

ME, May 10, '91.
I have been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia in my side all the time they were so bad I almost take my medicine I ate distressed and the pain in my side was so bad I was in constant pain. I tried every kind of medicine and heard of, but nothing helped me. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have been using them for two months and I feel as if I have been worth \$25. It has made a new man of me. I am in better health than I have been since the time I was in the army, and I have never since. Allen's is the only medicine that has helped me in all this time.

W. R. HARDY.

ONLY DEALERS' ONLY
BY THE
SAPARILLA
MAINE
S. BONS

and Cold

believed, may lead to serious
and is difficulty of breath-
ing, or soreness of the throat,
and with a constantly in-
creasingly best remedy is Ayr's
It removes the phlegm,
stops coughing, and in-
stalls an emergency medicine,
natural should be in every
house better for coughs than
natural. I use no other
than S. Butler, no fluid at,
especially from bronchitis.

ED BY


pectorals. It saved my life." George W. River, N. H.

My wife has the throat and lungs affected, followed by a terrible cold, and was on the verge of death. I began to spit blood, which to be all over with me, until a neighbor recommended Cherry Pectoral. I had one of this medicine, three singularly, and very soon my cough left me. Furthermore, my appetite returned, thanks to the Cherry Pectoral. I am now well." H. A. Bean, St. Winton, N. H.

Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY
W. & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1, six bottles, \$5.



HENRY POOLER
 SAYS
DR. RYAN'S SYRUP
 IS THE BEST
 REMEDY.
 I am of Waterville, Me.

**OUR FAITH IN
THE MEDICINE,**

1000 Stomach, Heartburn,
 Nausea, Indigestion after
 meals, of the Heart, Liver, Stomach,
 Sleep, Flatulency, Irritability,
 Pleurisy, Pains, Head-
 aches, Hacking Cough, and
 why will it cure? Tossing,
 Purifying, Soothing, and
 is recommended from the
 Berlin, free from Alcohol
 and harmless to the smallest
 child, and it is far superior
 to all other preparations.
 Dr. J. C. Hanson, Druggist
 and Apothecary, Des Moines, Iowa.

SLEEPSIA CURE COMPANY,
 PORTLAND, MAINE.

You
 MIGHT
 DELAY



DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
COUGH CURE

Is Your Throat Gross, Inflamed, Scratchy and Antiseptic? A cough is the first symptom, and a sore throat is the next. You will have the coughing the first day. Just 10 days of treatment, 30 cents a box full.

Company of the
Pennsylvania!
 Philadelphia, Penn.
 Commenced business in 1796.
 President.

upers, A. B. KARLE.	
in cash, \$200.00.	
Dec. 31, 1901.	
by the company,	
mortgage (first	\$ 225.12 10
owned by the com-	91,000 00
the,	225,500 00
the principal of	52,419 96
rued,	1,000 00
urse of collection,	24,036 16
	21,000 87
be admitted actual	
at their assets	\$ 743,506 74
Dec. 31, 1901.	
ed losses and	\$ 34,437 30
safely re-insure	412,900 00
cks,	53,000 00
against the company,	
ilities, except capi-	
surplus,	\$47,264 77
up in cash,	200,000 00
tal,	61,357 87
of liabilities in-	
ALB. Roschert Agent,	\$ 743,506 74

can be saved by ordering
your printing from us.
Woo & Founds, Paris, Mo.

The Oxford Democrat.

SUPPLEMENT.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

EXPLANATION OF SYSTEM BY SECRETARY OF STATE FESSENDEN.

With Suggestions and Recommendations to Officials and Voters—Duties of Each Carefully Explained—Sample Ballots and Illustrations.

At the coming September election, the Australian or secret ballot system, enacted a law by the last legislature, will be carried into effect.

Secretary of State Nicholas Fessenden has carefully prepared a pamphlet, descriptive and explanatory of the requirements and workings of the system, for the instruction of municipal officers, election clerks, city, town and plantation clerks, and it is of equal value to voters.

It is accompanied by illustrations of the polling places, showing the proper arrangement of the booths, ballot boxes, guard rails, places for clerks and other officials, and sample forms of ballots to be used and the method of marking them when voting.

It was prepared by Secretary of State Fessenden, after a careful examination of the system now in use in Massachusetts, with the hope that the suggestions, recommendations and illustrations might prove helpful in preparing for and carrying out the new law at the approaching election, and cannot fail to prove a valuable aid to every man, whether official or voter, in the easy and correct performance of his duties at the polls.

We present below the most important features of the article, with the blank forms and illustrations.

This law applies to the cities, towns and plantations at the annual state elections and at national elections. It applies also to all municipal elections in cities after Sept. 1, 1892, but does not apply to municipal elections in towns and plantations at their annual town meetings.

Duties of Convention Officers.
The law assigns to the officers of nominating conventions certain very important duties, upon the discharge of which is made to depend the printing of candidates' names upon the general ballot. All such officers, when chosen in convention, must see to it that the proper certificates of nomination and acceptance of candidates are seasonably filed with the secretary of state.

These certificates must be sworn to by the chairman or secretary of the convention, and must be filed twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, before the day of election, or by Aug. 19, 1892.

To provide against accidents, delays, or negligences of senders, and to insure necessary time for printing the ballot, it would materially aid in putting the law into successful operation if all nominating conventions should be called and held sufficiently early to admit of filing these certificates thirty or more days before the day of election.

Nomination Papers.
In certain cases candidates may be duly nominated by papers signed by individual voters, these nomination papers, with the written acceptance of the candidate, to be filed the same as required in case of the convention certificate before referred to.

Vacancies.
Vacancies in nominations are to be filled as provided in section 8, to which the attention of all convention officers is especially invited.

As relates to nominations made in conventions, it may be a wise measure for every nominating convention to elect a committee, whose duty it shall be to fill any and all vacancies occurring after such convention finally adjourns and before the day of election, and whose further duty it shall be to file with the secretary of state the certificate called for by this section.

Necessary blanks for nomination certificates will be furnished to all convention and district committees after April 1, 1892, by the secretary of state.

Receipts for Ballots.
Ballots will be printed, and sent by the secretary of state, to city, town and plantation clerks, direct, in two sets. One set in time to be received by such clerks seventy-two hours, at least, and the second set forty-eight hours, at least, before the day of election.

With each set or lot will be sent a receipt which must be signed by the clerk receiving the ballots and returned to the secretary of state.

The city, town or plantation clerk, having received and receipted to the secretary of state for these ballots, will handle and dispose of them on the day of election as provided in section 18. To this section the attention of all municipal officers, clerks and ballot clerks is especially called. You will notice that but one set at a time is to be delivered to the election officers, and receipts, which may be similar to above, must be given by the election officers to such city, town or plantation clerk.

You will also notice that the packages of ballots must be delivered to the election officers with unbroken seals—the seals therein to be publicly broken by the election officers (who shall have received and receipted for such packages) at the opening of the polls, and not sooner.

Number of Ballots.
The number of ballots so printed and furnished will be at the rate of seventy-five for each fifty voters or fraction of fifty voters. All city, town and plantation clerks must

notify the secretary of state fourteen days before election, and should do so, if possible, thirty days before election, of the number of voters in their city, town or plantation—say by Aug. 10.

Ballot Boxes.
The size of the ballot to be used at the September election will necessitate the use of ballot boxes at least 10 by 18 inches in dimension and perhaps boxes of still larger size may be advantageous.

Loss of Ballots.
In event of loss or failure to receive ballots, the municipal officers or clerk are to procure other ballots substantially of the same form as the official ballot, to be handled and disposed of as provided by section 19, to which your attention is invited.

Rolling Places.
A sufficient space, not less than six feet in depth in any case, must be rolled or separated from the rest of the polling place or wardroom, say at one end, or in one corner thereof, by a "guard rail." The larger the number of voters, and consequently greater number of voting booths required, the greater must be the space inside this "guard rail"—because inside the rail must be space enough for election officers, polling and ballot clerks, ballot box and table, and also space besides for at least one voter for each hundred of the whole number entitled to vote at any one polling place, and booths or voting compartments, as follows:

Booths or compartments, somewhat resembling three sides of a narrow and not deep closet, at least one for each hundred voters, must be provided; each booth to contain a shelf sufficiently wide for a voter to mark his ballot upon, equipped with marking facilities—pen and ink or pencil. In each booth must be posted a card of instructions to voters, also a card containing the last four sections of the law, which will be supplied by the secretary of state.

These booths or compartments are to be so constructed and placed as to secure the following objects:

First—That no person can see or know how any voter marks his ballot.

Second—That each booth, its shelf and occupant shall be in plain view of all persons outside the guard rail.

Third—That each booth, its shelf and occupant shall be in plain view of the election officers and clerks inside the guard rail, but so placed that these officers cannot see or know how the voter marks his ballot. And no town can have less than three and no ward in a city less than five such booths.

The voter announces his name and, if required, his residence outside the guard rail, and does not enter the rolled space

until his name has been found on the check list and called aloud by the ballot clerk and polling officer both; then the voter passes inside the guard rail, the ballot clerk gives him one ballot and one only, folded, his name is checked on the list and he is in position to mark his ballot.

How Voter Shall Mark Ballot.
Having received ballot from ballot clerk, the voter will enter one of the booths or voting compartments and there mark his ballot.

First—He may mark one X opposite the party name at the head of a group of names. This X, so made, is a vote for the "straight ticket," and counts for every candidate of the party group. [See Ballot 1.]

Second—If for any cause the voter does not desire to vote a straight ticket, that is for every candidate of a party, he will make no mark at all opposite the party name, but will make a X opposite every name on the party group or ticket for whom he wishes to vote.

Third—If the voter desires to vote for different candidates—some in one party and some in another—he will make a X opposite the names of those for whom he desires to vote wherever the same appear on the ballot, but no mark opposite any party name.

Fourth—If the voter desires to vote for some person or persons not nominated for office by any party, and whose name or names do not appear anywhere upon the ballot, such voter may write the names of such person or persons on the ballot beneath the names of the candidates who were nominated, and then make a X against the name or names he has written. [See Ballot 2.]

One X marked opposite the name of the party at the head of a group is sufficient for every voter who desires to vote a straight ticket. All others should make a X against every name they intend to vote for, and no mark against the party name.

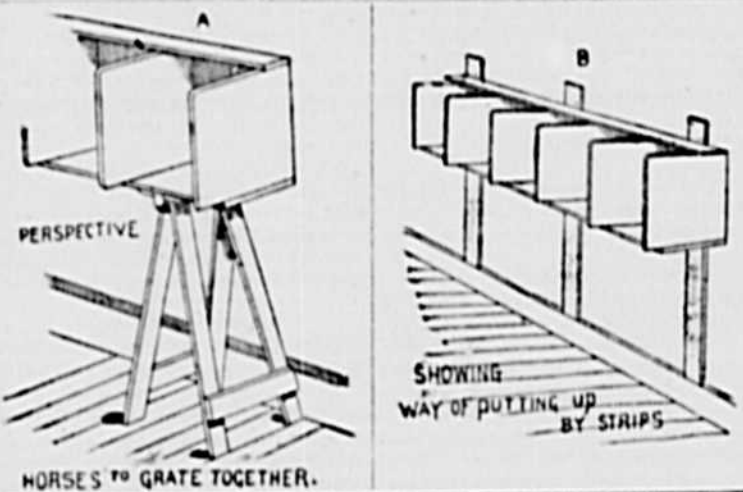
See that you clearly understand this section of the law; because a voter is allowed but three ballots in all, and if the three are spoiled, the vote is lost.

Also the law provides that if it cannot be determined how the voter intended to vote, from the marks on the ballot, such ballot will not be counted.

Voters desiring to vote other than a straight party ticket must exercise great care in marking.

Do not make a X against two candidates whose names, although in different groups or tickets, are nominated for one and the same office.

Be sure and vote for or X only the name of one candidate for any one office.

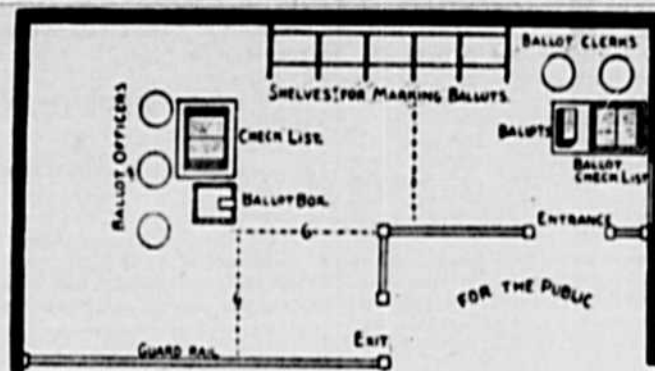


Ballot No. 1
Represents a ballot marked for the straight Republican ticket, to wit: One X opposite the word Republican. This is a vote for every candidate in the Republican list or group.

REPUBLICAN.	X	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY.
For Governor, John Doe, of Portland.		For Governor, Richard Roe, of Bath.	For Governor, Francis Lee, of Bangor.
For Rep. to Congress, James Leen, of Aina.		For Rep. to Congress, Robert Meen, of Troy.	For Rep. to Congress, Joseph Deen, of Saco.
For Senators, John Rone, of Etna.		For Senators, Samuel Done, of Anson.	For Senators, Thomas Fone, of Benton.
For Clerk of Courts, Albert Cane, of Rome.		For Clerk of Courts, Frederick Bane, of Wells.	For Clerk of Courts, Milton Jane, of Cooper.
For Sheriff, William Briggs.		For Sheriff, Moses Riggs.	For Sheriff, Harrison Diggs.
For County Attorney, Henry Willows.		For County Attorney, Nathaniel Bellows.	For County Attorney, Abraham Fellows.
For Judge of Probate, Peter Henley.		For Judge of Probate, Franklin Penley.	For Judge of Probate, George J. Denley.
For Rep. to Legislature, Hubert Smith, Jr.		For Rep. to Legislature, John A. Smith.	For Rep. to Legislature, James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a X in the square at the right of YES or NO, as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES.
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve?	NO.
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES.
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor?	NO.



Ballot No. 2
Represents a ballot mainly Democratic, with a X against every name on the Democratic group except the candidate for senator. This voter desired to vote for a certain man not nominated, so he wrote that man's name, Emerson Lane, under the regular nominee's name and marked a X against the name he had written.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY.
For Governor, John Doe, of Portland.	For Governor, Richard Roe, of Bath.	X For Governor, Francis Lee, of Bangor.
For Rep. to Congress, James Leen, of Aina.	For Rep. to Congress, Robert Meen, of Troy.	X For Rep. to Congress, Joseph Deen, of Saco.
For Senators, John Rone, of Etna.	For Senators, Samuel Done, of Anson. Emerson Lane.	X For Senators, Thomas Fone, of Benton.
For Clerk of Courts, Albert Cane, of Rome.	For Clerk of Courts, Frederick Bane, of Wells.	X For Clerk of Courts, Milton Jane, of Cooper.
For Sheriff, William Briggs.	For Sheriff, Moses Riggs.	X For Sheriff, Harrison Diggs.
For County Attorney, Henry Willows.	For County Attorney, Nathaniel Bellows.	X For County Attorney, Abraham Fellows.
For Judge of Probate, Peter Henley.	For Judge of Probate, Franklin Penley.	X For Judge of Probate, George J. Denley.
For Rep. to Legislature, Hubert Smith, Jr.	For Rep. to Legislature, John A. Smith.	X For Rep. to Legislature, James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a X in the square at the right of YES or NO, as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES.
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve?	NO.
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES.
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor?	NO.

How Voters Shall Cast Ballot.

Having marked ballot, the voter will—before leaving the booth—fold the ballot without showing the marks or letting them be seen by any one, so that when folded the ballot will be folded the same as when he got it from the ballot clerk, and the voter shall place the ballot in the ballot box so that the official indorsement on the back of the ballot will be uppermost.

The voter shall mark and cast his ballot "without undue delay"—as speedily as possible. No voter can remain inside the booth over five minutes, and no voter (unless he be an election officer) can go inside the guard rail but once during one and the same election.

Spoiled Ballots.
If a voter spoils the first ballot given him he may return it to the ballot clerk from whom he got it and may receive a second ballot. If he spoils the second ballot he may also return that to the ballot clerk and receive a third ballot, but no voter can receive more than three ballots.

Spoiled ballots shall be returned, with unused ballots and check lists, to the city, town or plantation clerk by the ballot clerks, who shall certify the same to be spoiled or unused, as the case may be, and also shall certify the check lists to be those used at election.

Ballots and check list so returned by ballot clerks to be returned under seal.

No person can take or remove a ballot from the polling place before the polls are closed under penalties.

Blind or Disabled Voters.

May notify the presiding election officer of their inability to see, to read or to mark the ballot, and may then have the assistance of one or more election officers in marking. The voter may select such election officer and must, if required, make oath to his disability. In all cases where an election clerk so aids a voter he must so certify on the ballot before it is cast by the voter.

Polls.

Polls are to be opened as early as 8 o'clock a. m., but in no case can be kept open later than 5 o'clock p. m.

Election Clerks.

Election clerks shall be appointed biennially in May by municipal officers; shall hold office for two years; shall be sworn; shall equally represent the two political parties which at the state election next preceding their appointment cast the highest number of votes, but no candidate can be an election clerk.

If a polling place contains more than 1,000 inhabitants (not voters), there must be four such clerks—two Republicans and two Democrats.

If a polling place contains less than 1,000 inhabitants, two such clerks are enough—one Republican, one Democrat. In all cases one clerk from each of the two parties shall be detailed by the municipal officers as ballot clerks, who shall have charge of the ballots and deliver them to the voters.

The appointments of election and ballot clerks should be in writing and recorded in the office of the city, town or plantation clerk.

Division of Towns and Wards.

This section applies to wards of cities and to towns containing more than 4,000 inhabitants, such division being discretionary, not mandatory.

If such divisions are made each polling place so provided for must contain not less than 300 voters—and such division must be made sixty days before election.

Wherever such division is made municipal officers should at once notify the secretary of state of the names of the voting precincts in such towns or cities, if any, as No. 1, No. 2, etc.

Instruction Cards and Specimen Ballots.

There are two kinds of these cards, known as No. 1 and No. 2. Municipal officers and clerks are directed to post one card of instructions of each number in each voting booth or marking compartment; also to