

How to Get on the Ticket.

Are you going to be a candidate for office at the coming elections in Oregon? If so you will need to study carefully the provisions of the new primary nominations law. Political nominating conventions as they have long existed in Oregon are abolished by the new law and there is an entire revolution in the method of obtaining nominations for public offices voted upon by the people.

The first move a candidate is compelled to make is to file with the secretary of state or district office, or with the county clerk, if for an office to be filled in one county, or with the city recorder if for a city office, a copy of his petition signed by himself in the following form:

To (Sec. of state or county clerk) and to the members of the party and the electors of (state, district or county in the state of Oregon):

I, (name) reside at - - - and my postoffice address is - - - I am a duly registered member of the - - - party. If I am nominated for the office of - - - at the primary nominating election to be held in the (state, county or district) the 20 day of April, 1906, I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will during my term of office (here the candidate can use 100 words to state his platform).

The foregoing petition for nominations is to be separate from but attached to the petition to be signed by the voters who desire to see the candidate's name on the ballot. A copy of the latter petition is to be filed with it and the heading must be in the following form and addressed to the secretary of state, county clerk or city recorder, as the case may be. We, the undersigned members of the - - - party, and qualified electors and residents of - - - precinct, in the county of - - - state of Oregon, respectfully request that you will cause to be printed on the official nominating ballot for the - - - party, at the aforesaid primary nominating election, the name of the above signed - - - as a candidate for the nomination to the office of - - - by said - - - party.

The man who is a candidate for either house of the legislature may sign one or the other of the following statements, but should he refuse to sign either of them that fact will not effect the filing of his petition:

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office, I will always vote for the candidate for United States Senator in congress who has received the highest number of the peoples votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a U. S. senator in congress, without regard to my individual preference."

"During my term of office I will consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

Every sheet of the petition must contain a sworn statement of some registered voter that he is acquainted with the person who signed it and that the signatures are genuine, the post office and residence correctly stated and that they are registered voters of the party.

There must be a separate petition for each precinct in which it is desired to obtain names. A voter in one precinct cannot sign the same sheet with voters of another precinct. No voter can sign a petition unless he is registered as a member of the party in which the candidate is seeking nomination—that is, no other names will be counted on such petitions.

At the primaries in Oregon this year there can be only two parties participating. A party in the meaning of the primary law, is an organization for political purposes, which, cast at the election of June, 1904, at least 25 per cent of the votes cast for the office of congressman, hence only the Republican and Democratic parties fulfill the definition of the law. Persons who register under any other affiliation, "Independent Democrat," "Independent Republican," or any other title or change, will have no weight on any petition for nomination at the primaries and will not be allowed to vote at such primary elections.

A candidate for a county office must obtain signers to his petition in at least one-fifth of the precincts of the county; if for a state or district office and the district comprises more than one county, the necessary signers must include electors residing in each of at least two counties; if for a state office to be voted for by the whole state, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in each of at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of at least seven counties of the state; if for a congressional office, the signers shall include electors residing in at least one-tenth of the precincts of at least one-fourth of the counties.

The number of signers required on every such petition shall be at least 2 per cent of the party vote, but for state or congressional offices the number required shall not be more than one thousand, nor in any other case shall the number required exceed 500.

A voter can sign as many petitions as come to him, even for the same office.

The petitions for state or district offices must be filed with the secretary of state not less than twenty days before the primary election, that is not later than April 1, this year.

Petitions for offices (except district attorney) to be voted for in one county, must be filed not less than fifteen days before the primary election, that is April 5 of this year.

Thirty days before the primary election, or by March 20, must send two notices to each judge and clerk of election in each precinct.

Not more than fifteen days and not less than twelve days before the primary election, the county clerk must arrange the ticket, certify to it under seal, file the same in the office, and post a duplicate of it in a conspic-

uous place in his office and keep it posted there until after primary election.

He must then have printed on the official ballots, the Republican ticket in black ink on white paper, the Democratic ticket in black ink on blue paper, and any third party in black ink on yellow paper; also duplicate ballots on cheap colored paper in different colors from the regular ballots.

The primary elections will be on Friday, April 20. The general election will be on Monday June 4.

The total number of votes cast in Lake county for the Republican candidate for congress in 1904 was 471, so the total number of signers necessary for a Republican candidate is 10, and they must represent at least 3 out of the 12 precincts. The total Democratic vote for congressman was 229 and the number of signers required for a candidate of that party for a county office is 5, which petition must also represent at least 3 precincts out of the 12 in Lake county.

To be precinct committeeman of either party a petition must also be filed with the clerk signed by at least two signers from the precinct in which the applicant is a candidate.

Aspirants for nominations for the office of Joint-Senator or Joint-Representative, in districts where several counties are joined together to form a Senatorial or Representative district, must file their petitions for nomination in the office of the Secretary of State, while aspirants for seats in the Legislature to be filed by election in one county only, must file their petition in the County Clerk's office.

This distinction is important not only because of the place of filing but because one seeking a nomination for Joint Senator or Joint Representative must file his petition by March 30, while other Legislative aspirants have until April 4 to file.

In all cases where the election district comprises more than one county, the candidate in the direct primary must file his petition in the office of the Secretary of State.



Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six Morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position. aug 3-4m

NEW PHASE OF ROAD WORK.

New Agricultural Department Will Use Collection of Lantern Slides.

There is a phase of the road work of the department of agriculture that from now on will receive more attention than ever and will be of the greatest interest to every community in the United States that expects to build a road, and especially to the agricultural colleges that are helping in this work, says the Washington Star. It is the lantern slide department of object lessons and missionary work. The road office since its establishment has accumulated one of the most unique collections of lantern slides on the road question that have ever come together. There are pictures from all over the United States, and many from abroad, showing roads of all sorts, good, bad and indifferent. Some of the bad roads of the United States, by the way, are about the worst in the world. There are pictures of roads in all stages of construction, showing the material used and how it is put together and the machinery used in the work. There is every phase of material getting, from the work of the convicts blasting out rock at the Folsam penitentiary to the latest improvement of rock crushing machinery.

There are enough of these slides to furnish a dozen series of pictures, each a lecture in itself on road building, the need of roads, the difference in transportation that the coming of good roads has made and the history of roads and transportation all over the country. These pictures are being arranged in series and will form an illustrated circulating library for the agricultural colleges of the country that want them. They are to be loaned out to the col-



A BAD ROAD IN VERMONT.

leges, with or without lectures accompanying them, and will form a valuable auxiliary to any school that is teaching roadmaking, besides making an interesting lecture for the community at large, and the smaller towns especially are very much alive to this sort of entertainment and education. The set of slides is a collection that none of the smaller colleges could ever get for themselves, both on account of the prohibitive cost and the difficulty of finding just what they wanted to illustrate a particular phase of the work at a given time. It is the sort of thing that the government, with agents everywhere, can get together at comparatively little trouble and expense, and it will be made available for use in a score of colleges year after year at practically no expense to the government and none at all to the school.

Value of Good Roads to Property.

The question "Do good roads pay?" is being continually demonstrated by such facts as this, taken from a Florida paper: J. C. Sloth, the real estate broker, could have bought a certain tract of land a few months ago at \$900. An "object lesson" road was built in the locality, and he was authorized by a client to pay \$3,200 for it, but found when he made his tender that it had just been sold for \$2,700. The value had been enhanced by an amount sufficient to pay for half a mile of improved road, and the gain in value of half a mile of abutting property at the same rate would pay for ten miles of good roads at the same cost.

Rural Delivery Notes

England has a rural mail delivery daily except by very distant farmhouses, which are served triweekly.

The states in the northern part of the Mississippi valley are the ones in which the rural free delivery business has been extended the most. Illinois leads all other states with 2,608 routes in operation. Ohio is second with 2,302.

"Rural free delivery has made a considerable difference in the amount of memorizing that postal clerks on Indiana routes have to do," said one of the number, according to the Indianapolis News. "Five years ago there were 2,202 postoffices in Indiana whose names we had to remember, and now there are only 1,604. The reduction of over 600 offices is due to the rural free delivery."

Miss Susie M. Stoltz is the only woman rural mail carrier in Illinois or in Wabash county, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Miss Stoltz is nineteen years old. Her home is at Gard's Point, ten miles northwest of Mount Carmel, in Wabash county. She has had a route out of Mount Carmel for the past eighteen months and in all that time has only missed one day. That was when she went to a convention of rural carriers at Olney. Miss Stoltz's route is twenty-six miles long. She drives that distance in a buggy every weekday of the year, in sunshine and rain, through flood and mud and snow and ice.

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Lakeview Camp No. 526
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Meets the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. S. F. AHLSTROM, C. P. W. J. MOORE, Scribe.

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Look at the descriptions of the land listed with The Examiner this week for sale, and select your piece before it has been sold to some one else.

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KLAMATH LAKE

....RAILROAD....
... TIME TABLE ...
In Effect May 1st, 1905.

Lv. Thrall...	6	A. M. Lv. Pokenema	10:45
Ar. Bogus...	8:55	Ar. Dixie	10:55
St. Br'g 6:45	"	Kl'g Sp'gs 11:40	"
Fall Crk 7:05	"	Fall Crk 11:45	"
Kl'g Sp'gs 7:10	"	St. Br'g 11:50	"
Dixie 8:10	"	Bogus 12:30	P. M.
Pokenema 8:20	"	Thrall 12:45	"

Klamath Springs Special.
Lv. Thrall... 1:20 P. M. Lv. Kl'g Sp'gs 4:05 P. M.
Ar. Bogus... 1:55 " Ar. Fall Crk 3:50 "
St. Br'g 2:15 " St. Br'g 4:00 "
Fall Crk 2:35 " Bogus... 4:30 "
Kl'g Sp'gs 2:40 " Thrall... 4:45 "

LAKEVIEW --ALTURAS

STAGE LINE

H. E. BARKER, Prop'r.
Office in Bieber's Store

Stage leaves Lakeview daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m. Arrives at Alturas at 6 p. m.
Leaves Alturas for Lakeview at 6 o'clock a. m. or on the arrival of the stage from Madeline. Arrives in Lakeview in 12 hours after leaving Alturas.

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Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., arrives at Plush at 9 p. m. Leaves Plush Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m., arrives at Lakeview at 9 p. m.
Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 for round trip. Freight rates from May 1st to Nov. 1st \$7.50 per hundred; from Nov. 1st to May 1st \$1.00 per hundred.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, October 20th, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1878 entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Frank Hall, of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statements No. 3015 for the purchase of the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and lot 2 of section 19 in township No. 34 S., Range No. 18 E., w. m., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before Geo. Chastain, clerk of Klamath county, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1906. He names witnesses: C. H. McCumber, of Dairy, Oregon; Herbert Crommer, Fred Bensing of Klamath Falls, Oregon, and E. A. McCulley, of McCloud, Calif.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of Jan., 1906.
44-1 J. N. Watson, Register.

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