

INFORMATION FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTERS

Together With a Statement of the QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

1.—ELECTIONS, WHEN TO BE HELD

a.—GENERAL ELECTIONS. Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b.—LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL 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 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 where in 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 a 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 challenge may be made at any time before he casts it, whereupon the claimant must prove his right to vote in the manner set forth in "section E" above.

g.—For the purpose of voting, a minor becomes of age on the day preceding 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 twenty-two years of age; that he has been a 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 district 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 United 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.

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 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.

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

b.—The officer will thereupon announce 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 he receives his ballot.]

The right to vote may be established in the ways detailed herein, under the head of "Qualifications of Voters" in the manner required in the respective cases.

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 COMPARTMENT.

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 disability 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 making 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 STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or, in 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 before 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 DEMOCRATIC, 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 be so marking vote for two instead of one candidate for the same office.

(NOTE.—The Supreme Court in the 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 nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name may be printed 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 thereon in 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.

1.—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.

2.—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 by another's help.

6.—Defacing, destroying or removing official lists of candidates, cards of instruction, 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.—Destroying, defacing or delaying the delivery of ballots.

12.—Willful or negligent non-performance 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 provisions of the Ballot Law.

HINGE YOUR WINDOWS.

Then No Thief or Burglar Can Push Them Up at Night.

Here is a simple scheme by which to prevent thieves entering a house through the windows at night. Primarily the device is just an ordinary hinge. Whatever the pattern, this is the way to use the hinge: Open the window, say six inches, enough to get a plentiful supply of air, but not enough to permit anybody to crawl

through the space under the sash. When you have done this fasten the hinge to the window frame (or use

two, putting one on each side of the window frame), putting the screws, however, through only one half and setting the hinge in such a way that the free half may be so swung about as to project into the space through which the sash would have to pass if it were raised any higher. Could anything be cheaper or simpler? In the daytime the free half of the hinge may be folded back against the other half so that the window may be raised to any height desired. Of course this is not the best possible safeguard, but it certainly serves its purpose pretty well in the dark.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Asbestos Fireplaces. If the asbestos of stoves or fireplaces becomes discolored or blackened from the gas smoking, as it frequently does, the thing to do is to sprinkle the feathery fiber with common table salt, then light the gas and let it burn the same as usual. The sooty appearance of the asbestos departs like magic, and the mineral soon resumes its natural whiteness again. It happens, too, that the tiny apertures through which the gas flows become gummed and partially filled in. When such is the case run a hatpin through the holes or a round toothpick, and it will readily free them.

Passing of Orange Blossoms. The orange blossom seems fated to perish, matrimonially speaking. There was a time when a nice girl hardly felt like a bride if she did not face the altar from under a chaplet of orange blossoms, but that is passed, and now a wreath of white roses may crown the bridal veil or a coronet of white orchids. Several brides in these latter days have reverted to the myrtle, with its classic traditions. The advent of the seedless orange seems to be synchronous with the passing of the orange blossom.

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Pain in Chest Sore Lung's Grip How easy it is to catch cold! How quickly it settles on the lungs, and how often it neglected it results in Grip, Pneumonia, and Consumption! Many deaths are caused in the beginning by a slight cold. Hamlin's WIZARD OIL will break up a cold on the lungs in a night. It should be applied when the first symptoms appear. Push the chest well with the medicine, by using a line-cloth wet with Hamlin's Wizard Oil and cover over with flannel bandage. No ordinary cold can withstand this treatment. Apply it at night just before retiring and in the morning the cold will be broken up. Cury, Cal., April 25, 1902. My little girl, aged two years, has suffered more or less with cold since her birth and finally became serious. We tried remedies of several kinds and they seemed to give no relief. A friend of mine recommended Hamlin's Wizard Oil to me and after the use of one bottle she has become entirely well. I shall never be without Hamlin's Wizard Oil in my house. I cannot recommend it too highly. RICHARD W. THORNTON.

There is only one Wizard Oil—Hamlin's—name blown in the bottle. Signature "Hamlin's" on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00. Hamlin's Cough Balsam Cures the Cold. Prevents Pneumonia. 25c. 50c. Hamlin's Blood & Liver Pills Regulate the Liver. Cleanse the System. 25c.

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