

Why the Thirty-three Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7.—The complaint of James I. Allen, representing thirty-three stockholders holding 300 shares of stock, who sue the American building and loan association for \$1,248, alleges that the company beside making sales without notice, made a family affair of the forfeited stock. It claims that bidders were designedly excluded from the sales and the forfeited stock transferred on the books to the employees of the association, their agents and relatives. In many instances it is alleged that stock went to the defendant officers of the corporation.

The state public examiner has already declared that the association was doing what it had a right to do, so the courts will be asked to decide the question on the ground of common equity.

The ground will be taken that the association is acting in the nature of a trustee and has no right to declare funds entrusted to it as forfeited.

The test is a momentous one. The various officers and stockholders, hold \$75,000 worth of forfeited stock. A stepson of an officer is said to hold in his own name \$60,000. It is a rule of the association that all above the sum in default of which the forfeited stock for shall go to the original stockholders. In these cases \$6 is the largest balance and \$1 or 50 cents is more commonly the figure. The association's attorney declares that the forfeitures were regular and that the suit is only a bluff.

Famous Books Sold.

New York, March 7.—At the American art galleries began the sale of the superb collection of rare and costly books and manuscripts of Brayton Ives. Many prominent men were present.

J. W. Elsworth, of Chicago secured the famous Gutenberg bible, the first book printed with type, after spirited bidding paying \$14,800 for the two volumes. The book was printed at Mainz, by Gutenberg 1457 A. D., and is in Latin Gothic type, with a prologue of St. Jerome. There are hundreds of illuminated letters, many heightened with gold. The binding is oak boards, covered with stamped calf, ornamented with brass. Without title pages or signatures, there are 641 leaves printed in double column, forty-two lines to the full column. The initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. It was formerly known as the "Mazarin Bible."

John Elliott's "Translation of the Holy Bible into Indian Languages" was sold to the Mitchells at this city for \$2,620.

Dodd, Mead & Co. bid off at \$1,700 a copy of a book believed to be the fourth book printed with type. The same firm bid off a copy of Jacques Cartier's history of his voyage to the northwest for \$1,000, dated 1580 A. D. To the same firm, for \$1,300, also went a letter of Columbus in Spanish to St. Angel, the friend who secured the patronage of Isabella for Columbus.

Thinks It Was Hamilton.

New York, March 7.—Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., the commissioner sent by the surrogate's court to Paris, France, to obtain the disposition of Jo Green, who fessed who is supposed to be the body of Ray Hamilton in the Snake river last September, has returned to this city. His report has been given under the seal to the surrogate. It is rumored that Mr. Green's testimony, however, was of such a character as to prove disappointing to the family of Mr. Hamilton and their counsel. The statement, it is said, strongly corroborated the generally accepted belief that Hamilton is dead. As to the identification of the body, the important point, Mr. Green says positively that he could not have identified it. It was so mutilated that no one could have identified it by the features. Mr. Green counts the idea of any mystery in connection with the case and argues that if the body was not that of Hamilton one must have been clad in Hamilton's clothing and the body placed in the stream.

Nat Goodwin's Debt.

New York, March 7. Nat Goodwin's debts still worry that amiable young comedian. Two days ago he was served with a complaint and summons in a suit instituted against him by August Newberger of this city, who seeks to recover \$2,000 the amount of a check given by Goodwin to Bullard & Co., in December, 1890. It is explained that Goodwin lost the amount at issue in the gambling rooms of Bullard & Co., about Christmas 1890. He began by shooting craps, and won \$500. Faro was then proposed and he took a lively hand. When his money reached \$2,000 he gave a check for \$2,000 and contrived to play and lose until the sum was reached. Bullard & Co. assert that on presenting the check to the bank next day it was not honored, the comedian having in the meantime stopped its payment. The claim has since been assigned to Newberger, who is the plaintiff in the action.

Nervous prostration is not quite as formidable as it was a year or two ago, which is a cheerful sign and one that points to the fact that we are learning to take better care of ourselves.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

As the Australian ballot has been passed by the legislature with an emergency clause and has been signed by the governor it is now a law.

Sec. 1 provides that all ballots shall be printed and distributed at public expense.

Sec. 2 provides that nominations may be made by the conventions or primaries, representing a political party that has polled at least one per cent of the total vote.

Sec. 3 and 4 provides that the presiding officer and secretary of all primary meetings shall certify their nominations in writing to the city clerk.

Sec. 5 provides that where no primary meeting is held, nominations can be made in writing, signed by fifty voters of a city or county or twenty voters of a ward. This method is called "nomination papers."

Sec. 6 provides that no certificate of nomination shall contain the names of more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to such office. No person shall sign more than one certificate of nomination for any office.

Sec. 7 provides that the city clerk shall preserve all certificates of nominations for two years, the same to be open to public inspection.

Sec. 8 provides that certificates of nomination by a primary or convention shall be filed with the city clerk at least fifteen days before election, and that nominations by petition shall be filed at least ten days before election.

Sec. 9 defines duty of secretary of state in state elections.

Sec. 10 provides that if any person who has been nominated, who wishes to decline must notify the city clerk at least ten days before election, or else his name shall be printed on the tickets.

Sec. 11 provides for testing validity of nominations in case a question is raised.

Sec. 12 provides for filling vacancy on ticket caused by death, which must be done at least eight days before election.

Sec. 13. Except as in this act otherwise provided, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to provide printed ballots for every election for public officers in which electors, or any of the electors within the county participate, and to cause to be printed in the ballot the name of every candidate whose name has been certified to, or filed with the county clerk in the manner provided for in this act. But in municipal elections the city or village clerk shall provide printed ballots. Ballots other than the official white ballot printed by the respective county or municipal clerks according to the provision of this act shall not be cast or counted in any election. Nothing in this act contained shall prevent any voter from writing on his ballot the name of any person for whom he desires to vote, for any office, and such vote shall be counted the same as if printed upon the ballot and marked by the voter, and any voter may take with him into the polling place any printed or written memorandum of paper to assist him in making or preparing his ballot, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Elections for school district officers, except for the members of the board of education in cities are excepted from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. All official ballots prepared under the provisions of this act shall be white in color and of a good quality of news printing paper, and the names shall be printed thereon in black ink. Every ballot shall contain the name of every candidate whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot has been certified or filed according to the provisions of this act, and no other names. The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order according to surnames, except that the names of electors of president and vice-president of the United States presented in one certificate of nominations shall be arranged in a separate group. Every ballot shall also contain the name of the party or principle which the candidates represent, as contained in the certificates of nomination. At the end of the list of candidates for each office shall be left a blank space large enough to contain as many written names of candidates as there are offices to be filled. There shall be a margin on each side at least half an inch wide and a reasonable space between the names to be printed thereon, so that the voter may clearly indicate in the way hereinafter provided the candidate or candidates for whom he wishes to cast his ballot.

Sample ballots printed upon red or green paper, but in the form of those to be used on election day, each containing the names of the candidates and all questions submitted to a popular vote which are to be printed upon the appropriate official ballot, shall be printed and in possession of the county or municipal clerk six days before the day of election, subject to public inspection. The official ballots shall be printed and in possession of the county or municipal clerk at least four days before election, and subject also to inspection

by the candidates and their agents. At the top of official ballots shall be printed the words, "official ballot," and at the top of sample ballots shall be printed the words, "sample ballots."

Any elector of any election precinct or district or municipality may obtain from the county or municipal clerk not to exceed three sample ballots on or before the day of election. No person other than the county or municipal clerk shall print or cause to be printed any ballot or ballots marked "official ballot," nor shall any person except said clerk print or cause to be printed any ballot or ballots upon white paper.

Sec. 15 provides that the clerk shall provide 200 ballots for every fifty voters in every ward or election district.

Sec. 16 defines the manner of correcting errors or omissions in printing the ballots.

Sec. 17. Before the opening of the polls, the county clerk of the county or the municipal clerk in the case of municipal elections shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election of each election precinct which is within the county (or within the municipality in case of municipal elections) and in which the election is to be held, at the polling place of the precinct, the proper number of ballots as provided for in section fifteen of this act. The ballots for each precinct or district shall be enclosed in a sealed packet marked with the proper designation of the precinct or district, and at the opening of the polls the package of ballots shall be publicly broken by one of the judges of election. If from any cause the official ballots prepared by the county or municipal clerk as herein prescribed shall not be ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply of ballots be exhausted before the polls are closed, unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as possible in the form of the official ballots, may be used.

Sec. 18. All officers, upon whom is imposed the law the duty of designating the polling places, booths, or compartments, which shall be furnished with such supplies and conveniences as shall enable the voter conveniently to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which electors may mark their ballots screened from observation, and a guard rail so constructed that only persons within such rail can approach within twelve feet of the ballot boxes, or the places, booths, or compartments herein provided for. Provided, however, that in country polling places where a sufficiently large room cannot be obtained the guard rail may be placed within six (6) feet of ballot box and booths. The number of such places, booths, or compartments shall not be less than one for every fifty voters, or fraction thereof registered in the district or precinct, and where there has been no registration of voters the number of such places, booths, or compartments shall not be less than one for every fifty electors voting in the precinct at the last general elections. No person other than electors engaged in receiving, preparing, or depositing their ballots, the judges and clerks of election, and one qualified elector of the voting precinct from each of the political parties for the purpose of challenging illegal votes, shall be permitted to be within said rail. The expense of providing such places or compartments and guardrails shall be a public charge, and shall be provided for in the same manner as the other election expenses. The officers now charged by law with the division or alteration of election districts or precincts, shall, as far as necessary, alter or divide the existing election districts or precincts in such manner that each election district or precinct shall not contain more than 300 voters.

Sec. 19. At any election the judges of election shall designate two of said judges whose duty it shall be to deliver ballots to the qualified electors. At the same time and in the same manner as judges of election are now elected or appointed, two additional judges of election for each election district or precinct in cities where a registration of voters is required shall be elected or appointed. The said additional judges of election shall be paid in the same manner and at the same rate as judges of elections are now paid.

Sec. 20. 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 member of the election board a ballot, upon the back of which two members of the board shall first write their names in ink, the elector shall then forthwith proceed alone into a compartment, if one be then unoccupied, and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) with ink opposite thereto; and, in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) with ink against the answer he desires to give; he shall then fold the ballot so as to conceal the names and the marks thereon, and to expose the names of

the members of the election board upon the back thereof, and shall, without delay and without exposing the names or marks upon the front or face thereof, verify the signatures upon the back thereof, and deposit the ballot in the ballot box in the presence of the elector, and the elector shall forthwith leave the railed enclosure; no elector shall be allowed to occupy a voting compartment already occupied by another, nor to remain within the railed enclosure in which the compartments are situated more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting compartment for more than five minutes. In cities where the registration of electors now is, or may hereafter be required by law, no person shall receive a ballot unless his name appears on the registry list of the election district, or he shall establish in the manner prescribed by law his right to vote; when such person receives a ballot a check shall be placed opposite his name upon the registry list, and when he votes his name shall be again checked upon such 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.

Sec. 21 provides that in case a voter spoils his ballot by accident or mistake he shall return it to the judges and receive another in its place. Provided that he cannot receive over four (4) ballots.

Sec. 22 Any voter who declares to the judges 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 or two election officers in the marking thereof, and such officer or officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was so marked with his, or their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The judges shall require such declaration of disability to be made by the voter under oath before them, and they are hereby qualified to administer the same. No elector other than 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 of any person within the polling place in preparation of his ballot.

Sec. 23 No judge of election shall deposit in any ballot box, any ballot, unless the same is identified by the signature of two judges of elections as hereinbefore provided. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 24 provides that the clerk shall provide instructions to voters printed on large placards to be posted up at each polling place.

Sec. 25 In the canvass of votes any ballot which is not indorsed as provided in this act by the signature of two 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.

Sec. 26 No person shall falsely make, or make oath to, or fraudulently deface or fraudulently destroy any certificate of nomination, or any part thereof; or file, or receive for filing any certificate of nomination, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made; or suppress any certificate of nomination which has been duly filed or any part thereof; or forge or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year, nor more than five years.

Sec. 27 No person shall, during the election, remove or destroy any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the booths or compartments for the purpose of enabling the voter to prepare his ballot. No person shall, during election, tear down or deface the cards printed for the instruction of voters. Every person wilfully violating 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 \$10 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 28. Every public officer upon whom any duty is imposed by this act, who shall wilfully do or perform any act or thing herein prohibited, or neglect or omit to perform any as imposed upon him by the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit his office and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than one month nor more than six months, or by a fine of

not less than \$100 and not more than \$500, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 29. 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 100 feet thereof, nor obstruct the doors or entries thereto, or prevent free ingress to egress from said building. Any election officer, sheriff, constable or any other peace officer hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made his duty to clear the passageways 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 place any mark upon his ballot by which it may afterward be identified as the one voted by him. Every elector who does not vote the ballot delivered to him by the judge of election having charge of the ballot shall before leaving the polling place return such ballot to such judge. 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 \$25 nor more than \$100, and adjudged to pay the cost of prosecution.

Sec. 30 makes it the duty of the secretary of state to have printed in pamphlet form copies of the law and have the same distributed to all election officers.

Sec. 31 The proper authorities of every city shall detail a police officer to each polling place of such city upon the day fixed for holding any election therein, and the special duties of such police officer, in addition to the preservation of the peace, shall be as follows: He shall, as far as possible, remain at, or near the entrance of the enclosure in which the compartments are placed:

(a) He shall not permit any person to enter said enclosure unless duly provided with an official ballot, signed with the names of two members of the election board.

(b) He shall not permit any person to enter the enclosure while the several compartments therein are occupied.

(c) He shall not permit any person to leave the enclosure, after receiving a ballot, without first voting or surrendering his ballot.

Sec. 32 All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 33 Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

How She Conquered the Duke.

The death is announced of the Duchess of Malakoff. As a girl she was the intimate friend of the Empress Eugenie—in fact, the empress and she were, as we recollect, near akin. Walking in the garden of the palace one day, who should leave in sight but Marshal Malakoff, notoriously the roughest and rudest man in all the French service.

"Ough! there is that bear again!" quoth the empress, with a shudder of genuine horror; but her young companion said nothing.

The marshal, approaching and bowing to the ladies, besought the younger one to honor him with the rose she had just plucked.

"Certainly, I will give it to you," answered the girl, sweetly, "but how can a rose please you, who live only for laurels?"

This answer completely staggered the marshal. In another moment he was hopelessly and wildly in love with that girl, and it is to his credit that he prosecuted the campaign so diligently that a year later the beautiful young creature became his wife. Speaking of the episode in the garden, Malakoff used to say: "I thought I was hard to conquer, but in that case, parbleu! I surrendered at the very first fire!"—Chicago News.

An Ice Advertising Scheme.

Manager Williams has a scheme that is away ahead of anything ever attempted. He unfolded it yesterday before Chief Bigelow, when he asked that official if he would be violating any law by delivering ice on the pavement in front of the principal business houses of the city.

"Certainly you can," answered Mr. Bigelow, "but what is the advertising scheme in it?"

"Well," remarked Harry Williams, "you made us take down the street bill boards and the stands at the arway. We had to do something; so I have placed an order with an ice manufacturing company to freeze the lithographs of my attractions in big cakes of ice. Manufacture d ice is as clear as crystal, and it gives the cake the appearance of having the picture painted upon it. These blocks of ice will be left upon the pavements, and people can use the ice if they want to. The manufacturer assure me the quality of the ice will not be injured in the least. But, more than that, the lithographs will not be spoiled, and that is all I care for."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEBRASKA STATE

Nemaha City citizens are putting in waterworks on a district Grand Jury will be held at Nemaha City. B. Wahlgren, father of the brothers, well known as a died at Hastings recently.

Here's thieves are at long county. Two animals belonging to Joseph Gilmore were taken thieves left no trace.

Patrick Twobig, one of the fathers of Nebraska, died at Jackson after a long illness from Iowa in 1850. He was the father of the clerk of Dakota.

Nemaha City has made arrangements for a steam ferry boat, to run at that point as soon as goes out. A bonus of \$500 to the owners of the boat upon binding themselves to run it at least five years.

A family passed down the of the river this week from up in the territory, says a Courier. One of the children frozen, the family dead, cap it all one of their homes they were at Collins. He died of winter.

John Olson of Oakland sometime ago and placed charged with being drunk and the peace. Not having with to pay his fine he was to serve it out in jail. What he claims to have contracted sulting in a spell of sickness he asks damages of the city in the sum of \$1,000. The served by the sheriff.

Only a short time ago Malster accepted a position in States land office in this county with her aged mother, ka, says the Salt Lake. The lady morning she was her mother, who sickened only ago and died yesterday and had only been here some. The sympathies of all will Miss Ida in her hour of sorrow.

Andrew Johnson and Mrs. ven of Chadron stopped at them the latter's seven day departure was attended by excitement as they were followed by the infuriated husband of the family. But the copy the train just as it was and succeeded in getting a Van Haven armed with a and a bowie knife threatened, followed the train for lance on foot. He finally they were beyond his reach, ing in despair telegraphed the at Gordon to arrest the rascal not having the proper marshal refused to make the

The Superior cattle company car of hogs on the Burlington way this week.

One farmer in Perkins county ready made arrangements to lease 100 acres of wheat.

Al Brass has sold his farm north and four miles east of a man from Dodge for \$1,200.

Captain Burnham has bought property in Springfield, Nemaha county. He intends there soon.

L. E. Stanley of Norfolk hogs buried under the snow been there eleven days and three was dead.

The farmers near Ashcroft county, are anxious to buy who understands the business an interest in and operating tory at that place.

Mr. George Hooknell, of Hastings fuel company, was a carload of nut coal to his Cook, and she took her and drove out among the farmers and gave them away she thought they needed the carload to the people.

Phillip Frank, an old citizen residing near Thursday of Bright's dinner.

The latest fad at North game entitled "progressive ing." It is all the rage in Two Buffalo county men had an ingenious machine potato vines which it supposed to last long.

William O'Tory, of Martland, was struck by a knocked down with such dislocate his shoulder and his head.

Rev. Jacob F. Scott died of his son near Blue Springs aged eighty five years. He was minister of the Baptist church forty years.

The little village of Hastings county is stricken with a grippa. Fourteen of the students of the town are with the disease, but the cases are slowly recovering.

The Minatore coal of Scotts Bluff county has arrangements for a big watering facilities. An has been purchased, and widened from its present to 12 to 40 feet, and estimated of 20 miles.