Original Rota's basis conjecture for sparse paving matroids

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In 1989 Gian-Carlo Rota stated the following conjecture:

Suppose $B_1,\ldots,B_n$ *are (not necessarily disjoint) bases of a matroid* M *of rank* n*. Then it is possible to place elements of these bases in cells of an* $n\times n$ *array, elements of* B_i *in the* i*-th column, such that elements of each row also form a basis of* M*.*

We present a short proof of the conjecture for the class of sparse paving matroids of rank n, i.e. matroids whose circuits have n or $n+1$ elements and every two n element circuits intersect in less than $n-1$ elements. It is conjectured that asymptotically almost all matroids are sparse paving.