

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Brief Epitome of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania and Suggestions as to the Safe and Certain Methods of Voting.

ALL THE POINTS OF THE LAW

General election to be held on Tuesday, November 7, 1905. Polls to be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

- 1-The election boards shall consist of:
 - a-A Judge, and
 - b-Two inspectors, to be elected annually.
 - c-Overseers appointed by the courts.
 - d-Watchers appointed by the parties.

2-Each inspector shall appoint his own clerk, who must be a qualified voter of the district.

3-Vacancies shall be filled as follows:

Section 16, act July 2, 1838, P. L. 521. "In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as an inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

Section 1, act May 19, 1897, P. L. 78. "From and after the passage of this act, in all township elections of this commonwealth for judges of the general and township elections where a tie shall exist in said election for judges, the inspector who shall have the highest number of votes in said election shall appoint a judge for that purpose. And where ties shall exist in an election for two inspectors, the two candidates who received the same number of votes for inspector shall determine by lot which of them shall be the majority inspector, and the other candidate shall be the minority inspector, and the person so determined to be the majority inspector shall appoint a judge of elections in case of a tie vote for judges."

4-All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other; the judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there be such; and in case there be no such minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge; and the clerks will make out two copies of the forms of each said oaths, duly certified, as now required by law.

Qualifications of Voter. 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. A minor becomes of age on the day prior to the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.
- 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 heretofore required by law. The affidavits for this purpose must be furnished by the election officers and all affidavits signed and sworn to must be preserved.
- f-Challenges should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.
- g-Naturalization certificates must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

Manner of Voting. Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed 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. Specimen ballots and cards of instruction must be furnished by the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard rail. The voter shall give his name and residence to the election officers in charge of the ballots.

b-The officer will thereupon announce the same in a 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 voter in his district, 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 he receives his ballot. His right to vote shall be established in the manner heretofore provided by law.)

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

Inside of Guard Rail. The voters 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" against his name on the margin of the list by election officers, but no record of the number of the ballot shall be made on said list, and the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by 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 election to the district attorney for his official action.

Inside the Voting Compartment. The voter upon entering the voting compartment must:

a-Draw the curtain or close the screen or door and 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 or shelf.

d-No voter shall 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 remain in such compartment more than three minutes.

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, 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 disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or shall willfully violate any provision of the act, shall be punished by 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, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on the ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preparation of Ballot. Upon entering the voting shelf or compartment and drawing the curtain, or shutting the screen or door, he shall proceed to prepare his ballot.

a-If he desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or, in other words, for every candidate of a political party, he can do so by placing a cross (X) thus in the square opposite the name of his party on the left hand side of the ticket. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in the column and will be counted as one vote for each candidate named in that column.

b-If a voter desires otherwise he shall mark in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) mark opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for the office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office; or

c-If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the right of the name of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

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There are now three power companies engaged in the development of power in Victoria Park under franchises granted by the commissioners of that park and approved by the Ontario council and government. One of these companies contemplates a development of from 180,000 to 200,000 horsepower.

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A COSSACK'S CHILDHOOD.
First Steps in the Rearing of These Savage Servants of the Czar.

Powerful light is thrown on Cossack nature by the revelations made by the Russian whom Ernest Poole quotes in his article, "Peasant Cattle," in the Everybody's.

"What a fine cook Granny was!" relates the Cossack, in describing his childhood. "She made bright yellow cakes, big as this big fur hat. It took a long time to bake the cake in the brick oven; it was so soft and delicate that even if you stamped on the floor and jarred the oven the big cake would fall into a lump of dough and be good only to feed the geese and the peacocks. So old Granny used to hobble up and down in front of the oven waving off all of us who tried to get close for a smell; and even if one of us little brats shouted or swore she would curse us soundly in a whisper for making a jar in the air. If you've ever heard a Cossack swear you will see that Granny was right, for a Cossack curse could stop a big locomotive running full speed down a mountain! Ha! Ha! Ha!" He learned back and grew red with laughing.

"Well! well!" And my good, fat mother-what borsch (soup) she used to make in the deep earthen bowl! When she poured it all splattering into the brown earthen basin, then we brats used to stand around, each with his wood spoon. We each dipped out a big chunk of meat; if one of us took two pieces, how quick old Granny would beat him in the face with her spoon! We young dogs were always hungry!"

SHOWING WALL PAPERS.
Conveniences for Exhibiting Under Artificial Light.

Silks have long been shown in stores, when desired, by artificial light, so that the customer may see how they will light up, how they will look at night. Nowadays wall papers are shown in like manner.

There are wall papers that look well by day but not so well by night, and then there are wall papers handsome by day that are much handsomer under artificial light-papers that light up well. And it is a common thing now for purchasers in selecting wall papers to look at them by daylight and also by artificial light.

Purchasers have, indeed, long done this in a way. The salesman would hold up for their inspection a roll of paper under a gaslight. But now in some wall paper establishments there are found electric lighted rooms in which wall papers can be shown as they would appear at night under artificial light on the wall.

The rooms for which papers are thus selected are likely to be not sleeping rooms, but rooms that are occupied by night as well as by day for living purposes-rooms in which it is important that the papers should light up well and be gratifying to the eye-the parlor, the dining room and the library.

Natural History.
"The moth," remarked the man who assumes superior knowledge, "has never been credited with the sagacity it really possesses. The moth is an epicure."
"It'll eat anything in sight," replied his auditor.
"That's where you are wrong. It is a creature of taste and discernment. You have observed that it eats holes in your evening clothes, and only attacks your business suit when there is nothing else."
"Which is sheer cussedness."
"Not at all. When you attend a banquet you wear your evening clothes. And the moth's procedure conclusively demonstrates that it knows the difference between terrapin and champagne and plain restaurant coup."-Washington Star.

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h-Any person who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on the ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preparation of Ballot.
Upon entering the voting shelf or compartment and drawing the curtain, or shutting the screen or door, he shall proceed to prepare his ballot.

a-If he desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or, in other words, for every candidate of a political party, he can do so by placing a cross (X) thus in the square opposite the name of his party on the left hand side of the ticket. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in the column and will be counted as one vote for each candidate named in that column.

b-If a voter desires otherwise he shall mark in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) mark opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for the office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office; or

c-If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the right of the name of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

TO PROTECT NIAGARA
From Further Encroachment of Electric and Other Plants.
CANADIANS AT FAULT

Three Power Houses at Present at Victoria Park - Great Factories Abound and Mar the Scenery - There is a Prevailing Air of Commercial Activity.

President Roosevelt is said to be receiving many requests to take action for the preservation of the falls of Niagara, and in this manner public sentiment is declared to be manifesting itself in relation to the great water spectacle, says the New York Sun.

Fifty years ago the fear was expressed that the erection of the original railway suspension bridge across the Niagara gorge would mar the beauty of the scenery, and this was one of the reasons why, when the structure was built, it was located two miles below the falls. Later on, in 1868, another bridge project developed at Niagara, the plan being to erect a foot and carriage bridge still closer to the falls.

This was opposed on sentimental grounds, but finally the charter was granted. The bridge was built. Years after it was rebuilt, and still later gave way to the present upper steel arch. The lower suspension bridge gave way to the present railway steel arch bridge.

There was much opposition to the construction of the Gorge railway, it being declared that the beauty of the New York bank would be ruined by it. Still the road was built, and is now patronized by thousands of sight-seers daily.

The scenic line along the Canadian cliff was another new feature which it was feared would act detrimentally to Niagara, but, in combination with the Gorge road, it now serves as a means for visitors to escape from the Niagara hackman, the most greedy individual that ever gained foothold at a beauty spot.

The diversion of a portion of the flow of the upper river by means of the hydraulic canal was welcomed by the citizens of the former village of Niagara Falls, who saw in the development of the plan the start of a great industrial future. The world cheered the enterprise of the Niagara Falls Power company when it decided to develop power by means of the tunnel and wheel pit method.

There are now three power companies engaged in the development of power in Victoria Park under franchises granted by the commissioners of that park and approved by the Ontario council and government. One of these companies contemplates a development of from 180,000 to 200,000 horsepower.

This concern is the Ontario Power company, whose power house is located at the water's edge in the gorge, very close to the Horseshoe Fall. To effect this development it will run three or more huge steel flumes for a distance of a mile or more through the park boundaries, covering them with earth, in order that they shall not mar the natural beauty of the park.

Its power station in the gorge will be extended as each section of the development is projected, until ultimately if the company's plans do not miscarry, there will be a building several hundred feet long at the water's edge in the gorge, right in full view of every person who views Niagara.

Strenuous efforts have been made to obtain from the state legislature other franchises for Niagara power development during recent years. These efforts have been so vigorously opposed by various interests in the state that they have failed of becoming law.

New York state shares with the province of Ontario the possession of Niagara river. New York does not see fit to grant further power rights at Niagara, but it opens its doors to the product of the big power houses receiving their life from water which belongs to New York as much as it does to Ontario.

SHOWING WALL PAPERS.
Conveniences for Exhibiting Under Artificial Light.

Silks have long been shown in stores, when desired, by artificial light, so that the customer may see how they will light up, how they will look at night. Nowadays wall papers are shown in like manner.

There are wall papers that look well by day but not so well by night, and then there are wall papers handsome by day that are much handsomer under artificial light-papers that light up well. And it is a common thing now for purchasers in selecting wall papers to look at them by daylight and also by artificial light.

Purchasers have, indeed, long done this in a way. The salesman would hold up for their inspection a roll of paper under a gaslight. But now in some wall paper establishments there are found electric lighted rooms in which wall papers can be shown as they would appear at night under artificial light on the wall.

The rooms for which papers are thus selected are likely to be not sleeping rooms, but rooms that are occupied by night as well as by day for living purposes-rooms in which it is important that the papers should light up well and be gratifying to the eye-the parlor, the dining room and the library.

Natural History.
"The moth," remarked the man who assumes superior knowledge, "has never been credited with the sagacity it really possesses. The moth is an epicure."
"It'll eat anything in sight," replied his auditor.
"That's where you are wrong. It is a creature of taste and discernment. You have observed that it eats holes in your evening clothes, and only attacks your business suit when there is nothing else."
"Which is sheer cussedness."
"Not at all. When you attend a banquet you wear your evening clothes. And the moth's procedure conclusively demonstrates that it knows the difference between terrapin and champagne and plain restaurant coup."-Washington Star.

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