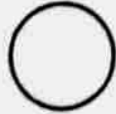




Republican

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



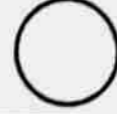
For Judge of the Supreme Court

ALFRED M. POST, -



Peoples Independent

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



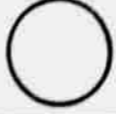
For Judge of the Supreme Court

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, -



Democrat

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



For Judge of the Supreme Court

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, -



Silver Republican

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



For Judge of the Supreme Court

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, -



Prohibition

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



For Judge of the Supreme Court

D. M. STRONG, - - -



National Democrat

For a straight ticket mark within this circle.



For Judge of the Supreme Court

WARREN SWITZLER,

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

CHAS. W. KALEY, -

JOHN N. DRYDEN, -

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

E. VON FORELL, - -

GEO. F. KENOWER, -

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

E. VON FORELL, -

GEO. F. KENOWER, -

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

E. VON FORELL, -

GEO. F. KENOWER, -

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

MRS. ISABELLA SPURLOCK,

D. L. WHITNEY, - -

For Regents of the State University

Vote for Two

J. STERLING MORTON

JAMES C. CRAWFORD,

Instructions to Voters.

- 1. Persons desiring to vote must procure their ballots from a judge of the election board.
2. They must then, without leaving the polling place, proceed to a compartment and prepare their ballots.
3. The ballots are prepared as follows: If you wish to vote a straight ticket, make a mark in the circle at the top of the ticket, and your ballot will then be counted for every candidate on the ticket under the circle.
4. Having marked the ballot, fold it so as to conceal the names and marks on the face, and to expose the names on the back.
5. Take it to the judge of election before leaving the inclosure, and see it deposited in the box.
6. Immediately leave the railed inclosure.
7. If you wish to vote for any person whose name does not appear upon the ballot, write or insert his full name in the blank space on the ballot under the proper office you wish him to hold, and make a cross mark in the proper margin opposite the name.
8. Do not take any ballot from the polling place; you thereby forfeit the right to vote.

marks thereon, and to expose the names of the two judges of the election board upon the back thereof, and shall without delay and without exposing the names or marks upon the face thereof, and without leaving the inclosure in which the compartments are placed, deliver the ballots so folded to the judge of election, who shall without exposing the names or marks upon the front or face thereof, approve the signatures upon the back thereof and deposit the ballot in the railed inclosure. No elector shall be allowed to occupy a voting compartment occupied by another, nor to remain within the railed inclosure in which the compartments are situated more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting compartment more than five minutes. In cities where registration of electors now is or may hereafter be required by law, no person shall receive a ballot unless his name duly appears upon the register list of the election district, or he shall establish in a manner provided by law his right to vote; when such person receives a ballot a check shall be placed opposite his name upon the register list, and when he votes his name shall be again checked upon the list. Every elector receiving a ballot shall vote before leaving the polling room, or if he does not wish then to vote, he shall, before leaving the polling room, return the ballot so received to a member of the election board. No person receiving a ballot shall under any pretext whatever take the same from the polling room, and any person taking a ballot from the polling room shall forfeit and lose his right to vote at the election, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SPOILED BALLOTS.

Sec. 22, Chap. 31.—Any voter who shall by accident or mistake spoil his ballot, may, on returning said spoiled ballot, receive another in place thereof, provided he shall not receive to exceed four (4) in all. The judges of election shall cause the spoiled and unused ballots to be made up in a sealed packet, and shall endorse the same with the words "Unused and Spoiled Ballots," with the proper designation of the election district, and shall sign such endorsement, and shall return such packet to the clerk of their respective county or municipality with a statement made up by the members of the election board of the district showing the number of ballots received for such district and accounting for them as follows: First, number counted in ballot box, second, number unused and retained.

ASSISTING VOTER TO MARK BALLOT.

Sec. 23, Chap. 31.—Any voter who declares to the judge of election that he cannot read, or that by blindness, or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of one judge and one clerk, each of different political parties of the election officers, one of whom shall be of the voter's own political party, in the marking thereof, and said officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was so marked with their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information concerning the same. No other elector than the one who may, because of his inability to read, or physical disability, be unable to mark his ballot, shall divulge to any one within the polling place the name of any candidate for whom he intends to vote, or to ask or receive the assistance within the polling place in the preparation of his ballot.

CANVASS OF BALLOTS.

Sec. 26, Chap. 31.—In the canvass of the votes, any ballot which is not endorsed as provided in this act by the signature of two (2) judges upon the back thereof, shall be void and shall not be counted, and any ballot or parts of a ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice shall be void and shall not be counted, provided, that when a ballot is sufficiently plain to gather therefrom a part of the voter's intention, that it shall be the duty of the judges of election to count such part.

ELECTIONEERING AT POLLING PLACES.

Sec. 30, Chap. 31.—No officer of election shall do any electioneering on election day. No person whomsoever shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place, or any building in which an election is being held, or within one hundred feet thereof, nor obstruct the doors or entries thereto, or prevent free ingress to and egress from said building. Any election officer, sheriff, constable, or other peace officer, is hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made his duty to clear the passage ways and prevent such obstruction, and to arrest any person so doing. No person shall remove any ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls. No person shall show his ballot after it is marked to any person in such a way as to reveal the contents thereof, or the name of the candidate or candidates for whom he has marked his vote, nor shall any person solicit the elector to show the same, nor shall any person except a judge of election receive from any elector a ballot prepared for voting. No elector shall receive a ballot from any other person than one of the judges of election having charge of the ballots; nor shall any person other than the judges of election deliver a ballot to such elector. No elector shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except

such as he received from the judges of election having charge of the ballots. No elector shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may afterwards be identified as the one voted by him. Every elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him by the judges of election having charge of the ballots shall, before leaving the polling place, return such ballot to such judges. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and adjudged to pay the cost of prosecution.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER.

Sec. 24, Chap. 26.—Any constable of the precinct, township, or ward who may be designated by the judges of election is directed to attend at the place of election, and he is authorized and required to preserve order and peace at and about the same, and if no constable be in attendance, the judges of election may appoint one or more specially, by writing, who shall have all the powers of a regular constable.

ARRESTS.

Sec. 25, Chap. 26.—If any person conducts in a noisy, riotous, or tumultuous manner at or about the polls, so as to disturb the election, or insults or abuses the judges or clerks of election, and persists in such conduct after being warned to desist, the constable shall forthwith arrest him without warrant, and bring him before the nearest justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law, but such person shall be permitted to vote.

CHALLENGING.

Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Chap. 26.—Any person offering to vote, whether his name be on the register or not, may be challenged as unqualified by any judge or elector, and it is the duty of each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects not to be duly qualified.

If any person offering to vote is challenged by one of the judges of the election, or by an elector, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you, touching your place of residence and qualifications as an elector at this election."

If the person be challenged on the ground that he has not made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, the judges, or one of them, shall put the following question, provided that the person so challenged does not produce his intention papers: "Have you made your declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States?"

If the person be challenged on the ground that he has not resided in this state for six months immediately preceding the election, the judges or any one of them shall put the following questions: First—"Have you resided in this state for six months immediately preceding this election?" Second—"Have you been absent from this state within the six months immediately preceding this election?" If he answers "Yes," then, Third—"When you left, did you leave for temporary purpose, with the design of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?" Fourth—"Did you, while absent, look upon and regard this state as your home?" Fifth—"Did you, while absent, vote in any other state or territory?"

If the person be challenged on the ground that he is not a resident of the county, precinct, township, or ward where he offers to vote, the judges, or one of them, shall put the following questions: First—"Have you resided in this county for forty days last past?" Second—"Have you resided in this precinct (or ward) for the last ten days?" Third—"When did you last come into this county?" Fourth—"When you came into this county, was it for temporary purposes merely, or for the purpose of making it your home?" Fifth—"Did you come into this county for the purpose of voting therein?" Sixth—"Are you now an actual resident of this precinct or ward?"

If the person be challenged on the ground that he is not twenty-one years of age, the following question shall be put: "Are you twenty-one years of age to the best of your knowledge and belief?" The judges of the election, or one of them, shall put all such other questions to the person challenged, under the respective provisions of section two of this chapter, as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election.

If any person shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation provided for in this chapter, his vote shall be rejected.

If a person's vote be challenged, and such challenge be not withdrawn after he shall have answered the foregoing questions, or such of them as may be necessary one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States (or have declared your intention to become such), that you have been an inhabitant of the state of Nebraska for the last six months, and of the county of _____ for the last forty days, and of this precinct for the last ten days; that you have attained the age of twenty-one years, to the best of your knowledge and belief." And it shall be the duty of the clerks of election to write on the poll books, at the end of such person's name, "sworn."

General Election Laws.

PREPARATION OF BALLOT BY ELECTOR.

Sec. 21, Chap. 31.—When any duly qualified elector shall present himself at the polling place of his election district or precinct for the purpose of voting at any election then in progress, he shall receive from a judge of the election board, a ballot, on the back of which two judges of the board shall write their names with an indelible pencil. The electors shall then forthwith proceed alone into the compartment, if one be unoccupied, and shall prepare his ballot by making in the circle at the top of the ballot, a cross, with an indelible pencil, if he wishes to vote a straight party ticket; if not he shall mark such candidates as he wishes to vote for with a cross, with an indelible pencil, opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, for each office to be filled, or by filing in with an indelible pencil the name of the candidate of his choice in the blank space opposite therefor, and marking a cross with an indelible pencil opposite thereto, or, when two or more candidates are grouped on the ticket for the same office, as two or more representatives and the voter wishes to vote for one or more on another ticket or tickets in any group, the voter must make the cross mark after each candidate in the group on his own ticket that he wishes to vote for, and also after the names of each candidate on any other ticket or tickets grouped for the same office he wishes to vote for, and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place with a cross, with an indelible pencil, against the answer he desires to give; he shall then fold his ballot so as to conceal the names and

SMALL HAPPENINGS.

Senator Henry Teller has been making speeches in Colorado in which he disclaimed being a republican and endorses every populist principle.
The town of Windsor, on the island of Nova Scotia, was burned Sunday. More than 3,500 people were left homeless. The total loss will exceed \$1,000,000.
Destructive fires are raging in the timber in the vicinity of Connersport, Pa. Twenty timber camps have already burned and the loss is considerable.
The New York Sun, after many years of political exploiting, has come out in favor of municipal ownership, and gives long leaders debating the most advanced sort of democracy.
Ex-Senator A. S. Paddock died at his home in Beatrice last Sunday. The cause was heart disease. His wife and daughter were by his bedside at theaddock hotel when he passed away.
Florida can raise better pineapples than any other country in the world. It is doing it every year. This branch of horticulture is becoming a great industry in Florida, and there is practically no limit to it.
Mr. Wilbur F. Bryant, one of the leading populists in northeastern Nebraska,

was in Lincoln last week. He says that Cedar county will give 500 majority for Judge John J. Sullivan at the coming election, and the local reform ticket will be elected.
Connecticut has taken a test vote on a proposed law regulating literacy and the result assures legislation that is much needed there and elsewhere. The ability to read any clause of the constitution in English is to be the test. Here the voter was required to read in his own language, which was practically a dead letter as the judges were unable to put the test to the applicant.
Hon. Jerome Shamp has returned from a tour of several western counties, where he has been speaking for the populist state ticket. He reports good meetings considering the off year, and conditions in general very satisfactory. Reports published by local papers indicate that Mr. Shamp did good work for the party.
The experiment of compulsory voting is to be tried in Pennsylvania, the last legislature having passed a law to that effect. This, in the opinion of the American Agriculturist, "will be watched with much interest. Such can be said in favor of this, as if men are compelled to vote they will take more interest in public affairs. Pennsylvania is in advance on matters of this kind, as it compels the education of children, prevents the

employment of certain minors, fixes the rules of a day's work, provides for the payment of employees of the public and corporations at certain times, and compels the payment of taxes to support the state and local governments."
The populist hand book which has been issued free of charge by State Printer Parks, of Kansas, appeared October 1, and is a most interesting bit of literature. It will be a difficult matter for the republicans to answer arguments stated in cold figures as we find them here. The saving in expenses even in the short time of the present administration is \$200,000 over hundred dollars a day has been saved to the stock shippers by the Kansas governing the Kansas City, Kan., Stock Yard. The appropriations to the legislature were \$15,000 less than before. The new Text Book Law will save the people of the state over \$200,000. The deadly parasite never was used with better results.
A well improved 80 acre farm to rent for 5 years for cash, with option of buying, and all money paid as rent to apply as payment on the land. Address, 110, care Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska people should patronize home institutions. The Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance company of Lincoln is operated entirely with home capital.

Very frequently we hear inquiries regarding the Shepard Medical Institute and its work in chronic diseases. The physicians of this institution are specialists in their particular lines of work. After years of regular general practice, they are devoting their lives to the practice of curing chronic diseases which the busy family doctor has not time or facilities to treat. That their efforts in this direction have been a great success is proven by the fact that within the last six years upwards of eight thousand patients have received the benefits of the Shepard treatment. Dr. Shepard and his associates have the finest and best equipped suite of offices in the state, and are daily treating more patients than any other medical firm known. Hundreds of patients are treated through the mails. The home treatment is adapted to those who cannot come to the city. We would strongly recommend any of our readers who are interested to write for Dr. Shepard's book, "The New Treatment, How it Cures." Also read announcement on page 8 of this issue. Specialties: Catarrh, nerve and blood diseases, raptures, piles, deafness.
WANTED—Furniture and active gentlemen of India to travel for responsible, established firms in Nebraska. Monthly \$500 and expenses. Full-time steady, indefinite. For more information, stamped envelope, The Dominion Company, Dept. V, Chicago.
It pays to keep informed.

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