty that gives it voice.

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