

The Australian Ballot Law.

Mode of Nominating and Voting Under the New Statute.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW EXPLAINED

Mr. V. O. Strickler Carefully Elucidates the Requirements of the Australian Ballot System as Adopted in Nebraska.

When the Douglas county independent met some two weeks ago in convention a resolution was passed requesting Mr. V. O. Strickler to make an analysis of the Australian ballot law under which Nebraska's election will hereafter be held.

OMAHA, Sept. 2.—To Hon. John J. Jeffcoat, chairman of the Independent Central Committee of Douglas county: Dear Sir—In compliance with a resolution passed by your committee, requesting me to prepare an article explaining the details of the Australian ballot law, I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement, made somewhat hurriedly, but which I hope will help, not only the committee, but the voters at large, to a better understanding of this most salutary measure.

What the Law Requires. Nominations for public office under the Australian ballot law can be made only in three ways:

First—By a convention or primary meeting representing a political party which, at the last election before the holding of such convention or primary meeting, polled at least 1 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, county or other division or district for which the nomination is sought.

Second—By a committee authorized to make nominations by a convention or primary meeting, such authority to be attested by a resolution duly passed by the convention or primary meeting, and signed by the presiding officer and secretary.

Third—By petition signed by 500 voters if the nomination is for a state office, or fifty if for a county or district office, or twenty if for a township, precinct or ward office.

All ballots are printed by the county clerk except in case of city elections, when they are printed by the city clerk.

Unless nominations are made in one of the three ways mentioned above, and properly certified to the county or city clerk, as the case may be, the names of the candidates will not be printed on the ballots.

Each convention held for the purpose of making nominations should, before adjournment, pass a resolution empowering its executive committee to make nominations.

The resolution should be signed by the presiding officer and secretary, who should add to their signatures their respective places of residence and make oaths before an officer qualified to administer the same.

That the affidavits were such officers of such convention, and that said certificates and statements therein contained are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. The executive committee can then fill any vacancies which might occur by death or otherwise, and can also nominate the precinct officers, such as constables, assessors and justices of the peace, should the convention adjourn without naming them.

Where nominations are made by a committee, a copy of the resolution authorizing their action should be sent with the certificate of nomination to the county or city clerk.

Nominations for precinct officers in the country precincts for the sake of convenience, should be made at the primaries held to select delegates to the county convention. Let the voters at the primaries organize by choosing a chairman and secretary, and then proceed to select a candidate for each office to be filled at the precinct.

The chairman and secretary will then certify to the nominations so made, and send the certificate to the county clerk. In case these nominations are not made either at the convention or primary, the member of the county committee for the precinct can call together the voters of his precinct or township, at any time, for the purpose of making the nominations.

The certificate of nomination may be in the following form: CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION. State of Nebraska, ss. Precinct, County, ss. Ward, We hereby certify that a state (county, district or precinct, as the case may be) convention (or primary meeting) of the people's independent party (republican or democratic) was held according to law at, in, county, Neb., on the day of 1891, for the purpose of nominating candidates for office. That said convention (or primary meeting) was composed of voters (or delegates) representing a political party which, at the last preceding election, polled more than 1 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, district, county, or precinct for which the nominations were made and was organized by the selection of, for chairman, and, for secretary. That the following persons were nominated, to-wit:

For governor, Henry Kobart of street, Omaha, people's independent party.

For district judge, Ninth district, W. V. Allen of Madison, people's independent party.

For county clerk, John Jones of North Platte, people's independent party.

For constable, Thomas Doid of Eikhorn, people's independent party.

That all of said persons are the regular nominees of the people's independent (republican or democratic) party for the respective offices mentioned, and that their names should be printed on all official and sample ballots for their respective districts.

Chairman, Secretary.

WOMAN AND HER WORK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this day of 1891.

INTERESTING MATTER FOR THE WOMEN.

What to Wear—Laundry Work—A Cool Cloth Without Ice—A Watered Silk—Perfumery Manufacture for Women—A Few Pointers.

The fashions of late summer are best seen in August at Newport, where many novelties are introduced that influence the styles of the coming autumn and winter.

The most elegant white wool gowns worn at Newport are of Bedford cord trimmed with guipure lace. The high round bodice is almost covered with the lace set on plainly as a corselet and coat skirt, or else the corselet is replaced by a plastron and bretelles of lace.

The prevailing fancy for pink has brought into vogue a new shade, called coral pink, to which yellowish tints are added that make it almost a salmon-color. It is most effective when trimmed with black, as in charming little morning dresses of lawn of the plain coral-color, with a yoke of black lace and flounces edged with black purpling.

Entire dresses of silk jersey webbing woven in fine rep are among the novelties of the late summer. They come in old-rose, pale gray, beige, and other light shades, and are embroidered with fine jet beads. The belt skirt of this clinging fabric is without seams except that taken bias down the middle of the back, a slight vine of embroidery borders the foot, and a separate petticoat of silk is provided.

The bodice is fitted with all the usual seams over a silk lining; even hip seams are used for adding coat skirts. Short revers daintily embroidered extend only as low as the darts, and a vest similarly beaded appears between. A narrow vine, like that on the skirt, edges the collar and cuffs.

White veils of figured net are worn at all hours of the day when driving on Bellevue Avenue, and are usually accompanied by white gloves and white shoes. They are sprigged all over, and have a wide vine border with scalloped edge. Some are curved in mask shape, others are straight with square corners, and all are worn to fall below the chin.

Black net veils are similarly figured, and an odd fashion is that of white sprigs and a border wrought on black net veils.

One of the most troublesome things, especially for the woman who boards, is to find a laundress who will do her work properly. Fine undergarments do not require to be rubbed heavily. They are best rubbed through the hands, rather than on the board.

It is exceedingly difficult to get the ordinary laundress to understand how to wash such garments. The unskilled hand may tear holes in the sheer lawn and ruin the garment in the first washing. Above all things, the laundress should be cautioned against the use of starch in all garments except in a petticoat.

Some laundresses have a fatal fancy for the use of starch in all kinds of underwear. Never allow a laundress to wring clothes by hand. The wringer does the work with less wear and tear than any hand wringing. Where silk underwear is worn, it should be washed quickly and rapidly, with some kind of white soap, in warm water, thoroughly rinsed, wrung as dry as possible, and pressed out before it is thoroughly dry.

Flannels should be washed in exactly the same way, except that care should be taken to keep the water at the same temperature as the room.—Good House-keeping.

Going Round the World. The advent of women traveling alone dates from the early part of this century. Ida Pfeiffer, a Viennese lady, may be accounted the first woman globe trotter.

Between the years of 1840 and 1842 she twice went round the world, penetrating Borneo, Java and Sumatra. Going to these places was then an unheard-of feat. And Ida Pfeiffer was as well known as our rapid transit all-around-the-world women tourists of today.

Long before this Lady Mary Wortley Montague did a great deal of traveling all by herself, and her example was followed by a few other society ladies. Going unaccompanied in their case meant merely that they had no man with them, because at least two women servants always went along.

In many cases there was a small court of ladies and ladies' maids. Now Mrs. Grundy has freed the woman globe trotter from the necessity of being accompanied by anything save her clothing, her purse and her senses. Would it not be interesting if a good account could be obtained of all the women who have within the past few years, made voyages all by themselves?

Single Flowers Coming Into Favor. Single flowers are coming into favor again. The single dahlia has now secured a firm footing in our gardens, and a writer in the Field puts in a word for more extended cultivation of single roses, not necessarily for rose-buds, but as climbers on rough banks.

Indian wild roses are already among us. The variety sold in some nurseries as the musk rose is said to be the first July shrub we have this year growing in very poor, cold soil.

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