

NEW AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

Form of, as it Will Appear at the Polls in Nebraska, November 2, 1897.

STATE TICKET

 Republican	 Peoples Independent	 Democrat	 Silver Republican	 Prohibition	 National Democrat
For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>	For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>	For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>	For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>	For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>	For a straight ticket mark within this circle. <input type="radio"/>
For Judge of the Supreme Court ALFRED M. POST, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Judge of the Supreme Court JOHN J. SULLIVAN, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Judge of the Supreme Court JOHN J. SULLIVAN, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Judge of the Supreme Court JOHN J. SULLIVAN, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Judge of the Supreme Court D. M. STRONG, - - - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Judge of the Supreme Court WARREN SWITZLER, <input type="checkbox"/>
For Regents of the State University Vote for Two CHAS. W. KALEY, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Regents of the State University Vote for Two E. VON FORELL, - - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Regents of the State University Vote for Two E. VON FORELL, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Regents of the State University Vote for Two E. VON FORELL, - <input type="checkbox"/>	For Regents of the State University Vote for Two MRS. ISABELLA SPURLOCK, <input type="checkbox"/>	For Regents of the State University Vote for Two J. STERLING MORTON <input type="checkbox"/>
JOHN N. DRYDEN, - <input type="checkbox"/>	GEO. F. KENOWER, - <input type="checkbox"/>	GEO. F. KENOWER, - <input type="checkbox"/>	GEO. F. KENOWER, - <input type="checkbox"/>	D. L. WHITNEY, - - <input type="checkbox"/>	JAMES C. CRAWFORD, <input type="checkbox"/>

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Read Carefully the Following Taken From the Election Laws.

- Persons desiring to vote must procure their ballot from a judge of the election board.
- They must then, without leaving the polling place, proceed to a compartment and prepare their ballots.
- 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. If you wish to vote otherwise than the straight ticket, you place a cross with an indelible pencil in the square on the right margin of the ballot opposite the name of each person for whom you wish to

vote; if you wish to vote a straight ticket with the exception of certain offices, place a cross in the circle at the head of the ticket you wish to vote in the main, and then place a cross opposite the names of the candidates you wish to vote for on other tickets, 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 name of each candidate on any other ticket or tickets grouped for the same office he wishes to vote for. Be careful that you do not mark the names of persons for whom you do not wish to vote. Do

not make any mark on the ballot, save as above directed, or the ballot will not be counted. If you spoil a ballot return it to a judge of the election board and obtain from him a new ballot; you cannot get more than four in all; take this to a compartment and mark it properly.

- 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.
- Take it to the judge of election before leaving the enclosure, and see it deposited in the box.
- Immediately leave the railed enclosure.
- 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 same.

- Do not take any ballot from the polling place; you thereby forfeit the right to vote.
- 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 or 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 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 the 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 such judges of election deliver a ballot to such elector.

No elector shall vote, or offer to vote, any ballot except such as he re-

ceived 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 the 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 of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 and adjudged to pay the costs of prosecution.

Mick (writing)—"Dear Briget: If I ain't back before I comes, I shall arrive as soon as I can get there, so mind and don't miss me when we meet."

A DEVOTEE OF MORPHEUS.

The Duke of Devonshire Sleeps in the House of Lords.

It is said the Duke of Devonshire goes to sleep in the house of lords. What else is he to do should that august house sit late, as it does three or four times a year? Besides, it is the custom to go to sleep in parliament when you have a mind to. The rules forbid the perusal of a newspaper, a magazine or a book. If a peer or a member of the commons desires to read he must go to the reading-room or the library.

Therefore, when a bore is on his legs about 10 or 11 o'clock, and his diffuse and uninteresting commonplaces are running out in turgid verbosity, what better thing can a statesman do than go to sleep?

When in the lower house as Lord Hartington the duke was a confirmed sleeper, with his legs against the clerk's table, his hat tilted down over his eyes, his mouth open and arms folded, or balancing his body upon the seat. At times his lordship was guilty of an approach to snoring. People who go to bed about 3 or 4 in the morning must take their sleep somewhere.

A Gigantic Goddess of War.

In the Japanese capital there is a gigantic image of a woman made of wood, iron and plaster. The time of its erection and the name of its designer are in dispute, but it is known to have been dedicated to Hachiman, the god of war. In height it measures 54 feet, and the head alone, which is reached by a winding stairway in the interior of the figure, being capable of holding a company of 30 persons. The goddess holds a sword in her right hand and a huge painted wooden ball in the left. Internally the statue is the finest anatomical model in existence, every bone, joint and ligament being represented on a gigantic scale in proportion to the height and general size of the huge figure itself. The large eyes are magnifying glasses, through which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had.

A Blessing With a String to It.

The other night a very young American was being put to bed by his gentle little mother. The youngster had just been engaged in an affray with a neighbor's boy, and had got decidedly the worst of the battle. His mother, thinking it a good time to inculcate the principles of forgiveness to our enemies, told young James that he must say, "God bless Richard!" Richard being the name of the odious and victorious antagonist. James demurred. His mother insisted. After some discussion James yielded, with a very bad grace. "God bless Richard," he said, but then added with grim satisfaction, "but I'll hit him a lick in the morning."

SMART RATS.

They Found a Way to Get at the Cakes.

The reasoning bump in a rat's head is not as distinctly visible as the same protuberance in an elephant, yet the rodent occasionally shows a fair supply of horse sense. Mrs. James Howlett of Somerset, Ky., recently witnessed an exhibition of intelligence on the part of a couple of rats that raised the genus in her estimation. Mrs. Howlett has for some time been missing little cakes or cookies from the pantry after her Saturday's baking. She kept these cakes in an old soap tureen, and would carefully place the cover on. She would invariably find this cover raised out of the groove in which it fitted tightly and turned crosswise over the tureen.

At last she determined to wait for the depredators, and this is what she saw: First an old gray rat came cautiously on the shelf where the tureen sat. He reconnoitered, then made a slight noise, and another rat appeared. One of the rodents went to each end of the tureen and backed up against it, the hind legs sticking up against the sides of the cake box. Their tails were then wrapped around the handles on each end of the cover, and at a given signal the rodents pushed upward together, and the cover was raised. It was an easy matter after this to turn the cover so as to rest crossways on the tureen. This left an opening at both ends, and the rats went in and helped themselves.

Free Soda Water.

An up-town dry goods store in New York last summer tried the experiment of giving soda water to its patrons free. An enormous fountain, well equipped for service, was placed in the back part of the store, and on each hot day half a dozen attendants were kept busy serving a clamorous, thirsty and never diminishing crowd. One day upward of 7,000 glasses of soda water were drawn from that free fountain. This year the firm charges three cents a glass for its soda water, and as a result the patronage has fallen off to a remarkable extent. On two very hot days some time ago, although the store was well filled with customers, the soda fountain at no time was overworked.

Origin of Dunning.

During the reign of Henry VII. there lived in Lincoln, England, a famous bailiff named Joe Dunn. Joseph was very clever in the management of his business, and so dexterous in annoying those who refused the payment of an account with which he had been intrusted that, "to set Dunn on him," or "to Dunn him," became common advice to the owner of a bad debt. To this personage we owe what is not a few people is one of the most disagreeable words in the language.

HOW HE TESTED THE TRAIN.

Don Pedro's Way of Trying a New Brake and Its Inventor.

The late Emperor Don Pedro, of Brazil, once gave audience to a young engineer who came to show him a new appliance for stopping railway engines. The emperor was pleased with the thing and said:

"We will put it at once to a practical test. The day after tomorrow have your engine ready; we will have it coupled to my saloon carriage, and then you can fire away. When going at full speed I will unexpectedly give the signal to stop, and then we will see how the apparatus will work."

At the appointed time the emperor entered his carriage and the engineer mounted his engine, and on they went for a considerable distance; indeed, the young engineer began to suspect that the emperor had fallen asleep, when the train suddenly came to a sharp curve round the edge of the cliff, on turning which the driver saw, to his horror, an immense boulder lying on the rails.

He had just sufficient presence of mind to turn the crank on his brake and pull up the engine within a couple of yards of the fatal block.

Here the emperor put his head out of the window and asked what they were stopping for. The engineer pointed to the piece of rock, on seeing which Don Pedro burst into a merry laugh.

"Push the thing on one side!" he called out to the engineer, who had jumped down from the locomotive; and when the latter in his confusion blindly obeyed, and kicked the stone with his foot, it crumbled into dust.

It was a block of starch that Don Pedro had ordered to be placed on the rails the night before.

Cash and Credit.

An enterprising grocer in the town of Santa Clara, California, has adopted an original method of trade. Each side of the store is fitted up for business on its own account. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is for cash and the other for credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer the goods on each side are shown; but if it is one who wants credit he is shown to the other side, and for the first time in his life perhaps made to realize the value of ready money.

Her Day Would Come.

We are all prone to retaliate for personal slights, but perhaps the funniest incident of it is one of an old Irish woman, who, seeing a funeral to which she had expected an invitation pass her door, expostulated angrily: "Oh, go on wid ye! go on wid ye! go on wid ye! But maybe there'll be a funeral at our house soon, and this we'll see who'll be axed!"

A RUSSIAN BELL.

Returned to Its Home After a Banishment of Three Centuries.

A distinguished Siberian exile snugly packed in a wooden box and honored with the regretful farewells of a whole population has just been returned to European Russia under an escort of a committee of citizens glad to receive it back after its many privations. The said exile is no other than the famous bell of Uglich, banished to Tobolsk in 1593 by order of the Czar Boris Godunoff for having rung the signal for the insurrection in Uglich at the time of the assassination of the Crown Prince Dmitri. Writing of it in his book Mr. Kennan says: "The exiled bell has been purged of its iniquity, has received ecclesiastical consecration, and now calls the orthodox people of Tobolsk to prayers. The inhabitants of Uglich have recently been trying to recover their bell upon the plea that it has been sufficiently punished by three centuries of exile for its political untrustworthiness in 1593, and that it ought now to be allowed to return to its home. The mayor of Tobolsk argues that the bell was exiled for life, and that consequently its term of banishment has not yet expired. He contends, furthermore, that even admitting the original title of the Uglich people, three centuries of adverse possession by the city of Tobolsk have divested the claimants of all their rights, and that the bell shall be allowed to remain where it is. The question, it is said, will be carried into the Russian courts." The latest news from Tobolsk, besides showing that a decision has been reached in favor of Uglich, illustrates the inconsequential character of Russian justice, which closes its tribunals to the wrongs of thousands of sufferers in Siberia and opens them to a miserable squabble about a bell.

BRITISH CONSRIPTS.

The Unpopular Law Adopted in British Guiana.

The absence of the conscription is one of the distinguishing features of the British empire. In one portion of the empire, however, namely, British Guiana, the conscript has just been adopted. The ordinance in question met with the strongest possible opposition in the colony on the ground of its "un-English" character. However, in the face of the fact that it has been found impossible to maintain the volunteer force at anything like an efficient numerical strength, and as the governor pointed out that unless they had a drilled force they would be at the mercy of a wretched mob of a hundred well-armed Venezuelans if they came, the ordinance was agreed to, and now, at the proclamation of the governor, every male resident in the colony between the ages of 18 and 43 is compelled to turn out and drill with a view to making himself an efficient member of the colony's forces.

CURIOUS RAILWAY RELIC.

Specimen of the First Passenger Ticket Used on the Railroads.

Among various trophies secured by Chief Smith, of the transportation department of the world's fair, during his recent visit to Europe, is a small brass pocket piece resembling an ordinary baggage check, which is worth a great deal more than its weight in gold. It is of octagon shape and on one side is stamped the inscription "L. and S. Railway," "Bagworth, No. 29." On the opposite side the number is repeated. This fortunately preserved relic represents the kind and form of tickets in use in 1831 for "open-carriage passengers" on the Leicester and Swannington Railway. The distance covered by the main line was a trifle over sixteen miles, and the passenger fares charged were one and a quarter pence per mile. There was one class only, and passengers stood up in an open carriage, generally known as a tub, which was nothing better than a high-seated goods wagon, having no top, no seats, no spring buffers. These brass tickets were issued to the various stations, the guard of the train carrying a leather bag something in the style of a collection box, having eight separate divisions, one for each station. At the end of each passenger's journey his ticket was taken up and placed in the bag by the guard to be returned, recorded on the books and again used.

A COUNTRY OF REPTILES.

No Land Beats Australia for Snakes, Lizards and Frogs.

A Scotchman who has lately traveled extensively in Australia says that it is a great reptile country. "I have traveled," he said, "in almost every country and I have never found a land that went ahead of Australia for snakes, lizards and frogs. There are some sixty-five species of snakes in that country, of which forty-two are venomous and twelve positively dangerous. There are forty or fifty different kinds of frogs, embracing every variety from a common tree frog to a large green variety with blue eyes and a gold back, making a wonderful showing of color as he hops about. There are probably forty kinds of lizards, of which twenty belong to a class known as night lizards, many of which hibernates. One species can utter a cry when hurt or alarmed, and another kind, the frilled lizard, can lift its fore legs and hop about like a kangaroo. The monitor, or fork-tongued lizard, burrows in the earth, climbs and swims and grows to a length of nine or ten feet. The crocodiles of Queensland, however, grow to a length sometimes of forty feet. Some of the Australian species of lizards can change their color not only from light to dark but from gray to red. All kinds of turtles are caught. I saw one caught there that was ten feet in length."

WHENCE CAME THE FROGS?

A Shower in New Jersey Suggests Some Scientific Speculation.

During a thunderstorm in New Jersey lately it "rained frogs" to such an extent that, according to the testimony of multitudinous witnesses, the streets of Port Morris were alive with hundreds of these creatures. Here's a state of things which science can no more explain to-day than it could two thousand years ago. It is still said, of course, that these frogs were sucked up in marshes and carried into the clouds, but no human being ever yet saw a frog thus taken up, and it is odd that nothing is ever "raised to eminence in this way except the frog, though plenty of other living things may be near by all ready to be sucked up.

A good many observers hold to the curious and interesting opinion that under certain very rare electrical conditions life seems generated spontaneously. The frog is a peculiarly electrical creature, and in fact, first suggested the existence of animal magnetism as a distinct force to science. If any animal could be thus suddenly and strangely called into being it might well be the frog. Now that the university extension professors are setting to work teaching the people science, it would be interesting to hear them explain mysteries such as the descent of frogs, which has been the talk of Port Morris and all the region round about.

John Johnson's Complaint.

Men who become suddenly rich should be judged leniently. They have many temptations from which the rest of us are, happily, delivered. Mr. John Johnson, a man of this class, was desirous to be known as a literary turn of mind, and to that end proceeded to lay in a library. One of his purchases was an old dictionary, which, being somewhat out of repair, was sent to the binders. When it was returned to the purchaser he found printed on its back the words, "Johnson's Dictionary." The sight threw him into a furious passion, and he demanded of the messenger: "Why didn't he put the full name on 'John Johnson's Dictionary'?"

A Noted Indian Fighter.

There was dug up recently at Elliott, Me., a gold ring, bright and shining, bearing the inscription: "Hon. John Frost, Esq., ob. 23 Feb. 1872, a. 51." Hon. John Frost was the son of Capt. Charles Frost, who was killed by the Indians near the Berwick line of Kittery about 1782. Capt. Frost was a noted Indian fighter, and when he was buried by his friends the Indians dug him up and elevated the body on poles. The whites were obliged to bury the body again at a great depth, and cover the grave with stones to prevent further desecration.