Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., November 4. 1904.

Information for Democratic Voters Together with a Statement of the Qualifications and Duties of Electors.

1 .-- ELECTIONS. WHEN TO BE HELD -GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b.-LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL ELEC-TIONS.

On the third Tuesday of February; and for special purposes may be ordered by the governor and the courts on other days. c.-POLLS.

To be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

2 .-- QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a.-He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. b.-He shall have resided in the state one year (or if having been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the state he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election.

c.-He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

d.-If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

e.-If the name of the voter is not upon the registry list, he cannot vote unless he makes proof of his right to vote, as required by law in the following manner:

1.-By producing one witness to the fact of his residence for two months immediately preceding election in the district in which he wishes to vote; which witness shall be a qualified elector of that district and who shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, which affidavit shall define clearly where the person claiming to be a voter resides.

2.-He shall take and subscribe written or partly written and partly printed affidavit stating to his best knowledge when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of the United States for one month; and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for one year, or if he has formerly been an elector of the commonwealth, or a native born citizen thereof, and had removed therefrom and returned that he has resided in the commonwealth for the six months next preceding the election at which he wishes to vote; that he has been a resident of the election district in which he wishes to vote for at least two months immediately preceding the election at which he wishes to vote; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that, if he is twenty-two years of age or upwards, he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at the last two months and paid at least one month before the election. The affidavit shall also state when and where the tax was assessed and when and where and to whom paid and the tax receipt must be produced for inspection, unless the affiant swears or affirms that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. (Act of May 6 1899) f.-Any qualified citizen of an election district, even if the name of the person wishing to vote is registered, may challenge his vote before the claimant receives his ballot, but chal. he receives his ballot.] lenge may be made at any time hefore

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g.-For the purpose of voting, a minor becomes of age on the day precases. ceding his twenty-first birthday. If a person claims to vote on age he shall produce as witness to his two months residence in the district where he claims a right to vote, one qualified

voter of that district, who shall make affidavit to the residence of the claimant in that district for two months and also the claimant shall himself make affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States; that he is twenty-one years old but under twentytwo years of age; that he has been a

manner set forth in "section E" above.

resident of the United States for one month and of Pennsylvania for one year immediately preceding that election, and of the district where he wishes to vote for two months immediately preceding said election. If the person wishing to vote on age was not born in the United States he must in addition make affidavit to that fact and show his naturalization certificate

or prove his father's naturalization. h.-A naturalized non-registered citizen shall exhibit his naturalization papers, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the dis-

trict where he offers to vote and shall produce a qualified voter as witness to his two months residence in that district, who shall make affidavit to that fact. The claimant shall also make affidavit to when and where he was born; that he is naturalized; that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania for one year last past and of the Uniteed States for one month last past; that he did not move into that district to vote therein, and that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the

election at which he offers to vote. This affidavit should also state when, where and to whom said tax was paid, and that the tax receipt therefor has been lost or destroyed if such is the

case i.-If tax receipts are called for, and not produced by a person claiming the right to vote, he must make proof of his right in the manner set forth for unregistered voters above.

3.-MANNER OF VOTING.

The board of election officers is composed of one judge, one majority inspector, one minority inspector, one majority clerk and one minority clerk. Besides these officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers ap-

pointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the enclosed space at one time. and not more than ten outside that space.

One qualified watcher of each party may remain in the voting room outside the enclosed space.

struction can be obtained from the election officers upon request. The person desiring to vote will

a .- Enter the room and remain out-

Specimen ballots and cards of in-

he casts it, whereupon the claimant ine right to vote may be established must prove his right to vote in the in the ways detailed herein, under the head of "Qualifications of Voters" in the manner required in the respective

f.-If his right to vote be established his name will be entered upon the voting and check list.

4-INSIDE OF GUARD RAIL The voter having the right to vote will enter within the guard rail.

a.-The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter. b.-The said officer shall first fold it so that the words printed upon the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, and it cannot be voted unless so folded.

c.-Only one ballot shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one.

d.-Upon his receiving the ballot, the check list shall be marked with the letter "B" opposite his name on the margin of the list by election officers, and the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments

e .- Only official ballots can be voted, and any ballot other than a sample ballot, appearing to have been obtained otherwise than provided by the act, shall be sent by the judge of elections to the district attorney for his official action.

5.-INSIDE THE VOTING COMPART-MENT.

The voter upon entering the voting shelf or compartment must

a .-- Draw the curtain or shut the screen or door, and shall prepare his ballot.

b.-To assist him in preparing his official ballot he may mark a sample ballot before going to vote and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official ballot. He must vote the official ballot only.

c.-Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment.

d .- No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket, nor to remain in such compartment more than three minutes if all the compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to vote.

e.-If any voter declares to the judge of election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot. by reason of any disability, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

f .-- A voter who shall, except as above stated, allow his ballot to be seen with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that by reason of any dis- candidate for the same office. ability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or shall wilfully violate any provisions of the act. shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine or imprisonment. g.-No person within the election room shall electioneer or solicit votes or shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or endeavor to induce any voter before depositing the ballot to show how he marks his ballot h .-- Any person who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 6.-PREPARATION OF BALLOT. Upon entering the voting compartment and drawing the curtain or shutting the screen or door, the voter shall proceed to prepare his ballot. a .- If he desires to vote the tion is made after the ballots are STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or, in printed. the new name may be printed

other words for every candidate of a political party, he can do so by placing a cross (X) within the square in the first column (at the extreme left of the ballot) opposite the party name of the party for which he wishes to vote. (See illustration No. 1.) This single mark or cross will be

equivalent to a cross opposite every name of that party's candidates and will be counted as one vote for each candidate named by that party.

b.-If the voter desires to vote a mixed or split ticket, it is necessary to place a cross (X) opposite the name of every candidate desired to be voted for, except that in voting for all the presidential electors of a party it will be sufficient to place a cross (X) in the square opposite the names of the nominees for president and vice president at the head of the column of presidential electors for whom he desires to vote. This cross mark in the square opposite the names of the nominees for president and vice president is equivalent to a mark opposite every name in the group of 34 electors, but shall not be equivalent to a vote for any nominees whose names appear below the group of electors. (Illustration No. 2.) For all other candidates for whom he desires to vote he must place

a cross opposite the name of each. c.-By inserting in the blank space provided therefor any name not already on the ballot; such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross mark. for the name so written; but the spaces prepared for that purpose ARE FOR THE NAME ONLY, and not for the title of the office to be filled; the voter has no right to insert anything else in the blank spaces or in any other part of the ballot. d.-In case of a question submitted

to the vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) opposite, the answer which he desires to give will count as one vote for the answer so marked. Any other mark is not a compliance with the provisions of the law and will not be counted.

e.--If a VOTER MARKS MORE NAMES than he is entitled to vote for, for an office, HIS BALLOT SHALL NOT BE COUNTED for any candidate for SUCH office, but the ballot shall be counted for ALL OTHER OFFICES for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

FOR EXAMPLE: The voter marks a cross in the square opposite the word DEMOCRATIC in the first column at the extreme left of the ballot. This mark would indicate one vote for each and every candidate designated as Democratic upon the ticket. If the voter, after having placed a cross mark in the square opposite the name DEM-OCRATIC, in the first column at the extreme left of the ballot, should desire to vote, for instance, for a Republican candidate for some office, and should place a cross mark opposite his name, his vote for that office would not be counted for either candidate or candidates, because he would by so

marking vote for two instead of one (NOTE.-The Supreme Court in the

upon a "sticker," and pasted OVER to cover the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate. The voter should. in placing the "sticker" over the name of the candidate so deceased or withdrawn, use GREAT CARE so as not to cover MORE THAN the ONE NAME. Under no other circumstances can a "sticker" be pasted over the title or any other name.

(NOTE.-Chief Justice Sterrett, in the case of Little Beaver Township Election, 165 Pa. St., p. 233, Jan. 7, 1895) says:

"The 'marking' is applicable only to candidates whose names are printed on the official ballots."

"In case of persons whose names are not already upon the ballot, the only prescribed mode of voting is by inserting their names in the blank spaces prepared therefor in the right hand column in the official ballot. "It is the name only that is to be

thus inserted and not the title of the office to be filled.

"A ballot should .not be counted where the right hand column devoted to blank spaces is covered and obliterated by a slip ticket prepared with adhesive paste, in such a manner that the title of the offices, direction for the insertion of names and the spaces indicated and defined by lines in the official ballot are covered, and the titles of the offices, direction for marking, spaces and names provided therein on the prepared slip ticket are substituted therefor.

"Where power has been given by statute to do a thing in a particular way, affirmative words, marking out

the way necessary, by implication prohibiting all other ways.'

h.-Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the VOTER SHALL fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the SAME WAY it was folded when handed to him by the ELECTION OFFICER, and keep it so folded, and shall himself deposit it in the ballot box without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter.

i.-No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it. except to give help, as hereinbefore stated.

j.-When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the enclosed space who have received ballots, but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to mark and deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote. 7.-PENAL OFFENSES.

1.-Allowing a ballot to be seen, with APPARENT intention of showing marks.

2.-Casting, or attempting to cast, an unofficial ballot or one improperly obtained, or falsely declaring to a judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot.

3.-Interfering with voters.

4.-Inducing voters to show ballots. 5.-The disclosing by any person (except the voter) of the contents of any ballot that has been marked

16.—Counterfeiting official ballots or having counterfeits in possession. This section does not apply to sample ballots.

17.-Violating any provisions of the Ballot Law.

DOESN'T RESPECT OLD AGE--It's shameful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They out off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, Jaun-dice, Fever, Constipation all yield to this perfect Pill. 25c, at Green's Drug Store.

World's Fair Excursions.

The low-rate ten-day coach excursions of the Pennsylvania Railroad afford a fine opportunity for those who have not yet seen it to visit the greatest exposition ever held in this country. Wednesday, Nov-ember 9, 16, and 23 are the dates during the last month the Fair is open. Rate \$15.50 from Bellefonte, train leaves at 1:05 m. connecting with special from New York, arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M., next day.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.-A very desirable home on east Bishop St., lefonte, is offered for sale. The house is lern and stands on a lot that also has a front-Mrs. SARA A. TEATS, Bellefonte. 46-30tf

Saddlery.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO-

DO YOU ASK?

the answer is easy. and your duty is plain

-BUY YOUR-

HARNESS, NETS,

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AXEL GREASE and everything you

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SCHOFIELD has the largest stock of everything in his line, in the town or county.

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Building Business on Cheap John Goods is an impossibility—that's why we believe it is to your best interest to buy from us. Over thirty-two years in business ought to convince you that our goods and prices have been right.

side the chain or guard rail. When his turn arrives he shall first give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the hallot b.-The officer will thereupon an-

nounce the name in a loud and distinct tone of voice.

c.-If the voter's name is upon the ballot check list, the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the name.

d.-The voter will then enter the space enclosed by the guard rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

e.-If his name is not upon the said list, or if he is challenged by a qualified citizen, he shall remain outside the guard rail until his right to vote is determined, but he may be challenged any time before the vote is cast. [It is recommended, however, that challenges be made before the voter enters the guard rail, or before

case of Redman's Election, 173 Pa. St. Rep., p. 59,) says: "Under the ballot law of 1893 it is not enough that the intention of the voter may possibly be ascertained or his irregular or equivocal acts explained by other evidence than his ballot. THE LEGISLATURE SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED how it should be prepared and used by the voter in order to avoid all such inquiries and the consequences likely to result therefrom. It was intended that the ballot when prepared by the voter and delivered to the proper election officer should be self-explanatory."

f.-The voter MUST NOT CROSS OUT ANY NAMES upon the tickets NOR COVER A NAME WITH A "STICKER" OR "PASTER," except in the case referred to in the next section. g.-When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substituted nomina-

another's help.

6.-Defacing, destroying or remov-After July 1st we will Break the Record ing official lists of candidates, cards on Collar Pads. of instruction, specimen ballots or plies for marking.

7.-Hindering voters.

8.-Filing false certificates, p or letters.

9.—Signing nomination papers not qualified.

10.-Forging indorsements to lots.

11.-Destroying, defacing or d ing the delivery of ballots. 12.-Wilful or negligent non-

formance or misperformance of of duty.

13.-Wilful misfeasance of prin of ballots.

14.-Appropriation or improper position of ballots by printers. 15.-Having ballots in posses other than sample outside of vo room.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

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SAMPLE BALLOT

SHOWING METHOD OF MARKING BALLOT TO VOTE A STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square, in the first column, opposite the name of the party of your choice. A cross mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate indicates a vote for that candidate. This Column is for Straight A cross mark in square opposite names of Presidential candidates is a vote for all electors of that party, but for no other candidates. Party Votes. **REPUBLICAN.** DEMOCRATIC. PROHIBITION. SOCIALIST. SOCIALIST LABOR INDEPENDENCE. REPUCLICAN For President and Vice D. For Pres SWALLOW ROOSEVELT PARKER DEBS ECAN PARKER AND FAIRBANKS. AND HANFORD. AND CARROLL DAVIS. DAVIS. COX PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS (Mark 3 (Nark 34 (Mart 34) (Marie 34. DEMOCRATIC. Robert Pitcalra. ert T. Amer ward J. Cool alel G. Hendrick Levi G. McCauley tanley Woodward Dave enry Peter. ley Woodward Dav Foster Molin ohs S. Holme eorge J. Eillott arty Nicholia, illiam D. Aitman loseph B. McCall soph Reeves Wainwright dward B. Cooper seph Reeves Walawright tlef Rebde PROHIBITION homas J. Frederic bert C. H. Brock ohn M. Campbel dward R. Stetamet ohn M. Cam drew P. Bowe lohn E. Reyburn harles Reading Jon nes M. Stewart, mes M. Stewart. nes Ryan, anaedy Crossa Elwood W. Leffer . Maxwell Row muel Christian Maxwell Ro obert B. Ringler dward W. Patton foses Veale loha Taylor Wolfender harles Palmer. John H. Nase, eorge Anton mil Holl SOCIALIST. oseph Boster, loward Leopold ifred Chatelain eter Flaniga ajamin Sterling Job Benjamin Sterling NO 24 OTHER ELEC 10 24 OTHER ELEC 10 24 OTHER ELECTON D 24OTHER ELEC 24 OTHER ELEC ND 24 OTHER ELEG

MUGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.		Representative in Congress. (Mark One.)	Representatives in the General As- sembly. (Mark Two.)	Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. (Mark One.)	District Attorney. (Mark One.)	
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	{ Democratic.		P. E. Womelsdorf, Rep.		H. H. Harshberger, Rep.	
	(Independence.	Charles W. Shaffer, Dem.	John L. Knisely, Rep.	Ellis L. Orvis, Dem.	W. G. Runkle, Dem.	
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