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THE INTELLIGENCER is the oldest and best weekly Democratic newspaper in this section of the State.

THE INTELLIGENCER Danville, Pa.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

It is of the utmost importance that the full Democratic vote is got out at the election next Tuesday.

Vote for Davis for congress because he will be needed at Washington and will vote with his party, which stands for the interests of the common people.

Vote for Ammerman for the Legislature because he will raise his voice against the continued domination of affairs at the State capitol by the corrupt machine.

Vote for Vincent because he has made a capable and popular officer and will bring to the office the experience gained by three years of honorable service.

Vote for Hoffman for treasurer because he is a reputable business man and will bring honorable and efficient business methods with him in entering upon his service to office.

Vote for Vincent!

Vote for Hoffman!

Vote for H. E. Davis!

Vote for Ammerman!

Vote for Parker and Davis!

Vote for everything that's good, by voting the Democratic ticket in its entirety!

Candidate Parker regards his success as absolutely certain. That is a good sign.

Senator Clark of Montana may be counted on to keep that State up to the standard political activity.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is authority for the statement that the entire silent vote will go for Parker.

Chairman Taggart is raising the sinews of war to an extent that occasions the Republicans great anxiety.

Among those who are finding this an extremely dull campaign is the Republican ex-Speaker of the House, Mr. D. B. Henderson.

Down in Missouri some people are abusing Folk for claiming to be virtuous. That seems to be about all they can find against Folk.

R. S. Ammerman, for Member of the Legislature, should receive your vote to insure the protection of your interests in this State.

Admiral Rojestvensky's "fire when you are ready Shoots" order may bring him as much credit as Dewey's similar injunction.

Don't forget that Tuesday, November 8, is election day. Cast your ballot early. It may rain in the afternoon, or the mare may cast a shoe.

Simon K. Hoffman, for County treasurer, should receive your vote in the name of Democracy and the good faith you place in him as a business man.

Thos. G. Vincent, for Prothonotary, should receive your vote as a testimonial to your good faith in the course he has pursued during his present administration.

The "Latin American Parker and Davis Campaign Club," composed of men who have dealings with South America, is one of the latest campaign organizations.

Ex-Senator Davis is working like a Trojan in West Virginia. He is a large employer of labor and everyone of his workmen will cast his ballot for "Uncle Henry."

Russia's Baltic fleet will remain at Vigo, Spain, for the present. This will be trying news for the Japanese fleet waiting to give a reception to Admiral Rojestvensky.

Mr. Cleveland has hired a Pennsylvania blacksmith to make a lucky horseshoe for Judge Parker. Mr. Cleveland always blows on his bait before casting, "just for luck, you know."

The Memphis Scimitar is indignant that anyone should cast reflections on the kind of administration Governor Luke Wright is giving the Philippines, because Mr. Wright is a Democrat.

There has seldom, if ever, been a presidential campaign in which local issues played so large a part. Witness—New York, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and other States.

A newspaper man who has just finished a three weeks' tour of New York declares he never heard a candidate for Congress even mentioned. The people are confining themselves to beating "Odellism."

Secretary Taft takes the ridiculous ground that the "Declaration of Independence," when it speaks of "the consent of the governed" has reference to people having knowledge of what are their own best interests.

The Chicago Babylonian expedition has excavated a statue of King Daddu. They report that the face looks like that of Senator Dewey. King Daddu lived 6,000 years ago which is about the vintage of some of Mr. Dewey's jokes. Perhaps they are family heirlooms.

President Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition, has been decorated by the Shah of Persia with the Order of the Lion and the Sun. Yet we venture to assert that Mr. Francis would have preferred to have been decorated with the presidential nomination by the convention in his city, last July.

The Hon. Bourke Cochran is suffering from an affection of the throat which will prevent his further speaking in this campaign. But that won't prevent his writing a few more magazine articles explaining that Mr. Bryan was the only genuine silver Democrat at the St. Louis convention.

SAMPLE BALLOT

SHOWING METHOD OF MARKING BALLOT TO VOTE A STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square, in the first column, opposite the name of the party of your choice.

A cross mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

A cross mark in square opposite names of Presidential candidates is a vote for all electors of that party, but for no other candidates.

A sample ballot form with columns for Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist Labor, Independence, and various judicial and legislative offices. The Democratic column has an 'X' marked in the first square.

HAS EVERY MAN HIS PRICE?

Has every man his price? Some will sell their votes for a dollar, if they can get no more, and these are despised by everybody, including themselves, when their offense is recognized and understood.

Some will sell their votes for favors of one sort or another, and these often contrive to retain a measure of self respect, as well as of the respect of others, who know them to be thus purchasable.

In this second class must be ranked, without hesitation or flinching, every man who is led by self-interest to vote against the clear dictates of his judgment; and this means not only those who are tempted by assurance of office, or favor, or patronage, or by the suggestion of a revised assessment of their real estate that they may pay less taxes, or of the retaining of an assessment that might otherwise be found too low; this means not only those who look for advantage through city contracts or employment, or other profit, strictly honest in the way of business, with means given for the cash to be received; but this means also those who are so weak as to be influenced against their judgment by personal friendship and the opinions of their associates; those who dread to hear it said, "If thou speak thus, thou art not Caesar's friend."

It is but too true that when conscience and manhood are not strongly appealed to and fully awakened, almost every man may have his price. It is the duty of this journal to appeal now to conscience and manhood, not only to those who sell their votes for cash on election day; least of all to these, for they are too nearly deaf and dumb to such appeals; but also, and chiefly, to those who hold themselves immeasurably above such offenders; those who—through all degree of benefit secured, from direct, or indirect, compensation in business or place to the more indefinite, but equally unallowable, considerations of hollow goodfellowship, or friendship—are tempted to vote as they do not think, and to approve, by their ballots, what they cannot approve in their own hearts.

Whoever you are, who read this, however you vote, vote as you honestly believe you should, without fear or favor.

The assumption that Judge Parker has nothing to say is being subjected to some pretty sharp rebuffs.

ADVERTISING IN POLITICS.

One feature of the campaign now drawing to a close, which will interest bright business men of all shades of political opinion is the recognition by the campaign managers of the value of the regular advertising columns of newspapers and magazines as vote getters.

In some cities, notably Baltimore, it has been the custom for years to use printers' ink liberally but so far as we know this is the first campaign in which any National committee has placed ads in the regular way to round out and reinforce the assistance given in the news and editorial columns of the party papers.

Twenty-seven magazines published this month under November dates, carried ads varying in size from one to four pages setting forth the claims of the Republican ticket to the suffrages of the people.

This matter was prepared by a separate bureau of the Republican National organization and placed through a regular advertising agency. On a still larger scale, though in a more limited field, the Democrats of Massachusetts are advertising. There the Democratic gubernatorial candidate is W. L. Douglass, of \$3.50 shoe fame, and he is such a firm believer in the value of advertising that it is said he insisted that the bulk of the campaign funds be set apart for advertising.

Unless the "Fourth Estate," a journal published for newspaper makers, is misinformed, the instigator of the Republican Committee's action was the late Marcus A. Hanna. Four years ago that astute exponent of business methods in politics became convinced that advertising was as good a thing in politics as in ordinary business, but the conviction came too late to be acted upon in that campaign. Since then the matter has been carefully studied with the result noted.

It will be a dull business man indeed who does not read aright the lesson taught by this feature of the campaign. When bankers and politicians after a careful study are convinced that advertising pays it would seem that there is no field of legitimate endeavor in which it is not a great aid.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Every Democrat in the district should cast his ballot on election day for H. E. Davis, the Democratic nominee for Congress. There is no doubt as to Mr. Davis' election, as he will in all probability, carry every county in the district, and will have at least 3,500 majority. He is in every way qualified for the position, having been an active business man all his life. It is of the utmost importance to every Democrat that he be represented in Congress by a man of his own party faith. In case a Republican is elected from this district, he would vote on all party questions with that organization, and against the interests of the Democratic party. It therefore behooves every Democrat to see that he casts his ballot for H. E. Davis for Congress.

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 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 resided in the state 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 stating to his best knowledge when and where he has resided in 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 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 shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said officer shall first fill out 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 elector 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 the election 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 who 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 willfully 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 interfere with or solicit voters, 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.

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

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.

i.—If tax receipts are called for, and not produced by a person claiming the right to vote, he must make proof of his right in the manner set forth for unregistered voters above.

7.—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.

Speeimen 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. If 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.

8.—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 fill out 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 elector 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.

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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.

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g.—No person within the election room shall interfere with or solicit voters, 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.

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