

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

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 were 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, acceptance, 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 Any person who has been nominated and accepted some nomination, as provided in this act, may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination at any time prior to the election, by a writing declining the nomination stating the reason, signed and acknowledged by him before some officer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.

(To be continued.)

BOOK ILLUSTRATION.

A LUCID EXPLANATION OF SOME DIFFERENT PROCESSES.

How Many of the Fine Pictures in Books, Magazines and Papers are Produced. The Difference Between Cheap and Costly Work Made Plain to Buyers.

With the increasing use of half tone work and the numerous processes for book illustration that have been developed or adapted during the past ten or fifteen years, there has steadily grown a tendency on the part of publishers, process men, and in some instances among critics, to apply entirely inappropriate names to the reproductions that are misleading in the extreme and cannot but do an injury to the better classes of work by giving their names to processes much their inferiors in quality.

Let us first consider the ordinary half tone photoengraving of which so much has lately been seen in the way of illustrations for the higher class periodicals and works of an art and technical nature. We shall find that these prints all render the half tone of the original; or, to be less technical, show the various degrees of light and shade in masses of color, differing in degree, but in flat tints, produced by breaking the original subject, may have been either a wash drawing, painting in color, portrait from life or view from nature, into an immense number of dots, obtained by photographing through the fine meshes of a ruled glass in a manner not necessary of description here.

The resulting picture is transferred to the metal that is to serve as the finished plate; the chemical action is proceeded with and the half tone plate that results shows the picture in relief and the entire surface of the plate a mass of fine points or dots, separated by fine furrows running in transverse directions, the points in relief being the printing surfaces. The plate being blocked on wood or metal to render it of the same height as type, it is inked up with a roller in the same manner that type is, and the ink, adhering to the points, is impressed into the paper that is brought in contact with them in the printing press.

THE HALF TONE ENGRAVING.

It should here be noted that the points or dots making up the printing surface of the plate, being all of the same height, the amount of ink deposited on the paper is of the same depth or thickness from each and every printing point, and it naturally follows that variations in the light and shade making up the picture are dependent on the number and size of such dots within a given radius; thus a heavy shadow in a picture printed from relief plate will be seen to be composed of a large number of these dots, often so close together as to merge into one another, while the high lights are the result of a preponderance of the clear transverse lines that serve to separate the dots more widely, only showing them sufficiently to give form and color to their object.

The above are the principal points of identification of a print made from a half tone type plate in relief, and are easily to be distinguished from pictures produced from intaglio plates. There is still another kind of half tone relief work, however, that is not so easily distinguished, and this is the photogelatine or heliotype and kindred processes, which in rendering the gradations of color do not cut them up into dots, but lay the ink in smooth masses of different tones on the paper from a surface of gelatine.

PRINTING FROM AN INTAGLIO PLATE.

The photogelatine is printed from an intaglio plate, and is not capable of being used in a type press under any conditions. It can only be successfully printed by an expert, and where with a relief plate the office boy might "kick off," say 1,000 a day, or the steam cylinder press 10,000, the expert printer with his intaglio plate would not produce above 200 good impressions. The intaglio plate is filled while warmed with a hard, stiff ink, which is pressed into every depression, and after the high lights of the plate are carefully "wiped off," by hand, the plate is run through the press, in connection with the paper, and the latter lifts from the sunken surface of the plate all the ink it has previously received, holding it on the surface of the paper in masses of color that differ in depth and consequently in tone, according to the depth of intaglio in different parts of the plate, the result of which is a series of gradations from the pure high light of the clear paper to the rich, velvety black of a solid body of ink spread over the surface of the paper and not pressed into it.

The grain, too, of this plate, instead of being composed of noticeable cross hatchings of lines and dots, is a scarcely discernible "tooth," that is obtained by a peculiar chemical action on the metal plate before the picture to be etched is transferred thereto. Carbon tissue being the medium through which the transfer is made and the finished print very closely resembling in most of its features that beautiful pigment, it is a wonder that the feeling of those interested in seeing justice done to all has not been more forcibly expressed on this subject before.

A name that would answer the purpose and still be meritorious, is the old title photolith, as it applies to all plates which give reproductions from relief surfaces, while photogelatine is properly used only in the opposite connection. Let all, then, who know better, be honest enough to call things what they are and thus do what they can to avoid further complication of the already multitudinous collection of process names in existence both in this country and abroad.—Anthony's Photographic Bulletin.

The Antipodes.

Don't speak of China as our antipodes. Our antipodes is the point on the other side of the world reached by a straight line passing through the place on which we stand and the center of the earth. Our antipodes is in the ocean southwest of Australia.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Can Horses Communicate?

That cattle and horses can communicate intelligence to each other, and are endowed with a certain amount of reasoning faculty, the following facts are pretty conclusive proof. I once purchased a station in Australia on which a large number of cattle and horses had gone wild. To get the cattle I fenced the permanent water (a distance of twenty miles), leaving traps at intervals. At first this answered all right, but soon the cattle became exceedingly cautious about entering the traps, waiting outside for two or three nights before going in, and if they could smell a man or his tracks, not going in at all. A mob would come to the trap gate, and one would go in and drink and come out, and then another would do the same, and so on till all had watered. They had evidently arrived at the conclusion that I would not catch one and frighten all the others away.

To get in the wild horses, 600 of which were running on a large plain (about 30,000 acres), I erected a stock yard with a gradually widening lane in a hollow where it could not easily be seen, and by stationing horsemen at intervals on the plain galloped the wild horses in. My first hunt (which lasted for some days) was successful, the wild horses heading toward the mouth of the lane without much difficulty, but of course some escaped by charging back at the stock yard gate and in other ways. My second hunt, about a month later, was a failure; every mob of horses on the plain seemed to know where the yard was and would not head that way. This seems to show that the horses that escaped from the first hunt told all the others where the stock yard was.—Cor. London Spectator.

Origin of the Piano.

The pianoforte was invented by Bartolommeo Cristofori, a harpsichord maker of Padua, Italy, who exhibited four instruments in 1709. The honor was formerly claimed by Marius, a French maker, who produced a piano in 1716, while German writers maintained that Schroeter, of Dresden, was the initiator of the instrument. The earliest date ascribed to the latter's achievement, however, is 1711. During the present century, however, an Italian document was discovered, written by Marchese Scipione Maffei, a Florentine scholar, in 1711, which testifies that Bartolommeo Cristofori of that city, exhibited four pianos in 1709, which statement was originally published in The Giornale in that year, accompanied by a diagram of Cristofori's action principle, employing hammers, which constituted the chief difference between the harpsichord and the piano.

In Maffei's writings Cristofori's name is given as "Cristofali," but this is proved to be an error, because inscriptions upon existing pianofortes give the name as "Cristofori." Father Wood, an English monk, living at Rome, is also said to have made a pianoforte similar to Cristofori's in 1711, which he exhibited in England, where it attracted much notice.

Cristofori did not remain idle after introducing his first instrument. He became prominently known as a maker, but died in 1731, comparatively poor.—Daniel Spillane in Popular Science Monthly.

The New Year in Scotland.

Every householder knows when Boxing day comes round (because of the people who "come round" with it), and also New Year's day. Even the oldest of us are wished a "happy return" of it, for "there is no one," says Cicero, "who does not think he may live a year." Moreover, if we do not give our family the usual presents on that day they do not scruple to remind us of it. However artificial, indeed, may be the division of our year, the first day stands out in it in a peculiar manner, and really seems to separate the old from the new, though we must have lived in Scotland to know how very much New Year's day may mean.

In that country it is Christmas day and all the saints' days rolled into one. Everybody sits up till 12 o'clock to "see the New Year in," and in the more enthusiastic households the house door is unbarred with great formality to speed the parting and welcome the coming guest. In England the New Year has never been made so much of, and such customs as belonged to it are dying out, but in America it is "kept" with enthusiasm.—Illustrated London News.

Telling Time at Night from the Dipper.

The time can be approximately told at night by the position of the dipper. If the position of the "pointers" is taken at any given hour, say 8 o'clock in the evening in the winter time and as soon as it is dark in the summer, the hour thereafter can be pretty accurately measured by the eye during the night. Frequent observations of positions will have to be made at the given hour, as owing to the constant changing of the earth's position in space, the position of the "pointers" in relation to our point of observation and the star also change.—Yankee Blade.

The Cocoon as a Vermifuge.

The cocoon has been used as a vermifuge in India for generations by the beef eaters of the country, and is so well known there as a means of expelling the flat worm that we cannot understand why the information of that fact has not reached us before. When properly and intelligently administered the cocoon is equally efficacious with male fern oil, kousso, pomegranate root or turpentine, while it is as pleasant to the palate as they are offensive, and in no way injurious.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Couldn't Stand It Longer.

At the dinner given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Olympian, clear, absolute, indispensible, manly beauty of one man was set in high relief by a costume. It was an authentic Byzantine costume, with its accessory weapons and jewels, and cost at the lowest estimate \$10,000. The man wore it with perfect grace for five minutes, and then he retired.—New York Times.

The Cause of Texas Fever.

The department of agriculture is at present giving earnest attention to the study of animal parasites, with a view to finding out methods for fighting against some of them which cause a loss of many millions of dollars yearly to farmers. It has made a big discovery recently in relation to the fatal disease of cattle called Texas fever, which is caused by a minute animal called a protozoan that feeds on the red corpuscles in the blood and destroys them.

Recent developments of knowledge reveal the protozoa as producers of morbid complaints. It has been ascertained that the cause of malaria is a protozoan which feeds on the blood corpuscles, and another microscopic foe of like description is responsible for certain forms of dysentery. Undoubtedly many disorders not now understood will eventually be referred to a similar origin.—Washington Star.

A Pathetic Story.

A few Sundays ago the congregation in Old Market hall, Richmond, waited for the pastor to open the service. A woman, clad in deep mourning, rose in a far end of the large hall and steadily pressed her way toward the stand in front of the congregation. The pastor saw her approaching and stepped to meet her. As he grasped her hand she said with faltering voice, "I want to give you five cents which my little boy handed me as he was dying, and said, 'Please give this to help build the Old Market church, and,' continued his sorrowing mother, 'I want you to have it, and I want to put it in your hand myself.' And placing the precious coin in the pastor's hand, she retraced her steps and took her place among the congregation.—Richmond Times.

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 operations, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, results pimples. A clear stomach and healthy 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 Louisville, S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion. I tried a Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a later 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.

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