

## UNDER THE NEW LAW

Sections of the Code Which Voters Should Study.

How the "Austrian" System is to Work—The Style of Vote to be Used and the Duties of Each Voter.

The plan of voting known as the Austrian system will be applied throughout Montana at the October election. It is new to voters everywhere in the territory and, at first, will appear to be rather complex in its operations. The law, however, provides exactly how the voter shall act and the directions are explicit. In order that every reader of the STANDARD may know just what the law provides, the following summary is given, the sections relating to the manner of voting being printed word for word as they stand in the law.

The law for Montana was approved March 8, 1889. It is made up in twenty sections. The first five of these provide how nominations shall be made, what is to be done in regard to certificates of nomination, when the same shall be filed, what is to be done in case any vacancy takes place on the ticket by death or otherwise, and other details which are the concern of state and county officers. Following are the sections that directly interest the voting public:

SECTION 17. All ballots prepared under the provisions of this act shall be white in color and of good quality of printing paper, and the names shall be printed thereon in black ink. Every ballot shall contain the name of every candidate whose name appears on any certificate of nomination in the ballot has been certified or filed according to the provisions of this act, and no other names. The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of electors of president and vice-president of the United States shall be arranged in a separate group. Every ballot shall also contain the name of the party or principle which the candidate represents, as contained in the certificate of nomination. At the end of the list of candidates for each office shall be left a blank space large enough to contain as many written names of candidates as there are offices to be filled. There shall be a margin on each side at least a half an inch wide, and a reasonable space between the names to be printed thereon, so that the voter may clearly indicate in the way hereinafter provided the candidate or candidates for whom he wishes to cast his ballot. Whenever the secretary of the territory has duly certified to the county clerk any question to be submitted to a vote of the people, the county clerk shall have printed on the regular ballots the question in such form as will enable the voter to indicate the question so presented in the manner hereinafter provided. The county clerk shall also prepare the necessary ballots for the county two hundred ballots for every elector registered in the precinct. If there is no registry in the precinct, the county clerk shall provide for every elector of fifty electors who voted at the last election in the precinct; provided, however, that in the municipal elections it shall be the duty of the municipal clerk to provide tickets as specified in this section.

Sec. 18. The county clerk of each county shall provide for each precinct the county two hundred ballots for every elector registered in the precinct. If there is no registry in the precinct, the county clerk shall provide for every elector of fifty electors who voted at the last election in the precinct; provided, however, that in the municipal elections it shall be the duty of the municipal clerk to provide tickets as specified in this section.

Sec. 19. Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that an error or mistake has occurred in the publication of the names or description of the candidates nominated for office, or in the printing of ballots, the probate court of the county may, upon application of any elector, by order, require the county or municipal clerk to correct such error, or to show cause why such error should not be corrected.

Sec. 20. Before the opening of the polls, the county clerk of the county, or the municipal clerk in the case of municipal elections, shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election of each election precinct, which is within the county or within the municipality in case of municipal elections, and in which the election is to be held, at the polling place of the precinct, the proper number of ballots as provided for in section eighteen of this act. He shall also deliver to the said judges a rubber stamp or other stamp, with ink, and for the purpose of stamping the names of the official tickets, as hereinafter provided. Said stamp shall contain the words, "Official Ballot," the name or number of the election precinct, the name of the county, the date of the election, and the name and official designation of the clerk who furnishes the tickets. The judge of election to whom the stamps and ballots shall be given pursuant to this section shall be the same person who may be designated by the commissioners to post the notices required by section one thousand and thirteen, fifth division, compiled statutes of Montana. But in case it be impracticable to deliver such stamps and ballots to some other one of the judges of election.

Sec. 21. On receipt of his ballot the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the polls, retire alone to one of the places, booths or compartments provided, to prepare his ballot. He shall prepare his ballot by marking a cross before or after the name of the person or persons for whom he intends to vote—for example, X; or, in case of a ballot containing a constitutional amendment, or other question, to be submitted to the vote of the people, by crossing out therefrom parts of the ballot in such a manner that the remaining part shall express his vote upon the question submitted. Or the elector may write in the blank space provided for that purpose the name of any person for whom he may wish to vote. In marking such ballots any elector shall be at liberty to use or copy any unofficial sample ballot which he may choose to mark or to have marked in advance of entering the polling place or booth; but no elector shall be at liberty to use any such sample ballot, printed in the exact style, manner, width or character of paper of the official ballot. After preparing his ballot, the elector shall fold it so that the face of the ballot shall be concealed, and so that the endorsement stamped thereon may be seen. He shall then vote forthwith, and before leaving the polling place, provide, however, that any elector who desires to vote for an entire group may mark a cross as above described against the political designation of any group, and such ballot be deemed to have voted for all the persons named in such group whose names shall not have been erased.

Sec. 22. Not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy any one booth at one time, and no person shall remain in or

occupy a booth or compartment longer than may be necessary to prepare his ballot, and in no event longer than five minutes; provided, that the other booths and compartments are occupied.

Sec. 23. Any voter who shall by accident or mistake spoil his ballot, may, on returning the spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof.

Sec. 24. Any voter who declares to the judges of election, or when it shall appear to the judges of election, that he cannot read, or that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of one or two of the election officers in the marking thereof, and such officer or officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was so marked with his or their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The judges may, in their discretion, require such declaration of disability to be made by the voter under oath before them, and they are hereby qualified to administer the same. No elector, other than the one who may, because of his inability to read, or physical disability, be unable to mark his ballot, shall divulge to any one his vote, nor shall any person solicit the elector to show the same; nor shall any person except a judge of election receive from any elector a ballot prepared for voting. No elector shall receive a ballot from any other person than one of the judges of election having charge of the ballots, nor shall any person other than such judge of election deliver a ballot to such elector. No elector shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election having charge of the ballots. No elector shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may afterwards be identified as the one voted by him. Every elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him by the judges of election having charge of the ballots shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to such judges. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 and adjudged to pay the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 25. No officer of election shall do any electioneering on election day. No person whatsoever shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or any building in which an election is being held, or within twenty-five feet thereof, nor obstruct the doors nor entries thereto, or prevent free ingress to and egress from said building. Any election officer, sheriff, constable or other peace officer is hereby authorized and empowered, and it is his duty, to remove and clear the passageways and prevent such obstruction, and to arrest any person so doing. No person shall remove any ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls. No person shall show his ballot after it is marked to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents thereof, or the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he has marked his vote, nor shall any person solicit the elector to show the same; nor shall any person except a judge of election receive from any elector a ballot prepared for voting. No elector shall receive a ballot from any other person than one of the judges of election having charge of the ballots, nor shall any person other than such judge of election deliver a ballot to such elector. No elector shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election having charge of the ballots. No elector shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may afterwards be identified as the one voted by him. Every elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him by the judges of election having charge of the ballots shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to such judges. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 and adjudged to pay the costs of prosecution.

TOLD IN A LINE OR TWO.

Baby carriages at cost at the Bee Hive. Picture frames made to order at the Bee Hive.

Locks repaired and keys fitted at the Bee Hive.

Complete line of cartridges at Anaconda Hardware Co's.

Go to Hawes for fine work in photographs.

Dressed spring chicken on ice at C. M. Parr's.

Excellent is the finish of Hawes's photographic art.

Guns for rent at Anaconda Hardware Co's.

Have you seen those fine hanging lamps at the Bee Hive?

Estes & Connell have received their new fall stock of clothing.

Guns and ammunition at the Anaconda Hardware Co's.

Photographs in all the latest novelties at Hawes's Palace Studio.

Plushes, only 28 cents, now offered at Estes & Connell Mercantile Co's.

For style, good goods and a perfect fit, go to Estes & Connell's for your clothing.

Loaded shells at Anaconda Hardware Co's.

Fresh select oysters, first in market, just received at Sam Pramenko's, First street.

New underwear, over-shirts, neck wear, hats and caps, boots and shoes, at Estes & Connell's.

Guns and rifles at Anaconda Hardware Co's.

Ladies, remember the 28 cent plushes at Estes & Connell Mercantile Co's.

After the 15th inst. Mr. B. F. Mahan will receive the mining stock quotations of the St. Louis market daily.

Ladies examine the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Co's fall stock of wraps and jackets for street wear.

If you want a good domestic, Imported or Key West cigar, go to D. Tietjen's cigar store, corner 1st and Oak streets, Anaconda.

Estes & Connell are marking their new stock of clothing and furnishing goods at prices that will please all who want first class goods.

If you want a suit of clothes made to order call at Estes & Connell. They have over 300 samples to select from, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call and see those plushes at 28 cents at Estes & Connell Mercantile Co's.

The D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Company leads competition in men's fine clothing, underwear and neckwear.

The Montana Lumber & Produce company will name you bottom prices on hay, grain and feed in large and small lots. They carry the largest stock in town.

Unless you register you cannot vote.

Cold Blasts.

The advertisement of D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Co., will remind our lady readers that the winter is at hand and it is time to look around for fall and winter garments. Call and look over their stock.

Explicit Directions.

From Life.

Stranger (stopping over Sunday in Kansas City): "Sir, can you direct me to the ball game?" Resident: "Certainly. There's Dr. DeWitt's congregation coming out; just follow the crowd."

Corra Knew the Answer.

From Epoch.

Corra: "I really must be careful not to give Mr. Smythe any more encouragement, for I do not want to hurt his feelings." Edith: "He has not proposed, has he?" Corra: "No, but he has been asking me if I thought I could keep house on \$10 a week."

MEN WANTED.

McKiver & Co. want men immediately to do railroad grading work at Anaconda. Wages, drillers, \$2.25, and shovelers, \$2.00 per day. Apply at camp, near Fire Clay Creek, east of city.

See D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Co's dress goods and plushes at 45 cents.

## MISTAKEN FOR THE KING.

An Incident in the Life of Emperor William of Germany.

The correspondent of a Vienna daily has found a new story concerning the first emperor of new Germany. On his way to Carlsbad one summer afternoon, Emperor William, then only king of Prussia, decided not to allow the citizens to receive him publicly. He left the train at a small town near the springs, took a carriage, and was driven to his hotel almost unnoticed by the crowds which had gathered to see him ride under arches, receive maidens in white, and give the customary kiss to the prettiest girl among them.

The next morning the news got abroad that the king of Prussia had come. Shortly after daybreak hundreds of persons stood before the hotel and along the promenade which led to his favorite spring. At 8 o'clock an erect man of military bearing stepped out of the hotel. He wore ordinary black clothes and a silk hat. He had white whiskers and a moustache, and a stride which betrayed, according to the ideas of the crowd, the presence of Hohenzollern blood. "His majesty in civilian!" shouted a patriotic Prussian, and the enthusiasm began. The white-whiskered man in black clothes was the king, still intent upon avoiding public demonstrations, shouted: "Long live the king!"

The man with King William whiskers raised his hand deprecatingly and opened his mouth; but if he said anything, it was lost in the hurrahing of loyal German subjects. He made his duty by shouting and blushing, down the lane of shouting men and women to the king's favorite spring. A beautiful young woman sprang forward, filled a glass with water, and with a low salute to him, he made a very fine military salute, took the glass, and drank the water.

That was all. The crowd was so surprised that it became almost quiet. Every one wondered why the king withheld the royal kiss, for which he was even then famous. Something was wrong, every one plainly saw, and the enthusiasm began to abate. As the man with the white whiskers turned to go back to his hotel, a young fellow, evidently his friend, pushed up to him through the crowd and said: "How are you this morning, Herr Postmaster?" The crowd was still in a minute. The supposed king then explained stammeringly that he was no king at all, but the postmaster of Magdeburg. The crowd melted away, and the postmaster and his young friend hurried off to the hotel.

At noon the real king of Prussia walked down the promenade to the spring. Few persons noticed him. At the spring a knot of half-grown boys eyed him quizzically. The king had not desired a big demonstration, but he totally ignored was much less to his taste. As he turned to ask the officer at his side for an explanation, he overheard the remark of a young man: "No, it's only the Magdeburg postmaster in his uniform." A few inquiries on the part of the king and a short account of the early morning reception of the postmaster on the part of the boys cleared up the mystery. The king returned to his hotel as unnoticed as he had left and sent a humorous request to his double for an interview. He was too late. The disrespect of which he had been guilty in receiving the king's ovation had been too much for the postmaster from Magdeburg. He had hurriedly packed his trunk and he had left for home on the 11 o'clock train.

No Ice Cream, No Girls.

For some time past the greatest indignation has prevailed among the fair young ladies of Calhoun, Ky. The young gentlemen recently have not been as attentive as Kentucky gallantry warranted. There have been no picnics, no ice cream parties, no lawn festivals, no boat rides. In fact, whenever a young lady's money was to be spent, the beaux were absent, but if no funds were required they appeared in numbers. This may not have been due to stinginess, but to a temporary poverty which they could not prevent. In the judgment of the girls that did not suffice for an excuse. Accordingly the indignant belles held a recent meeting and adopted the following resolutions, which were printed in the local paper, the Constitution.

"WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, believing as we do that we have not received the treatment that befitting men of this town that we merit have, with a view to self-protection, mutual benefit and future welfare, organized ourselves into a body; and

"Resolved, First—That we will allow no young man to 'catch on' and accompany us from church, prayer meeting, ice cream suppers, entertainments, etc., who has not been to our school; and

"Second—That if we can not be 'tabled' cloth we will not accept a card if we find or know that the sender has been to some other young lady previously to sending to us the same evening.

"Third—That we think the young men of this town display unbounded audacity and impudence when they accompany us to places where no cash is necessary, but are conspicuously absent when something takes place which would necessitate going into their pockets.

"Fourth—That every member of this organization be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

As a result of this bold manifesto the boys have managed to make up some cash and are spending it quite liberally in order to regain the good graces of the Calhoun young ladies, who are as handsome as any in Kentucky.

He Passed.

Boston Courier.

"I don't know," said St. Peter, shaking his head dubiously. "I don't know. You look as if you had been dissipating all the buttons off your shirt, your coat all frayed out at the wrists, your collar ironed—no, I'm afraid I'll have to put you on the elevator when it is going down."

"But St. Peter—"

"I married a woman with a mission."

"You did?"

"Yes, sir."

"Excuse me, my dear sir. Come right in. The gate is wide open for such as you."

So he went right in to have his buttons sewed on and so forth.

Had to Change the Subject.

From Texas Siftings.

"He (trying to start the conversation): 'I hear that another comet has just been discovered.'"

"Yes, and you can find it with a small telescope, such as everyone has nowadays. It is now about 5 hours 21 minutes north declension, with a retrograde motion of nearly one minute per day in right ascension. Are you interested in astronomy?"

"Um—er—yes; but I prefer baseball. What do you think of the Boston team this fall?"

Ladies, call and see those 28 cent plushes now on sale at the Estes & Connell Mercantile Co's.

## THE AUSTRIAN PLAN.

Restriction of Liquor-Sellers That Keeps Down the Saloons.

So much interest is felt in the laws for the suppression of inebriety, the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, and for what is called generally "the temperance question," that we feel sure our readers will thank us for giving them the benefit of much of the information we find in a letter of remarkable value from Vienna to the Boston Transcript. The correspondent starts out with the assertion that there is not nearly as much drunkenness in Austria as there is in America. And why? Simply because the Austrian government takes steps—and practical steps they are—to regulate the sale and use of liquor and to punish severely all who trespass upon the indulgence of the law, whether in the sale or consumption. To begin with, the amount of alcohol contained in spirituous liquors is the basis of taxation in the first instance; then all the distilleries are under government inspection, and not only the per cent. of alcohol is determined, but the amount produced must be restricted to certain limits. In Austria proper the amount of alcohol that can be produced per annum in whatever form it may appear, is about 3,000,000,000 gallons—4, e., with reference to distilleries spirituous liquors. Every gallon of alcohol pays a tax of about \$1.20 to the government, and here the principle of high license comes in. Moreover, those who sell liquor containing alcohol are liable to be arrested if convicted, pay a fine that may reach \$400 for the first offense, and in case of repetition the offender may be prohibited from ever manufacturing or selling.

So much for the seller—now for the drinker. When anyone is publicly found drunk and disorderly, the laws in some provinces fix a penalty of one month's imprisonment or a fine of \$20 for the first offense, and the penalties accrue to the proprietors of places where liquors are sold who sell to those who are intoxicated. Whoever is punished by the law three times during the year for drunkenness can be prohibited from entering places where liquors are sold for a year in the place of his residence and in the towns immediately surrounding it. Any infringement of this law is liable to a penalty of one month's imprisonment or \$20 fine. The law relating to the sale of liquors and to the penalties for drunkenness must be plainly printed and posted in a conspicuous place, and in all the different languages spoken therein, not only in the place of sale, but in all places where liquors are sold at retail.

These are the main features of the system in a country that is now sending vast numbers of emigrants to these shores. The result of the system, as the Transcript's correspondent reports, is that there is very little drunkenness seen, and there are very few places where "liquors" are sold. In Vienna, with a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, there are about 800 places that would in America be called "bars," and a population of about 200,000 there are about 2,000 saloons. It is not pretended that the Austrian system is anything like perfect; but an account of it is interesting as showing what can be done when a government is rigid in attempt to enforce a modified high license system.

AMONG THE JOKERS.

From Life: Dagsby (an arrival): "By the way, Binchair (a waiter) is waiting managed here." Binchair (with a sigh): "Oh, the guests do all that."

From Puck: Mr. Bleeker: "Here's an account of a man who got shot while assaulting a judge out in California." Mrs. Bleeker: "Dear me! What did he do then?" Mr. Bleeker: "Arrested the judge."

From Epoch: Druggist: "You are positive, Mark, that you haven't put any poison into the medicines that you have compounded to-day?" Prescription clerk: "Yes, sir, I'm sure I haven't made any mistake to-day."

From Epoch: Small boy (to newly-married man, who is moving in house): "You got a 'live' here, mister?" Mister: "Yes, my little man." Small boy: "Got any little boy I can play with?" Mister: "No, no yet."

A man may find on hills or coast Much recreation, rest and fun; But when he needs vacation most Is after he's returned home.

New York Journal.

The Terre Haute Express: N. Peck: "I think if any one is entitled to a pension it's me." Judge: "You were never in the war, were you?" N. Peck: "No, but the fellow my wife was engaged to got killed at Shiloh."

From Judge: Customer: "How do you sell sugar this morning, Mr. Scales?" Grocer: "By the pound, sir, same as always." Customer: "Well, as I want two pounds this morning, I guess I'll go across the way to Mr. Peck's."

From the New York Weekly: Wealthy old gentleman: "What! Marry my daughter? You are being supported by your father." Suitor: "Yes, sir, but my father is tired of supporting me and I thought I'd better get into another family."

For the latest patterns in carpets go to the D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Co., corner Oak and First streets.

TO RENT.

A nicely furnished room on Oak street, between Fourth and Fifth. Suitable for two gentlemen. GEORGE OWEN.

SAM PRAMENKO,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Game, Oysters and Fish,

Liquors, Cigars, Candies, Nuts and Fruits, Butter, Fresh Eggs, and

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A SPECIALTY—

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THE ARCADE SALOON

Corner Front and Main Streets.

The Finest of Imported Wines

Liquors and Cigars

To be found in the city constantly on hand.

An Elegant Free Lunch

Served both Day and Night.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS

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THE HANDSOMEST IN ANACONDA

At Reasonable Rates.

Main Street, Near Front. CHAS. BEITSCH.

This Space is Reserved

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THE LEADING

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CLOTHING HOUSE.

ANACONDA, MONTANA.

ANACONDA HARDWARE COMPANY.

MAIN STREET, - - - ANACONDA.

Something New!

Peerless Brand Gray Rosin-Sized Sheathing.

The cheapest and most durable building paper.

Clean to handle, Waterproof.

NO SHRINKAGE IN WEIGHT. NO WASTE.

Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, 1,000 square feet in each roll. Only \$2.50 per roll.

ONLY \$4.50 PER ROLL.

Straw Brand weighs 160 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Multiply 160 by your price per 100 pounds and see what 1,000 square feet costs you.

A Choice Line of Stoves at Attractive Prices.

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Over Peters' Store, Anaconda.

MacCallum & Coutier,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ANACONDA, MONT.,

Anyone in the town of Champion desiring Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Gents' Furnishings, etc., may obtain them at our general store in

ORO FINO at city prices.

ANACONDA BREWING CO.

Manufacturers of

KEG AND BOTTLED BEER.

STEIGER & FAUL, Proprietors. Brewery at West End Fourth Street.

ASK FOR ANACONDA BEER