THE ELECTION LAW

Those Sections of Particular Interest to Voters.

Judges and Clerks—Official Ballots—How to Vote—Making the Ballots—Fines, Etc.

The following sections of the new Oregon election law should be read by all voters carefully:

Section 58. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to the first of the election clerks, which clerk shall not be of same political party as the chairman, who shall thereupon announce 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 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.

Section 59. On receipt of this 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 names of the candidates 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 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.

Section 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 name written on counterpart corresponds with name given by the person voting. If no objection is given 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 anyone inspecting or seeing the names written or printed on the crosses or marks upon the ballot, and without folding the same, and second clerk shall enter opposite the name and number of the elector in the poll-book the word "voted" or letter "V" to indicate the same.

Section 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;" n either such case the ballot shall then be deposited in the box marked "state and district" and the clerks shall add to 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.

Section 62. If any elector by accident or mistake spoils his ballot so that he cannot conveniently vote the same, on returning said spoiled ballot, may receive another in place thereof. If the elector spoils 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 shall 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 anyone 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.

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

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

Section 65. No more than one person at any time shall be permitted to occupy any one compartment or place provided for electors to prepare their ballots, and no person shall remain in and 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."

Section 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 to have had marked in advance, to assist him in making the official ballot.

Section 67. Any elector who shall use or bring into the polling place, or carry away therefrom, any official 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 an 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 might 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 any 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 or more than $200.

Section 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 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 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 do 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 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 anyone 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.

Section 71. Any person who shall, prior to or during an election, wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any list of candidates, or any other notice posted in accordance with this act, or who, during an election, shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove, or destroy any card of instruction, or specimen ballot posted under the provisions of this act for the instruction 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 during an election, wilfully 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 wilfully break the seals or open any of the sealed packages 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.

PROTECTION NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL SELF-PRESERVATION.

A strong argument in favor of protection is that it is necessary as a means of national self-preservation. Free-traders affect to regard this proposition with great contempt, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that many of our greatest minds in this country have maintained it.

Suppose that, through some untoward circumstances, we should become involved in a war with one or more European nations from which we import many things necessary for us to have in time of war. Suppose that during all of our national existence we had followed the advice so generously bestowed upon us by free-traders, and had devoted ourselves principally to farming pursuits, and had allowed the nations with which we were at war to make and sell to us most of the manufactures consumed by us, including our mechanical tools and implements, and also arms, ammunition, and military equipments, how would it be possible for us to contend successfully in a war with such nations?

Of course, without manufactories of our own we should be at the mercy of our enemies till such time as we could establish them, and produce our own implements of warfare and other needed supplies; and, if it ever could be accomplished, it would be under the most adverse conditions, especially as in such a case we should be entirely without the skilled laborers and artisans necessary for such an undertaking.

A great and diversified country like ours has within it all the elements of national self-development.

But these elements cannot be properly developed without numerous and diversified manufactories, and these cannot be built up and maintained without a strong protective tariff.

In his first message to the first congress, Washington said:

The safety and interest of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essentials, and particularly for military supplies.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the world's greatest financiers, in his great report on manufacturers in 1790, said:

Not only the wealth but the independence of a country appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation with a view to these great objects ought to endeavor to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply. These comprise the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defense. The possession of these are necessary of the body politic and to the safety as well as the welfare of society. The want of either is the want of an important organ of political life and motion, and, in the various crises that await a state, it must seriously feel the effects of any such deficiency.

And he cites the extreme embarrassments of the United States during the Revolutionary war from their inability to supply themselves with many things that they greatly needed as a striking proof of his statement, and shows how these embarrassments may be overcome by judicious protection to our manufactures.

In 1816, John C. Calhoun, discussing this question in congress, said:

The security of a country mainly depends upon its spirit and means; and as every people are subjects to the vicissitudes of peace and war, it must ever be considered the plain dictate of wisdom in peace to prepare for war.

And then he shows that this can be done only by establishing manufactures and protecting them against foreign competition by proper tariff duties.

In 1878, James A. Garfield uttered the following weighty words:

So important in my opinion is the ability of the nation to manufacture all those articles necessary to arm, equip and clothe our people that, if it could not be secured in any other way I would vote to pay money out of the Federal treasury to maintain government iron and steel, woolen and cotton mills at whatever cost. Were we to neglect these great interests, and depend upon other nations, in what a condition of helplessness would we find ourselves when we should again be involved in war with the very nations on whom we were depending to furnish us with these supplies. The system adopted by our fathers is wiser, for it so encourages the great national industries as to make it possible at all times for our people to equip themselves for war, and at the same time to increase their intelligence and skill, so as to make them better fitted for all the duties of citizenship both in peace and in war. We provide for the common defense by a system which promotes the general welfare.

Since 1861 we have been acting upon these wise words of the wise men just quoted with results magnificent beyond comparison. Shall we now abandon these principles and give ourselves again to the tender mercies of British free-trade?

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Edwin Ross' drug store. Large size 50c and $1.

Royal Baking Powder Has no Equal.

The United States Official Report

Of the Government Baking Powder tests recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report shows the ROYAL superior to all others in leavening power; a cream of tartar powder of highest quality.

The Canadian Tests:

"The strength of the Royal is shown to be 23 per cent. greater than any other.

"As a result of my investigations I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greatest strength.

"F. X. VALADE,
"Public Analyst, Ontario,
"Dominion of Canada."

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST publishes all the local news of Columbia County? it is to your interest to read it.

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST is the County Official paper of Columbia County? read it and keep posted on current events.

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST has the largest circulation of any paper distributed in Columbia County? ask your postmaster.

DO YOU KNOW

That in this progressive age intelligent people want the news politically and otherwise? THE MIST will endeavor to keep you posted.

DO YOU KNOW

That it is impossible for a newspaper to please everybody? this we do not propose to undertake.

DO YOU KNOW

That THE MIST is the only paper in the county that prints the court proceedings and real estate transfers? this is a fact.

DO YOU KNOW

That the subscription price of THE MIST is $1.50 per year, or a little less than 3 cents a week.

A BARGAIN!

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YOKE OF LOGGING CATTLE,

With yokes and chains,

—CHEAP FOR CASH—

Or approved security.

G. C. L. & M. CO.,

Mayger, - - - - Oregon

Application for Sale of Real Estate.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia county.

In the matter of the estate of H. S. Mitchell, deceased.

To the heirs of said deceased known and unknown:

It appearing to me from the petition of A. Nevin, administrator of the estate of H. S. Mitchell, deceased, praying for an order of sale of the real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: The w½ of the sw¼, the s½ of the nw¼, of section 3, 4 n, 1 w of the Willamette Meridian, and containing 160 acres of land according to United States government survey, appraised at $800 and now valued at the same. That it is necessary, expedient and for the best interests of the estate that the said real estate be sold. It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said deceased, known or unknown, and all others interested in said estate be and appear before the County Court on the 6th day of July, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the courtroom of said court, at St. Helens, Columbia county, Oregon, and then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of said real estate. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the OREGON MIST, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said county and state.

Dated this 3d day of May, 1892.

D. J. SWITZER,
County Judge.

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Application for Sale of Real Estate.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia county.

In the matter of the estate of John Ferrow, deceased.

To the heirs of said deceased, known or unknown:

It appearing to me from the petition of A. Nevin, administrator of the estate of John Ferrow, deceased, praying for an order of sale of the real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: The nw¼ of the sw¼, and the sw¼ of the nw¼, of section 2, 4 n, of 1 2 w of Willamette Meridian, and containing 80 acres of land, according to United States government survey, appraised at $700 and now valued at the same. That it is necessary, expedient and for the best interests of the estate that the said real estate be sold. It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said deceased, known or unknown, and all others interested in said estate be and appear before the county court on the 6th day of July, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at St. Helens, Columbia county, Oregon, and then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of said real estate. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in the OREGON MIST, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said county and state.

Dated this 3d day of May, 1892.

D. J. SWITZER,
County Judge.

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MILLINERY

To the Ladies of St. Helens and Vicinity:

Mrs. C. L. Colburn, of Portland, has opened a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in St. Helens, one door south of the New Barber Shop.

LATEST STYLES,

PRICES LOW.

All Work Guaranteed.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure **"APHRODITINE"** or money refunded

For sale by EDWIN ROSS, Druggist, St. Helens, Or.

THWAITES, The Photographer.

CABINETS - $2.50 PER DOZEN.
CARDS, - $2.00 PER DOZEN.

167 and 169, First Street, Portland Or.

SAWMILL FOR SALE.

Said Sawmill is situated on the St. Helens road, about 2½ miles southeast of Glencoe Washington county, Oregon. Machinery in perfect running order; Engine is 45-horse power, ten by twenty; Boiler 60 inches in diameter and 11 feet long; New head blocks (Ratchet); Also sawdust carrier; Large lot of cedar now on hand for sale. Terms made known on application to the undersigned. Would exchange for city or improved farm property.

A. C. ARCHBOLD,
Hillsboro, Oregon.

C. R. HART,

—Proprietor—

St. Helens Meat Market

Fresh and Salted Meats, Sausage, Fish and vegetables

Meats by wholesale at special rates.

Express wagon run to all parts of town, and charges reasonable.