

THE PRIMARY LAW.

Sec. 7. If any person offering to vote at any primary election be challenged by a judge or any qualified elector at said election as to his right to vote there at, an oath shall be administered to him by one of the judges that he will truly answer all questions touching his right to vote at such election, and if he refuse to answer any question which may be put to him touching his right to vote at such election, or if it appears that he is not a qualified voter under the provisions of this act, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person whose vote has been so rejected shall offer to vote at the same election at any other polling place, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.

Sec. 8. Before receiving any ballots, the judges must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open, and exhibit, and close the ballot-box; and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of bystanders until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are closed.

Sec. 9. Before the judges receive any ballots, they must cause it to be proclaimed at the place of election that the polls are open.

Sec. 10. When the polls are closed, the fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election, and after such proclamation no ballots must be received.

Sec. 11. The judges and clerks of such primary election shall keep a record of all the votes cast thereat, with the names and place of residence of every person voting at such election, and also the names of all persons whose vote have been rejected, and a concise statement of the reason for such rejection. Such record shall be kept in duplicate, and substantially in the same form as the poll-books of a general election, and shall be styled the poll-books of such primary election; and at the conclusion of such primary election, one copy of such poll-books shall be filed with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such election is held, and the other poll-book shall be delivered to the political organization under whose authority such primary election is held.

Sec. 12. If any judge or clerk at any such primary election shall knowingly receive or record the vote of any individual who is known to him not to be entitled to vote at such primary, or shall wilfully refuse to receive, or deposit, or count the vote of any qualified elector of such election, or shall in any manner fraudulently deposit or put any ballot into or take any from the ballot-box of said primary election, or shall knowingly make any false count, canvass, statement, certificate, or return of the ballots cast or votes taken at such primary election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.

Sec. 13. The judges, after canvassing the votes cast, must issue certificates of election to the persons duly elected.

Sec. 14. The laws of the state governing the conduct of persons about polling places or approaching the same, shall apply to all elections held under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction of crimes defined and committed under this act. Approved February 11, 1891.

Coolness in a Mixed College. There is a coolness between the boys and the girls of the Stanford university. It all came about from a question of propriety. The boys gave a ball in their dormitory hall on Monday night, to which they invited all the girl students, as well as the professors. Elaborate preparations were made, and the young men anticipated an evening of enjoyment. They hired a band, and had the dormitory beautifully decorated.

One or two of the more modest and retiring of the maidens in the girls' dormitory were shocked at the avowed intention of some of the girls to attend the ball, and called a meeting of the girls, at which there was a long discussion of the affair.

Many of the fair students said they could see no harm in going to the ball as long as the professors were willing, but the more prudish damsels read a strong lecture on the evils of such doings, and, on a vote, there was a majority in favor of not attending the ball. So none of them went.

The boys waited long for the coming of the fair ones, but they came not. At first the collegians were very angry. Then they took the dancing floor themselves and made a "stag" party of it. They say, however, that for future festivities they will send no invitations to the girl students. This suits the ultra-modest among the latter, but the sociable girls feel crushed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How Much a Horse Eats. A horse consumes every year the produce of six acres in oats and hay, and may be said to consume one-sixth of what he cultivates. If a horse is kept hungry for any length of time, he will afterward devour his food so voraciously as to distend his stomach and endanger an attack of staggers.—London Tit-Bits.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Primary Elections. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee of Wasco county, Or., called by authority vested in me as Chairman of said committee, and held at the County Court Room in Dalles City, Oregon, on the 13th day of February, 1892, it was ordered that a call be issued for a Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Dalles City, Oregon, at 10 a. m., on the 28th day of March, 1892,

for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, one County Commissioner, Treasurer, Assessor, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor and Coroner, and the election of six delegates to represent Wasco county in the Republican State Convention, to be held in the city of Portland, Or., on the 6th day of April, 1892, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The County Convention will consist of seventy-three delegates from the various precincts, apportioned as follows, to-wit:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and Delegates. Includes Falls Precinct, Hood River Precinct, Haldwin, etc.

It is further recommended, by order of the Central Committee, that primary elections be held in the various precincts, at the usual place of voting, on the 19th day of March, 1892, and that the polls be opened at such primaries throughout the county at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, except within the limits of Dalles City, in which the primary will be held under the provisions of Primary Election Law and the subpoenaed notice.

The attention of electors in the various precincts desiring to elect Justices of the Peace and Constables, is called to the provisions of the new election law as to the manner of nominating their candidates at the primaries.

19th day of March, A. D. 1892. The polling places in each of said precincts are hereby designated as follows, to-wit:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and Polling Place. Includes East Dalles precinct at Wasco Warehouse, Biglow precinct at Wm. Mitchell's office, etc.

The following named electors have been designated as judges of each of said precincts respectively, to-wit: East Dalles precinct, Wm. Tackman, H. W. Steel, B. F. Laughlin, Biglow precinct, C. J. Crandall, Wm. Sylvester and Jas. M. Huntington, Trivett precinct, Chas. L. Schmidt, W. J. Jeffers, Chas. I. Phillips, West Dalles precinct, J. W. Marquis, A. J. Anderson, W. E. Runyon.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1892. M. T. NOLAN, Chairman Rep. Co. Central Com. A. G. JOHNSON, Secy.

Call for a Republican State Convention. A republican convention for the state of Oregon, is called to meet in the city of Portland on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Supreme Judge, two congressmen, presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, and other district officers, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The convention will consist of 233 delegates, among the several counties as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Delegates. Includes Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, etc.

The same being one delegate at large from each county, and one delegate for every 200 votes, and one for every fraction over one-half thereof, cast for Congressman at the June election in 1890.

The committee recommended that the Primaries be held on Saturday, March 19, 1892, and the County Convention on Saturday, March 26, unless otherwise ordered by the proper County Committees.

All voters who favor the republican policy of internal improvements, protection of American productions and labor, and guarding sacredly the rights of every American citizen at home and abroad, are cordially invited to unite with us.

JAMES LOTAN, Chairman Republican State Central Committee. F. A. MOORE, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention. A democratic state convention will be held in the city of Portland, Or., April 19, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two candidates for congress, one supreme judge, one candidate in each judicial district for circuit judge and prosecuting attorney, to be voted for at the coming June election, and such other business as may properly come before said convention. The various counties are entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Delegates. Includes Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, etc.

It is recommended, unless otherwise ordered by the local committees, that the primaries in the various counties be held on Saturday, the 9th day of April, and the county conventions on Thursday, April 14, 1892.

By order of the democratic state central committee. B. GOLDSMITH, Chairman. A. NOLTER, Secretary.

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JIM'S STORY. I tell you plain, if I don't try To brace myself right firm I'll cry.

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