

GIVEN TO THE WORLD.

Columbian Exposition Buildings Dedicated.

GLORY AND HONOR.

ORATORY AND MUSIC, AMID SCENES OF GRANDEUR.

EVENT OF A CENTURY.

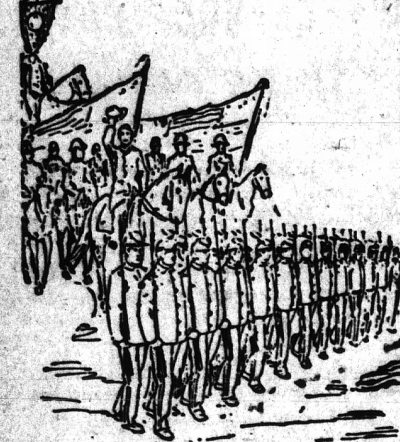
THE EXALTED OF EARTH WITNESS THE CEREMONIES.

Dignitaries of the Ruling Nations of the World, the Chief Citizens and the Republic's Chief Citizens and are escorted to the scene of the day's ceremonies with all the pomp and pride of military forms. Over one hundred thousand people cheer the eloquence of Dewey and Waterson and hear the vast chorus of five thousand voices attune the melodies of the dedicatory ode—An Elaborate Display of Pyrotechnics.



CHICAGO special: The World's Columbian Exposition has been formally opened.

The series of celebrations consequent upon the dedicatory exercises was inaugurated in Chicago's streets Thursday morning, when the gorgeous civic pageant marched before delighted thousands. The command which put



In motion the mighty column of nearly a hundred thousand opened an event that will go down in the annals of the most brilliant page in the history of a great and prosperous nation. No such multitude as surged through the streets has Chicago ever before seen. Political conventions with their crowds and clamor were left far behind, and the scene on the down-town thoroughfare as the great parade moved off will be long remembered alike by Chicagoans and by the visitors who thronged the city.

It was close to the noon hour when the vanguard of stalwart policemen spurred their restless horses and wheeled into line. General Miles and his brilliantly uniformed military aide, and the more brilliantly attired civilians of his staff, came into view, and presently the advance guard of that vast army of 100,000 men was in motion. Everywhere along the line of march the distinguished men as well as the organizations making the most striking displays were greeted with enthusiastic cheering. Though the sun had hid himself behind a bank of clouds, and the sky looked down with a lowering face upon the moving display of animation and colors, nothing could damp the ardor of the crowd, and nothing that was worthy escaped their notice. From the grand stand on the Adams street front of the Government Building, Vice President Levi P. Morton, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and diplomats from all the nations of the earth witnessed the grand civic parade as it passed in review. In the streets there was a mob; it cannot be called by any other name. This was essentially people's day in the series of ceremonies. Wednesday night's grand ball at the Auditorium was a notable event, but the participants were confined to the upper ten in official and social life, for Governors, legislators and diplomats; Thursday night's military ball was for the same classes. Friday's military parade was confined principally to the limits of the fair grounds, to which admission could



THOMAS W. PALMER

be had only by card of invitation. But Thursday's show was wide open to whoever could get a point from which to see. The bootblack and roustabout, or the laborer, was as free as the millionaire or pet of society.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

Impressive Ceremonies in the Great Manufacturers Building.

Friday was the great Columbian dedication day proper, and on this day the big programme for which the whole country has been preparing for months was given.

The day's exercises began with a salute of twenty-one guns on the Lake Front. At 9:15 o'clock the dedicatory parade was started. Gen. Miles and his staff came down the boulevard at the head of a glittering company of United States troops. The even lines of yellow plumes rising and falling in unison, the steady trot of the horses, the quietness and precision of every movement, was a revelation to spectators unused to military pageants.

The staff of Gen. Miles was followed by the mounted band. Then came troops after troop of cavalry, presenting a solid line twelve deep, extending from curb to curb. Three troops of white cavalry,

with Indian, scarlet faces; a troop of Indian cavalry, copper-colored and expressionless, and a troop of colored cavalry, black and smiling—that is the way they came.

After the cavalry was another mounted band, and then appeared artillerymen, who rattled over the uneven cobbles about 100 feet at a trot. The regular artillery were followed by a battery of the National Guard. The volunteer boys were not so smart as the regulars, but they looked very business-like and full of powder.

The escort was not yet finished, for smoothly and silently came a troop mounted on white horses—the Toledo cadets. The people gave the sixty men a cheer as they passed, which seemed well deserved, for their soldierly appearance and the even manner in which they handled their iron steeds were very noticeable.

The brilliant escort which had passed was none too brilliant for the array of power, wealth, and intellect which was now to follow, when the Governors of the country and the men who have directed the affairs of the Exposition rode and drove in public parade to the dedication of the World's Fair.

First in the line of carriages which followed the troops were the highest representatives of the Government of the United States, Vice President Morton, and escort. In company with the Vice President were President Palmer of the National World's Fair Commission and ex-President Baker of the World's Fair. Then followed the governors of the different States and the notable men at their sides and attendants, the whole making a glittering and imposing spectacle that will be remembered as long as the dedication ceremonies shall hold a place in history. The parade marched down the gayly decorated boulevard to Washington Park, where the military review occurred.

Starting for the Buildings.

After this event was over the cavalry procession as an escort started from the Washington Park reviewing stand, marching up Palmer avenue and through Midway Plaisance to the entrance of the grounds. The route along the whole line was rich with decorations of every description, the colors of all nations being thrown to the breeze in great profusion, with the flags of America and Spain the most prominent. At the junction of Cottage Grove avenue and the Plaisance a squad of police under Lieut. Powers was stationed; at the Woodlawn intersection was Lieut. Rehm with another squad of police, while between the forces of Powers and Rehm there was a space of about half a mile in which there were no police. Into this gap the crowd rushed without hindrance and soon became unmanageable. All was confusion and the crowd threatened to interfere considerably with the progress of the procession.

But everything was later put to rights by the appearance of the troops, which

had been held in reserve at the grounds to welcome the parade. The coming of the troops created order among the crowd. The people obeyed with great good humor when the soldiers, who had been formed in line down each side of the road, ordered them back. In a few minutes the whole stretch of road unprotected by the police was picked by the troops. After the procession had passed the soldiers felt in behind and formed a rear guard to the parade. When the military parade entered the grounds over the vista it made an almost entire circuit before dispersing at the end of the park. Then the dignitaries and invited guests began to enter the big Manufacturers Building and the great procession was over.

The scene in the great hall as viewed from the platform at 10 o'clock, was thrilling. It was a spectacle that in coming years will mark an epoch in the march of the nations of the earth. And when away in the time that is to come American history shall be written, no man in the chill of calm thought will be able to paint with words the dedicatory scene. Does one who was not present gain any notion of the meaning of fifty acres of packed humanity? Does he get an impression of vastness when he knows that St. Peter at Rome might be put in the great structure and in the room left? What does it mean to say that 100,000 persons may be comfortably seated and room left for 75,000 more?

The chief decorations in the great building were at the rear of the grand stand and arched over the broad, carpeted aisle through which the dignitaries sought their places on the platform. From the roof streamers of bunting of yellow and red and white drooped down from the iron girders to the sides of the great iron arches. There was a background of great flags with the stars and stripes drawn smoothly at points and tastefully draped in others, while in the center an eagle carved in stone formed the nucleus of a glorious standard of colors. On one side of this setting, hanging from away up on one of the iron arches, depended the banner of Spain. There was also displayed for the first time on a near-by arch the official banner of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Out upon the great, vast floor, under the arches and the depending flags, a forest of chairs had been placed, and when the crowd had come in and the people had gathered, a great, nervous, moving sea of humanity moaned with ebbing hum and buzz of talk and comment. The gallery up among the arches of iron and steel surrounding the entire building was filled and blackened with humanity.

Imagine 90,000 human faces in a bunch in the center of a great field about whom are standing nearly as many more persons. See the stand filled with the most distinguished guests, and hear the preliminary blare of the brass instruments, which are being put through preliminary operation for the music which is to come. Diffuse over this entire scene the growing murmur, which at times mounts to a roar, and a faint idea of the scene may be pictured on the mental vision.

To one who has never seen the be-hemoth buildings in Jackson Park, it may be impossible to give an adequate idea of the colossal magnitude of the great spectacle. National conventions have been accepted as great assemblages, yet several national conventions could have been held in the lobbies without interference with the people in the main room.

This wonder of the engineering world does not seem a building. The dimensions are monstrous and not architectural. Standing against the rail of the inner balcony, sweeping the broad expanse of the great hall, one is reminded of a landscape, and not an interior. The glint and sparkle of rich costumes and jeweled decorations are the sprinkled flowers nestling against the darker color

of the walls. When 100,000 people waved their hands and feet, the prospect was that of a thick cotton-wool tossed by a high wind. In the exciting moments when enthusiasm took a violent turn, the demonstration was not that of individuals, but of the undulating whole. A man in the thick of this scene



THE SPEAKER'S STAND IN THE GREAT BUILDING.

was as nothing, a black spot mixed and ground into the color of the picture. When the multitude assembled the people came drifting in granular currents along the narrow avenues. Further along they closed upon each other in the steady push forward until it was difficult to tell one speaker from another. Then the natural compression of a jostling crowd did the rest and they were molded into that mighty solid block, filling to the outer limits the floor of the largest building on earth.

Arrival of the Pageant.

It was just 1:45 p. m. when the impatient crowd caught sight of a glittering uniform at the back of the broad stairway leading to the speakers' stand. Milward Adams, manager of the seating arrangements, followed the guest in uniform, who had cleared the way, and proceeded down the stairway before Director General Davis, master of ceremonies. Then came Vice President Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, President Higginbotham, Mayor Washburne, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Fowler, and Dr. McCoak.

By the time the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs had ended the speakers' stand and seats behind were embanked with the most notable gathering of dignitaries and high officials ever seen in this country outside the national capital. Chief of these, of course, was Vice President Morton, who in his capacity as representative of the President and of the Government had the seat of honor, directly in the front of the center. Next to him on his right were Bishop Fowler and Dr. McCoak, while Director General Davis, master of ceremonies, was on his left. In a



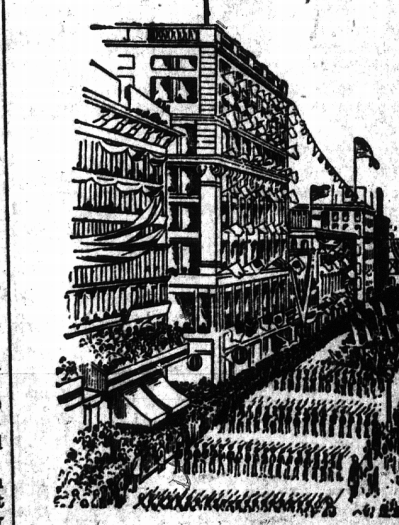
semicircular row behind the Vice President were Mrs. Sarah Corwell Le Moyne, who was selected to read a portion of Miss Monroe's dedication ode; Gen. Gohorn, who was Director General of the Centennial Exposition; P. A. B. Widener, chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies of the National Commission; Mrs. Gillespie, who was President of the Women's Board of the Centennial Exposition; and the granddaughters of Benjamin Franklin: Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and Henry Waterson, the dedicatory orator.

Across the aisle in a corresponding semi-circle were Mayor Washburne, Miss Monroe, who wrote the ode of the day; Chauncey Depew and Cardinal Gibbons. Director of Works Burnham had a place next to Mrs. Le Moyne, but was too busy to maintain it for any length of time. It was a pleasant sight watching the great men banked in terraces while they waited for the tumult to subside and the programme to begin.

Director of Works Burnham formally presented the designers, painters, and sculptors of the Exposition with commemorative medals. Mr. Burnham's voice is not calculated to reach the galleries, and he made no attempt in that direction. As he took his seat he was met by the usual cheer, taken up in the galleries and echoed by the individuals hanging from the girders well up to the dome.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's address, "Work of the Board of Lady Managers" was enthusiastically received. She was introduced by Director General Davis and received with a standing salute, in which the dignitaries joined. The President of the Board of Lady Managers acknowledged this reception by a modest bow and proceeded at once with her report, looking down upon the waving of handkerchiefs and smiling, expectant faces.

H. N. Higginbotham, President of the Chicago Directory, made the presentation of the buildings of the Columbian Exposition to President T. W. Palmer of the Columbian Commission. Mr. Palmer, leaning his hand upon the decorated stand, listened to the short, terse



THE CIVIC PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

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The words of the hymn are as follows: All hail and welcome, nations of the earth! Columbia's greeting comes from every State; Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth. Of freedom, age on age shall consecrate. Let war and enmity for ever cease! Let glorious art and commerce banish wrong, The world's new birth shall be Columbia's inspiring song.

Then came the invocation of Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California. It was the first test of a speaker's voice before the multitude, and demonstrated that the utility of any attempt to reach more than a small section of the great multitude. Ignorant of the religious nature of the address, the throng murmured and rustled until the swelling wave overwhelmed the speaker's voice and sent his words adrift on a sea of sounds.

The invocation over, Director General Davis adjusted his eye-glasses, tossed back the gray locks on his forehead and advanced to the stand, manuscript in

hand. His tremor, his voice, his well-known features and the commanding effect of the occasion, passing in effective periods and emphasizing the national sanction of the Exposition. As he turned to take his chair at the conclusion, the Diplomatic Corps rose and stood until he was seated. That was the signal for more enthusiastic cheering, which continued until the majestic "Hallelujah Chorus" alterned it.

Waterson Delivers the Oration.

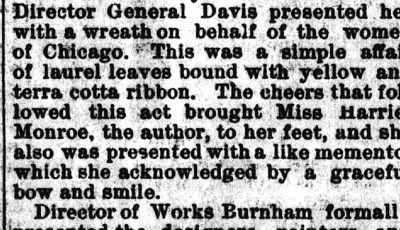
Then came the two greatest features of a great programme—the orations by Henry Waterson and Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Waterson abandoned his manuscript when Director General Davis announced his name, and walking to the front of the stand took his place before a bewildering tumult of applause and waving hats and handkerchiefs from the throng that had risen to greet him. Without hesitation, except when interrupted by applause, the speaker plunged into his subject. His earnestness, the rich tones of his voice, the commanding personality of the man, impressed even those who could not catch his words. Rapidly he reviewed the "Columbian epic," pursuing on to sea the progress of American civilization, closing with an invocation of the greatest solemnity. As he uttered the words, "God bless the children and the mothers! God bless our country's flag!" a rift in the clouded sky sent a flash of sunlight through the curved roof that centered on the rugged figure of the orator, as though a benediction had been vouchsafed in answer to his plea. The crowd caught the suggestion and became as still as waiting petitioners before the heavenly thrum-mute witnesses to the orator's power.

Chauncey M. Depew's Address.

When Mr. Waterson reached the climax of his peroration and stepped to his seat, there was an instant's hush, followed by deafening cheers that broke out again when Chauncey Depew was announced. Mr. Depew's style was in striking contrast to the Kentucky editor's, but his achievement was parallel. Reading his speech, he was seemingly oblivious to the printed words. In moments of excitement he waved the manuscript in emphasis, never losing a word or abating for an instant his perfect command of the striking phrases. His voice, forced to the volume of a great organ, rolled out over the crowd and held it as with a chord of steel. Occasionally some absorbed listener, wrought by the stirring sentiment, spoke his approval and started ejaculations of assent, but the orator never wavered.

In places the theme changed from Homeric solemnity to a lighter vein, and moved the hearers to laughter, but it was only to relieve the tension for an instant—light touch in a picture of titanic lines.

When Mr. Depew had concluded, there was no question as to his triumph. He had reached the hearts of his listeners and they responded with reverberating acclamations, a tribute such as even so great an orator could not feel deeply. By this time approaching night had turned the great hall into a cavern of eerie shadows. Are lights suspended in clusters warned the tired people of the close of day. Some departed, lingering out in long pedestrian lines, while those who remained crowded closer to



GEN. MILES

surprising strength that his thought went to the ears of the guests of the day to whom he addressed himself. Citizens of Chicago, too, responded enthusiastically when he declared the city's greatness and wealth of promise.

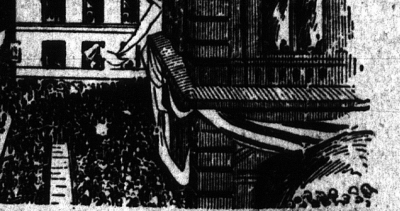
Following the Mayor came readings by Mrs. Sarah Corwell Le Moyne, of New York, from Miss Monroe's dedication ode. The reading comprised only a fragment of the poem, alternating with verses sung by the chorus from music composed by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston.

As Mrs. Le Moyne finished reading Director General Davis presented her with a wreath on behalf of the women of Chicago. This was a simple affair of laurel leaves bound with yellow and terra cotta ribbon. The cheers that followed this act brought Miss Harriet Monroe, the author, to her feet, and she also was presented with a like memento, which she acknowledged by a graceful bow and smile.

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President Morton and his speech with an evident recognition of the greatness of the occasion, passing in effective periods and emphasizing the national sanction of the Exposition. As he turned to take his chair at the conclusion, the Diplomatic Corps rose and stood until he was seated. That was the signal for more enthusiastic cheering, which continued until the majestic "Hallelujah Chorus" alterned it.

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RESERVED SEATS IN WASHINGTON PARK.

the front to hear the beautiful closing prayer by Cardinal Gibbons. Then came the chorus, "In Praise of God," the benediction by Rev. H. C. McCoak of Philadelphia, and, at 6 o'clock the farewell words of Director General Davis, announcing the formal close of the exercises.

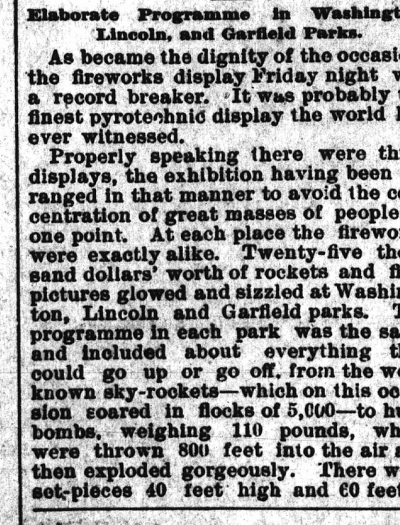
At the director general finished his speech a battery on the shore announced the final completion of Chicago's trust—the erection and dedication of the great buildings that are to hold the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The great Fair had been formally opened.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Elaborate Programme in Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield Parks.

As became the dignity of the occasion, the fireworks display Friday night was a record breaker. It was probably the finest pyrotechnic display the world has ever witnessed.

Properly speaking there were three displays, the exhibition having been held in each of the parks. The concentration of great masses of people at one point. At each place the fireworks were exactly alike. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of rockets and fire-pictures glowed and sizzled at Washington, Lincoln and Garfield parks. The programme in each park was the same and included about everything that could go up or go off, from the well-known sky-rockets—which on this occasion soared in flocks of 5,000—to huge bombs, weighing 110 pounds, which were thrown 800 feet into the air and then exploded gorgeously. There were set-pieces 40 feet high and 60 feet in



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UNDER THE NEW LAW.

VOTERS INSTRUCTED HOW TO CAST A BALLOT.

Any Man Eligible Can Run for Office—How to Vote—How to Cast a Ballot—A Comprehensive Compilation of General Instructions.

A Secret Ballot.

Any man eligible can run for office who can secure a caucus nomination, or who will get up a nomination paper. In case of a State election, or an election in a district, or a division greater than a county, certificates of nomination must be filed with the Secretary of State at least thirty days before the election. Should it be a county or a township election the papers should be filed with the county clerk. For a village, town, or city election certificates of election and papers must be filed with the town clerk at least fifteen days before the election takes place.

No certificates of nomination will be valid except those of regularly called caucuses of political parties, which cast at least two per cent. of the entire vote cast in the town at the last general election.

All nomination papers must be signed by a number of qualified voters equal at least to five per cent. of the total vote cast at the last general election.

A nomination paper may be filed in behalf of one or two candidates only; a full ticket is not necessary.

All official ballots shall be printed and distributed at public expense, and no other ballots shall be used.

THE BALLOT.

As nearly as practicable the ballot shall be in the following form:

DEMOCRATIC.	For Governor.	JOHN M. PALMER.
For Lieutenant Governor.	ANDREW J. BELL.	
For Secretary of State.	NEWELL D. BAKER.	
For Treasurer.	JOSEPH W. JAYNE.	
For Auditor.	DAVID H. HARRIS.	
For Superintendent of Schools.	JOHN L. WHITTON.	
For Commissioner of Agriculture.	JAMES H. HANNA.	

(And continuing in like manner as to all candidates to be voted for at such election.)

No name shall be put on the ballot except those regularly sent in by nomination papers or by certificates of caucus nominations.

A voter may subscribe to one nomination for each office to be filled, and no more.

The ticket of each caucus nomination will be printed in full on the ballots, and when the ballot is composed entirely of petitioners' tickets, each group may be printed full, regardless of repetitions; but when it contains one or more lists of regular caucus nominations no name appearing in such lists can be added to the ballot by petition for the same office.

A candidate can withdraw his name after nomination only at his own request in writing, acknowledged before a justice or notary, and filed the required number of days before election.

In case a candidate duly nominated dies, or declines a nomination; or when certificates of nomination or nomination papers are held to be insufficient or inoperative; the vacancy may be filled by another person, provided the original nomination, adding to the petition a statement as to the fact of the death, resignation, insufficiency, etc.; or, by another caucus, or in accordance with provision made at the caucus, if the vacancy occur under a caucus nomination.

All objections to certificates of nomination or nomination papers after they have been made must be made in writing, and all questions arising in relation to them shall be settled by the Board, and the decision of a majority of the Board shall be final.

The various tickets must all be printed on one ballot, each with its appropriate title, to be supplied by the Clerk, if titles be wanting. Candidates will file to their advantage to distinguish their tickets by some title or heading.

On the back of each ballot must be printed the words "official ballot," followed by the name of the town or precinct for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a fac simile, by means of an embossed or other method, of the signature of the Town Clerk, whose duty it is to furnish the ballot.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

Give your name, and if required, your residence to the judges of the election. If your name is on the register, you will be permitted to enter the inclosed space inside the guard-rail.

If your vote is not challenged, one of the judges, after insuring his initials on the back thereof, will hand you a ballot. If your name is not on the register, or your vote is challenged, you will not receive a ballot until you have established your right to vote, by affidavit or otherwise.

When you have received a ballot, retire at once alone into one of the voting booths, unfold your ballot and prepare it for the ballot box by marking it thus, X.

You will find printed on the ballot, in columns, side by side, all the candidates of all the parties to be voted for at that election.

At the top of each column you will find the name of each party ticket or list of candidates, as "Republican," "Democratic," "Prohibition," etc.

Placed before, or to the left of each of these headings, you will notice a circle 4-inch in diameter. If you want to vote the "straight" party ticket, you will select the party of your choice and mark a cross in the circle, and do not mark your ballot at any other place nor in any other way. Your ballot, so marked, will be counted for all the candidates nominated by your party.

Opposite, to the left of each name on the ballot, you will find a square. If you do not want to vote for all the candidates of any party "straight," place a cross in the square, opposite the name of the candidate of your choice, but do not mark a cross in the circle opposite the name of the party, and your ballot will be counted only for the names marked.

Or, you can write in the name of the candidate of your choice in the blank space on the ticket, making a cross opposite the name.

If you want to vote for the candidates of a party, with some exceptions, make

a cross X mark in the circle opposite the party name, and then make a cross X mark at the name, opposite the name, of any candidate of another party, and your ballot will be counted for the candidates of the party marked, except as to the candidates marked under another party title, and these will be counted for the candidates marked.

In voting for Representatives to the General Assembly, and the names of voters to be given, each candidate is printed on the ballot, place a cross X mark opposite the name, and the ballot will be counted as printed. If the number of votes to be given to each candidate is not printed on the ballot, and you mark a cross X opposite only one name, 3 votes will be counted for that candidate. If you mark a cross X opposite two names, 11 votes will be counted for each candidate. If you mark three names with a cross X, each candidate will be given 1 vote. If the names only of the candidates, and not the number of votes to be given each, are printed on the ballot, the voter must divide your vote equally, you must mark the names of the candidates with a cross X, and follow the name with the number of votes you intend to give each.

In voting on any proposition submitted to vote and printed on the ballot, make a cross X mark in the column opposite the heading "Yes" or "No," and your ballot will be counted "for" if you mark opposite "Yes" and "against" if you mark opposite "No."

Do not mark your ballot in any other way except as indicated above.

Before leaving the voting booth, fold your ballot so as to conceal the marks, and to expose the official indorsement on the back.

Leave the booth and hand your ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot-box, who, without marking it in any way, must deposit it in the box.

You will not be allowed to occupy a voting booth with another voter.

You will not be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes if others are waiting to vote.

You will not be allowed to remain in the inclosed space more than ten minutes, and you must quit it as soon as you have voted.

You will not be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space, after you have voted, during the election.

You will not be allowed to take a ballot from the polling place before the close of the election.

You will not be allowed to vote any ballot except the one you receive from the judges.

If you put a ballot in preparing it, you must return it and get another in the place of it.

If you will declare upon oath that you cannot read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability you are unable to mark your ballot, upon request you will be assisted by two officers