

## MURDER BY LYNCHING.

**Missouri Adds Two Victims to the Court of Judge Lynch.**

### MISSOURIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

**A Pretty Good State for Law Abiding People to Emigrate From.**

### REPORTS CONCERNING GEN. ALGER.

**Bluffed out, if He Quits, by Tramped Up Army Scandals—How to Cool Off an Ardor.**

**BAYVILLE, Mo., March 13.**—The lifeless form of a colored girl was found dangling from a tree on the road near here Saturday, and was identified as that of the 15-year-old servant of W. R. Heimer, who resides near here. The girl became offended at the action of a colored man employed in the house, and in seeking revenge, decided to put "Rough on Rats" in his coffee. She put poison in the coffee intended for the family meal, and nine persons drank the concoction and all are nearly dying. The girl acknowledged she intended to kill the colored man, and said she did not care particularly who else suffered. Friday night a guard started to take her to jail at this place, but fell in with a masked party who relieved them of the girl and strung her up to a tree at the first crossing.

**ANOTHER CASE.**  
**OZARK, Mo., March 13.**—It has just been learned that John Bright, who killed his wife a few days ago, has been captured, tried, convicted and executed, Judge Lynch presiding.

**KILLED HIS BROTHER.**  
**WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 13.**—During a family quarrel Joseph Emery was shot and killed by his brother, Charles, yesterday.

**FOUNDED TO DEATH.**  
**BUTLER, Mo., March 13.**—In settling a dispute with fists Robert Johnson pounded Samuel Keen to death.

**Reports Concerning Alger.**  
**NEW YORK, March 14.**—A press dispatch from Washington says Gen. Alger's friends have persuaded him not to allow his name to come before the convention as a candidate for president, fearing that his rivals will make it unpleasant for him because of the alleged scandal created in army circles by the indictment of dead generals. The fact is his record can be shown to be pure, but his friends think it would work injury, as he always travels faster than the truth, in politics as well as other things. If he declines, his enemies will say that "the discovery of this record has had a great deal to do with cooling the ardor of Gen. Alger as a presidential candidate, and a great many of his friends think he can no longer be considered in the race."

**Lands to Be Reclaimed.**  
**CITY OF MEXICO, March 16.**—It is reported that the United States and Mexico will enter into arrangements for storing up the water of the Rio Grande, so as to provide means of irrigating lands on both sides of the river below Laredo on an immense scale. This scheme has the approval of eminent engineers and will require a special treaty between the two nations. The effect of this will be to create a tract of fertile land where there is now a wilderness. The political effect will be excellent, for, instead of a wilderness in which bandit leaders may hide, there will be a farming population. Recent rains in the states of Tamaulapa, Nuevo Leon, and a part of Coahuila, insure a good corn crop this year. The crops in the central portion of the republic promise well.

**Died Alone, by her own Hand.**  
**SEATTLE, March 16.**—Lillian Stewart, a southern Oregon girl of eighteen, who left her school and parents to join a young man here, to whom she was engaged, a year ago, suicided this morning in a lodging house. Her lover, C. C. Castair, was drowned before she arrived, and being too proud to return to her parent's home she worked in restaurants as a waiter, until last November she took sick, and since then has subsisted upon the charity of her friends, the other waitresses. Her parents are not yet aware of the tragic death of their daughter or her lover.

**Good Feeling Existing.**  
**VALPARAISO, March 16.**—President Montt, with his new cabinet, will return from Valparaiso to Santiago during the coming week. The composition of the cabinet is excellent, and all the ministers are in accord in the feeling of friendliness and good will toward the United States. It is said on high authority that Judge of Crimes Noguera will conclude his investigation of the Carlissen case tomorrow. So far there is not the slightest evidence that Carlissen's wound was caused by the police.

**Possibly the Banco Steerers.**  
**NEW YORK, March 16.**—Rae Gaebler, the Montana barber who came into prominence in November, 1889, by hunting down two banco steerers, who had swindled him out of \$1,500, is now lying unconscious in Bellevue hospital, suffering from the effects of a beating at the hands of unknown persons.  
**Senator Squire Complimented.**  
**WASHINGTON, March 16.**—Senator Squire has been receiving telegrams from his state congratulating him upon the fact that he succeeded in having the bill reconsidered which cut off a portion of the Puget Sound district and added to that of Oregon.

**Portland Live Stock Market.**  
**PORTLAND, March 17.**—The following prices of live stock in this market are furnished by A. Faragher & Co.: Cal. steers, average 1,150 to 1,250 lbs., \$3.90 @ \$4.00; Grass fed steers, average 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.25 @ \$3.85; Grass fed cows, average 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$2.50 @ \$3.25; Hogs, block, average 125 to 200 lbs., \$6.15; Stock, average 80 to 125 lbs., \$5.50 @ 5.90; Grass fed sheep, valley, 80 to 95 lbs., \$4.50 @ 4.85; ditto average 100 to 110 lbs. \$4.90 @ \$5.00; Grass fed sheep, Eastern Oregon, average 95 to 110 lbs., \$4.90 @ \$5.00. The market is strong, especially for sheep and hogs.

### MARKET REVIEW.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

Our markets still remain quiet, and in a measure inactive.  
Large quantities of merchandise is being received by our merchants in anticipation of a lively trade during the season, which is believed to be warrantable, from the encouraging prospects of an immense harvest this year.  
Prices remain unchanged, and the future outlook indicates a decline in some lines.  
In the produce market, as the season advances, supplies are increasing, and prices are declining. Potatoes are increasing in quantity of daily deliveries, and prices are lower for eating purposes, but prime seed potatoes are firm at 65 to 75 cents per sack.  
The onion market is demoralized, and dealers are selling them as low as \$1 @ 100 lbs.  
Eggs are quite abundant, and prices range from 12 1/2 to 15 cents; the latter price being in trade.  
Poultry is in better supply, and prices have dropped to \$4.00 per dozen.  
Flour has declined 25 cents per barrel on standard brands since last report.  
The wheat market is devoid of interest, although steady. Foreign markets are weak, and cargoes are a bit off in inquiry, and eastern markets are in a state of quietness, and prices for futures have declined in consequence.  
We make no change in our home quotations in the grain market, as offerings are limited in both wheat and oats.  
**WHEAT.**—We quote 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Seed wheat finds ready sale at \$1.00 per bushel. Corn in sacks \$1.20 @ \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Oats—The oat market is short of supply. We quote 1.20 cents to \$1.25 per cental.  
**BARLEY.**—The barley supply is fairly good with a limited inquiry. Brewing \$1.00 per cental. Feed barley at 80 to 90 cents per cental.  
**FLOUR.**—Local brands wholesale, \$4.50 per barrel at the mills @ \$4.75 retail.  
**MILLSTUFFS.**—We quote bran at \$20.00 per ton. Retail \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Shorts and middlings, \$22.50 @ \$25.00 per ton.  
**HAY.**—Timothy hay is in good supply at quotations \$15.00 to \$16.00. Wheat hay is in market at \$10.00 per ton, and 12.50 @ \$13.00 per ton, and scarce, baled. Wild hay is quoted at \$12.00 @ \$13.00 per ton. Alfalfa \$12.00 baled. Oat hay \$15.00.  
**POTATOES.**—Abundant at 50 to 55 cents a sack and demand limited.  
**BUTTER.**—We quote A1 .50 @ .65 cents per lb., and more plentiful.  
**Eggs.**—Are not coming in freely and the market strong, we quote 12 1/2 to 15 cents.  
**POULTRY.**—Old fowls are in better supply at \$4.00 to per dozen.  
**HIDES.**—Prime dry hides are quoted at .06 per pound. Culls .04 @ .05. Green .02 1/2 @ .03. Salt .03 1/2 @ .04. Sheep pelts 1.00 to \$1.75; butchering, 75 to cents; bear skins \$6 to \$8; coyote .60; mink 50 cents each; martin \$1.00; beaver, \$1.75 @ \$3.00 per lb.; otter, \$2.00 @ \$5.00 each for A1; coon, .30 each; badger, .25 each; fisher, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each; Red Fox, \$10.00; Black Fox, \$25.00; Black Fox, \$25.00; Wild cat, \$5.00; Hedhog, \$1.00 to \$3.00.  
**BEES.**—Beef on foot clean and prime .02 1/2, ordinary and firm.  
**Mutton.**—Choice wethers \$3.25; 4 1/2 per lb. in carcass.  
**Hogs.**—Live heavy, . . . . . @ .05. Dressed .06.  
**Country bacon in round lots .10.**  
**Lard—5 lb cans .12 1/2; 10 lb 40 lb .08 1/2 @ .09 1/2.**  
**Lumber.**—The supply is fairly good. We quote No. 1 flooring and rustic \$26.00. No. 2 do. \$21.00. No. 3 do. \$16.50. Rough lumber \$9. to \$12. No. 1 cedar shingles \$2.50 @ \$2.60. Lath \$2.85. Lime \$1.65 @ \$1.75 per bbl. Cement \$4.50 per bbl.

**STAPLE GROCERIES.**  
**COFFEE.**—Costa Rica is quoted at 23 cents by the sack;  
Sugars—Chinese in 100 lb mats, Dry Granulated, \$6. 1/4; Extra C, 5 1/2 cents.  
American sugars—Dry Granulated in barrels or sacks, 6 1/2 cents; Extra C, in do., 5 1/2 cents; C, 5 1/2 cents.  
Sugars in 30 lb boxes are quoted: Golden C \$1.80; Extra C, \$2.10; Dry Granulated \$2.25.  
**SYRUP.**—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per can, kegs 1.90 to \$2.00 per keg.  
**RICE.**—Japan rice, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 cents; Island rice, 7 cents.  
**BEANS.**—Small white, 4 1/2 @ 5 cents; Pink, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 cents by the 100 lbs.  
**STOCK SALT.**—Is quoted at \$17.50 per ton. Liverpool, 50 lb sack, 70 cents 100 lb sack, \$1.25; 200 lb sack, \$2.25.  
Apples—1.00 @ \$1.50 box and scarce.  
Vegetables—Cabbage, turnips, carrots and onions, 1 1/4 cent per pound.

## PARIS MUCH EXCITED.

**Residences of Anarchists to be Searched for Bombs.**

### SECRET GUARDS EMPLOYED.

**America's Cargo of Flour Reaches Russia Safely.**

### AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

**A Voyage Which Began on Washington's Birthday is Ended St. Patrick's Eve—Other News.**

**PARIS, March 16.**—The excitement caused by the explosion at Loubau barracks continues. M. Loubat, prime minister, has ordered that the residences of all anarchists be searched. Whenever arms, explosives or seditious documents are found, the occupants of the place will be arrested. The police took out twenty search warrants today, issued chiefly against foreign agitators, and a close search is being made of their residences and belongings. As a precautionary measure, the government has ordered that, in addition to the regular guard, a secret guard be placed at all the public buildings and military posts, and the guards at the Bank of France have been increased. The approaches to the Palais d'Industrie, where recruiting takes place, today are surrounded by gendarmes.

**The Indiana Welcomed.**  
**LIBAU, Russia, March 16.**—Early this afternoon a steamer was sighted off this port, heading in from the westward, and almost immediately afterward the flag of the United States could be distinguished flying from the stern of the vessel. It was then known for a certainty that the approaching vessel was the Indiana, under the command of Capt. Sargeant, which sailed from Philadelphia February 22d with a cargo of flour and provisions for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia. The Indiana will enter the harbor in a short time. Soon after the news of the arrival of the Indiana was received at Libau, the Russian cruiser Strach, commanded by Capt. Dividdoff, having on board J. M. Crawford, American consul at St. Petersburg; Count Bribrinskii, chief of the famine relief committee; Bernholdt, American consul at Riga; president of the St. Petersburg bourse, and several other notable persons, proceeded out to welcome her. Flags were flying on all the vessels in the harbor, and the wharves were crowded with enthusiastic people. The warship was followed by the steamer Concordia, which had on board the bourse committee and a large number of guests. As the vessels neared the Indiana the military band played the Star Spangled Banner, and a salute was fired. Gentlemen from the Strach and Concordia boarded the Indiana, and speeches of welcome and thanks were made.

**Bishop Ireland's Views.**  
**BOSTON, March 16.**—The Pilot contains an interview between Archbishop Ireland and its correspondent in Rome, from which the following is extracted: I am glad to say that Roman authorities declare themselves determined to maintain the hierarchical unity of the church in America, and to allow no effort to be made toward retarding the assimilation of the different populations of America, and encouraging the political and social unification of all the citizens of the land. But, strange to say, this determination of Rome does not prevent the constant renewal of these efforts. There are people in America and Europe who believe this country is the wild Congo to be partitioned off to foreign colonies as distinct from one another as ideas, language and customs can make them. The European Catholic papers are enlisted into the movement. Germany's papers today teem with statements most false about the church in America, and American bishops. I am sorry to say most of the articles appear in American correspondence. A short time ago, at a Catholic congress, Peter Cahensly and Rev. Villoneux dared to make in open session a statement that the church in America, because of neglecting foreigners, had lost twenty millions of members, Cahensly repeated the lie in an infamous memorial last summer, although reducing somewhat its proportion. The other gentleman's virulence shows itself particularly in opposition to the bishops of the New England states.

**His Name was Dennis.**  
**DUBUQUE, Ia., March 16.**—A possible clue to identify the ex-sheriff alleged to have been offered \$25,000 to kill Judge Terry, may be Tom Desmond, a native of Dubuque. Tom was elected sheriff of San Francisco county in the palmy days of Dennis Kearney, and has always led a sensational life. He was a leader in the rescue of the fenian prisoners from New South Wales. He left California before the killing of Terry, and never returned.

## HOW TO PLEASE THE GIRLS.

**Some Plain Talk to Young Men Who Think Themselves Pretty Poor.**

### Don't Drop Into Sentimental Dismalness Because You Can't Buy an Opera Box Like some City Swell, or Drive a Fast Horse Like some Smart Fellow in the Country. It is Not So Much the Cost of What You Do as the Way You Do It that the Girl Will Notice and Talk About.

**From the time you begin to pay attention to any set of girls you want to study to please them, and you want to keep on studying as long as you live. Don't try to get out of it by saying that you haven't much money, and that everything that girls like costs an awful lot. The poorest of you manage to find money enough to keep yourselves on good terms with the boys. You have some habit or indulgence which you spend money to gratify. Think the matter over and make up your mind which you like best—the boys, your own gratifications or the girls. If you can't put the girls first you had better drop them. It may be hard to do, but it's easier and less humiliating than to have them drop you. If you haven't much to do with, do the best you can with what you have. No more will be expected of you than what you can do.**  
Don't drop into sentimental dismalness because you can't buy an opera box like some city swell, or drive a fast horse like some smart fellow in the country. It is not so much the cost of what you do as the way you do it that the girl will notice and talk about. If you'll be man enough to study a girl's tastes and gentleman enough to think about them real hard, you will find ways of showing what sort of stuff is in you, no matter how poor you are.  
Usually girls get up all the parties, and the young men accept such affairs as naturally as if they were meals at home or the boarding house or something else to which they are entitled, instead of special courtesies, which deserve special recognition. It isn't custom for a young fellow to get up parties on his own account, but he ought to have enough manliness and manners to devise some means of returning the compliment.  
If he can't do it with his own purse and brains he can get some other fellow to help. Any two or three clever young fellows can find plenty of ways of entertaining or amusing their entertainers if they will pool their brains and pocket-books. If they're not clever, the best thing they can do is to make themselves so as soon as possible, for they can't ever expect to be "solid" with the girls without it.  
Don't imagine yourselves generous because you spend time thinking what lovely things you would do for the girls if you only had lots of money. Any fool can do that and yet die as mean as a skink. It takes thinking and work and self denial for any one to be generous unless he has a great deal more money than he knows what to do with, and nobody ever knew a man as rich as that. Besides there are plenty of ways of doing nice things for the girls without spending much money, and you'll find out some of them if only you'll be generous with your time and wits.  
If you can afford cigars, or even cigarettes, you can afford to do the proper thing for the girls. One common cigar a day costs as much as two good theater tickets a month. Fewer scarfpins mean more bouquets, and one bouquet will go further toward making you "solid" with a girl than a whole jeweler's case full of scarfpins.  
A suit of clothes a little less costly than the one you meant to buy will save you the price of a ride or two for the girl, who will care more for one ride than for all the clothes you may try to show off. A girl's own clothes are all she can pay attention to, unless the others are shabby or fit badly.  
No matter what you do, though, for the dear creatures, you must put your generosity into your manners as well as into your doings. Don't act, as a good many young fellows do, as if you were paying a debt when you do anything nice for the girls, for whatever they do for you isn't for pay—it's a gift, and must be returned in the same spirit if you wish it to be welcome. Always do a courteous deed as if you were receiving a favor, for that's what it ought to appear to your mind, and that's what it really amounts to if you are the right sort of a fellow. There are some young men who pay their social debts with the air of a man paying a bill, and the girls are very quick to catch on to that sort of thing.—Chicago Globe

**Just Like a Man.**  
When a man slips on a banana peel or anything else his face lights up with astonishment rarely shown on any other occasion. He invariably stops, turns and mentally marks the location of the article, as if he might come that way again some day and it would be just as well to be posted; then looks at his foot quite as curiously, probably dropping a casual observation or two concerning a possible future state of existence. None of these things tend to modify the fact that he slipped and that he is no more likely to slip again on the same thing than he is to be struck by lightning.—New York Herald

**A Child That Ateed Like a Wolf.**  
A child caught in a wolf's den would only eat raw flesh, on which he put his hands as a dog puts its fore feet. He drank by suction and habitually ran on all fours, from which his knees and knuckles were quite hard. Though reclaimed by his mother he was quite untamable, and at last lived in the village streets like a pariah dog, going every night into the jungle.—London Spectator

**How to Tell Gallants Apart.**  
According to an epilogue writer of the Seventeenth century, it was then easy to distinguish the country from the town gallant in a theater, the latter being known by putting his periwig in order with a comb, while his provincial brother was content to attain the same object with four fingers and a thumb.—Chambers' Journal

**Why Teeth Last.**  
So much harder is the enamel of teeth than anything else of organic origin in nature that they outlast all things else apparently, even the rocks, and are preserved for the enlightenment of science.—Washington Star

## WASHINGTON WORK.

**Report as to the Cascades and Dalles Appropriations.**

### BISHOP IRELAND'S VIEWS.

**He Explains the Position of the Catholic Church in America.**

### EXPOSE OF FALSE STATEMENTS.

**Singular Ways Adopted of Presenting Such Matters—Irresponsible Correspondence.**

**WASHINGTON, March 17.**—It is reported that, in consequence of another communication from Gov. Penoyer, Chairman Blanchard will move to cut out the appropriation for further improvement on the cascade locks on the Columbia river, and to use the money that would be appropriated for this purpose for a portage railroad around the dalles. It is thought that should Chairman Blanchard succeed in having the portage road substituted in the bill, when it reaches the house a point of order could be raised that it would be committing the government to the building of railroads, and it would be stricken out. Mr. Hermann is making a fight for the cascade improvement, and is bound to continue that work even if a portage railroad scheme is defeated, but he still hopes to hold both in the bill. Of course he may be forced to abandon one, but, if he is, the portage railroad scheme will be that one.

### THE PRIMARY LAW.

An Act to provide for holding primary elections, and regulating the manner of conducting the same, and to prevent frauds, and punish crimes at such elections, in cities of two thousand five hundred inhabitants or more.  
Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon. Sec. 1. All elections hereafter to be held within any incorporated city of the state containing a population of two thousand five hundred or more, as shown by the last state or federal census, by any voluntary political association or party for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office, shall be held under the provisions of this act, and such elections shall be styled primary elections.  
Sec. 2. Not less than seven days before any such primary election is to be held, the managing committee of the political party or association calling the primary election shall cause a notice to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the city in which the election is to be held. Such notice must be signed by the secretary of the committee or association calling such election, and must state the purpose of the election, the date when the election is to be held, the place where the polls are to be located, and during what hours each polling place shall be kept open for the reception of votes, and the number of delegates to be elected in each election precinct, ward, or district. Three persons shall be named therein who are to act as judges for each polling place at said election, and such judges shall be legal voters and householders in the precinct, ward, or district at which he is to act as judge at such elections. The judges shall appoint two clerks for each polling place, who shall have the same qualifications as themselves, excepting that they need not be householders.  
Sec. 3. The judges and clerks mentioned in the last section shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for judges and clerks of general elections, which oath may be administered by any one of the judges or by any person authorized under the laws of this state to administer oaths. And if one or all of the judges appointed to serve at the election be absent or refuse or fail to serve at the hour appointed for the election to begin, then the electors present, to the number of not less than five, and being members of the political party or association holding such election, shall choose a person or persons to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may exist. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender, on conviction, to punishment by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.  
Sec. 4. The polling places at all primary elections shall be kept open for the reception of votes not less than five nor more than seven consecutive hours, and between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 o'clock p. m.  
Sec. 5. No person who is not a qualified elector under the laws of the state, or who will not be so qualified at the next ensuing general election, shall be qualified or permitted to vote at any primary election held under this act.  
Sec. 6. Any person voting or offering

to vote at any such election who would not be qualified to vote in the election precinct at the general election then next ensuing, or who has voted at the primary election of any other political party or association held for the purpose of electing delegates to any convention at which the candidates of the respective parties are to be chosen for the ensuing election, or who shall vote more than once at the same or different polls on the same day at the same primary election, or knowing that he is not a qualified voter at such election, willfully votes, or offers to vote at such election, or willfully aids or abets any one not qualified to vote at such primary election in voting or attempting to vote at such election, or by offering, or giving, or promising to give, a reward, or bribe, or money, or any valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, to attempt to influence or to influence any voter in giving or withholding his vote at such election, or by bribery, or by corrupt or unlawful means, prevents or attempts to prevent any voter from attending or voting at such election; or if any one places any ballot in any ballot-box in use at such election which has not been regularly voted and permitted to be voted by the judges thereof, or any one concealing, or destroying, or removing any ballot from such ballot-box for the purpose of destroying or altering the same, or changing the result of the election, or for any other purpose except for the purpose of counting such ballots after the polls are closed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.  
Sec. 7. If any person offering to vote at any primary election be challenged by a judge or any qualified elector at said election as to his right to vote there at, an oath shall be administered to him by one of the judges that he will truly answer all questions touching his right to vote at such election, and if he refuse to answer any question which may be put to him touching his right to vote at such election, or if it appears that he is not a qualified voter under the provisions of this act, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person whose vote has been so rejected shall offer to vote at the same election at any other polling place, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.  
Sec. 8. Before receiving any ballots, the judges must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open, and exhibit, and close the ballot-box; and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of bystanders until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are closed.  
Sec. 9. Before the judges receive any ballots, they must cause it to be proclaimed at the place of election that the polls are open.  
Sec. 10. When the polls are closed, the fact must be proclaimed aloud at the place of election, and after such proclamation no ballots must be received.  
Sec. 11. The judges and clerks of such primary election shall keep a record of all the votes cast thereat, with the names and place of residence of every person voting at such election, and also the names of all persons whose vote have been rejected, and a concise statement of the reason for such rejection. Such record shall be kept in duplicate, and substantially in the same form as the poll-books of a general election, and shall be styled the poll-books of such primary election; and at the conclusion of such primary election, one copy of such poll-books shall be filed with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such election is held, and the other poll-book shall be delivered to the political organization under whose authority such primary election is held.  
Sec. 12. If any judge or clerk at any such primary election shall knowingly receive or record the vote of any individual who is known to him not to be entitled to vote at such primary, or shall willfully refuse to receive, or deposit, or count the vote of any qualified elector of such election, or shall in any manner fraudulently deposit or put any ballot into or take any from the ballot-box of said primary election, or shall knowingly make any false count, canvass, statement, certificate, or return of the ballots cast or votes taken at such primary election, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 6 of this act.  
Sec. 13. The judges, after canvassing the votes cast, must issue certificates of election to the persons duly elected.  
Sec. 14. The laws of the state governing the conduct of persons about polling places or approaching the same, shall apply to all elections held under the provisions of this act.  
Sec. 15. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction of crimes defined and committed under this act.  
Approved February 11, 1891.