

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. Vice President, WHITE LAURENCE REID, of New York.

STATE.

Judge of the Supreme Court, JUDGE JOHN DEAN, of Blair County. Congress-at-Large, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, of Mercer County. WILLIAM LILLY, of Carbon County.

COUNTY.

Congress, CHARLES E. ANDREWS, of Clarion County. Assembly, J. J. HIGHT, of Howe Township. Treasurer, QUINTAIN JAMIESON, of Tionesta Township. Surveyor, J. E. PROFFER, of Tionesta Borough.

PAY your taxes, Republicans, October 8 is the last day.

CONSIDERABLE of our space is given up this week to a review of the new election law and instructions to voters as to how they should mark their ballot, by Chairman Reeder, of the Republican State Committee.

THE situation in New York is a sad one for the Democracy. Grover has been called in to stop the row between the County Democracy and Tammany; the anti Hill people are furious because Harrity recognizes Tammany and turns them down; the Mugwumps are aghast at Grover humblying with Boss Croker and Bourke Cockran, and the Democratic State Committee refuses to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice, to the intense disgust of the Peckham faction.

THE attack of Hon. John B. Robinson, at the Republican State League meeting, on the Baker ballot law was timely and manly. If everybody expressed their honest opinion on this iniquitous measure, it would be killed in a month after the next Legislature meets.

THE New York World is rather inconsistent. For weeks it has been patently appealing to Democrats to contribute to its fund to buy up the West, and at the same time it continues howling like a she bear because the Republicans are also raising money.

Friday is the last day for taxes if you want to vote this year.

It is said that Wayne MacVaugh, Judge Cooley and Judge Gresham have flopped. Great Scott! If this be true, the Republicans have lost three very uncertain votes.

AND the Claimant is hurrying to New York to "fix things." Too late. Tammany orators have been called in, and the "anti-snappers" are going to put up a local ticket against Tammany. Things are at sixes and sevens and Grover cannot straighten them out.

THE John A. Grow who is alleged to have left the Republican party and joined Tammany Hall in New York, because he did not like the Republican attitude on the tariff, is the same John A. Grow who pestered Chairman Carter, of the Republican Committee, with requests to send him out on the stump, and in August wrote pitiful appeals to be allowed to go into Maine and make Republican speeches.

EVERY voter should make a study of the new ballot law and be sure he understands it thoroughly before he goes to the polls next month. The chances are that very many votes will be thrown out as defective.

In this connection it might be well to study carefully General Reeder's timely instructions to voters, which will be found in this issue. The safest way is to vote the straight Republican ticket and take no chances on losing your vote.

PAY your taxes. Saturday is the last day for it.

GENERAL REEDER'S INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BALLOT LAW

An Important Communication to Republicans of Pennsylvania.

A WARNING ABOUT THE TICKET Concise Explanation of How to Vote on the New Ballot System.

What is Done by the Voter, the Election Officers, Watchers and Others Who Have to Do with the Election from the Time a Citizen Presents Himself at the Polls to Vote Until the Ballots Are Counted and the Result is Announced.

Chairman Frank Reeder, of the Republican State Committee, has issued from the party headquarters in Philadelphia, a book of "Instructions to Voters under the new ballot law, together with a statement of their qualifications and duties."

"In issuing these instructions regarding the new election law," said General Reeder, in commenting on what is being done to enlighten citizens on the new method of voting, "we had a full realization of the difficulty in comprehending the new system of elections, that must necessarily be experienced by citizens who have not had an opportunity to thoroughly study the law. We have tried to make our digest concise and comprehensive. I believe a close reading of the instructions will make clear all the requirements of the law that directly concern the voter on election day. There have been so many different explanations of the law issued from various sources that Republicans do well to follow these instructions to avoid confusion, and, possibly, trouble at the election."

Chairman Reeder's Warning

There is a matter to which I desire to call special attention. It relates to the preparation and printing of the ballot by the county commissioners. There have been sent out from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to every county in the state specimen ballots, prepared in accordance with the form that would be issued to voters in the first legislative district in the city of Philadelphia. This is apt to lead to mistakes in the printing of tickets for counties other than Philadelphia, where a different form must be followed.

In Philadelphia, the candidates for different county offices are nominated in separate conventions. Therefore, in Philadelphia, there must be a separate group on the official ballot for each county office to be voted for, and a cross mark must be made on the ballot for each county office.

In other parts of the state, where nominations for more than one county office are made in one convention, all such nominations are included in one distinct group on the official ballot. The party names are placed at the head of the group. A cross mark put opposite the word "Republican," which is placed over this group of county nominations, would mean that the voter desired to cast his ballot for all the Republican nominations on such county ticket.

A Sample Republican Ballot

I have prepared a sample ballot which is being issued from the Republican State Committee headquarters to the county chairmen, and others for the instruction of voters. At the head of the ballot I have had printed these words: "TO VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET, PUT A CROSS (X) IN THE SQUARE TO THE RIGHT OF THE WORD 'REPUBLICAN' WHENEVER IT OCCURS IN THE FIRST COLUMN; IN OTHER WORDS, AS MANY CROSSES AS THERE ARE GROUPS IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN; THE WORD 'REPUBLICAN,' AS OFTEN AS IT MAY OCCUR, INDICATING THE BEGINNING OF A DISTINCT REPUBLICAN GROUP. THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE USE OF THE NEW BALLOT being the manner of marking an attempt to vote a mixed or 'scratched' ticket. Republican 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."

For the convenience of all who will have to do with elections, General Reeder has had his comprehensive little digest divided into seven chapters, entitled as follows: "Qualifications of Voters," "Manner of Voting," "Inside of Guard Rail," "Inside the Voting Shelf or Compartment," "Preparation of Ballot" and "Penal Offenses."

ELECTIONS

When General and Local Elections Shall be Held

- GENERAL ELECTIONS. Tuesday next following first Monday of November. LOCAL ELECTIONS. On the third Tuesday of February, and for special purposes may be ordered by the governor and the courts on other days. POLLS. To be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

- Those Who Can and Those Who Cannot Vote Under the New Law. 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 previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the state he shall have resided therefrom and returned, then six months, immediately preceding the election. c. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. d. He shall be at least twenty-one years of age on the day of 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. f. The law relating to right of challenge as to proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge shall be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.

Naturalization certificates issued by the courts must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine. 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.

III. MANNER OF VOTING.

The Citizen Presents Himself, Claiming the Right to Vote. 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 name in a loud and distinct tone of voice. c. If the voter's name is upon the BALLOT card, 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.

IV. INSIDE THE GUARD RAIL

How the Ballots are Given to the Voters.

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 voter shall first fold it so that the words printed on 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 in any manner than that provided by the Act, shall be sent to the District Attorney for his official action.

V. INSIDE THE VOTING SHELF

Regulations Regarding the Compartment in Which the Ballot is Marked.

The voter, upon entering the voting shelf or compartment, must prepare his ballot. 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.

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

c. If any voter declines to the judge of election the judge of election may, 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."

d. 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 provision of the act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

e. 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 herein depicting the ballot to show how he marks his ballot.

VI. PREPARATION OF BALLOT.

Explicit and Important Directions for Marking the Ticket.

a. If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for ALL the candidates on the Republican ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, this X, in the square or margin opposite and to the right of the word REPUBLICAN at the head or top of each Republican group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Republican group, and will be counted as one vote for EACH Republican candidate named. EACH GROUP IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN MUST BE SIMILARLY MARKED WITH A CROSS.

b. This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Republican 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 office is to be elected). 4. Candidate or candidates for Representative. 5. Candidate for Judge (where such office is to be elected). 6. County candidates. To vote the full Republican ticket, a cross must be made for each of these groups. A SINGLE CROSS AT THE TOP OF THE TICKET SHALL VOTE FOR THE STATE TICKET, or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for Con-

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