

In Autumnal Hours. Summer has gone, yet splendor lingers still. O'er the wood and dale, each wood and fen; Moon's purple mist enfolds each distant hill. While nightly moonlight shadows flood each glen. Each autumn flower, while clad in richest hue, Floats royal pennants on each passing gale; The cardinal glows in red, gentian in blue, While gold, from golden rod, gauds bill and vale. Rare sunset views enrich the glowing sky, Amber and opal clouds pile in the west, While water like moonbeams floating idly by Proclaim a twilight, filled with royal rest. All things look rich, from apples red and bright To purple grapes that cluster on the vine, From fields of corn that rustle, crisp and light, To tuft of thistle and to cone of pine. Rich glories find we in autumnal hours, A sense of fullness and completeness, too; A chant of praise broods over fruits and flowers For beauties added ere they fade from view. —Sophie L. Schenck in Ladies' Home Journal.

HOW WE MUST VOTE.

Analysis of the New Election and Registration Laws.

GUARDING THE BALLOT BOX.

Registration is Now General in Small Places, Special for Cities and Very Particular for New York and Brooklyn. How to Fold Ballots.

On the 4th of November next the qualified voters of New York state will make a practical, political and legal test of the new election law, originally named the "Australian ballot law," but differing in some important points from the model. This will be nominally a state election, though in fact but one official—judge of the court of appeals—will be voted for in every precinct of the state; but the congressmen and numerous minor offices will make the coming election a fair test of the practicality and efficiency of the law.

There are really three new laws to be studied and observed. Of these the ballot reform law, which was approved by the governor May 2, 1890, provides for certifying regular nominations and making independent nominations by petition; for the printing of all ballots at public expense; for giving the voter one ballot of each kind to choose from; for numbering the ballots on stubs and identifying them by official indorsement, to the end that none may be stolen and used illegally; for perfect privacy for the voter while selecting or making up his tickets, and for secrecy throughout.

Nomination and Certification—Any party which cast 1 per cent. of the total vote at the last preceding election is entitled to rank as "regular," so there are three such in New York—Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. When such party convention has made a nomination the president and secretary thereof must make out a certificate of that fact, including the offices and the names and places of residence of the persons voted for, and must file it with the secretary of state between the dates here specified:

If for the state, or any section greater than one county, not more than forty nor less than twenty-five days before the election—that is, this year, Sept. 25 to Oct. 10.

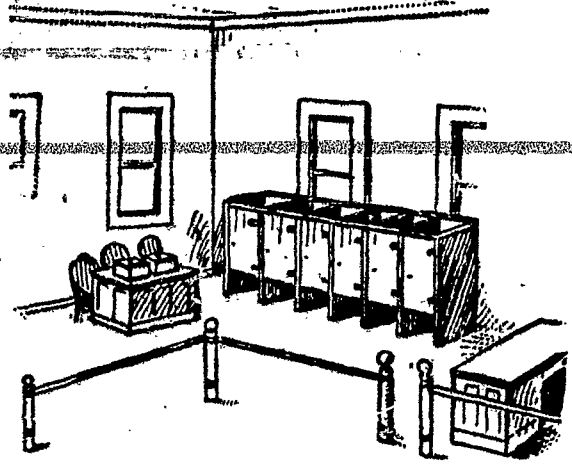
If for a county or less, the certificate must be filed with the county clerk not more than thirty nor less than twenty days before the election—this year, Oct. 5 to 15.

A little more latitude is allowed for independent nominations. They may file with the secretary of state from Sept. 25 to Oct. 20, and with the county clerk from Oct. 5 to 23. If for a state office, 1,000 voters may nominate by signing their names to a certificate, and the same for any office to be voted for in more than one county; if for one county only, 500 voters are sufficient; if for an assembly district, 100, and if for a ward, town or village, 50. Two exceptions are provided for—in New York and Kings county 300 signatures are required for city and county, and 100 for any less section. The certificates must be filed as in the case of regular party nominations. All certificates, however, for members of the assembly in Fulton and Hamilton counties must be filed with the clerk of Fulton, and certified copies of them filed with the clerk of Hamilton; and certificates of nomination for senator from the senate district must be filed with the clerk of New York, and a certified copy thereof filed with the clerk of the county.

Facts should be carefully noted as to divisions thereof, but they cast less than 1 per cent. of the total vote in any year they must be independent. A party must nominate and certify, and an independent voter must file his name, address and residence, and the name of the officer that he desires to elect, and the names of twelve independent voters who will support his nomination, made in person or by proxy.

Provisions for the payment of money and for the payment of money to others, as they are provided for in the law, are to be noted by the clerk, that he may see that the law is followed in all respects.

Each ballot for each nomination. Each ballot is a separate line across



POLLING PLACE.

The desk at the entrance is where the ballot clerks are located with their tickets, which they hand to the voters as they enter behind the railing. The booths, as will be seen, are simple arrangements, providing perfect secrecy. When the ticket is prepared the voter leaves the booth, goes to the desk where the ballot boxes are handed over his ballots—the one to be voted and the others to be put in the waste paper box—and then passes out of the exit gate and so to the street.

the top, leaving a "stub" one inch in width, and on the "stubs" the ballots must be numbered consecutively. The tickets and names must be uniform—no distinguishing marks or sizes—and all existing safeguards are retained. Each ticket is to be six inches wide. On the back of each ballot is printed an indorsement of the place of voting and the offices to be voted for, with a facsimile of the signature of the county clerk, and the voter must fold the ticket so that this indorsement and the number on the "stub" will show. And finally there must be at each polling place four times as many ballots of each kind as there were voters at the last preceding election.

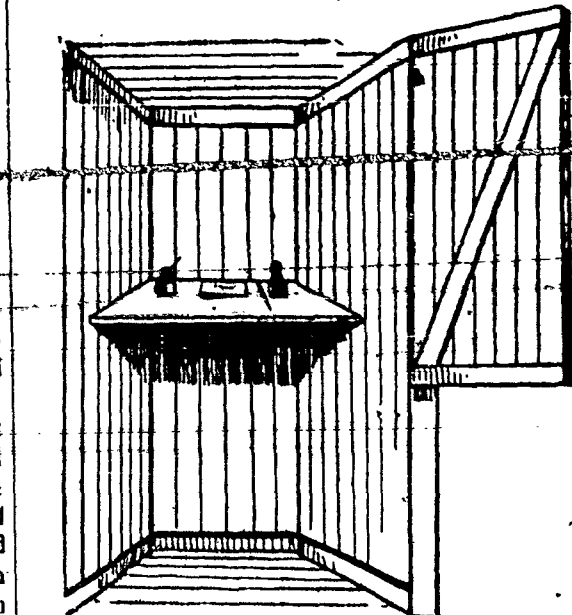
There must be one booth for each fifty voters in the precinct. It must be six feet high and at least three feet square, with a swinging door. It must be a shelf, with pen and ink, pencil, blotters and mudlage for the voter to get in his work on the ballots. There is also a guard rail, so that none but the voter inside it can get within six feet of the booths or ballot boxes. The voter may either vote a ballot entire or use pasters, and in case a paster is used for any name that must be counted as the voter's choice, even if another name for the same office be not erased or covered.

With all the pens and stalis thus guarded and all the officials in place the election is formally opened by the inspectors, who deliver the official ballots to the clerks. The voter enters, gives his name, has it verified and receives a complete set of bal-

lots—his name being numbered to correspond with the number on the "stub" of the ballots given him. On each "stub" also the two clerks, or one clerk and one inspector, must place their initials. Thus armed the voter retires to a booth and makes up his ticket. If, however, he is physically disabled he may prepare his ballot, he may take one person to the booth with him, but neither the voter nor assistant is allowed to divulge the name of any person voted for.

He hands his ballot to the inspector; the number is called and identified with that opposite his name by the clerk; the "stub" is then removed in view of the voter and without unfolding the ballot, and he surrenders his unused ballots to the clerks, who deposit them in a box, to be burned without examination after the canvassing is done. If the voter spoils a ballot he may obtain another. No electioneering is allowed within 150 feet of the polling place. Such are the provisions as to the voter; the rest of the law concerns the officials only.

The registration law provides that the system previously in force in New York and Brooklyn shall be in force in all the cities of the state, and the system formerly in force in these other cities shall apply to all the town, village and rural voters. The main effect is that in all the cities a voter must now personally register, instead of having his name set down by a friendly while in



INTERIOR OF BOOTH.

Showing desk containing the materials for preparing the ballot.

the rural regions a name may be thus set down, if the board is satisfied of its correctness, except upon the last day, when the voter must appear in person. New York and Brooklyn are still subject to a few special provisions; in the other cities the days for registration are the four successive Saturdays of Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25. In towns, villages and rural precincts the days are three—Oct. 18, 25 and 31. All the old provisions against fraud are retained.

The "corrupt practices act" continues, and strengthens all existing laws against bribery in any form, whether hiring one to vote or refrain from voting, or to come or to stay away from the polls, or to make any kind of promise conditional on such action or inaction, or to receive or act upon any such bribe or promise. This includes betting in any way to influence a vote. It also forbids the use of "pay envelopes" with political sentiments therein, and all the devices to influence employes. Nor is any employer allowed to post any card or handbill in his place implying any threat or promise—this section being thoroughly "ironclad." And finally each candidate must, within ten days after the election, file an account, duly sworn to, of all the money he spent, and what for. Many other provisions are in the three laws requiring strictness on the part of voters, the whole thing being doubly armed with penalties.

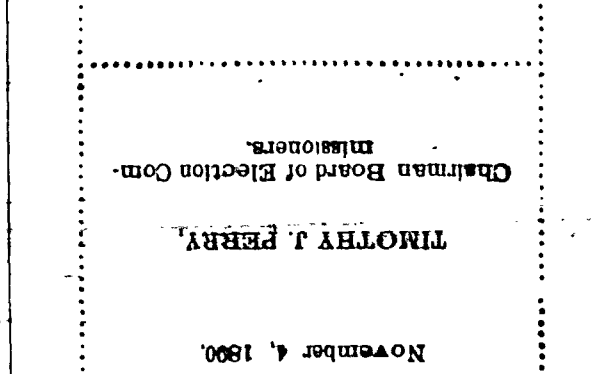
HOW TO FOLD THE BALLOTS. This is the form of the legal ballot, which must be six inches wide and of such length below the stub as to allow three-eighths of an inch of space for each office, and the same space for each candidate, but the different ballots for the same polling place must be of uniform length:

Justice Court of Appeals, JOHN BROWN. Sheriff, RICHARD ROE. Associate Justice, JOHN POE. City Comptroller, JOHN BLANK. City Auditor, JOHN JONES. Congress, JOHN SMITH. Assembly, JOHN WHITE. Supervisor, JAMES BLACK. Constable, JOHN JACK.

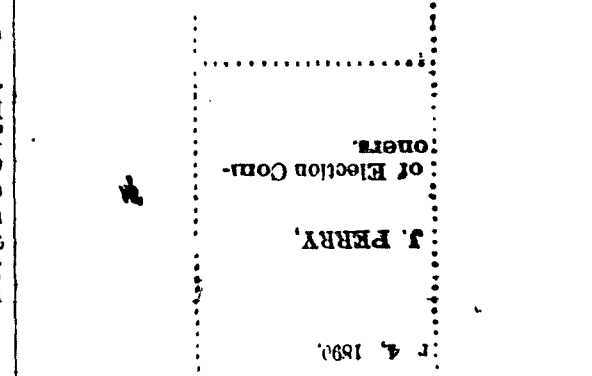
The back of the ticket is arranged as follows:

No. 1. OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR FIRST DISTRICT, SECOND WARD. November 4, 1890. TIMOTHY J. PERRY, Chairman Board of Election Commissioners.

When a voter has made up his ticket and is ready to vote it he is required to fold it in two folds. The first fold brings it up from the bottom to the lower end of the stub, like this:



This is the second and last fold of the ballot, and shows how it appears when handed to the poll clerk to be deposited after he has removed the stub with its identification number:



Bears in Maine.

Green Campbell, of Limestone, Me., witnessed a novel sight last week while driving near that village. He came on seven bears unawares, three of them full grown and four cubs quite large. The old ones made for the woods, but the cubs had their gambols out before they followed. Urban says it was a nice sight, but his hair seemed to grow very rapidly, and raised his hat from its usual place. The bears were seen by two other persons.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Convulsed His Neighbors.

An American "millionaire," who has taken a country vicarage in a west Midland county for two months, has quite convulsed his new neighbors by the magnitude of his establishment, to accommodate which a large extra house has been hired. It includes thirty servants, twenty horses, twelve dogs, four cows and fourteen cats.—London Truth.

A pair of belligerent bulls engaged in a fierce battle on the track of the Astoria and South Coast railroad the other day, and for nearly half an hour the trainmen were unable to drive them away in order to get the train through. Huge clubs were worn out over the heads and backs of the animals, but without avail, until at last they grew weary and sullenly scrambled away.

The Modern Match.

Husband (getting ready to light the gas)—My dear, I wish you would remove all newspapers and other combustible material to the next room. Then send for several pails of water and have them handy. Wife—Why, what for? Husband—I am going to strike a match. Of course it will break, and there is never any telling where the burning end will land.—Good News.

A Turtle's Toilet.

"Never until this year have I been so glad to see the schools begin," said a prominent citizen.

"Why?" asked his curious friend. "Well," replied the gentleman, "I shall tell you of a remarkable effect which a school a few miles from here has produced upon the lower animals.

"A year ago a young couple were boating on a pond in the vicinity of this school, when the youth, who was rowing, took off his cuffs and laid them on the seat in the stern of the boat.

"By an unfortunate twirl of her parasol the young lady knocked the articles overboard, and the weight of the buttons took them straight to the bottom.

"Now comes the wonderful part. A day or two ago the pond was drained, and a number of boys in the vicinity went in with gigs and nets to catch the fish; but imagine their surprise when they found a large snapping turtle wearing the cuffs in the most approved college style. In consideration for his intelligence the snapper was allowed to pursue his course in civilization, and as soon as the school convenes a cane and spectacles will be dropped for his benefit."

"Oh-h-h!"—Minneapolis Tribune.

Starved in the Midst of Plenty.

It seems strange that in this city a man should die of starvation, but such is the fact in reference to Professor Sanborn, the elocutionist, who died at St. Stephen's hospital. Professor Sanborn came to this city some eighteen months ago and began teaching elocution. He was of a quiet turn of mind and his habits were good. He obtained a few pupils, but not enough to earn him anything like a living. He rented a room, and by the most rigid economy and by doing without food was able to save enough to pay the rent. Failing to get pupils he has been starving himself for months.

Not long since, when giving a lesson, he fell in a faint from exhaustion on account of being so weak for want of food. From this his friends suspected his condition and they brought him plenty to eat, but he had done without food for so long that his stomach would not digest the food. He was thoroughly honest, and had with him that pride which made him feel that he would rather go hungry and, if need be, starve than tell his friends he was too poor to buy a meal's victuals.—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

Dangerous Roman Candles.

A fireworks company near New York made the fortunate discovery last week that an employe was filling Roman candles with both clay and powder. The addition of the clay, it is said, makes the exploding of the candle dangerous, being liable to cause the bullets to come out of the end held in the hand. The man has been arrested, but denies that he has done as charged.

It appears that thousands of dollars' worth of the candles have been tampered with. Some of them have been shipped to customers in various parts of the United States, but they have been requested to return them to the factory. Officers of the company are of the opinion that he did not put the clay into the candles of his own accord, but was prompted to do so by some enemy of the concern.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Spunky School Children.

The Sidney public school senior class were all expelled this year just a short time before the close of the schools. All of the members of the class had prepared their graduating essays, and as the school board refused to reinstate them they hired a hall, charged twenty-five cents admission and had a commencement of their own. The citizens of Sidney admired the spunk displayed by the class, and patronized them so well that it netted each one a neat sum, and the entire class took a trip to Niagara Falls with the proceeds.—Marion (O.) Mirror.

A George's Story.

While a small boy was walking up the railroad near the Central depot a few days since, carrying an umbrella, he was suddenly taken up by a whirlwind and carried over the large water tank near that place and set down on the other side without the slightest injury. He presented quite an odd appearance suspended from the umbrellas in midair. Verily, truth is often stranger than fiction.—Milledgeville Chronicle.

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