of nomination shall have been filed in his office, who shall have notified him in a writing signed and executed with the formalities prescribed for the execution of an instrument to entitle it to record, that he will not accept the nomination contained in the certificate or petition of nomination. The county clerk shall not include in the publication to be made according to sec. 24 hereof, the name of any candidate whose certificate or petition of nomination shall have been filed in his office who shall have notified him in like manner that he will not accept the nomination. The names of such candidates shall not be included in the names of the candidates to be printed in the ballots as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 26. Whenever a proposed constitutional amendment or other question is to be submitted to the people of the state for popular vote the secretary of state shall duly and not less thirty days before election certify the same to the clerk of each county in the state and the clerk of each county shall include the same in the publication provided for in sec. 24 of this act.

Sec. 27. The boards of election commissioners shall cause the names of all candidates of their respective jurisdictions to be printed on one ballot, all nominations of any party or group of petitioners being placed under the title and device of such party or petitioners as designated by them in their certificate or petition; or, if none be designated, under some suitable title and device. The ballots shall be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper, and sufficiently thick that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back. All ballots prepared by the state board of election commissioners shall be printed on red-tinted paper, and put up in blocks of 100 each. All ballots prepared by the county boards of election commissioners shall be printed on white paper. If the same device for designating candidates be selected by two parties or groups of petititioners it shall be given to the one which first selected it, and a suitable device shall be selected for the other. The arrangement of the ticket shall in general conform, as nearly as possible, to the following plan:

Etc.	Stamp. For Lt.-Gov. W. R. Myers.	Stamp. For Governor C. C. Matson.	Stamp. Democratic Ticket.
Etc.	Stamp. For Lt.-Gov. I. J. Chase.	Stamp. For Governor A. P. Hovey.	Stamp. Republican Ticket.
Etc.	Stamp. For Lt.-Gov. R. Gale.	Stamp. For Governor J. D. Hughes.	Stamp. Prohibition Ticket.
		For Governor	Vacant column for writing in names.
		For Lt.-Gov.	

Each board of election commissioners shall also cause to be printed, on blue tinted paper, sample ballots which shall in all other respects be fac similes of the ballots prepared for voting except that they shall have conspicuously printed on the face the words "Sample Ballot." The number of sample ballots prepared by each board shall be one-fourth the number of ballots intended for voting prepared by such board.

Sec. 28. If the printer of such tickets, or any person employed in printing the same, shall give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said tickets by any person other than a member of the board of election commissioners for which such tickets are being printed, he shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 29. It shall be the duty of each county clerk to appear in person, or by specially authorized deputy bearing credentials given under the seal of the circuit court, at the office of the secretary of state not more than fourteen nor less than ten days prior to each general election, and the state board of election commissioners shall thereupon deliver to said clerk ten tickets for every five voters and fraction thereof in each precinct of his county at the last presidential election, or if a new precinct has been established in such county, ten tickets for every five voters of the estimated vote as reported by the board of county commissioners; *provided, however*, that if it shall be made to appear by the affidavit of such clerk that any precinct has so increased in population as to have 50 per cent. more voters than at the last presidential election, or at the time of estimate by the board of county commissioners, the state board of election commissioners shall deliver to him two ballots for every voter so declared by him, under oath, to be resident in said precinct. The ballots shall, in the presence of the clerk, be wrapped and tied in packages, plainly marked one for each precinct, and securely sealed with wax, and the clerk shall give his receipt for the same. The state board of election commissioners shall also provide and inclose in each of said sealed packages one-fourth as many sample ballots as of ballots intended for voting, and five stamps bearing a cross (x) or such other device as they may select, together with ink-pads or other necessary apparatus ready for use. The state board of election commissioners shall, from time to time, certify to the auditor of state the necessary expenses of the preparation and distribution of the state ballots, and the auditor shall audit and issue his warrants for the same, which shall be paid out of any funds i nthe state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 30. An allowance shall be made to the clerk by the board of county commissioners of 10 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the office of secretary of state; but in case said clerk of any county shall fail to appear at the office of the secretary of state by the close of the fourth day prior to election, the state board of election commissioners shall forthwith dispatch a special messenger to such county with the tickets for the county; and in such case said messenger shall be allowed $5 per day for the time necessarily used, and 10 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled by him, which allowance shall be certified to the treasurer of such county and deducted from the first moneys thereafter accruing to such clerk payable by the treasurer. The amount so deducted shall be remitted by the county treasurer to the treasurer of state.

Sec. 31. If any member of the board of election commissioners shall give or deliver to any other person any of said ballots or shall permit any of them to be taken away except as herein provided he or they shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 32. If any person shall steal, take or carry away any of such ballots from the office of the secretary of state or the office of the printer or from any other place prior to such election with or without the consent of the person or persons lawfully in custody of the same, except as herein provided, such person so offending shall be guilty of felony and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 33. It shall be the duty of each election inspector, or in case he cannot attend, some other member of the election board, authorized in writing by the inspector, to appear at the office of the clerk of the circuit court of his county, not more than three nor less than two days before each election, and the county board of election commissioners shall thereupon deliver to him the sealed package of ballots and the stamps provided for his precinct by the state board of election commissioners, and also ten of the local ballots printed under the direction of the county board of election commissioners, for each five or fraction thereof of the number of votes cast in such precinct at the last presidential election, or if a new precinct, for each five or fraction of five voters, as estimated by the county commissioners; *provided, however*, That in case it be made to appear by affidavit of such inspector, that the number of voters in his precinct has increased more than 50 per cent. since the last presidential election or estimate by the board of county commissioners, there shall be delivered to him two ballots for each voter so declared under oath by him to reside in the precinct. The local ballots, together with one-fourth their number of local "sample ballots," shall be wrapped and tied in packages, and securely sealed with wax in the presence of said inspector or his representative, who shall receipt for the same.

Sec. 34. At the opening of the polls, after the organization of and in the presence of the election board, the inspector shall open the packages of tickets in such a manner as to preserve the seals intact. He shall then deliver to the poll-clerk of the opposite political party from his own, twenty-five each of the state and local ballots, and to the other poll-clerk the stamps for marking the ballots. The poll-clerk to whom the ballots are delivered shall at once proceed to write his initials, in ink, on the lower left-hand corner of the back of each of said ballots, in his ordinary handwriting, and without any distinguishing mark of any kind. As each successive elector calls for a ballot, the poll-clerk shall deliver to him the first-signed of the twenty-five ballots of each kind; and the inspector shall immediately deliver to the poll-clerk another ballot of each kind, which the poll-clerk shall at once countersign, as before, and add to the ballots already countersigned, so that it shall be delivered for voting after all of those theretofore countersigned.

Sec. 35. The county board of election commissioners of each county shall cause to be printed in large type on cards, in English and such other languages as they deem necessary, instructions for the guidance of electors in preparing their ballots. They shall furnish twelve of such cards in each of the languages determined upon by them to each of the election inspectors at the same time that they deliver to him the ballots for his precinct. Each inspector shall cause to be posted one of each of such cards in each place or compartment provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than three of each of such cards and three each of the state and local sample ballots in and about the polling place at the opening of the polls on the day of election. Said cards shall contain full instructions to the voters as to what must be done, (1) to obtain ballots for voting; (2) to prepare the ballot for voting; (3) to obtain a new ballot in place of one accidentally defaced, mutilated or spoiled, also copies of sections — and — of this act.

Sec. 36. In case any inspector or his representative shall fail to appear at the office of the county clerk by the close of the second day prior to any election the county board of election commissioners shall forthwith dispatch a special messenger to his precinct with the tickets and stamps for such precinct. Such messenger shall be allowed $5 for his time and 10 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled by him; and such inspector shall receive no compensation for his services at such election.

Sec. 37. Any inspector who shall wilfully or negligently fail to appear at the clerk's office in person or by representative, as herein provided, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, and shall thereafter be incompetent to serve as inspector.

Sec. 38. If by any accident or casualty the ballots delivered to any clerk, inspector or other messenger shall be lost or destroyed, it shall be the duty of such person in custody to report the loss at once to the board of election commissioners from which the same were obtained and make affidavit of the circumstances of the loss, whereupon such board shall at once re-supply such person. In case such person in custody fails or refuses to report and make proof of the loss, any qualified elector may do so, and thereupon such board shall at once send a new supply by special messenger, as provided in other cases. In case, for any reason, there should be found no ballots or other necessary means or contrivances for voting at the opening of the polls, it shall be the duty of the election board to secure the same as speedily as possible, and, if necessary, such board may have ballots printed. *Provided, however*, that such ballots shall conform as nearly as possible to the genuine ballots, and the printing and the care of the same shall be under the same provisions and penalties as the printing and care of genuine ballots.

Sec. 39. The various boards of election commissioners shall preserve the ballots that are left over in their hands, after supplying the precincts as hereinbefore provided, until noon of the day of election, and shall then count and destroy all of such ballots but one, which shall be securely pasted in the election record immediately preceding the place where the vote is to be recorded. They shall also cause to be entered below such ballot the number of ballots printed by them, the number delivered to each messenger, and the number destroyed by them.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners in each county before each election to provide for and secure in each precinct of the county a suitable room in which to hold the election and to have placed therein a railing separating the part of the room to be occupied by the election board from the remainder of the room, and also five booths or compartments in which electors may mark their ballots screened from observation, each containing a counter or shelf. The portion of the room set apart for the election board shall include a window at which the voter may appear for challenge. The board of county commissioners shall also provide for each precinct a chute or passage with a railing on each side leading to such window and a railing leading from such chute to the entrance of the room in which the election is held. The expenses of said preparation shall be a county charge to be defrayed as other expenses of the county by the board of county commissioners. No election shall be held in a room in which spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are kept or sold.

Sec. 41. One challenger and one poll-book holder of each party organization shall be entitled to stand at the sides of the chute. No other person shall remain within fifty feet of the same except for the purpose of offering his vote. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged, he shall stand aside unless he makes affidavit in writing that he is a qualified and legal voter of the precinct and in such affidavit sets forth his name, residence, occupation, place or places of residence during the six months prior to the election, with the date of any removal within that time and the names of two persons who have personal knowledge of his residence in the precinct thirty days and in the township sixty days. He shall then be allowed to vote, unless the challenger or some qualified voter of the precinct make affidavit in writing that he knows or is informed and verily believes that the person offering to vote is not a legal voter in the precinct, and if the affidavit be on information and belief he shall set forth the names of the person or persons from whom such information was obtained, and the person offering to vote shall not thereafter be allowed to vote, except one qualified voter of the precinct who has been a free-holder and resident house-holder in the precinct for at least one year next preceding such election or two qualified voters who have been resident house-holders for the same period shall make affidavit or affirmation in writing that of their personal knowledge such person offering to vote is a legal voter at the precinct.

Sec. 42. If, on being passed by the challengers, any elector shall declare himself unable to read English, the inspector shall, on request, deliver to such elector one of the sample ballots, and the elector may retire with the same and have any person mark on it the places at which he must stamp in order to vote for the candidates whom he prefers. He may then return and proceed to vote as other electors, carrying with him to the booth or compartment such marked sample ballot to guide him in marking the ballot to be voted.

Sec. 43. If at any time during the election any qualified elector shall make affidavit before the inspector that any person who has voted is an illegal voter in such precinct, the person accused shall at once be arrested by the election sheriffs if he be still at or about the polls, and by them delivered to the civil authorities. Immediately after the close of the election the inspector shall deliver such affidavit to some justice of the peace in the township, who shall proceed thereon as if the affidavit had been made before him.

Sec. 44. When a voter shall have been passed by the challengers, or shall have been sworn in, he shall be admitted to the election-room. *provided, however*, That not more than five voters shall be allowed in the room at one time. On entering the room the voter shall announce his name to the poll clerks, who shall register it. The clerk holding the tickets shall deliver to him one state and one local ticket, and the other clerk shall thereupon deliver him a stamp, and both poll-clerks, on request, shall give explanation of the manner of voting; if deemed necessary, by unanimous consent of the board, an interpreter may be called. The voter shall then, and without leaving the room, go alone into any of the booths which may be unoccupied and indicate the candidates for whom he desires to vote by stamping the square immediately preceding their names, and indicate his preference on any question of constitutional amendment or other special matter by stamping in front of the words "yes" or "no" under such questions. *Provided, however*, That if he shall desire to vote for all the candidates of one party or group of petitioners and none other he may place the stamp on the square preceding the title under which the candidates of such party or group of petitioners are printed, and the vote shall then be counted for all the candidates under that title, except the name of one or more candidates under another title, shall also be stamped, in which case the names of the candidates so stamped shall be counted. Before leaving the booth or compartment the voter shall fold his ballots separately so that no part of the faces thereof shall be exposed, and so that the initials thereunder shall be exposed, and on leaving the booth or compartment shall return the stamp to the poll clerk and deliver the ballots to the inspector or to the judge who may temporarily be authorized to act for him, who shall forthwith, in the presence of the voter and of the election board, deposit the same in the respective ballot-boxes; and the ballot clerks shall write the word "voted" after the name of the voter on the poll lists; *Provided, however*, that if any elector shall show his ballot or any part thereof to any other person, after the same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, such ballot shall not be deposited in the ballot-box. A minute of such occurrence shall be made on the poll list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote thereafter. The voter shall then leave the room, but no voter to whom a ticket and stamp or either have been delivered shall be permitted to leave the room without voting the ballots or returning them to the poll clerk, or without returning the stamp to the poll clerk from whom he received it. Any voter who shall attempt to leave the room with a ticket or stamp in his possession shall be at once arrested on demand of any member of the election board.

Sec. 45. Not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy any booth at one time; and no person shall remain in or occupy a booth longer than may be necessary to prepare his ballot, and in no event longer than ten minutes.

Sec. 46. Any voter who shall by accident or mistake spoil, deface or mutilate his ballot may, on returning the same to the poll clerks, and satisfying them that such spoiling, defacing or mutilation was not intentional receive another in place thereof.

Sec. 47. Any elector who declares under oath that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot may declare his choice of candidates to the poll clerks, who, in the presence of the elector, shall prepare the ballots for voting in the manner hereinbefore provided, and, on request, shall read over to such elector the names of the candidates as marked.

Sec. 48. No inspector of election or judge acting for an inspector shall deposit any ballot upon which the initial of the poll clerk as herein before provided for does not appear, or any ballot on which appears externally any distinguishing mark, defacement or mutilation.

Sec. 49. Any person who shall remove a ballot or stamp from the election room, or have in his possession outside of the election room any ballot or stamp, either genuine or counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Sec. 50. Immediately on closing the polls the board shall count all the ballots remaining unvoted, record the number of the same on the tally-sheets, and destroy all of such ballots.

Sec. 51. The board shall then proceed to canvass the votes, beginning first with the state ballots, and completing them before proceeding with the local ballots. In the canvass of the votes any ballot which is not indorsed with the initials of the poll clerk, as provided in this act, or any ballot which shall bear any distinguishing mark or mutilation, or any ballot or part of ballot from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice, shall be void and shall not be counted. *Provided, however*, that on protest of any member of the board, such ballot shall be preserved by the inspector, and at the close of the count, placed with the seals of the ticket packages in paper bags, securely sealed, and so delivered to the auditor of the county, with notification to him of the number of ballots so placed in such box, and of the condition of the seals of the ticket packages. The poll clerk shall also record on the tally-sheets memoranda of such ballots and the condition of the seals of the ticket packages; and in any contest of election, such ballots and seals may be submitted in evidence. On completing the count and recording the same on the tally-sheets, all the remaining tickets shall be destroyed by the election board.

Sec. 52. Any person who shall (1) falsely make or fraudulently deface or fraudulently destroy any certificate or petition of nomination, or any part thereof; (2) file any certificate or petition of nomination, knowing the same, or any part thereof, to be falsely made; or (3) suppress any petition or certificate of nomination which has been duly filed, or any part thereof; or (4) forge or falsely make the official indorsement of any ballot; or (5) print, or cause to be printed, any imitation ballot, or circulate the same; or (6) conspire with others to do any of said acts, or induce, or attempt to induce, any other person to do any of said acts, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Sec. 53. Any clerk, inspector or other messenger, entrusted with the custody of ballots, who shall open any of the packages in which the ballots are contained or permit any of them to be opened; or destroy any of such ballots or permit them to be destroyed; or give or deliver any such packages or ballots to any person not lawfully entitled to receive them as herein provided; or conspire to procure, or in any way aid, abet or connive at, any robbery, loss or destruction of any such ballots or packages, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 54. If any person not herein authorized so to do shall enter or attempt to enter the election room, or enter or attempt to enter within the railing leading from the challenge window to the entrance of the election room, without first having been passed by the challengers or been sworn in as hereinbefore provided; or shall remain within fifty feet of the polling place contrary to the provisions hereinbefore made, he shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 55. If any person shall induce or attempt to induce any elector to write, paste or otherwise place on his ballot the name of any person or any sign or device of any kind as a distinguishing mark by which to indicate to any other person how such elector has voted, or shall enter into or attempt to form any agreement or conspiracy with any other person to induce or attempt to induce electors or any elector to so place any distinguishing name or mark on his ballot, such person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction be imprisoned not more than five nor less than two years in the state's prison.

Sec. 56. If any person being a member of an election board or otherwise entitled to inspection of the ballots, shall reveal to any other person how any elector has voted or what other candidates were voted for on any ballot bearing a name not printed thereon by the board of election commissioners, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years in the state's prison. If any person shall induce or attempt to induce any member of an election board to violate the provisions of this section. Such person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the state's prison not less tnan two years nor more than five years. It shall be the duty of each inspeclor to distinctly read this section to the election board at the opening of the polls, and each member shall thereupon take an oath that he has not violated and will not violate its provisions.

Sec. 57. Any person who shall during the election remove or destroy any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the booths as aforesaid or delivered to the voter for the purpose of enabling the voter to prepare his ballot, or shall during an election remove, tear down or deface the cards printed for the instruction of the voters, or shall during an election destroy or remove any booth, railing or other convenience provided for such election, or shall induce or attempt to induce such action shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year.

Sec. 58. No officer of election shall disclose to any person the name of any candidate for whom any elector has voted. No officer of election shall do any electioneering on election day. No person whatever shall do any electioneering on election day within any polling place or within fifty feet of any polling place. No person shall apply for or receive any ballot in any polling place other than that in which he is entitled to vote. 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 any candidate or candidates for whom he has marked his vote; nor shall any person examine a ballot which any elector has prepared for voting or solicit the elector to show the same. No person except the inspector of election or judge who may be temporarily acting for him shall receive from any voter a ballot prepared by him for voting. No voter shall receive a ballot from any person other than one of the poll-clerks; nor shall any person other than a poll-clerk deliver a ballot to any voter. No voter shall deliver any ballot to an inspector to be voted, except the one he has received from the poll-clerk. No voter shall place any mark upon his ballot by which it may be afterward identified as the one voted by him. Whoever shall violate any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, and by fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 59. Any public officer, upon whom any duty is imposed by this act, who shall wilfully neglect or omit to perform such duty, or do any act prohibited herein for which punishment is not otherwise herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 60. Whenever any constitutional amendment or other question is required by law to be submitted to popular vote, if all the electors of the state are entitled to vote on such question, the state board of election commissioners shall cause a brief statement of the same to be printed on the state ballots, and the words "yes" and "no" under the same, so that the elector may indicate his preference by stamping at the place designated in front of either word. If the question is required by law to be voted on by the electors of any district or division of the state, the board or boards of election commissioners of the county or counties, including or included in such division or district, shall cause similar provision to be made on the local ballots. In case any elector shall not indicate his preference by stamping in front of either word, the ballot as to such question shall be void and shall not be counted.

Sec. 61. When any township or county holds any election at a time other than the time of a general election, such election shall be held in conformity wth the provisions of this act, and all county and local officers who are required to perform any duties in connection with a general election shall perform the same duties in connection with such special or local election, subject to the same provisions and penalties herein prescribed in case of general elections.

Sec. 62. When any town or city shall hold any election at any time other than the time of a general election, such election shall be held in conformity with the provisions of this act, except that the duties herein required of the county clerk shall be performed by the town or city clerk, the duties herein required of the board of county commissioners shall be performed by the town trustees or city council, the duties of the county sheriff shall be performed by the town marshal or chief of police, and the rights of nomination of election officers by political parties shall be exercised by the chairmen of the town or city committees of such parties, if any such there be. Such town and city officers are hereby required to perform the various duties herein prescribed for the county officers in whose stead they act, subject to the same penalties and provisions herein prescribed as to such county officers.

Sec. 63. All election days shall be legal holidays throughout the district or municipality in which the election is held.

Sec. 64. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, pro tanto: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this act contained shall impair the effect of any such act as to any offense heretofore committed under existing laws.

AFTER THE SCHOOL BOOK TRUSTS.

A Bill For State Publication of School Books —Regulating Trusts and Combines.

[Daily Sentinel, Jan. 16.]

Yesterday the first opportunity was given for the introduction of bills in the Fifty-sixth general assembly and it was taken advantage of to present a number of vital importance and a great many which were not so important. Among the most important, aside from the election bill printed elsewhere, was that by Senator Barrett to regulate trusts, etc. This bill is as follows:

A bill for an act to declare unlawful all trusts, pools, contracts, agreements, arrangements and combinations in restraint of trade, production, manufacture or sale, to fix the liability of, and to punish persons and corporations concerned therein and declaring an emergency.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That all trusts, pools, contracts, arrangements, agreements or combinations now existing or hereafter made between persons or corporations, or between any person or persons and one or more corporations, made with a view, or which tend, to prevent full and free competition in the production, manufacture or sale of any article of domestic growth, production or manufacture, or in the importation or sale of any article grown, produced or manufactured in any other state or country, or which are designed or tend to fix, regulate, limit or reduce the production, manufacture or sale, or to fix, regulate, increase or reduce the price of any article of growth, production or manufacture, or which are designed or tend in any way to create a monopoly, are hereby declared to be conspiracies to defraud, to be unlawful, against public policy, and void.

Sec. 2. That all persons entering into, or continuing in, any such trust, pool, contract, arrangement, agreement or combination, either on his own account or as agent or attorney for another, or as an officer, agent or stockholder of any corporation, or in any capacity whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. That all persons and corporations and the officers and stockholders of all corporations that shall become or continue to be members of, or any way connected with or concerned in, any such trust, pool, contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all the debts, obligations and liabilities of each and every person and corporation that may become or continue a member thereof, connected therewith or concerned therein, as fully as if all were partners in the creation of such debts, obligations and liabilities.

Sec. 4. If any corporation organized under the laws of this state, or any officer or stockholder thereof as such, shall become or continue to be a member of any such trust, pool, contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, its charter shall become and be thereby forfeited, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where the same is located or having its principal office, to bring suit against such corporation in any circuit or superior court of such county to have its said charter declared forfeited for that reason and to wind up the same under the order of such court.

Sec. 5. That when any action at law or suit in equity shall be commenced in any court of this state it shall be lawful in the defense thereof to plead in bar or in abatement of the action that the plaintiff or any other person or corporation interested in the prosecution of the action is a member, or connected with, or the cause of action grows out of some business or transaction with such trust, pool, contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, as described in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. That any person or corporation injured or damaged by any such trust, pool, contract, agreement, arrangement or combination may sue and recover for, in any court of competent jurisdiction, double the amount of damages suffered by such person or corporation, and, in addition thereto, a reasonable attorney's fee for the prosecution of such action.

Sec. 7. Upon the trial of any civil action against any corporation, person or copartnership for a violation of any section of this act, all officers, stockholders and agents of such corporation, person or copartnership shall be competent witnesses against the defendant on such trial, and such officers, stockholders and agents may be compelled to testify against such defendant and produce all books and papers in their custody or control pertinent to the issues in such action, at or before the time of trial, and shall not be excused from producing any books or papers because the same might tend to criminate such witness; but nothing which such witness shall testify to, and no books or papers produced by him shall in any manner be used against him in any criminal action to which he is a party.

Sec. 8. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

AFTER THE BOOK TRUST.

Representative Pleasants Offers a Bill for the Printing of School-Books.

In the house the first tilt at the school book-trust was taken by Representative Pleasants, who offered the following:

A bill for an act entitled an act to provide for compiling, copyrighting, printing, binding and distributing a state series of school text-books, defining the duties of the officers therein named, with reference thereto, making appropriations therefor, repealing all conflicting laws and declaring an emergency.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That there shall be appointed by the governor a commission of five experienced educators who shall compile or cause to be compiled, for use in the common schools of the state of Indiana, a series of text-books, in the following branches of study, viz: Spelling, one (1) book; reading, five (5) books; arithmetic, two (2) books; geography, two (2) books; English grammar, one (1) book; physiology, one (1) book; history of the United States, one (1) book; and a graded series of writing books. The matter contained in the reader shall consist of lessons commencing with the simplest expressions of the language, and by a regular gradation, advancing to and including the highest styles of composition, both in poetry and prose.

Sec. 2. The said commission shall employ well qualified persons to compile the books mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, and shall fix the remuneration for the service thus rendered: *Provided*, That if competent authors shall compile any one or more works of the first order of excellence, and shall offer the same as a free gift to the people of the state, together with the copyright of the same, and the exclusive right to manufacture and sell such works within the state of Indiana, it shall be the duty of the said commission to accept such gift, and to expend no money for the purpose of compiling works relating to the subjects treated of in the books thus donated. The said commission shall furnish designs for all cuts, engravings, charts and maps to be used in said series of text-books.

Sec. 3. The foregoing books shall be equal in size and quality, as to matter and material and style of binding and mechanical execution, to the following text-books now in general use, viz: The speller to McGuffey's Spelling Book; the readers equal to Appleton's readers; the two arithmetics to Ray's New Arithmetic (two-book series); the two books of geography equal to the Eclectic Primary and Intermediate Geography; the grammar equal to Harvey's Grammar; the physiology equal to Dalton's Physiology; the history of the United States equal to Thalheimer's History of the United States, and the writing books equal to the Eclectic Copy Books.

Sec. 4. The said commission shall secure copyrights to all the books that shall be compiled under the provisions of this act, and shall protect said copyrights from all infringements.

Sec. 5. The printing of all the books provided for in this act, and all the mechanical work connected therewith, shall be done by and under the supervision of the commissioners of the public printing, binding and stationery, who shall advertise for proposals to do the same, in the manner now provided by law for advertising for bids for paper, stationery, and executing the public printing and binding: *Provided*, That the contract shall be let for a period of ten years: *And provided further*, That the contractor shall, at the time of entering into such contract, execute and deliver to said commissioners of public printing, binding and stationery, a bond in the penal sum of $50,000.00, with at least two sufficient free-hold sureties, to be approved by the said commissioners payable to the state of Indiana and conditioned for the faithful performance, by the said contractor, his personal representatives or assigns, of all and singular the terms of the contract on his part to be observed: *And provided further*, That in case said contractor, his personal representatives or assigns, shall at any time fail to fulfill any of the terms of the contract on his part to be observed, the entire penal sum of said bond shall at once become due and owing to the state, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause suit to be instituted in the name of the state, to enforce the liability on such bond of the principal and sureties thereon: *And provided further*, That said commissioners shall have the right to reject any and all bids or proposals that are deemed exorbitant or unreasonable.

Sec. 6. Whenever any one or more of the state series of school text-books shall have been compiled and adopted, the state board of education shall issue an order requiring the uniform use of said book, or books, in the common schools of the state, but said order for the uniform use of said books shall not take effect until the expiration of one year from the time that the matter for such book, or books, shall have been delivered to said contractor.

Sec. 7. The process of the distribution of the text-books shall follow this course, viz: The trustees of the several school corporations in the several counties of the state shall certify to the county superintendent the number of school text-books required by the children of their several school corporations; the county superintendents of the several counties of the state shall then make such requisitions for books as the schools in said several counties may require, upon the state superintendent of public instruction, and at the same time file a duplicate thereof with the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant upon the county treasurer in favor of the county superintendent for the amount thereof, payable out of the revolving fund created by the county commissioners, hereinafter provided for; the state superintendent of public instruction shall then make requisition for the same on the said contractor, who shall ship the books to the trustee of the proper school corporation. All requisitions from county superintendents for books shall be accompanied by the cash price fixed for the same by the state board of education, and the state superintendent of public instruction shall make no requisition for books upon the said contractor unless he shall have received the lawful price for the same; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to report to the auditor of State, on or before the fifth day of each month, the number of books sold by him during the preceding month, and to pay the moneys received for the same into the state treasury. It shall also be the duty of said contractor to make a monthly report to said auditor of state of the number and value of the books shipped by him on the order of the state superintendent of public instruction (which shall be accompanied by the trustees' receipt for the same), and also the number and value of the finished books on hand, and said auditor of state shall, upon the filing of the reports of said state superintendent of public instruction and said contractor, as aforesaid, issue his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount so certified, payable out of the school text-book fund hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 8. The trustees of the several school corporations shall report quarterly to the board of county commissioners the sales of school text-books made by them during the preceding quarter, and the amount thereof, and the number of books on hand, and pay the amounts received by them from such sales to the county treasurer, who shall credit the same to the revolving fund created by the board of county commissioners hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of the several counties in this State, to provide a revolving fund, for the purpose of enabling the county school superintendents to purchase the state text-books; all moneys to be taken therefrom to be replaced by the moneys received from the trustees of the several school corporations, in said several counties, for the books by them sold to the scholars.

Sec. 10. The sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of compiling or causing to be compiled, the series of text books for the common schools, as set forth in this act. The appropriation provided for in this section shall be subject to the order of the state board of education: *Provided*, That all demands against said appropriation shall first be approved by state board of education and certified to the auditor of state, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the payment of said demands, and the state treasurer is authorized to pay the same.

Sec. 11. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated and set apart the sum of $50,000, to be used as a revolving fund, to be designated "the school text-book fund." This fund shall at all times be subject to the warrants of the auditor of state issued to the contractor in payment of school books delivered on the order of the state superintendent, and all payments of money into the state treasury by the state superintendent of public instruction, on account of orders received from the several county superintendents, for school text-books, shall be credited by the treasurer of state to the school text-book fund herein provided for.

Sec. 12. The school books published under the provisions of this act shall be furnished to the common school children of the state at cost, including the cost of transmitting them to the several counties of this state, the same to be ascertained and fixed by the state board of education at the beginning of each school year.

Sec. 13. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall be in force from and after its passage.

MINOR BILLS.

A Large Number Presented For Many Different Purposes.

A large number of minor bills were presented in both houses, among them the fellowing:

By Foicy—S. 12—Providing that the statute which reads, that "in counties where there are criminal and superior courts, the judges of each court may appoint a bailiff" shall be amended as follows: "The sheriff shall appoint as many bailiffs at each term of the circuit, superior and criminal courts and grand jury as they may require, under the advice and consent of the judges of such courts as to the number required, the per diem of such bailiffs not to exceed $2.50 per diem."

By S. A. Hays—S. 20—Providing that no city or incorporated town shall charge any person who may obtain a liquor license under the provisions of this act more than the following sums: Cities, $500; incorporated towns, $300.

By Harness—S. 18—Providing that Howard county constitute the Fifty-first judicial circuit.

By Senator A. M. Jackson—Providing that the general assembly shall elect five persons as commissioners of the supreme court whose duty it shall be to aid and assist the court in the performance of its duties. Such commissioners shall not practice law and shall hold office for the term of four years, the duty of the commissioners to be governed by rules and regulations that the court may adopt. Each commissioner shall receive a salary equal to the salary of a supreme judge. Sec. 2 of the bill provides that the act take effect immediately on its passage.

By Senator Howard—Relating to the appointment of supreme court commissioners. There shall be five commissioners, as follows: George V. Howk, Clark county; John R. Coffroth, Tippecanoe county; Allen Zollars, Allen county; Mortimer Nye, Laporte county.

By Senator Johnson of Wayne—Same tenor as that of Senator Jackson.

By Senator A. M. Kennedy—Authorizing the governor, auditor and treasurer of state to make a loan to refund the present outstanding debt of the state at a lower rate of interest and providing for a distribution of the amount due the school fund to the several counties of the state in the same manner as school funds are now distributed by law.

By Senator Boyd—Authorizing the trustees of soldier's and orphan's home to be build a new dining room, cook room, cottages and hospital and other improvements, the cost of the whole not to exceed $50,000.

By Senator Beray—Appropriating $10,000 for Purdue University.

By Senator Smith—Restricting the manufacture of dynamite. Persons or corporations, it provides who purpose to manufacture the explosives will have to make application to the common council of the town or city in which the manufactory is to be located, or to township trustees.

By Senator Thompson of Marion—Regulating and providing for the instruction of children. Parents or guardians will be compelled to have their children or wards, between the ages of seven and fourteen, instructed in the common branches, at least sixteen weeks successively each year. For each week of neglect during this time, the guardian shall be fined not more than $3, and each week's failure will constitute a distinct count.

By Senator Thompson of Benton, etc.—To maintain and authorize the nomination of candidates for office by political parties. The bill, as indicated by its title, means to prevent fraud in primaries, or in the nomination of candidates. It fixes the punishment of selling or buying votes, or other violations of its provisions, at a fine of not more than $1,000 or more than twenty years in the penitentiary.

By Senator Thompson of Marion—Authorizing the compilation of free text-books for the common schools by the state.

By Senator Traylor—Looking to the regulation of the White Caps. He would make it a crime where three men or more conspire to do mischief after night, punishable by not more than $2,000 and a sentence to the penitentiary of not less than two years and not more than five years.

By Representative Harley—Looking to the exemption of soldiers and sailors from poll tax, and an appropriation of $27,000 looking to the equipment of the state militia.

By Representative Custer—Relative to the management of the additional hospitals for the insane. It would place each institution in charge of aboard of trustees, who shall employ all the assistants necessary, and purchase supplies.

Representative Stevens has begun war on the English sparrow. He proposes that a reward of one mill, to be paid by the county commissioners, for each sparrow killed, and a premium of $20 each year to the person in each county who kills the greatest number of the pests.

By Senator Byrd—To prevent employers from running stores in connection with factories and mines. The object of this bill is to prevent coal operators in Indiana from running "pluck me" stores. The present law upon the subject is a dead letter, as the proprietors indirectly compel the miners to deal in company stores by employing none but men who are good customers; also to prevent the coal operators from cheating the miners through a system of underweighing.

A BILL AGAINST BRIBERY.

Vote Buying Made Extra Hazardous—No More "Blocks of Five."

[Daily Sentinel, Jan. 17.]

The following very important measure was introduced in the senate Tuesday by Senator Byrd:

An act to secure the purity and freedom of the ballot and to repeal sec. 1, 2, 3 and 5 of an act entitled "An act to protect the ballot box, to procure fair elections, to prevent the purchase or sale of votes, to provide means of proving such offenses, prescribing the punishment therefor and repealing sec. 268 and 269 of An act concerning public offenses and their punishment," approved April 14, 1881, being sec. 2,184 and 2,185 of the revised statutes of 1881, and rep