

The Centre Democrat.

Vol. 14

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

NO. 43

The Centre Democrat.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Regular Price \$1.50 per year.
When Paid in Advance \$1.00 " "
When subscriptions are not paid inside of three years \$2.00 will be charged.

Editorial.

THE RESULT.

There is every indication for predicting Cleveland's election, as New York seems to be solid—so is Indiana, New Jersey and West Virginia. The republicans will lose much in the western states. Illinois is considered likely to go democratic.

What the republicans can accomplish, with several millions, on election day remains to be seen.

But, with all that, we predict the election of Cleveland and Stevenson on Tuesday.

GET OUT THE VOTE.

Centre county will increase Cleveland's majority of 139 in 1888 to about 1,000. The county ticket is sure to win handsomely, but to bring this about one duty remains and that simply is: *Get to Work Democrats* and

GET OUT THE VOTE.

Be sure and get every democrat out to the polls next Tuesday.

GET to the polls early on Tuesday; should you come late your vote might be thrown out.

FIVE cross (X) marks after the word "Democratic," on the ballot, will vote the ticket straight.

Go to the polls early on Tuesday. You can be of use there, to instruct fellow democrats how to vote.

TALK is cheap but votes count next Tuesday. There is but one duty left and that is to get out the full vote.

DON'T let a vote remain at home next Tuesday. We want Centre county to give Cleveland over one thousand majority.

REMEMBER the district that makes the largest democratic gains, in this county, will receive the handsome banner.

THE laboringmen, at Curtin's Works, should try a change this year, by voting for tariff reform. They have all the protection they can stand.

To vote a straight democratic ticket, make a cross in the square to the right of the word "Democratic" wherever it appears on the ticket, thus:

DEMOCRATIC



HON. John H. Orvis made a strong address in the democratic club rooms, on Tuesday evening. Standing room was in demand. The audience was made up of republicans and democrats. His remarks were of that calm, impassionate, argum entative style, supported by well known facts, and they carried conviction to almost every hearer.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says: Among the best posted republican officials on the hill it is known that General Hastings is slated for the republican nomination for governor in 1894. Matthew Stanley Quay is said to have pledged his support for Hastings. This bowls out Chairman Reeder, who has been making frantic efforts to get upon the quay slate.

THE Bellefonte nail works are stone still; the flint at the glass works were drawn several seasons ago; Mann's axe factory was scooped and shut down by the Axe Tact; Curtin's iron works will only be remembered; Collins' large furnace has been silent for almost two years. Several thousand men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of these failures. Does protection benefit the laboringmen of this county? It isn't look that way. Will you vote for me of it on Tuesday?

MR. FAULKNER, the democratic candidate for Associate Judge, was in town last week and sent several days through Pennsylv. The republicans have sent out several thousand circulars of a very abusive style that assail Mr. Faulkner's character. This circular should be put in the hands of every democrat and republican in Centre county as it has effect of disgusting decent people, and Mr. Faulkner will receive many a publican vote because the people don't approve of such politics.

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 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 returning 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 elector 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 Democratic 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 by 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 "paper," 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. Filling 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 counterfeits in possession. This section does not apply to sample ballots.

17. Violating any provision of the Act.

AN AGREEMENT.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 2, 1892.

We, the undersigned, representing the three political parties named, do agree that every legally qualified person who shall have passed the guard rail in the election room, at 7 o'clock, the time for closing the polls, on Tuesday next, shall be entitled to complete the preparation of his ballot and deposit the same.

L. A. SCHAEFFER,

Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

WILBUR F. REEDER,

Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

J. J. ZEIGLER,

Chairman Proh. Co. Com.

SOME people's figures are well worth quoting, and Governor Flower's prediction, that Cleveland will have 50,000 plurality in New York State being based upon the political experience of a shrewd and careful politician, is a pointer worth having.

THE tariff on axes enables the manufacturers of this country to form a trust to prevent competition in the home market. This axe trust purchased and closed up the Mann axe factory. They want to limit the product. That is one of the results of the McKinley tariff—an injury to Centre county, causing the loss of an old established industry.

THERE is a report current in some sections of our county that Hon. John T. McCormick was not regular in attendance at the sessions of the last legislature, of which he was a member. This report is untrue. The roll call of that body shows that he was at his post every day, but one, when he was on the sick list and confined to his room. As a proof to the above we quote from the Harrisburg Patriot, of May 28, '91:

A popular member of the house is John T. McCormick, of Centre, who is serving his first term. He is an earnest Democrat and has always been in line with his party on important state and national questions. He lives quietly at State College and is beloved and respected by a large circle of friends. He has been a faithful representative of his constituents, and has missed but one session since the opening of the legislature. He is a warm friend and advocate of the farmer and laborer.—From the Harrisburg Patriot, May 28.

Democratic Meetings.

The following meetings will be held this week:

Thursday Nov. 3rd—at Centre Hall, and Julian.

Friday Nov. 4th—Holt's Hollow, in Boggs township and at Manns School House in Curtin township.

Saturday Nov. 5th—at Eagleville and at Millheim.

Monday Nov. 7th—at Snow Shoe.

Prominent speakers will be present to address the meetings and explain the Baker Ballot Law and how to mark your ticket. Hon. John H. Orvis has consented to address the meetings at Eagleville and Snow Shoe.

Two Deaths.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Dunham had the misfortune to lose both of their children, by death, during the past week. Willie, aged six years, three months and two days was the first called for by the death angel on Oct. 28, 1892, death resulting from kidney complications, effects of diphtheria from which he had recovered.

The other child, Verla, aged eight years, two months and twenty-three days, was called home Oct. 29th 1892. She was only sick sixty hours with a violent type of diphtheria, but bore her intense sufferings with great patience. They were both laid to rest in the cemetery at Howard, this county, in the presence of many friends.

—B. A. Noll & Co., Zion, pay the highest market prices for country produce.

—A stone from a sling shot struck little Willie Brouse on the temple on Monday, while he was playing in the school yard. It cut an artery that bled freely for some time and it was difficult to stop. The sling shot is a nuisance.

Ready made clothing for men, boys and children.

Suits, overcoats and stormers, for the little people, in abundance.

Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Lyon & Co.

—ARE—

In Earnest.

The very best thing out—500 Boys Suits at \$1.25. They are given away at that price.

Men's Winter Pants, strong and good, worth \$2 elsewhere, we half give them away at \$1 per pair.

The very place to buy Boys' Clothing is where you can find a big stock of good goods—no end to our line of Cheviots and Cassimere suits, double breasted, perfect fitting, well made and trimmed. Price, look! \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and \$7.00

Young man, come and see us when you want a stylish, nobby, elegant fitting suit. We have all the new things in clothing. Our stock is fresh and clean and we never before had such an attractive line. Price from \$5 to \$25 a suit.

The greatest line of Dress goods, Cheviots, Serges, etc. Send for samples.

We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies, Misses' and Children's winter coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new dress goods, we have an immense line.

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a man's suit at \$3.50—a winter coat for \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids, and embroidered—2 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00 and \$6. All sizes, 3 years up.

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed \$5, 5-50, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and \$15.00. Plain of any sort and from \$3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girls refers and long coats from \$1.50

Chenille table covers from 1.25 to \$5. A beautiful line. Table scarfs by the hundreds.

Lyon & Co.