

The Kalispell Bee.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

The national convention will probably insist that the Clark bolters keep their record straight by bolting that body also.

Sam Hauser is one of the Clark bolter's delegates to Kansas City. He is probably still insisting that it is Clark's duty to the state to "loosen up."

There is likely to be a very short crop of wheat in the eastern states, so the price here promises to be good. We may expect the republican spellbinders to claim the credit for the raise here and charge the crop failure in the east to the democrats.

When the bulletin announcing the nomination of McKinley was posted in front of the Bee office yesterday, there was one solitary whoop of satisfaction from all of the crowd around the bulletin board. The balance of the crowd merely grinned, thinking, doubtless, that it would be wise to restrain republican enthusiasm until the returns come in next fall.

The Bee has received many compliments on its telegraphic service. The most important news of the state, nation and world is briefly narrated in the Bee, for the benefit of its readers, hours before any other newspaper containing the same news reaches Kalispell. The Bee proposes to keep this up and to improve the service as fast as possible. The Bee is mightily pleased and encouraged with the patronage it has received to start with, and it proposes to "merit a continuance of the same."

McKINLEY Such is the ticket **AND** which the Republicans **ROOSEVELT** put up for the approval of the nation. It is a strange combination. McKinley has been the puppet of Hanna and other republican leaders in everything. At their dictation he has veered like a weather vane from his pronounced convictions. He has been a subservient tool of the politicians and the politicians are anxious for more of him. McKinley stands for commercialism as a national policy. Everything else must be subordinate to what will redound to the credit of the nation in dollars and cents. The whole program of the republican party during McKinley's incumbency of the presidential chair has been dictated by the monied interests. We went into the Spanish war ostensibly from philanthropic motives. We have come out of it with no higher purpose than that prompted by sordid greed. We are in Cuba for what there is "in it" and we are in Porto Rico and the Philippines for the same reason. There is reason to believe that McKinley, personally, does not approve such a policy, but he has not the backbone to stand up for what he knows to be right.

As governor of New York Roosevelt has been the opposite of McKinley as president. For the most part he has opposed Boss Platt. As executive of New York he adopted the same tactics that made him such a marked success as police commissioner and assistant secretary of war. Roosevelt is honest and has the courage of his convictions. Consequently he is not the man for the republican bosses of New York. They saw a good chance to put him in the political graveyard with the vice-presidential nomination and they have succeeded in doing it. Roosevelt saw the scheme and tried to evade it but his political death has been forced upon him. Even though elected vice-president he will in future be powerless to interfere with either Hanna or Platt. If elected his one chance for usefulness lies in the death of McKinley and the chance is too remote to be considered.

In the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt the republican bosses have gained a double victory. They have a chance, slender, it is true, for four years more of McKinley's subservency to their demands and they have rid themselves

of a troublesome governor in New York. The conscience of the republican party has been successfully bunched. It remains to be seen if the conscience of the people can be as easily dealt with.

UNFAIR The Helena Independent says that State Land **TO** Flathead. Agent Henry Neill has returned from Flathead county, where he inspected some timber lands. This piece of information should be full of interest to the taxpayers of this county, who already understand that every acre of land selected by the state in this or any other county of the state takes just so much away from the taxable wealth of that county. It is understood to be the purpose of the state board of land commissioners to make a further selection of state lands in this county, notwithstanding that the lands already selected are pressing close upon, or exceeding, the 200,000 acre limit set by law. This, in the face of the fact that the total amount of land granted by the federal government to the state is about 650,000 acres, goes to show that Flathead county is getting a good deal the worst of it, having already furnished nearly a third of the total grant. Some time ago the state lands in this county amounted to some 205,000 acres. Lately the state relinquished 25,000 acres to the federal government for a forest reserve, although it was under no compulsion to do so, and Flathead county is expected to make good the deficiency with about 50,000 acres additional, making a total of about 250,000 acres of land withdrawn by the state from the taxable resources of the county, or nearly half of the entire grant.

The law leaves it discretionary with the state board of land commissioners to exceed the 200,000 acre limit in any county, provided that it shall satisfactorily appear to them that the lands can not be selected in those counties where a less quantity than 200,000 acres has been selected. Just how this can be "satisfactorily" shown to the board in this case it is hard to see. There are 24 counties in Montana, and to place upon one of them nearly half of the entire burden of maintaining the state educational institutions is obviously unjust.

Strong representations should be made to the state board of land commissioners against this proposed further encroachment upon the taxable resources of this county.

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

Inspector Macrum Tells of the Work on the Forest Reserves.

I. A. Macrum, United States forest inspector, with headquarters at Portland, was in the city Saturday on his way to Montana to look over the reserves in that state, says the Spokane Chronicle. He was seen at the Grand Hotel, where he was stopping, by a reporter for the Chronicle, and asked for a few particulars in regard to the forest reserves.

"Well, my trip now," said he, "is to look over the different reserves and visit the different superintendents to see that the rangers are at work. The dry season in the northern states is just commencing to set in and the prospectors and Indians are in the mountains. This is the time of the year when forest fires commence, and I am going to see that all the rangers are at work. This is about all the business connected with my present trip, but after I return from this one I expect to go out on another and visit the reserves proper to see how the rangers are working."

"No, there is no reserve near Spokane, the first being across the state line, so I have no special business in this city, but just stopped on my way to Montana. There are three reserves in this state, but they are all in the western part. There is no talk at present as far as I know of making the eastern part a forest reserve. Inspectors would first have to decide whether the land was more valuable for the timber than anything else.

"In regard to the value of the forest reserves I can say that since the plan has been started the loss by forest fires has been reduced about 50 per cent each year. The fires are mostly caused by campers leaving a smouldering fire which may not break out for several days and then a strong wind comes along and fans it into a high blaze. We have cloth notices tacked up all through the reserves warning these campers not to let any fires smoulder, and should they do so there is a heavy fine attached. The rangers do their work by riding around and seeing the people personally. Last year I am glad to say there was no regular forest fires such as we used to have and this year we hope to get along as well.

"Not only do the forest reserves protect the trees, but also the grass. We try to keep down what are called prairie fires and also to keep the sheepherders off the valuable grass. I can do nothing to stop the sheep from being driven through this country, as it is not a reserve, but if it was one not a single man could drive his sheep over the country

SWEET SYBIL.

Sweet Sybil seems a seraph, sure,
When she a-shopping goes;
Her manners, dainty and demure,
Disturb the heart's repose.
Her gown is trailed in proper style,
Expensively complete.
Admirers watch her, mile by mile,
When Sybil sweeps the street.

She's gently born and kindly reared,
Her life no'er knew the gloom
Of those who oft have persevered
With dustpan or with broom.
And yet there's none to say she's not
Industriously neat;
She seems intent to leave no spot,
When Sybil sweeps the street.

She's very timid, that is plain,
When she is in the house
She lifts her voice with might and main
In terror at a mouse.
Yet horrid germs and microbes queer
With her find safe retreat.
She gathers them from far and near,
When Sybil sweeps the street.

She never seeks to meddle in
Municipal affairs,
No lecture laurels would she win;
To write she seldom cares.
Yet who shall doubt the city owes
Much to her tireless feet?
Whenever she a-shopping goes,
Sweet Sybil sweeps the street.

—Washington Star.

without first getting a permit and telling exactly where he is going.

"Another way in which we are protecting the forest is by not allowing the stealing of timber. A large amount used to be stolen by parties for the purpose of making ties and selling them to railroads, and then the sawmills would sometimes take timber off of government land. This we have stopped entirely. There is some talk at present of making two more reserves in the state of Idaho, but I can not tell just what will be the result."

The office of forest inspector is a comparatively new one, only being established last year. Early this spring the former inspector resigned and Mr. Macrum was appointed the 1st of May to fill the vacancy. The reserves only extend as far east as the Missouri river and the inspector has supervision over them all as far south as the state of Texas. Mr. Macrum has been on a trip to California and the south and intends visiting the reserves in the western part of this state on his return.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE CONTROL.

Road Supervisors Are Subject to Their Orders.

Two most interesting items were secured at the state capitol today, a decision by the attorney general and the filing of the report of the Oregon Short Line for the last year.

Mr. Nolan rendered the decision referred to in response to an inquiry from H. G. Smith, county commissioner of Jefferson county. Mr. Smith informed the state's legal adviser that the road supervisor of the Basin district claimed the county commissioners had no control over his movements as supervisor.

He pays no attention to our orders," wrote Mr. Smith, "works when he pleases, as many men and teams as he pleases. He has been notified just now our roads do not need any work on them, only such work as can be done by men working their road tax. Still he hires men and teams. We as commissioners have set aside \$200 for each district. He will more than exhaust that amount. He asks no advice of us. Can we compel him to work as we consider best for our county or can he do as he pleases?"

The attorney general, replying to Mr. Smith, assures him that the county commissioners have absolute control over road supervisors. "Replying to your favor of the 14th I will say the county commissioners have absolute control of road supervisors in the performance of their duties," writes the attorney general. "It seems to me that section 13 of the last road law is so clear and explicit in its language that there is no room for doubt. This section reads as follows:

"Road supervisors under the direction and supervision of the county commissioners, shall:

"1—Take charge of all highways within their respective districts.

"2—Keep them clear of obstructions and in good repair.

"3—Cause banks to be graded, bridges and causeways to be made where necessary, and to keep the same in good repair and renew them when destroyed.

"4—Make any and all repairs or improvements on any or all public roads within his district which are necessary and beneficial to the district; provided, that in making such repairs or improvements no more money shall be expended by such road supervisor than has previously been set aside by the board of county commissioners for such purpose, and in making such repairs, or improvements, said road supervisor, so far as is practicable, shall permit persons from whom a special road tax is due, to work out their road tax."

"It will be noticed that in every official act the supervisor is under the direction and supervision of the county commissioners. If he is under their direction and supervision it follows as a matter of course that the work to be done, and the manner of its doing, rests exclusively with the supervising and directing power."—Helena Herald.

The building of the new Anaconda smelters is the greatest construction work now going on in the west. In the amount of work to be done and the money to be expended the work exceeds any building operations—railroad construction not excluded—in the great empire west of the Mississippi.

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Pint Jars - 60 cts per doz

Quart Jars - 70 cts per doz

Half-gallon Jars \$1.00 per doz

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