

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

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. (To be continued.)

Suggestion About the Horse Car Question. An uneasy conscience considers no point as settled, but ever concerns itself with the rearrangement of old arguments and pleas. Therefore is it perhaps that one meets everywhere at this season paragraphs in the papers all bearing on the question of giving seats in horse cars up to women. It is beautiful to see with what unerring regularity this ancient campaign is invariably opened. Year after year, with that first touch of frost which brings the summer traveler back to town, it begins. I have often been struck with the persistence of old types in these arguments, where rules of mutual courtesy and tact seem forgotten. A new suggestion has, however, been made. Separate cars, it is urged, might be provided for men, just as in ferry-boats different cabins are set apart. One car, in other words, bearing the announcement "For men only," to be run at certain intervals. But, after all, would this answer any better? Women in crowded ferries have to stand, seats in their cabin being filled by men, and no woman yet lived with courage to penetrate the cabin on the other side, claiming a seat there for herself. Why not acknowledge at once that women, even in the rush of travel, carry with them a certain quality of refinement that no man can command at will among his fellows. We are ready enough to recognize this at home. Why not recognize this power wherever women move in public places?—Harper's Bazar.

Two Conversations. The two pale faces looking into the great shop window filled with soft, beautiful furs, belonged to a young mother scantily clad and a little boy of five or thereabout, both lingering instinctively as they passed the wealth of warm clothing displayed so temptingly. "Them things must be very warm," said the little fellow, "and nice and soft, mammy." "Very warm, dear; very nice and soft," answered the young creature, with unconscious repetition as a blast of icy wind came from the chill East river, making them both shiver as they walked slowly on. It was only a chance scrap of conversation heard as the crowd surged by. As if to mark the irregularities of fate, the places of the little mother and her young were immediately filled by two young girls glowing with health and spirits, and evidently enjoying the keen wintry air. "Furs are selling for really nothing here," remarked one of them to her companion: "I am going in to get a new boa and muff, although I really do not need them at all; but they look so pretty and soft and warm that I cannot resist them." "Almost the same words as those used by the shabby little child, but with what a difference!—New York Tribune.

A Big Hole in Arizona. G. K. Gilbert and Marcus Baker, the former chief geologist of the United States geological survey, with a force of men, have returned to Flagstaff from Canyon Diablo, where they were sent by the government to take observations and make a map of the region where so much meteoric iron has recently been found. They spent sixteen days investigating the mammoth hole in the ground supposed to have been made by a meteor. The hole is 655 feet deep and 2 1/2 miles in circumference. The theory is that from the appearance of the walls and the fact that they have found many pieces of meteoric iron around the hole, the meteor penetrated the earth to a depth of 700 or 800 feet before it exploded, and this accounts for the strange phenomenon. Three pieces of the meteor, weighing 300, 600 and 800 pounds respectively, were found on the mesa within two miles of the crater and are now in the Smithsonian institution. Besides these they found many pieces weighing from two ounces upward.—Tompstone Epitaph.

Has a Coffin to Sell. For some time past Michael Barry, of Durand, an old man, has been lying at the point of death, and he decided to arrange all the details of his funeral. He was measured for his coffin in bed, and the casket was placed in the sick room, where the old man could feast his eyes upon it. Barry made all preparations, including carriages for the mourners. No sooner had he satisfied his mind that everything was ready for his demise than he began to mend. He is now able to walk, and is willing to let the coffin go at a bargain.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

A Maniacal Story. A colored youth who had, a few weeks ago, served a short term in the Houston, Va., jail, was recommitted to appear before the grand jury to answer another charge. He informed some of his fellow prisoners that he was going to assume insanity, and make things lively for the sheriff and his assistant. He performed his promise to perfection, and today is a raving maniac in earnest.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Indians in the Regular Army. A noteworthy experiment has been made in the regular army of the United States. Seven full companies of Indian soldiers, three of cavalry and four of infantry, have been recruited and added to as many regiments and more companies are now being recruited, so that ultimately every regiment stationed west of the Mississippi will have an Indian company.

A telephone has been tried on a new telegraph line erected between Melbourne and Adelaide, which are 500 miles apart. Conversation was carried on easily and the chimes of the Adelaide postoffice clock were distinctly heard in Melbourne.

The oil of grape seeds has been found to be so valuable for certain purposes as to warrant its extraction at considerable expense, and a new industry will soon be developed.

A little daughter of a San Francisco millionaire was baptized the other day with water brought especially from the river Jordan in a basin of hammered gold.

French Cookery Terms. With the best of Anglo-Saxon intentions it is sometimes a little difficult to avoid the use of French terms in cookery or a bill of fare. Here are some that one encounters constantly: Releve is no dish in particular so far as the style of preparation is concerned, but answers to the word "remove," and consists of a dish replacing another, a doubling, so to speak, of the same course before going on to the next. It is therefore not unusual to find in a large dinner a relevé de potage, relevé de rot, de gibier, etc. Entree is a made dish served after the fish or in its stead, where it is not obtainable, and preceding the rots or roast meat. After the latter comes the entremets, i. e., sweets or puddings. The term hors d'œuvre is the most difficult to particularize. When cold it comprises all side dishes which are really accessories to the meal. As such they can be and are eaten indifferently either before or after the soup; they are always placed on the table when it is being laid, and are often left there until the entrees have been served. They consist of radishes, olives, caviar, boucharde, all manner of salt and smoked fish, sardines, anchovies and a variety of dainties. Hot hors d'œuvre are almost unlimited; they are very acceptable at large dinners, and are generally served immediately after the soup and before the fish; they are often fried or baked, and are then usually such things as can be dished on a napkin, such as patties, rissoles, croquettes, vol-au-vent, etc.; obviously, however, the series can be very much extended. At ordinary family dinners they are often served as and instead of an entree.—Providence Journal.

The Boy Who Discovered the "Saw By." A few years ago a green country boy applied to the superintendent of a western railway for work, and, somewhat against the superintendent's wish, on account of the danger to life and limb attendant upon such occupation, was given a place as brakeman of a freight train. On one of his first trips it happened that his train met another freight train at a station where the side track was not long enough to accommodate either of them. The conductors were debating which train should back up to a point where they could pass, when the new hand ventured to suggest that neither should back; that they could pass each other by means of the short side track if the thing was managed right. The idea excited a good deal of laughter on the part of the old trainmen, but the boy stood his ground. "Well, how would you go about it?" asked one of the conductors, confident that the lad would soon find himself against a stump. The boy took up a stick and traced in the sand a diagram to illustrate his plan. "Good gracious!" said the conductor, "I believe that will do it!" And it did do it. Today every trainman in America probably knows how to "saw by" two long trains on a short side track, but it is not so generally known that the thing was never done until an inexperienced country boy, who is now the manager of a great railway line, worked out the problem for himself.—Washington Post.

An Expensive Infirmary. I happened to be in a Broadway optician's store and saw a good looking, well dressed matron with a slip of a girl and a small boy, all of whom wore spectacles. The lady gave some directions about a pair of glasses, and when she had gone I asked the optician whether defective vision is hereditary. "Rarely," said he. "That lady has four children, and all of them must wear glasses. The father's eyes are sound. The mother and her children are afflicted with astigmatism, a defect of the vision which is almost as rare as anything that afflicts the human eye. It makes straight lines crooked and parallel lines fade into one. Special glasses must be made and ground to suit each person, and sometimes the respective eyes. They cost five dollars apiece too. So you see a large family of children with astigmatism costs a good deal of money in glasses alone. As the children grow up the range of vision changes, they break or lose their glasses oftener than adults, which increases the expense."—New York Herald.

The Shark Is a Slow Swimmer. One ill service nature has done the shark, namely, that of placing a triangular fin on his back which acts as a danger signal and gives warning of his approach. Happily, the shark has not been gifted with sufficient sagacity to be aware of this peculiarity, for had he been so he would unquestionably abandon his habit of swimming close to the surface of the water, and would, in that case, be enabled to approach his victim unobserved. The shark is a slow swimmer for his size and strength. Byron observes, "As darts the dolphin from the shark;" but Byron was a poet, and does not appear to have been a close observer of the habits of inhabitants of the water, or he would have known that a shark would have no more chance of catching a dolphin than a sheep would of overhauling a hare. A shark will keep up with a sailing ship, but it is as much as it can do to follow in the wake of a fast steamer, and a torpedo boat would be able to give it points.—London Standard.

Benzine Cleans Furs. Nothing cleans soiled fur better than benzine. Actresses immerse their wigs in basins of this liquid with most excellent results. Buy the fluid at a paint store, where ten cents will fill a quart bottle, rather than at the druggist's, where the same amount will cost a quarter. Wash the fur until the benzine remains clear; the first two or three rounds will show fairly black. Be careful not to throw the fluid into any receptacle where by any chance a lighted match may follow.—New York Times.

A Grudge in Spain. Queen of Spain—Moi gracie! The baby king has the stomach ache. Lord Chamberlain (excitedly)—Woo-oo! Call the secretary of the interior.—Good News.

Dancing for a Footing. A mild way of hazing uninitiated scholars has been in vogue for a long time at the Eclectic Medical college. Every new man is required to get up before the whole school and give a little jig before he will be recognized as a fit person to associate with. If he refuses at first to give the jig he is not in it with the boys, who slight him on every possible occasion and make him the butt of their jokes. Some very dignified scholars found it terribly hard to get through the little ordeal, but experience taught them to succumb, and there is not one of them who has not rattled his feet in accordance with the unwritten rule of the institution. Of course this is a matter which does not come under the jurisdiction of the faculty.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Criticism for the Eagle. Why cannot some able designer get up a representation of the eagle that looks something like that glorious bird? The spread wing idea is unnatural and absurd. It is only because of its antiquity that it is tolerated. An eagle that would spread its wings and legs in an attempt to symbolize peace and war deserves to be shot. A fine design of an American eagle at rest, perched on a crag or limb of a tree, would not be a bad one for our silver coins.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Killed Two Deer with One Charge of Shot. W. M. Park, of Foxcroft, shot a buck and a doe with one discharge of his gun recently while hunting near that town. He did not see the doe when he fired, but when he went forward to secure the buck which he had hit he was surprised to find a doe by his side. His gun was loaded with a heavy charge of buckshot, and two of them had entered the doe.—Bangor (Me.) News.

Pimples. The old idea of 40 years ago was that facial eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus all the old Sarsaparillas contain potash, a most objectionable and drastic mineral, that instead of decreasing, actually creates more eruptions. You have noticed this when taking other Sarsaparillas than Joy's. It is however now known that the stomach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, results pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate and most satisfactory. A short testimonial to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparillas and Joy's modern vegetable preparation. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 400 Hedges St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion. I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a late preparation and acted differently, I tried it and the pimples immediately disappeared."

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A Necessity. The consumption of tea largely increases every year in England, Russia, and the principal European tea-drinking countries. But it does not grow in America. And not alone that, but thousands of Europeans who leave Europe ardent lovers of tea, upon arriving in the United States gradually discontinue its use, and finally, cease it altogether. This state of things is due to the fact that the Americans think so much of business and so little of their palates that they permit China and Japan to ship them their cheapest and most worthless teas. Between the wealthy classes of China and Japan and the exacting and cultivated tea-drinkers of Europe, the finer teas find a ready market. The balance of the crop comes to America. Is there any wonder, then, that our taste for tea does not appreciate? In view of these facts, is there not an immediate demand for the importation of a brand of tea that is guaranteed to be uncolored, unmanipulated, and of absolute purity? We think there is, and present Beech's Tea. Its purity is guaranteed in every respect. It has, therefore, more inherent strength than the cheap teas you have been drinking, fully one third less being required for an infusion. This you will discover the first time you make it. Likewise, the flavor is delightful, being the natural flavor of an unadulterated article. It is a revelation to tea-drinkers. Sold only in packages bearing this mark: BEECH'S TEA "Pure As Childhood." Price 60c per pound. For sale at Leslie Butler's, THE DALLES, OREGON.

# The Dalles Chronicle

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