

**THE DIAMOND FIELD.**

**Salem's Ten Thousand Dollars Did Not Catch on—Barred Out.**

**PAP. LYTLE WILL BE RECALLED.**

**An Amateur League Talked of for a Circuit in the Valley.**

**SENATOR BLAIR WAS NOT JOKING.**

**Hard Hitters in New Orleans—No More War Ship Wanted—Other News.**

SEATTLE, March 2.—The directors of the Pacific Northwest baseball league met in this city this afternoon, and finally determined upon the circuit and other matters for the championship season. Jay C. Smith was on hand to represent Salem, the candidate for admission. It was decided, after a spirited discussion, that the league circuit should remain unchanged, inasmuch as it would be inexpedient to have a five-club league, and no town could be found to join with Salem in increasing it to six clubs. A double championship series was decided upon, the season to open April 13th at Spokane and Tacoma. The salary limit was fixed at \$1300 a month for each club. The secretary was authorized to engage a staff of umpires. The best of feeling prevailed, and the delegates reported great interest in the game in their respective towns.

**SALEM IS DISAPPOINTED.**

SALEM, March 2.—Salem baseball enthusiasts feel pretty sore over the Pacific Northwest leagues, refusal to grant Salem a franchise, after having representations made to them that Salem incorporated a baseball club with a capital stock of \$10,000 and sent a manager east to sign players, "Pap" Lytle now being at St. Louis for that purpose. Talk once more slowly reverts to the formation of an amateur league among the valley cities, including Salem, Albany, Corvallis and McMinnville and probably Eugene.

**Gave up the Fight.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The much talked of Fitzsimmons-Maher match is over and Fitz is winner, the Irishman having given up the fight, a badly punished man, after twelve rounds. Tonight's entertainment at the Olympic Club was one of the greatest series of pugilistic exhibitions ever occurring in one club the same night. Fully 5000 persons were present. There were sporting men from England, Ireland and every corner of the United States. Chicago and New York, between them, had fully 500 delegates, and New Orleans supplied its leading professional men.

**Not a Joke.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It has long been supposed that the candidacy of ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was one of the huge jokes of that erratic personage. Blair while in the senate, was one of the most witty and humorous senators on the floor, and when it was announced that he was a candidate for president it was supposed to be an outcropping of the humor that had been so long pent up, but Governor Little, of New Hampshire, confirms his candidacy, and his New Hampshire friends say they will be for him. It is really one of the odd freaks of this very popular man.

**The Will is all Right.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The executor of Mrs. Fair's will says there is no truth in the report that Charles Fair intended breaking his mother's will. The will provided that in the event of the death of Jas. G., jr., the portion allotted to him should be paid to Charles, if living. Now, James is dead, and the sum of \$500,000, and \$180,000 interest, is to revert to Charles, at the end of six years, at which time it would have been paid to his brother.

**No War Ships Wanted.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gen. Berdan's efforts to induce the government to construct a war vessel equipped with sub-marine guns from designs of his own invention is being opposed by Com. Folger, chief of the ordinance bureau, who in a letter to the senate naval committee says the naval vessel is not necessary and the proposed price of \$1,250,000 is two-thirds more than it ought to cost.

**The Lost Seal Fishers.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 2.—Of the 220 men who went sealing off the coast of Newfoundland last Saturday and were caught in the storm, at least 40 have been either drowned or frozen to death. Most of those lost were fathers, and there is great lamentation among their families. The legislature adjourned as a mark of sympathy.

**Harrison as a Nimrod.**

NORFOLK, March 2.—The president returned from the Ragged island club grounds to Virginia beach this evening in fine health with a load of game. The party will start again Friday morning.

**THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.**

Section one to eight inclusive, provide for opening the polls, and are similar to the old election laws.

Sec. 9. All general or special elections hereafter held in this state shall be conducted under the provisions of this act, and the polls shall be opened at 8 a. m., and continue open until 6 p. m. Prior to opening the polls the chairman of judges of election shall make public proclamation of the same, and thirty minutes before closing of the polls public proclamation shall be made by the same officer, that the polls will be closed in half an hour. (Provides for noon adjournment, keeping poll books, boxes, tally sheets, etc., together in the presence of four officers, and the final counting of the ballots.)

Sec. 10. Provides that in all special elections certificates of nomination may be filed at any time between the date of the writ authorizing the election, and the time of holding the election.

Sec. 11. Provides for challenge of any person suspected as not being a qualified elector.

Sec. 12. Provides the oath and manner of proceeding with a person challenged. Sections 13, 14, 15, relate to the same subject.

Sec. 16. Provides rules for determining residence and qualifications of electors:

1. The place in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.
2. Shall not lose his residence by going into another state or territory or county of this state for a temporary purpose only.
3. A person cannot gain a residence in any county in this state where he may be for temporary purposes only.
4. If a person remove with intention of changing his residence, it must be held that he has lost his residence in this state.
5. The place where a married man's family resides shall be considered and held to be his residence.
6. The place where an unmarried man sleeps shall be considered to be his residence.
7. If a person shall go from this state to any other state or territory and there exercise the right of suffrage, he shall be held to have lost residence in this state.
8. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the state for state officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such elector may reside for members of congress.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the judges of election, or the chairman thereof, immediately before proclamation is made of the opening of the polls, to open the ballot boxes in the presence of the people there assembled, and turn the same upside down, so as to empty the said boxes of anything that may be in them, and then lock said boxes securely, and they shall not be re-opened until for the purpose of counting the ballots therein at the close of the election. During the election one of the judges, other than the chairman, shall have the custody of the keys.

Sec. 18. In all incorporated cities and towns in this state, no person shall approach or stand within fifty feet of the polls when open for the purpose of receiving votes, except such peace officers as are particularly selected or appointed by the judges to preserve order or enforce the law within such limits, and electors actually desiring and proceeding to vote, and but ten electors shall be permitted to approach the polls within fifty feet at the same time; provided, however, that the said judges of election shall, if requested, permit one person from each political party, selected by the party, to stand outside of the guard-rail at the polls, while open for receiving votes, for the purpose of challenging voters; and the said judges of election shall, if requested, permit the respective candidates, or some person selected by a candidate, or by several candidates, or a political party, to be present (but outside the guard-rail) where the said judges are during the time of receiving and counting the votes. Such selections shall be evidenced by a writing signed by the chairman and secretary of such political party, or by the candidate, or candidates, and presented to and filed with the judges.

Sec. 19. For the purpose of holding elections and preserving order at the polls, the judges of election are hereby appointed, and invested with the jurisdiction of justices of the peace during the time of holding elections, and they, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to impose and enforce a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, to be applied to the benefit of the school fund, on any person or persons who shall conduct themselves in a disorderly or riotous manner at the polls, and shall persist in such conduct after having been warned of the consequence, or who shall refuse to move from the polls fifty feet when directed, or on any person who shall be detected in the commission, in the immediate presence of the judges, of any offenses defined by this act, and on the refusal or neglect to forthwith pay the same to the chairman, to commit him or them to the common jail of the county for any time not exceeding 25 days, or until the fine is paid, and the sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable and jailor, and policeman of any incorporated city or town are hereby required to forthwith execute said order, as tho' it had been issued by a magistrate in due form of law. Judges may appoint a special officer if needed.

Sec. 20. Provides compensation of the judges, clerks and messengers.

Sec. 21. Provides manner of proceeding in Multnomah, and other counties which have no county clerk to act.

Sec. 22. Provides the form of pollbooks to be kept by the judges and clerks of an election.

Sec. 23. Provides the manner of opening the ballot box, taking out and reading the ballots.

Sec. 24. Provides the form of the tally-sheets, manner of tallying the count, preparing the certificate, signing, etc.

Sec. 25. Immediately after canvassing the votes in the manner aforesaid, the judges, before they separate or adjourn, shall enclose the poll-books in separate covers and securely seal the same. They shall also enclose the tally-sheets in separate envelopes and seal the same securely. They shall also enclose all the ballots and stubs strung on strings as aforesaid, and seal the same securely. And they shall, in writing, with pen and ink, specify the contents and address each of said packages upon the outside thereof to the county clerk of the county in which the election precinct is situated.

Sec. 26. Same subject. Provides how to be conveyed to the county clerk.

Sec. 27. In the canvass of the votes only white ballots furnished under the provisions of this act shall be counted, and any ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice for any of the offices shall be void and shall not be counted.

Sec. 28. Provides for the care, and disposal of rejected ballots. To be sent to the county clerk.

Sec. 29. Any ballot from which it is possible to determine the elector's choice for a part of the offices shall be counted for such part, but the remainder of the ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice shall be void as to such defective part, and such defective part shall not be counted. The judges shall disregard misspelling or abbreviations of the names of candidates for office if it can be ascertained from such ballot for whom it was intended. Every such ballot not counted for any party shall be immediately endorsed on the back thereof with pen and ink by the chairman, "Not counted for . . . ." (stating what office or offices), who shall sign his initials thereto.

Sec. 30. In the canvass of the votes, all ballots found in the box marked "State and district," which are marked "State," as provided in section 61 of this act, shall be considered and counted only for such state offices as are to be filled at the election, and all ballots so marked as "State and district," as provided in section 61, shall be considered and counted only for such state and district offices as are to be filled at the election, and the names of persons thereon for other than state or district offices shall not be considered or counted.

Sec. 31. Any convention of delegates, and any assembly of electors, as herein after defined, and also individual electors to the number hereinafter specified, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly prepared and filed in the manner hereinafter provided, may nominate one candidate for each public office to be filled at the election, whose name shall be placed upon ballots, to be furnished as hereinafter provided. A convention of delegates, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of delegates representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent. of the entire vote cast in the state, county, precinct, or other electoral district for which the nomination is made. An assembly of electors, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of not less than 100 electors of the state, or electoral division thereof, for which the nomination is made.

Sec. 32. Every such certificate of nomination made by such convention or assembly may contain the name of one candidate for each office to be filled at the election. It shall state such facts concerning the convention or assembly as are required by section 31 of this act for its acceptance, and as are required to be stated therein by section 34 of this act. In conclusion, it shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary of the convention or assembly by which it purports to be made, and an affidavit shall be made thereon by such presiding officer and secretary, and subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) by them before some person authorized to administer oaths, to the effect that the statements therein are true, and the certificate of the oath or affirmation shall accompany the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 33. Every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors as aforesaid, of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of the state at large, or for member of congress, shall be signed by not less than 250 electors of the state; and of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of an electoral district or county of the state, shall be signed by not less than 50 electors of such district or county; and of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of a precinct, or for the office of constable or justice of the peace, shall be signed by not less than ten electors of such precinct or justice of the peace district. Each elector signing a certificate of nomination shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any, and each elector shall be qualified to subscribe to only one such certificate of nomination for each office to be filled at the election.

Except in the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, every such certificate of nomination made by individual electors shall contain the name of only one candidate. At least two of the signers to each such certificate of nomination made by individual electors, shall swear (or affirm) before some person authorized to administer oaths, that the statements and signatures therein are true, and that the requisite number of signers thereto are qualified to make such nomination, and the certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 34. All certificates of nomination shall state such facts as are required by this act, and also: 1. The name of the candidate; 2. The office for which he is nominated; 3. The party of political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words; 4. His place of residence, with street and number thereof, if any. In the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president they represent may be added to the party or political appellation, and the names of all the nominees for electors of president and vice-president may be upon the same certificate of nomination.

Sec. 35. No person who is not an elector shall be qualified to join in nominating any candidate. No elector shall be qualified to join in a certificate of nomination made by individual electors in nominating more than one person for each office to be filled. No person shall be qualified to be a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election.

Sec. 36. A certificate of nomination may be accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, in which case the acceptance shall be indorsed upon the certificate of nomination and signed by the nominee, or it may be by a letter or telegram from the nominee attached to the certificate of nomination and filed therewith. If the certificate of nomination is not thus accompanied by the acceptance of the nominee, he may, at any time after the certificate of nomination is filed, and before the time for filing nomination for such office has expired, file his acceptance thereof in the same manner in the same office where the certificate of nomination is filed. The officer with whom it is filed shall indorse the same and attach it to the certificate of nomination to which it refers. Several different certificates of nomination may thus be filed nominating the same person; and if the person so nominated so accepts one of said nominations, it shall be sufficient, and shall be equivalent to accepting each one of said nominations to the same office. But unless said nominee accepts a nomination as a candidate for some office in some one of the ways and within the time aforesaid, he shall not be considered as fully nominated, and his name shall not be placed upon the ballots.

Sec. 37. All certificates of nomination of candidates for office to be filled by the electors of the state at large, and for members of congress, shall be filed with the secretary of state. If such certificate of nomination be made by a convention or assembly, it shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than 100 days and not less than 45 days, before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors, it shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than 100 and not less than 30 days before the day fixed by law for the election.

Sec. 38. All certificates of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of an electoral district, other than a congressional district, or county, or precinct, shall be filed with the county clerk of the county; and if such electoral district embraces more than one county, then a duplicate thereof shall be filed with the county clerk of each county within such electoral district. If such certificate of nomination be made by a convention or assembly, it shall be filed with such county clerk or clerks not more than 100 days and not less than 30 days before the day fixed by law for the election. If such certificate of nomination be made by individual electors, it shall be filed with such county clerk or clerks not more than 100 days and not less than 15 days before the day fixed by law for the election.

Sec. 39. Immediately after each certificate of nomination is filed, the county clerk shall enter in a book marked register of nominations, the date when the certificate was filed with him, the name of each candidate, the office for which he is nominated, and the name of the party, or convention, or assembly making the nomination, together with the names of the chairman and secretary certifying the same; and in case the certificate of nomination is made by individual electors, the names of the two signers who make oath thereto, and the total number of signatures thereto. As soon as the acceptance or withdrawal of the candidate is filed, it shall also be entered upon said register.

Sec. 40. All such certificates of nomination, acceptances, and withdrawal, as soon as filed, shall be public records, and shall be open to public inspection under proper regulations; and when a copy of any certificate of nomination, acceptance, or withdrawal is presented at the time the original is filed, or at any time hereafter, and a request is made to have such copy compared and certified, the officer with whom such certificates of nomination

was filed shall forthwith compare such copy with the original on file, and, if necessary, correct the copy and certify and deliver the copy to the persons who presented it. All certificates of nomination, acceptances, withdrawals, pollbooks, tally sheets, ballots, and ballot-stubs shall be preserved as other records are, for two years after the election to which they pertain, at which time, unless otherwise ordered or restrained by some court, the county clerk shall destroy the ballots and ballot-stubs by fire, without anyone inspecting the same.

Sec. 41. Any person who has been nominated and accepted some nomination, as provided in this act, may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination at any time prior to the election, by a writing declining the nomination stating the reason, signed and acknowledged by him before some officer authorized by the laws of this state to take acknowledgment of deeds, and certified by such officer, and by filing the same with the secretary of state or county clerk or clerks with whom the certificate nominating him as a candidate was filed. Such withdrawal may be sent by telegram to the secretary of state through a county clerk, as provided by section 44 of this act in the case of certificates of nomination.

Sec. 42. If any person nominated as herein provided dies or withdraws before the day fixed by law for the election, and the fact of the death becomes known to the satisfaction of the officer, the secretary of state or county clerk or clerks in whose office the certificate of nomination nominating such person was filed, shall forthwith give notice by posting a certificate of the fact in a conspicuous place in his office. In every such case the name of the candidate who has died or withdrawn shall not be printed upon the ballots, and if already printed, shall be erased or cancelled before the ballots are delivered to the electors.

Sec. 43. If the original nomination thus vacated was made by a convention or assembly, and the convention or assembly can reconvene, it may fill the vacancy before the day fixed by law for the election. If the convention or assembly has delegated to a committee the power to fill such vacancies, such committee may likewise fill the same. In every case where the original candidate dies or withdraws, as many certificates of nomination made by electors to fill the same office shall be filed as are duly presented to the proper officer before the day fixed by law for the election. The certificate to fill such vacancy shall substantially conform with the requirements for an original certificate of nomination, and shall be filed with the same officer the original certificate was filed with.

Sec. 44. When such original certificate of nomination, thus vacated, was filed with the secretary of state, the certificate to fill the vacancy thus occasioned shall be filed with him, and it may be filed directly with the secretary of state or in the following manner: It may be presented in duplicate to any county clerk, who shall file one of the certificates in his office, and upon being tendered the cost of transmitting the same, it shall be the duty of such county clerk to forthwith cause the certificate of nomination to be telegraphed to the secretary of state and repeated back, and he shall also forthwith mail the duplicate thereof by registered letter to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall file said telegraph copy of the certificate the same as if it was the original, and he shall also file the duplicate when the same arrives by mail. The secretary of state shall, in certifying the nominations to the county clerks, omit names of such candidates filed with him who die or withdraw, as aforesaid, and instead thereof he shall certify the name or names of the persons who have thus been nominated to fill such vacancy. In the event that he has already sent forth his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to each county clerk, by telegraph if necessary, the names and residence of each person so nominated to fill such vacancy, the office he is nominated for, the party or principle he represents, and the name of the person for whom such nominee or nominees are substituted. Every county clerk shall proceed thereafter in conformity with said later certification.

Sec. 45. Not more than 30 days and not less than 28 days before the day fixed by law for the election, the secretary of state shall arrange, in the manner provided in this act for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballots, all the names and other information concerning all the candidates contained in the certificates of nomination which have been filed with him, and accepted by the nominees, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the state and file the same in his office, and make and transmit a duplicate thereof by registered letter, to the county clerk of each county in the state, and he shall also post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, and keep the same posted until after said election has taken place.

Sec. 46. Not more than 15 and not less than 12 days before the day fixed by law for the election, the county clerk of each county shall arrange, in the manner provided by this act for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballots, all the names and other information concerning all the candidates contained in the certificates

of nomination which have been filed with him, and accepted by nominees, and which have been certified to him by the secretary of state, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and he shall forthwith certify the same under the seal of the county court and file the same in his office, and make and post a duplicate thereof in a conspicuous place in his office and keep the same posted until after the election has taken place; and he shall forthwith proceed and cause to be printed, according to law, the colored or sample ballots, and the white ballots required by this act.

Sec. 47. The county clerk of each county shall cause to be printed according to law all the ballots required under the provisions of this act, and shall furnish the same in the manner hereafter provided for the use of all electors in the county. Ballots other than those furnished by the respective county clerks, according to the provisions of this act, shall not be used or circulated or cast, or counted in any election provided for in this act.

Sec. 48. All ballots designed to be voted shall be printed in black ink upon a good quality of white paper, and shall be alike and of the same size in the same county and at the same election. Duplicate impressions of the same shall be printed upon cheaper colored paper so as to be readily distinguished from white ballots. These colored ballots shall be used solely as sample ballots for the information and convenience of voters, and shall not be voted, and if voted shall not be counted.

Sec. 49. The ballots shall be styled official ballot; shall state the number or name of the precinct and county they are intended for, and the date when the election is to be held; shall contain the names of all the candidates for offices to be filled at that election whose nominations have been duly made and accepted as herein provided, and who have not died or withdrawn, and shall contain no other names of persons, except that in the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president may be added to the party or political designation; the name of the city or town or county in which the candidate resides shall be added to the name of each candidate; the name of each person nominated shall be printed upon the ballot in but one place, but there shall be added opposite thereto the party or political designation, expressed in not more than three words for any one party, as specified in each of the certificates of nomination nominating him for the office. The names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of candidates for the office of electors of president and vice-president shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each different office as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the elector may write in the name of any person not printed on the ballot, for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office. On the left margin of the ballots as printed shall be numbered 12, the next candidate 13, the next 14, and so on consecutively to the end of the ballot. The blank lines shall not be numbered. Whenever approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates, and each answer be numbered on the left margin as in the case of the name of candidates. The ballots shall be printed so as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates and his answers to the questions submitted by canceling or marking out the names of the candidates who are not his choice or the answers he does not wish to make. And on the ballot may be printed such words as will aid the elector to do this, as "vote for one," "vote for three," "yes," "no," "cancel, cross or mark out the names of candidates not voted for," and the like. Each white ballot shall have at the top thereof two stubs or margins, perforated along the lower edge thereof, and adapted to be torn off after the ballot is folded, and without exposing its contents. The ballot shall be of sufficient length and width to be properly done. The white ballots shall be arranged and printed substantially in the following form—

(To be Continued.)

**Political Stuffing.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—"What is to be the policy of the democrats regarding free silver?" was the question propounded to Senator Hill today. Hill smiled one of his knowing smiles, and replied with an innocence childlike and bland: "I am a senator, and I have not as yet been able to discover that the democrats have a policy about anything." When asked how he would vote on the free-silver bill if one comes before the senate, he said: "I will not cross that bridge until I come to it."

**Secretary Foster in London.**

LONDON, March 2.—Charles Foster, secretary of the United States treasury, arrived at Southampton on the steamer Spree this morning. Upon landing he was presented with a bouquet, which a special dispatch says was the gift of Mrs. Harrison. He took the 10 o'clock train from Southampton for London. In an interview he said his mission was solely to regain his health.

James Somers, Veterinary Surgeon, of Grants, Oregon, is prepared to spray cows on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Somers has had many years practice in the above line, in Australia.