



## INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

### UNDER THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

Full Directions for Every Voter as to How He Casts His Ballot—Qualifications and Duties of Electors—Penal Offenses.

Read the following instructions over carefully before you vote, as they will give all the information required:

1. WHEN ELECTIONS ARE TO BE HELD.  
a.—GENERAL ELECTIONS—Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b.—LOCAL ELECTIONS—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 VOTER.

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 21 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 previously 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 21st anniversary of his birth.

d. If 22 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 a voter is not upon the registry list he cannot vote unless he make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.

f. The law relating to right to challenge and to proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge 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 issued by the courts must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

h. The voter is disqualified if he has agreed to receive or receives any valuable consideration for his vote; or has a wager or bet pending on the election; or has been convicted of a willful violation of the election laws, or has promised to give any voter a valuable consideration for voting or withholding his vote.

3. 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 can be obtained from the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will

a. Enter the room and remain outside 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 ballots.

b. The officer will thereupon announce the same 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 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 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-lists.

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 re-

turning the spoiled one.

d. Upon his receiving the ballot, the check-list shall be marked by election officers, 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 to the District Attorney for his official action.

5. INSIDE THE VOTING SHELF OR COMPARTMENT.

The voter, upon entering the Voting Shelf or Compartment, must prepare his ballot.

a. 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.

b. Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf.

c. 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.

d. If any voter declares to the Judge of Election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of 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. There is no provision in the law which requires the voter to define his disability or which gives the Judge of Election any discretion to refuse to comply with the request for assistance, made because of alleged "disability."

e. 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 willfully violate any provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

f. 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.

6. PREPARATION OF BALLOT.

a. If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, thus X, in the square or margin opposite and to the RIGHT of the word Democrat at the head or top of each Democratic group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Democratic group, and will be counted as one vote for each Democratic candidate named. Each group in the Democrat column must be similarly marked with a cross.

b. This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Democrat ticket to wit: 1. State ticket, embracing candidate for Supreme Court Judge, two candidates for Congressmen at Large, and thirty-two candidates for Electors. 2. Candidate for Congress. 3. Candidate for State Senator (where such official is to be elected). 4. Candidate or candidates for Representative. 5. Candidate for Judge (where such official is to be elected). 6. County candidates. To vote the full Democrat ticket, a cross must be made for each of these groups. A single cross at the top of the ticket simply votes for the State ticket, or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for Congress, State Senator, &c.

c. If the voter desires, he can make a cross mark in the square opposite and to the RIGHT of each of the candidates for each office to be filled in the Democrat column, and his vote will be counted as one vote for each candidate so marked.

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

e. The simple method, where the voter desires to vote the "straight" or whole ticket, is to place a cross mark to the right of the party name at the head or top of each group in the Democratic column. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket; Democrat voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated.

f. Where a Republican desires to vote for a candidate on the Democratic ticket, say for representative in the

General Assembly, he can put an X at the head of each group in the Republican column, except the Representative group; and if there are, say, 2 Representatives to be elected, he can put an X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the republican group, and another X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the democratic group. In other words, so far as he votes a straight ticket he marks the groups, and where he desires to "cut" his ticket he marks the names of the nominees.

g. Crosses must be marked in the appropriate margin or place only, and always at the right-hand side of the party column.

h. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office his vote shall not be counted for such office.

FOR EXAMPLE.—The voter makes a cross to the right of the first group in the democratic column. This mark would indicate one vote for each and every name printed in this group, to wit: thirty-two candidates for Presidential Electors, two candidates for Congress-at-Large, and one candidate for Judge of Supreme Court. This year two Congressmen-at-Large are to be elected. If the voter, after having placed a cross mark at the top of the group and to the right of the word "democrat," should desire to vote for the republican candidates for that office should place a cross mark opposite and to the right of each of their names, his vote for Congressmen-at-Large would not be counted for either party, because he would be so marking, vote for four instead of two candidates.

i. The voter must not cross out any names upon the ticket, nor cover a name with a "sticker" or "paster," except in the case referred to in the next section.

j. When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substituted nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name will be printed upon a "sticker," which should be 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 a name, or be placed in the democratic column.

k. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter must fold his ballot without displaying the marks made by him, in the same way it was folded when handed to him by the election officer, and keep it folded until he has it voted.

l. After leaving the voting shelf, and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot-box.

m. This officer, without unfolding the ballot, shall number it in the right-hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line, and then shall fold the corner so as to cover the number, and paste it down so that the number can not be seen and deposit it in the ballot-box.

n. The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his ballot.

o. 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.

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.

3. Interfering with voters.

4. Inducing voters to show ballots.

5. Uncovering numbers.

6. Defacing, destroying or removing official list of candidates, cards of instructions, specimen ballots, or supplies for marking.

7. Hindering voters.

8. Filing false certificates, papers, or letters.

9. Signing nomination papers when not qualified.

10. Forging indorsements to ballots.

11. Defacing, destroying, or delaying the delivery of ballots.

12. Willful or negligent nonperformance or misperformance of official duty.

13. Willful misfeasance of printers of ballots.

14. Appropriation or improper disposition of ballots by printers.

15. Having ballots in possession, other than sample, outside of voting room.

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

17. Violating any provision of the Act.

In the famous case at Pittsburg on Friday Judge Porter determined the question of jurisdiction by the simple statement: "If a military commander exceeds his duty or goes beyond his authority, he is amenable in the civil courts for the results of such acts." That would seem to be the common sense of the principle that the civil is superior to the military power, in time of peace at least.

## CAPITOL CHAT.

### INFORMATION OF A WEEK FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

A Brief Review of What Government Officials are Doing for the Country's Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1892.—The republican party is always loudest in its claims of confidence when it is most frightened and when its leaders are resolved upon taking the most desperate chances. News was brought here by a member of the republican national committee, last week, that the fight was practically over unless something new could be started to help the republicans in New York. It was that news which carried Secretaries Elkins and Tracy to New York to confer with Senator Quay, instead of accompanying the rest of the Cabinet to Indianapolis to attend Mrs. Harrison's funeral, and the assumption of republican confidence which is now going on is the direct result of that conference and indicates to a certainty that something tricky is about to be sprung by the republican managers.

Mr. Harrison has so far refused to talk politics since the death of Mrs. Harrison, but I have it on good authority—the same that informed me of Quay's last visit twenty-four hours before it was known in any Washington newspaper office—that Senator Quay will come here this week for the purpose of laying the situation before Mr. Harrison and trying to get him to agree to certain desperate measures which it is proposed to resort to in the attempt to carry New York. Private Sec. Halford says Mr. Harrison will take no part whatever in the remainder of the campaign, but all the same I predict that he will see Quay when he comes.

Not for years have the prominent democrats who come to Washington been so thoroughly imbued with confidence that the party is on the eve of the greatest victories of its history as they are now.

Senator Carlisle lost his vote by failing to remember the date of the last registration day in Kentucky. He regrets it, of course, not because his vote is necessary—the wildest republican rainbow chaser has not, even in his most enthusiastic predictions, classed Kentucky as a doubtful state—but because he wanted the honor of voting for the next democratic President. However, the Senator should not worry as his speeches in other states, particularly in New York, have made Cleveland and Stevenson votes where they will do more good than his could possibly have done in Kentucky.

W. H. Michael, a protégé of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has disgraced himself in the eyes of all honorable Union Veterans and was promptly called down by the commander of the National Union Veterans' Union. Michael is a clerk to the Senate Committee on printing, and he was a short time ago elected Commander of the Department of the Potomac—District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland—Union Veterans' Union. A few days ago, while the national commander of the organization was away, Michael sent broadcast an official order directing all members of the Union to work and vote for Harrison. The order created a rumpus in the organization, which has many democratic members, and as soon as Gen. Yoder, the National Commander, returned to the city he issued an order revoking that of Michael and suspending that over smart individual from office as Commander of the Department, emphasizing the fact that the organization is non-partisan and must be kept so.

Gen. Yoder is a democrat, but politics have nothing to do with his act, which is deserving of the commendation it is getting from veterans of all shades of political opinions.

All of the good things said about Attorney General Miller when he announced himself as being opposed to members of the Cabinet making political stump speeches will have to be recalled. He has seen what Senator Hill calls "a new light," and he is not only willing to condone the offence he so recently condemned, but he has actually gone to West Virginia to meet Sec. Elkins and help him make some speeches.

Mr. Blaine is very quietly spending his time at his Washington residence, and if he is doing the slightest thing towards helping the republican ticket it is not apparent to ordinary observers. Unless he very suddenly changes his mind he will not go home to vote.

If all the democratic roosters are not loudly crowing for victory on the morning of November, the visible signs of the political firmament falsify the situation, for they all point to the certain and triumphant election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

—Good assortment of Ladies Coats at C. P. Longs, Spring Mills.

## QUAY'S RE-ELECTION MAY BE RE-VENTED.

Those citizens of Pennsylvania, of either party, who believe that it would be to the credit and advantage of the State to dispense with the service of Matthew S. Quay in the United States Senate, have no reason to be deterred from trying to accomplish that object by the impression that it is a hopeless undertaking. There is an appearance in the situation that warrants the belief that Quay can be defeated by judicious management and that properly directed effort, and therefore Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans should be encouraged to work for the election of Representatives who they know will vote against Quay.

There is no disguising the fact that there are thousands of Republicans who regard the State as being discreditably represented in the United States Senate by such a notoriously crooked political character as our junior Senator unquestionably is. They were perfectly powerless to prevent the continuance of this disgrace by nominating Legislative candidates adverse to Quay, for he had the county conventions generally set up to suit his purpose. Republicans of this class are in a frame of mind that will not consider it calamitous to lose the State Legislature if such a loss should involve the retirement of the Beaver Boss from a position in which they are convinced that he is neither useful nor creditable. These anti-Quay Republicans have now the advantage of the secret ballot, and it is not too much to believe that upon the ballots of many of them will appear the mark that will indicate their opposition to the Republican candidates who have been nominated for the Legislature in the senatorial interest of M. S. Quay.

## A Modern Marvel.

When THE PITTSBURGH TIMES took possession of its splendid building last April its publishers promised that THE TIMES would grow in excellence in the same proportion as its quarters have been enlarged. THE TIMES had already won such a proud position among the newspapers of the country that there was general curiosity to know how the promise would be redeemed. That curiosity has been most pleasantly gratified. THE TIMES has been so enlarged, and so many new features have been added, that it is everywhere cited as a marvel of modern journalism. The chief wonder is that a newspaper so complete in every respect can be sold for one cent a day, or \$3.00 per year, little more than the cost of a first class weekly paper. If any of our readers are not familiar by personal inspection with the merits of THE TIMES, we advise them to send for a sample copy which will be mailed free to any address. If there is no agent for THE TIMES in your locality it will pay you to write to THE TIMES for terms to agents.

## The Baker Ballot and the Voter.

Judge Yerkes, of Norristown, Pa., on Saturday gave his opinion upon the right of a voter to take a friend in the booth with him to mark the ballot. The judge says that if a man happens to forget his spectacles he cannot be deprived of his vote because he cannot see, but may call in a friend to help him. One who is unable to read may also have a friend in the booth to tell him how to mark his ballot. Or a voter may, says the judge, have a ballot marked before hand and take that in the booth and mark the one given to him by the election officers by comparison.

## Covers All.

The great Columbus Blizzard Storm Coat, \$10.00

The great Reciprocity Overcoat, \$10.00

The great Protective Tariff Suit \$10.00

The great Free Trade Suit, \$10.00.

Children's suits and overcoats in endless variety.

MONTGOMERY & Co. Bellefonte

## Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

## Considerable Money Spent.

Considerable money was spent for straightening the street, yet the street is still crooked. The expense might have been saved, until the proper time came for it.

## BLOW AT THE BAKER BALLOT.

The Supreme Court Must Now Decide as to Its Validity.

An unexpected blow was struck at the Baker ballot law Wednesday. A bill to test its validity was filed in the supreme court, and that tribunal must now render a decision in the case. The bill was filed by John B. Jackson and others, against the county of Allegheny and the board of commissioners, asking that an injunction be issued against the commissioners and their clerks, restraining them from further advertising of procuring or distributing any of the new ballots.

The bill set forth that ballots prepared as are the specimen ballots now being distributed, with the names of all the candidates upon one sheet of paper, would not conform to the requirements of the acts of 1839 and 1866. It is alleged that the cost of the ballots, as proposed, is far too great, and further, that many voters would be confounded by its immense size.

The objectors presented of ballots which they claim conform to the law and are much cheaper than the regular Baker ballot. The proposed ballots instead of being on one sheet of paper, are divided into three tickets as follows: One containing the presidential electors and addresses; the second ticket is the county ticket containing the names of the candidates in the county, and will be only a little larger than the usual county ticket, the third is the judiciary ticket, and is a very small one. The cost of printing these for the county would be \$4,000, whereas the cost of printing the Baker ballots will be \$20,000.

## QUAY KEEPS OUT OF SIGHT.

Senator Quay is in the city but knows how to keep out of sight. Before leaving New York Friday he had a final conference with Secretary Tracy, Secretary Elkins and National Chairman Carter at the Holland House. After the conference it was given out that Mr. Quay was well satisfied with the Harrison situation, and could not see a thing to interfere with Republican success. As a special proof of confidence in the ultimate result Mr. Quay is said to have left \$5,000 with Joe Manley to put out in bets, as he wanted to make a little money this year at Democratic expense. This cheerful condition of affairs had a fine effect until Saturday morning when the published interview was confirmed that Mr. Quay had said: "I came over here to see if Harrison had a chance to win. I now know that he has not. I am going home." Then the bottom fell out of Republican confidence and there was a fearful slump.—Philadelphia Times.

The operations of the McKinley bill in Ohio has served to increase the profits upon capital and to decrease the earnings of labor. In other words it verifies the truth of Democratic claims that the Republicans' protective tariff system robs the many and enriches the few.

"In 1890 the 80,302 employes engaged in industrial establishments had an average annual earning \$492.91. In 1891, the 99,257 employes had an average annual earning of \$470.05 less when compared with 1890, of \$22.86 per employe.

"The coal miners in 1890 earned \$363.42, while in 1891 their earnings \$324.83 per employe, a loss of \$38.59. If nothing the industries in which wages have increased or decreased, it is a remarkable fact that the increase in nearly every instance was in the non-protected industries, whereas the protected industries, such as mining, agricultural work, engine and boiler works stoves and iron castings, &c., are credited with a reduction in wages."

The court trials of the Homestead strikers are being held back to save the Republican ticket. They should have been put on the list several weeks ago, but the effect of the agitation would probably jeopardize the Republican prospects of success. The result, it was thought, could not be changed in this State, but in doubtful States like New York and Indiana, where there are large manufacturing districts, the anti-protection sentiment would be so strong as to elect the Democratic candidates with big majorities. The information that the trials are being held back for political purposes comes from persons close to the political throne in Allegheny county.

The great Tammany orator, Bourke Cockran claims that Cleveland's plurality in New York State will be 75,000. There is no good reason why that should not be about the figure. The party in the State was never more thoroughly united—was never more enthusiastic and determined in its purpose.

Quay went over to New York to "see about it," and left saying the jig is up with Harrison, and came back to Pennsylvania to take care of his senatorship.