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SICK

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ACHE

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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 digests and explanations of the law issued from various sources that Republicans will do well to follow these instructions to avoid confusion, and, possibly, trouble after 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 officer to be voted for, and a cross mark must be made in 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 name is 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 nominees on such county ticket.

A Sample Republican Ballot.

"I have had prepared a sample ballot which is being issued from the Republican state committee headquarters to the county chairman 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 difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from 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 instructions), 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:

"When Elections to be Held," "Qualifications of Voters," "Manner of Voting," "Inside of Guard Rail," "Inside the Voting Shelf or Compartment," "Preparation of Ballot" and "Penal Offenses."

Here are the chapters in the order given:

I
ELECTIONS.

Showing When General and Local Elections Shall 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.

II.
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 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 make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.
f. The law relating to right of 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.

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 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 inclosed 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 said officer 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 otherwise than 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.

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 WILFULLY violate any provision 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.

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, thus 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 COLUMNS 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 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 Republican 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. [In the city and county of Philadelphia separate conventions are held to nominate the several candidates on the county ticket. For each county office, therefore, there is a separate group on the official ballot. In the other counties, however, where the same convention nominates ALL THE COUNTY CANDIDATES, the latter are included in a single group. In other words, the number of Republican certificates of nomination determine the number of Republican groups.—Section 14.]
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 Republican 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.

How to Vote a Straight Ticket.

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 Republican 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; 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.
f. Where a Democrat desires to vote for a candidate on the Republican ticket, say for Representative in the General Assembly, he can put an X at the head of each group in the Democratic column, except the Representative group; and if there are, say, two Representatives to be elected, he can put an X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Democratic group, and another X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Republican 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 marks a cross to the right of the first group in the Republican column. This mark would indicate one vote for EACH and EVERY NAME printed in that 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 "Republican," should desire to vote for the Democratic candidate for that office and 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 "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 Republican 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 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 cannot be seen and deposit it in the ballot box.
n. The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own 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.

VII.
PENAL OFFENSES.

Violations of Provisions of the Act That Are Punishable.

1. Allowing the 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 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 provision of the act.

A "NON-UNION" TICKET.

Grover, Who Hired a Substitute, and Adlia, the Copperhead.

Old Veterans Who Fought for the Union Have No Time for the Democratic National Candidates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.

Since their return from the great reunion at Washington members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Democrats as well as Republicans, have been talking about the universal criticism heard there of the Democratic national candidates, indulged in by old soldiers from all parts of the country. They do not believe there is much sympathy for the patriotic and battle-scarred veterans to be had from either Cleveland or Stevenson. They have dubbed this the "non-union ticket."

Apropos of this general talk, attention is directed to a special dispatch from Washington to the Indianapolis Journal, during the encampment, which caused a sensation. The Journal special read: "If anything was needed to arouse the indignation of the G. A. R. members now in Washington against the 'military record' of 'General' Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic vice president candidate with Grover Cleveland, it was the publication of a dispatch today from Middletown, Conn. Middletown is a great center for the manufacture of fire arms, and was during the war. The dispatch says that it has been discovered that in 1862 the Savage Arms Company, of Middletown, shipped the Knights of the Golden Circle at Columbus, O., two thousand revolvers, which were manufactured for the United States and thrown out by its agent, not being up to the required standard; that an examination of the records of the Savage Arms Company discloses the fact that 'General' Stevenson was one of those who stood responsible for the arms, and was recognized as an agent for those to whom the revolvers were sent.

Flaws in Both Records.

"The publication of this statement created considerable talk in G. A. R. circles, and the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency has come in for a good share of political condemnation. His record during the war, the veterans say, must have been known to Grover Cleveland, who hired a substitute, and, it has been said, left him in the poorhouse at the close of the rebellion to die a pauper. Consequently the head of the Democratic ticket also goes down at the foot of the list in the estimation of soldiers. The Middletown dispatch does not go into substantial details by which 'General' Stevenson's name was connected with the shipment of arms, but it states that General Henry B. Carrington, who was Governor Morton's right hand man at Indianapolis, discovered and confiscated the arms. It is believed here by Hoosier veterans that this was a part of the shipment of arms made to Indiana for the Knights of the Golden Circle. The publication has aroused indignation upon the part of the veterans toward both of the Democratic candidates, who cannot now hope for any support from loyal people."

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

The President of a Silk Manufacturing Company on the Political Situation.

The president of the Summit (N. J.) Silk Manufacturing company, in giving the reasons why his company has established mills in that village, says that he and his associates would never have put their money into the enterprise but for the McKinley Tariff bill and their faith in the re-election of President Harrison, "which faith is based on our confidence in the sound common sense of the American people." These are the words of a practical business man who is literally proving his faith by his works. The conservative sense of the people at large cannot but strongly favor the retention in office of a president who has proved so safe and trustworthy as Mr. Harrison.

Shotguns and Rope in Alabama.

The Kolb Democratic party of Alabama has run out an electoral ticket of its own in opposition to the Jones Democratic party. This insures the state against Cleveland, since the Jones Democratic party intends this time to see that it has a fair count, even though it requires shotguns and splices of rope to obtain it.

Philadelphia Republicans United.

While there are two separate and distinct Democratic parties in Philadelphia, each having a city committee and machine of its own, there is but one Republican party, and it is harmonious, enthusiastic and triumphant. In 1888 Philadelphia gave Harrison but 18,000 majority. In 1892 it will give him nearer 30,000.

They Are Against Cleveland.

Farmer Cockrell, of Illinois, at a reception given by the Cook county (Chicago) Democracy, said in the course of an address: "Now, on behalf of 4,000,000 farmers, I wish to warn you that you cannot make Grover Cleveland the next president of the United States." And the man in the corner said "Amen."

HEART DISEASE!

STATISTICS show that one in four has a weak or diseased Heart. The symptoms are short breath, oppression, fluttering, faint and hungry spells, pain in side, then smothering, swollen ankles, dropsy (and death,) for which DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE is a marvelous remedy. "I have been troubled with heart disease for years, my left pulse was very weak, could at times scarcely feel it, the slightest excitement would disturb me, nervous and heart and a fear of impending death oppressed me in the face for hours. DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE and NEW HEART CURE relieved only medicine that has proved of any benefit and cured me." M. Dyer, Cloverdale, Ind. DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS are a sure remedy for Biliousness and Torpid Liver. 50 Doses 25 cents. Free Book on Heart Disease, with wonderful cures, given at druggists, or address DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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Our EYE SPECIALIST Will be in SHENANDOAH, Wednesday, Oct. 12, At the FERGUSON HOUSE, from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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