

## A DEMOCRATIC SWIPE.

Seattle Republicans Engulfed in a Political Landslide.

LEARY BEATEN BY ONE THOUSAND.

In Sacramento the Election Closed With a Shooting Match.

BIG NECK SMITH KILLS HIS MAN.

An Unwise Act of Secretary Blaine Taken as Evidence of a Mental Break Down.

SEATTLE, March 9.—The municipal election today was a landslide. The republicans have held possession of every branch of the city government, but the democrats now make a clean sweep, electing every man on the ticket by majorities from about 2000 for Ronald over Leary, down. It is thought that the entire democratic ticket at large, including nine aldermen, is elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1200, and that the republicans may have elected four delegates out of eighteen. The count will probably not be completed until this afternoon. The campaign has been a sharp one, and there was great excitement. Crowds gathered around the polling places, and it was with difficulty that the policemen kept the streets open for traffic. Several arrests for assault were made. At the last state election Seattle gave 1300 republican majority.

Blaine out of Politics.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—One of the developments during the past week is the peculiar manner in which the letter of Secretary Blaine upon the divorce case of his son is taken. The general impression is that it is one of the most unwise acts of the secretary, and is conclusive proof he is either breaking down mentally or that he has determined that for all time he will be out of politics. It is believed he was induced to write the letter or statement at the request of Mrs. Blaine, who no doubt smarted under the imputations and assertions of the Deadwood court; but at the same time it is believed it was a very unwise move, even if he did not mean to retire permanently from public life. Nobody in Washington was disposed to hold Secretary Blaine responsible for what has transpired in the past about this unfortunate marriage. Some criticism in an undertone might have been passed upon the acts of Mrs. Blaine, but the secretary was always held blameless, and now people are disposed to criticize his utter lack of judgment in making any reply to the statement of the court or undertake to secure defense in the newspapers when defense was refused in the courts. It is one of the unfortunate circumstances that surround the end of great men's careers on account of the erratic and disgraceful conduct of their sons. Blaine is still confined to his bed with a gripe. His temperature is two or three degrees above the normal. His condition is not regarded as serious by either his family or physician, but it will be some time before he will be able to resume charge of the state department.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.—The morning light disclosed the dead bodies of three negroes riddled with bullets, near the heart of the city. The negroes had been taken from jail by seventy-five masked men and shot to death. The crime for which this summary vengeance was wreaked upon them was the ambushing and shooting down Saturday night last of four deputy sheriffs, while the officers were looking for a negro for whose arrest they had a warrant. The bodies which presented a horrible sight were brought to Walsh's undertaking establishment this morning. In less than fifteen minutes the place was surrounded by about twenty negroes, all afraid to talk, however, on account of proximity of the whites. An inquest was held at 10 o'clock and the bodies were then sent to their homes. At 10:15 word reached the city that the negroes were assembling in large numbers at The Curve. Judge Dubose immediately equipped 150 men with Winchester's and they left the city for that locality.

Driven to Madness.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Farmer L. Williams, an inventor and patentee of a process for making cordage twine out of paper, shot himself through the breast last night, and will probably die. Williams left the institute four weeks ago, and has acted strangely at times, but was cured of the liquor habit. After his self-inflicted wound was dressed today, he suddenly became furious and fought the doctor like a madman, and tried to jump out of a window. Finally, having suffered greatly from the loss of blood he gave up and was put to bed, but again arose, tore open his wounds, and struck the physician a terrible blow over the head. The police were then summoned, and Williams was taken to the detention hospital today. It is said that his insanity is due to prosecution by the National Cordage company, whose agents have harassed him and broken up his plans for establishing a twine factory.

## THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

(Continued.)

Sec. 50. There shall be provided and furnished for each election precinct not less than four white ballots for each vote cast in such election precinct at the general election next preceding, and a like number of the colored or sample ballots. The colored or sample ballots shall be duplicate impressions of the white ballots, but without perforated stubs. These colored or sample ballots shall be furnished as soon as printed, at any time before the election, by the respective county clerks, in reasonable quantities, to all electors applying for the same; and on the day of election, under the direction and control of the judges at each polling place, the sample ballots shall be given in reasonable and proper quantities to all electors applying for them.

Sec. 51. When any vacancy occurs by death or withdrawal aforesaid, and after the printing of the ballots any person or persons are nominated, as aforesaid, to fill such vacancy, the county clerk shall, a sufficient time before the election, cause to be prepared and printed, according to law, upon cards of instruction, arranged in the manner herein required for the ballots, the names and information concerning such candidates so nominated to fill such vacancies caused by death or withdrawal; one of such cards, certified by the county clerk, shall be posted and kept posted in plain view in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots in each polling place, and the same shall also be posted in the county clerk's office from the time the same is prepared until after the election.

Sec. 52. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to cause the name of each nominee who has thus withdrawn or died to be canceled upon the white ballots, and also the colored ballots, before they are given out to the electors. If said ballots have been already forwarded to the several election precincts, the county clerks shall, if there is time, certify the matter to the judges of the several election precincts, and then it shall be the duty of the judges of such election precincts, in accordance with such certification, to see that the name of each candidate who has thus withdrawn or died is canceled upon the white and colored ballots before they are given out to the electors, and also that such cards of instruction, or lists of the candidates nominated to fill such vacancy, are duly posted in each compartment or place provided for preparing the ballots, before the ballots are given out to the electors.

Sec. 53. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to provide for each election precinct within such county one large and one smaller ballot-box, the larger one of which shall be used for the reception of all general ballots deposited, and the smaller one for all ballots cast only for state or district officers. Said larger boxes shall be marked "general," and the smaller "state and district," respectively. Each of such ballot-boxes shall be provided with a lid fastened with hinges, and a good lock and key. The lid shall form the top of the box and contain an opening or slot five inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide for the reception of ballots. All ballots cast by electors entitled to vote for all the officers to be elected at the election shall be deposited in the box marked "general." All ballots cast by electors qualified only to vote for state, or state and district officers shall be deposited in the box marked "state and district."

Sec. 54. A sufficient time, and not less than five days before the opening of the polls at any election provided for in this act, the county clerk of each county in which the election is to be held shall deliver to the sheriff of the county for use at each polling place in the county:

1. The proper number of ballots required for each polling place, prepared and printed as provided in this act.
2. The two ballot boxes required by this act.
3. Two poll-books required by this act.
4. One copy of the election laws of this state required by this act.
5. A sufficient number of tally-sheets required by this act.
6. A sufficient quantity of pens, ink, blotting-pads, indelible copying pencils, needles and string for stringing ballots and stubs, sealing wax and the like, necessary and convenient for carrying out the provisions of this act.

The white ballots so furnished shall be in a package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "white ballots," with the number contained in the package, and the package shall be addressed to the judge of the polling places for which it is intended, and the package shall be certified by the clerk and be sealed under the seal of the county court of the county. The colored or sample ballots shall likewise be in a separate package by themselves, and the package shall be marked on the outside "colored or sample ballots," with the number contained in the package, certified, addressed, and sealed. The poll-books, tally-sheets, and copy of election laws shall likewise be done up in a package, addressed, and sealed. The other articles shall likewise be addressed. The county clerk shall keep a record of the addresses thereon, the contents of the packages, and the number thereof.

Sec. 55. The county clerk shall prepare a receipt in duplicate for each polling place, enumerating the packages, and stating the time and day and date when the same were delivered by him to

the sheriff. The sheriff shall sign both of said receipts, upon receipt of the packages; one of the receipts shall be retained by the clerk, and the other shall be delivered to the sheriff; and upon receipt of the packages, the judge or judges of election to whom they are delivered shall countersign said receipt, and the same shall forthwith be returned by the sheriff and filed with said clerk.

Sec. 56. The sheriff of each county, under the direction and control of the county court of the county, a sufficient time, and not less than one day before every election provided for in this act, shall secure the use of and take possession of the places designated by the county court as the polling places in the several precincts in the county, he shall cause the same to be suitably provided with a guard-rail, so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-boxes or within ten feet of the compartments, shelves, or tables at which electors are to prepare their ballots for voting. He shall furnish in the manner directed by such county court, a sufficient number of such compartments, shelves, or tables in or at which electors may conveniently prepare their ballots for voting, so that in the preparation thereof each elector may be screened from the observation of other persons.

The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot-boxes, or the compartments, shelves, or tables, or the electors while preparing their ballots, shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard-rail, or from the judges; and yet the same shall be far enough removed and so arranged that the elector may conveniently prepare his ballot for voting with absolute secrecy. There shall be provided in each polling place not less than one such compartment, shelf, or table for every forty electors to vote at such polling place, and every polling place shall have at least three of such compartments, shelves, or tables.

Sec. 57. During the election and counting of the ballots, no person other than the judges and clerks of election, and the electors, admitted as herein provided, for the purpose of preparing their ballots and voting, shall be admitted or permitted to be within said rail.

Sec. 58. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and his residence to the first of the election clerks, which clerk shall not be of the same political party as the chairman, who shall thereupon announce the name and residence distinctly, and write in the poll-book kept by him the name and residence of the elector and the word "state," or "state and district," if he is qualified to vote for such officers only, and also write the name and residence of the elector, and, if proper, the word "state," or "state and district," with pen and ink upon the back of one of the stubs upon one of the white ballots provided under this act; the clerk shall then with pen and ink write the number of the elector upon the back of each of the two stubs upon said ballot; he shall so number the stubs upon each ballot to correspond with the number of the elector in the poll-book, beginning with No. 1 for the first elector applying to vote, No. 2 for the second elector, and so on, and he shall then tear off the stub upon which he wrote the elector's name. The clerk shall then deliver the ballot, with the remaining stub still attached thereto, to the elector. The said clerk shall give the elector one of said white ballots, and one only. The clerk shall then, at once, and before issuing another ballot, deliver the stub containing the name and number of the elector to the judges, who shall pass it to the second clerk, who shall immediately enter the number in the poll-book, and the name and residence of the elector opposite thereto, and shall retain the stub in his possession.

Sec. 59. On receipt of his white ballot as aforesaid, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the compartments or places provided, and shall there prepare his ballot by cancelling, crossing, or marking out the name he does not wish to vote for, which shall be done with an indelible "copying" pencil, to be furnished for the purpose, or by scratching with pen and ink for each office to be filled for which he is qualified to vote, and if necessary he may write into the blank space provided therefor the name of the person of his choice for each or any such office; and, in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by cancelling, crossing or scratching out the answer he does not wish to make or give. Before leaving the compartment or place provided, the elector shall fold his ballot so that the face thereof will be concealed, without displaying the ballot or informing any person how he has prepared it; and he shall fold the ballot so that the initials of the first clerk may be seen on the back of the ballot, and so that the remaining stub may be readily torn off, without exposing the contents of the ballot or the marks or crosses thereon. He shall then deliver the ballot to the chairman and state his name and residence.

Sec. 60. Immediately upon receiving the ballot from the elector, the chairman shall repeat the name and residence distinctly, and shall remove the remaining half of the stub from the ballot without exposing the contents of the ballot or the marks or crosses thereon, and

pass the stub to the second clerk, who shall compare it with its counterpart and observe that the name written on the counterpart corresponds with the name given by the person voting. If no objection is made to the elector, and the judges are satisfied that the elector is legally qualified, according to the constitution and laws of the state, to vote for all offices to be filled at that election, and that the ballot presented is the identical white ballot received by the elector as aforesaid from the first clerk, the chairman shall immediately put the ballot in the box marked "general," without any one inspecting or seeing the names written or printed or the crosses or marks upon the ballot, and without unfolding the same, and the second clerk shall enter opposite the name and number of the elector in the poll-book the word "voted" or the letter "V" to indicate the same.

Sec. 61. If a majority of the judges are satisfied the elector is legally qualified to vote in that precinct only for "state" officers, the chairman shall immediately write with pen and ink upon the back of the ballot the word "state" and sign his (the chairman's) initials thereto; if the elector is qualified to vote for district officers also, the chairman shall write as aforesaid the words "state and district"; in either such case the ballot shall then be deposited in the box marked "state and district," and the clerks shall add the name of the elector upon the poll-books the words "state," or "state and district," as the case may be. The elector shall then immediately pass out by the way indicated by the judges.

Sec. 62. If any elector by accident or mistake spoils his ballot so that he cannot conveniently vote the same, he may on returning said spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof. If the elector spoil three such ballots, it shall be conclusive evidence that the elector is unable to prepare his ballot without assistance, and he shall request the assistance of two of the judges to prepare one for him. When the elector spoils a ballot and returns the same to the first clerk, the clerk write upon the stub the word "Spoiled," and sign his initials, and remove the stub from the ballot, and immediately pass the stub to the judges, and he shall then immediately destroy the spoiled ballot, without any one inspecting its contents, and issue another to the elector as in the first instance, affixing the same name and number to the stubs as the original ballot.

Sec. 63. No person shall take or remove any white ballot from the polling place and immediately upon the closing of the polls the judges shall cause all the white ballots remaining unused to be immediately destroyed by tearing them in pieces or by burning them.

Sec. 64. As fast as electors vote as aforesaid, the second clerk shall string the mated stubs upon a strong thread, and immediately upon the closing of the polls he shall securely knot together the ends of the thread and carefully preserve the same.

Sec. 65. Not more than one person at one time shall be permitted to occupy any one compartment or place provided for electors to prepare their ballots, and no person shall remain in or occupy such compartment longer than may be reasonably necessary to prepare his ballot. Every elector who does not vote any ballot delivered to him shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to the first clerk, who shall write upon the stub thereon "Not Voted," and sign his initials, and treat the stub and ballot in the same manner as in the case of a spoiled ballot, and both clerks shall note the fact upon the poll-books by drawing a line with pen and ink across the name of the person, and writing the words "Not Voted."

Sec. 66. Any elector who declares to the chairman that he cannot read or write, or that by blindness, or other physical disability, he is unable to prepare his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of two of the judges in the preparation thereof, and such officers shall ascertain his wishes and prepare his ballot in accordance therewith, and such officers shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The chairman may, in his discretion, require such declaration of disability to be made by the elector under oath. Whenever an elector receives assistance in this manner, the second clerk shall write upon the poll-book, opposite the name of the elector, the word "assisted," and if sworn, also "sworn." In preparing his ballot, any elector shall be at liberty to use or copy any colored or sample ballot provided by this act which he may choose to mark or have had marked in advance, to assist him (in) marking the official ballot.

Sec. 67. Any elector who shall use or bring into the polling place, or carry away therefrom, any unofficial ballot or any paper or thing bearing any resemblance to the official white ballot, other than said colored or sample ballot, or anything which will show how he has prepared the white ballot, or any elector who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his white ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or mutilate his ballot, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot whereby the same may be identified, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere, or attempt to interfere, with any voter when inside said enclosed space,

or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter to mark his ballot in a particular way, or before or after voting to show or explain how he marks or has marked his ballot, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

Sec. 68. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, not less than six months before every biennial election in this state, to compile the election laws of the state, and index the same, and cause the same to be printed in suitable pamphlet form, for the use of the judges of election; also suitable poll-books, required by and in accordance with section 22 of this act; also tally-sheets, required by and in accordance with section 24 of this act; also "Register of Nominations" books, required by section 39 of this act; also receipts, required by and in accordance with section 55 of this act; needles for stringing ballots and stubs, as required by section 23 and 64 of this act, and indelible "copying" pencils, suitable for canceling the names of candidates not voted for, as required by section 59 of this act; and he shall forthwith proceed and distribute the same to the several county clerks in the state, in appropriate quantities. The bills for furnishing said pamphlet copies of the election laws, for ruling, printing, and binding such poll-books, blanks, receipts, register of nominations, and tally-sheets, and procuring said needles and pencils, and for preparing and delivering the same, as required by this act, shall be audited by the secretary of state, and paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 69. Any officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act, who shall disclose to any person the name of any candidate for whom any elector has voted, or give any information by which it can be ascertained for whom any elector has voted, or any judge or clerk of election, or other officer about the polls, who shall do any electioneering on election day, or any person who shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or within fifty feet of any polling place, or any person who shall remove any white ballot from any polling place before the closing of the polls, or any person who shall knowingly apply for or receive any white ballot in any polling place other than that in which he is entitled to vote, or any person who 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 ballot, or any person (except the chairman of election) who shall receive from any voter the ballot prepared for voting, or any person who shall, contrary to this act, ask another at a polling place for whom he intends to vote, or who shall examine his ballot or solicit the voter to show the same, or any elector who shall knowingly receive any white ballot from any other person than one of the election clerks, or any person who shall print or circulate, or knowingly have in his possession any imitation of the official white or colored ballots, or any person other than a clerk of the election who shall deliver any white ballot to an elector, or any elector who shall deliver any ballot to the chairman to be voted except the one he received from the first election clerk, or any elector, or any one who shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, place any mark upon or do anything to his or any white ballot by which it may be afterwards identified as the one voted by any particular individual, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 70. Any judge or clerk of election who shall willfully disregard any of the provisions of this act, or who shall negligently fail to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or who shall in the counting of the ballots or making the returns thereof, willfully disregard any of the directions or requirements of this act, or any person who shall willfully or fraudulently alter or destroy any white ballot cast at any election regulated by this act, or who shall introduce among the genuine ballots a fraudulent ballot, or any person who shall falsely write the initials of the chairman, or any writing upon the ballot or ballot stub purporting to be written by the clerk or chairman, or any person who shall steal any of the ballots or returns, or willfully or fraudulently hinder or delay the delivery of any of the election returns to the county clerk, or willfully break open any of such sealed returns of any election regulated by this act, upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years, or by fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 71. Any person who shall, prior to or during an election, willfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any list of candidates, or other notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove, or destroy any card of instructions, or specimen ballot posted under the provisions of this act for the instructions of voters, or who shall deface, tear down, remove, alter or destroy any certificate of the result of the election posted under the provisions of this act, or who shall, dur-

ing an election, willfully remove or destroy any of the official white or sample ballots, supplies, or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or who shall willfully break the seals or open any sealed package containing any of the supplies for the polling places contrary to the provisions of this act, upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 72. That all of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of voters, regulating the manner of conducting elections, providing for the prevention and punishment of frauds affecting the elective franchise, and repealing title 1 of chapter 14 of the miscellaneous laws of Oregon," approved February 24, 1885; and all of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 4, 10, 14, 15, and 24, of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the registration of voters, regulating the manner of conducting elections, providing for the prevention and punishment of fraud affecting the elective franchise, and repealing title 1 of chapter 14 of the miscellaneous laws of Oregon,' approved February 24, 1885," approved November 25, 1885; and all of an act entitled "An act to amend section 49 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the registration of voters, regulating the manner of conducting elections, providing for the prevention and punishment of fraud affecting the elective franchise, and repealing title 1 of chapter 14 of the miscellaneous laws of Oregon,' approved February 24, 1885," approved November 25, 1885; and all of an act entitled "An act relating to elections," approved October 19, 1872; and sections 26, 27, and 28 of an act entitled "An act relating to elections and the mode of filling vacancies in office," approved October 29, 1870; and all of an act entitled "An act to amend section 5507 of Hill's annotated laws of Oregon, relating to elections and ballot paper," approved February 20, 1889; the same being identical with titles 1 and 2 of chapter 14, sections 2499 to 2537, both inclusive, of the miscellaneous laws of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by William Lair Hill; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved February 13, 1891.

## A NORTHERN BLIZZARD.

March Marches Upon Minnesota With Full Force and Vigor.

WIND FIFTY MILES PER HOUR.

Worst Storm for Years in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, The Dakotas, etc.

WILL PROBABLY BE CONTINUED.

Streets Given up to Wind and Snow—Stores and Business Closed—Trains Blocked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 9.—Since four o'clock this morning Minneapolis has been the center of a furious blizzard, and the reports coming in from outside points state that the wind is blowing across the plains at a velocity ranging from thirty-five to fifty miles an hour. The temperature, has fallen from twenty to forty-five degrees, and registers all the way from twelve to twenty below zero, and is still falling. The streets are given up to the wind and flying snow, making it impossible to see across streets. The leading merchants closed their stores. Incoming trains are universally late. As yet no casualties are reported, but many of the pranks of the wind have resulted seriously. A passenger on the Chicago express, while passing from one car to another, was blown from the train against an embankment and severely bruised. At Duluth the streets are deserted and the street railroad company has abandoned all attempts to get its line into operation. In Nebraska the wind has been blowing at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour. Throughout the state the gale has been severe, but owing to no wires particulars cannot be given. A special from Sioux City, Ia., says the damage to property will amount to several thousand dollars. In Dakota the blizzard commenced at 8 o'clock and still continues. It is the worst ever known. No fatalities are reported but some are apprehended. From all reports the suffering in the country districts will be most intense. The worst prevails in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The weather is growing colder, and a light wind is doing considerable damage. In Kansas City the storm has been raging for the last twenty-four hours, and still continues, accompanied by a rapid fall in the thermometer. The weather is clear with no snow or rain. The storm prevails throughout Kansas. Telegraph service is seriously interrupted.