

# The Democratic Centinel.

"A FIRM AD HENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XVI

RENSSELAER JASPER

INDIANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7 1892

NUMBER 38

The Law Regulating the

Stamping of Ballots Has Been

Amended. Read Instructions

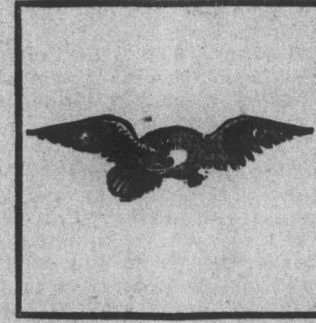
Elsewhere Carefully.

## SAMPLE OF NATIONAL AND STATE BAL LOT.



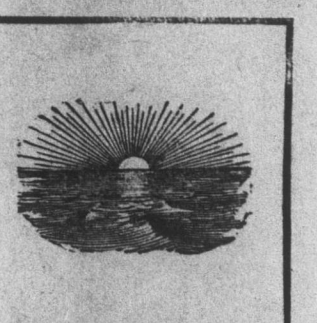
### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	WILLIAM H. BRACKEN.
DEM.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	JOHN C. ROBINSON.
DEM.	District Electors.	
DEM.	First District,	THOMAS DUNCAN.
DEM.	Second District,	EPH. INMAN.
DEM.	Third District,	GEORGE H. VOIGT.
DEM.	Fourth District,	JACOB L. BENHAM.
DEM.	Fifth District,	LUTHER SHORT.
DEM.	Sixth District,	THOMAS BAGGOT.
DEM.	Seventh District,	ALBERT LIEBER.
DEM.	Eighth District,	AUSTIN W. KNIGHT.
DEM.	Ninth District,	SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
DEM.	Tenth District,	HIRAM D. HATTERY.
DEM.	Eleventh District,	DANIEL W. KRISHER.
DEM.	Twelfth District,	OTIS L. BALLOU.
DEM.	Thirteenth District,	PRESTON F. MILES.
DEM.	For Governor,	CLAUDE MATTHEWS.
DEM.	For Lieutenant Governor,	MORTIMER NYE.
DEM.	For Secretary of State,	WILLIAM R. MYERS.
DEM.	For Auditor of State,	JOHN OSCAR HENDERSON.
DEM.	For Treasurer of State,	ALBERT GALL.
DEM.	For Attorney General,	ALONZO G. SMITH.
DEM.	For Reporter Supreme Court,	SIDNEY R. MOON.
DEM.	For Superintendent Public Instruction,	HERVEY D. VORIES.
DEM.	Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics,	WILLIAM A. PEELE, Jr.
DEM.	For Judge Supreme Court, Second District,	LEONARD J. HACHNEY.
DEM.	For Judge Supreme Court, Third District,	JAMES MCABE.
DEM.	For Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District,	TIMOTHY E. HOWARD.
DEM.	For Appellate Judge, First District,	GEORGE L. REINHARD.
DEM.	For Appellate Judge, Second District,	FRANK E. GAVIN.
DEM.	For Appellate Judge, Third District,	THEODORE P. DAVIS.
DEM.	For Appellate Judge, Fourth District,	ORLANDO J. LOTZ.
DEM.	For Appellate Judge, Fifth District,	GEORGE E. ROSS.



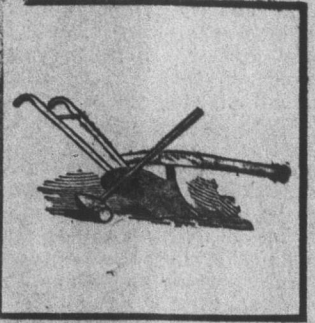
### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

REP.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	ROBERT B. F. PIERCE.
REP.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	JOHN MORRIS.
REP.	District Electors.	
REP.	First District,	JAMES S. WRIGHT.
REP.	Second District,	JOHN H. WEATHERS.
REP.	Third District,	MORRIS McDONALD.
REP.	Fourth District,	GEORGE F. O'BRYNE.
REP.	Fifth District,	GEORGE W. HANNA.
REP.	Sixth District,	JAMES E. WATSON.
REP.	Seventh District,	ADRFRED R. HOVEY.
REP.	Eighth District,	HENRY DANIELS.
REP.	Ninth District,	DAVID E. COULTER.
REP.	Tenth District,	LYMAN M. BRACKETT.
REP.	Eleventh District,	JESSE J. M. LAFOLLETTE.
REP.	Twelfth District,	AMOS R. WALTERS.
REP.	Thirteenth District,	WILLIAM M. KENDALL.
REP.	For Governor,	IRA J. CHASE.
REP.	For Lieutenant Governor,	THEODORE SHOCKNEY.
REP.	For Secretary of State,	AARON JONES.
REP.	For Auditor of State,	JOHN W. COONS.
REP.	For Treasurer of State,	FREDERICK J. SCHOLZ.
REP.	For Attorney General,	JOSEPH D. FERRALL.
REP.	For Reporter Supreme Court,	GEORGE P. HAYWOOD.
REP.	For Superintendent Public Instruction,	JAMES H. HENRY.
REP.	Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics,	SIMMON J. THOMPSON.
REP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Second District,	JOHN D. MILLER.
REP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Third District,	BYRON K. ELLIOTT.
REP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District,	ROBERT W. McBRIDE.
REP.	For Appellate Judge, First District,	ADEN G. CAVINS.
REP.	For Appellate Judge, Second District,	CHARLES S. BAKER.
REP.	For Appellate Judge, Third District,	JAMES B. BLACK.
REP.	For Appellate Judge, Fourth District,	HENRY C. FOX.
REP.	For Appellate Judge, Fifth District,	EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER.



### PROHIBITION TICKET.

PROH.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	SYLVESTER JOHNSON.
PROH.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	MIFFLIN W. HARKINS.
PROH.	District Electors.	
PROH.	First District,	ELI J. ROBB.
PROH.	Second District,	ENOCH G. LONGWORTH.
PROH.	Third District,	WILLIAM S. FERRIER.
PROH.	Fourth District,	GEORGE W. HAGANS.
PROH.	Fifth District,	WILLIAM H. JONES.
PROH.	Sixth District,	WILLIAM F. MANLEY.
PROH.	Seventh District,	ELI F. RITTER.
PROH.	Eighth District,	LEWIS I. HADLEY.
PROH.	Ninth District,	DAVID F. MAISH.
PROH.	Tenth District,	DANIEL L. OVERHOLSER.
PROH.	Eleventh District,	GEORGE T. HERRICK.
PROH.	Twelfth District,	JARED R. PRESTON.
PROH.	Thirteenth District,	ELI MILLER.
PROH.	For Governor,	AARON WORTH.
PROH.	For Lieutenant Governor,	CHARLES W. CULBERTSON.
PROH.	For Secretary of State,	JAMES MCCORMICK.
PROH.	For Auditor of State,	FRANK P. TAGGART.
PROH.	For Treasurer of State,	HENRY H. MOORE.
PROH.	For Attorney General,	CUTLER S. DOBBINS.
PROH.	For Reporter Supreme Court,	JOHN W. BEAR.
PROH.	For Superintendent Public Instruction,	ELCHARLES A. DEVORE.
PROH.	Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics,	MICHAEL E. SHIEL.
PROH.	For Judge Supreme Court, Third District,	ROBERT DENNY.
PROH.	For Appellate Judge, First District,	JOHN BAKER.
PROH.	For Appellate Judge, Third District,	JOHN D. GUGAR.
PROH.	For Appellate Judge, Fifth District,	JOHN B. JOYCE.



### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

PEOP.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	CUTHBERT VINCENT.
PEOP.	For Presidential Elector at Large,	B. F. STREET.
PEOP.	District Electors.	
PEOP.	First District,	HENRY JOHNSON.
PEOP.	Second District,	THOMAS W. WADSWORTH.
PEOP.	Third District,	T. J. LINDLEY.
PEOP.	Fourth District,	RICHARD GREGG.
PEOP.	Fifth District,	JAMES MARLIN.
PEOP.	Sixth District,	W. C. JEFFRIES.
PEOP.	Seventh District,	C. A. JOHNSON.
PEOP.	Eighth District,	SAMUEL T. JONES.
PEOP.	Ninth District,	C. R. PENCE.
PEOP.	Tenth District,	H. E. HUNTER.
PEOP.	Eleventh District,	WILLIAM CARROLL.
PEOP.	Twelfth District,	JOSEPH BUMPUS.
PEOP.	Thirteenth District,	ORLANDO W. MARKEL.
PEOP.	For Governor,	LEROY TEMPLETON.
PEOP.	For Lieutenant Governor,	THOMAS S. EAST.
PEOP.	For Secretary of State,	JESSE L. HOBSON.
PEOP.	For Auditor of State,	LEWIS C. KASTEN.
PEOP.	For Treasurer of State,	TOWNSEND COPE.
PEOP.	For Attorney General,	DANIEL H. FERNANDES.
PEOP.	For Reporter Supreme Court,	GEO. B. DEWEES.
PEOP.	For Superintendent Public Instruction,	J. H. ALLEN.
PEOP.	Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics,	CHARLES H. BLISS.
PEOP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Second District,	ADAM STOCKINGER.
PEOP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Third District,	SILAS M. SHEPARD.
PEOP.	For Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District,	NELSON J. BOZART.
PEOP.	For Appellate Judge, First District,	I. N. PIERCE.
PEOP.	For Appellate Judge, Second District,	JOSEPH DAILEY.
PEOP.	For Appellate Judge, Third District,	HENRY C. BARNETT.
PEOP.	For Appellate Judge, Fourth District,	DAVID W. CHAMBERS.
PEOP.	For Appellate Judge, Fifth District,	JOHN S. BENDER.

### HOW TO VOTE.

Stamp the Rooster and You Will Make No Mistakes.

Instructions.

If you want to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, stamp within the BIG SQUARE containing the ROOSTER at the top of the ticket. If you stamp within the big square you must not stamp anywhere else on the ticket or you will lose your vote.

You must not mark on the ballot with anything but the stamp. You must not stamp except on the squares. If you accidentally stamp off a square, return your ballot to the poll clerks and get a new one.

You must fold your ballot before coming out of the booth, so that the face will not show and the initials of the poll clerks on the back will show.

The following information will help the voter:

1. If the voter wishes any information as to the manner of voting he may ask the poll clerks.
2. There are two ballot-boxes and two ballots to be voted. One ballot-box is painted red and is for the state ballot, which ballot is on red paper; the other ballot-box is painted white and is for the county ticket, which ticket is on white paper.
3. The voter enters the room, tells the poll clerks his name; the clerks give him the two ballots to be voted and a stamp; (the stamp is a little stick with a rubber on the end of it) the voter goes alone into one of the booths with the two ballots and the stamp; in the booth on a little shelf he will find an ink pad; (this is a cloth saturated with ink) the voter touches the ink pad with the stamp and then stamps his ballots. Let the ballots dry before folding.
4. After stamping his ballots and the ink has become dry, the voter then folds each ballot separately before leaving the booth; he must fold them so that no one can see how he has voted, and so that the initials or first letters of the poll clerks' names can be seen on the backs of the ballots; he then goes and gives the stamp back to the clerks, and hands the two ballots to the inspector; then he leaves the room.
5. After the voter comes out of the booth into the room he must be careful not to let any one see the inside of his ballots; if he exposes his ballot so that it can be known how he votes, his ballot will be rejected.
6. If the voter can not read English, or is blind, or is physically unable to stamp his ballots, he has a right to call on the poll clerks to stamp his ballots for him; this must be done in his presence and in the presence of both poll clerks.
7. The voter must vote the ballots given him by the poll clerks and none other.
8. The voter must not put any mark or sign on his ballots if he does, his vote will not be counted.
9. If by accident he blots his ballot in stamping or makes a mistake, let him return the ballot folded to the poll clerks and get another.

If you stamp anywhere inside the square containing the rooster you will vote a straight Democratic ticket.

### THE PROFANE PARSON.

Republican Explanations that Confirm the Charges Against Governor Chase.

It will be remembered that the state committee and all the Republican managers of the state opposed Governor Chase's nomination at Fort Wayne. They advised against his nomination because they believed he would be a load on the ticket to carry; that his labor record would lose the ticket's vote; that he had no soldier record; having never smelt powder; that he was in the habit of using impertinent language and was too much of a demagogue for the dignified office of Governor.

At the congressional convention last April, in Union City, Governor Chase's speech was so profane that the Union City Eagle, the Republican organ of Randolph county, denounced it.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, having lately resurrected the profane section of the speech with the Eagle's comment thereon, the Indianapolis Journal and News, both Republican organs, undertook to disprove the charge, but they only succeeded in making the matter more serious. Here is what the Sentinel carries at the head of its editorial columns:

"Democrats are full of hell. If I had a mind to swear I'd say God damn them to hell. They ought to be dead and mouldering in the dust of the earth, and the dust be scattered to the four winds of heaven; that they might be completely obliterated from the memory of man—Governor Chase at Union City, April 21, 1892."

"We submit the question whether Governor Chase's speech was as courteous, discreet, patriotic and manly as the resolution claims it to be. Was it discreet or courteous for a minister of the church of God, a follower of the lowly Nazarine and a teacher of His word, with its lessons of mercy toward even the least of these, to speak of human beings even the vilest, as 'imps of hell,' and express the wish that 'God would damn them to hell,' thereby violating his command, 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain'?"

Was it discreet, courteous, patriotic or manly? We leave the question with our readers. The Indianapolis Journal and News, another Republican organ, April 23, 1892.

First, The Journal published a letter from U. H. Hunt, editor of the Winchester Herald, another Republican organ.

Mr. Hunt's statement, which was published on the editorial page of The Journal on Saturday, Sept. 24, is as follows:

"What Governor Chase did say in substance was: 'That copperheads, rebels and rebel sympathizers who opposed the pensioning of crippled, maimed and dependent Union soldiers should receive the execrations of every loyal American citizen; that no price that could be paid the brave and heroic soldiers of 1861-5 could compensate them for their sacrifices in the long and dismal marches on the fields of blood and carnage, and in the prison cells of Confederate hate; that they were permitted to swear he would say that GOD MIGHT DAMN THEM FOR such baseness, as he had promised he would do in cases of like character.'"

Mr. Hunt does not deny that Governor Chase used profane language, but that it had reference to 'copperheads' and not Democrats. As the Indianapolis Journal daily refers to Mr. Stevenson as a copperhead, as it always referred to Mr. Hendricks, perhaps they were the ones Governor Chase wanted to damn.

The most cruel stab to Brother Chase, however, was reserved for The News of Sept. 26, which gave two letters received in answer to inquiries from it, as follows:

"UNION CITY, Ind., Sept. 24, 1892. 'I heard Governor Chase at the time to which you refer. I do not desire to misrepresent any man. I did not try to remember his utterance. Have never spoken of it to any one until since receiving your letter of inquiry. I think he was speaking of rebels' and their sympathizers' when he used the strong language which, I am informed, was criticised by one of the Republican papers of this city. I do not

think that his language was quite as the clipping you send represents, but it was no near the same that certainly there is no substantial difference. [The clipping was the one above quoted from The Indianapolis Sentinel.—Ed. News.] I exceedingly regret that our governor did on that occasion give so much encouragement to profanity. A prominent member of the Disciple church, informed me that his son, a young man, heard the speech, and insists that he did say 'Democrats' but I think that he is mistaken, and that the governor applied his language to 'southern rebels' and their sympathizers in the north. Henry U. Johnson followed soon after in a lengthy speech, but it was, if I remember correctly, entirely free from profanity."

"P. S.—The pastor of the Disciple church says that my letter is a very fair representation of the facts. He perhaps did use the word 'Democrats,' but did not apply it in a general sense, but only referred to those who were 'rebels' and 'sympathizers' or 'copperheads,' for that word was used by him. I just obtained a clipping from the Union City Eagle, a Republican paper of this city."

The News also has the following letter: "UNION CITY, Ind., Sept. 24. 'In reply to your inquiry I will say that the article of The Sentinel concerning what Governor Chase said at Union City on the 21st of April, 1892, is all false and untrue. The language that was used was this: He was speaking in reference to copperheads, and rebels, and rebel sympathizers, who opposed the pensioning of crippled, maimed and dependent Union soldiers, and who called them lousy beggars, scoundrels and thieves; corrupt followers, red-nosed patriots, who lost about doggeries; and vagabonds. It was not a man that called the brave and heroic men of 1861-5 by these names, that Governor Chase referred to. He never said one word about a Democrat in his speech at Union City. He said if he was a swearing man he would say, MAY GOD DAMN THEM. He also said that this government could never compensate them (the soldiers) for their sacrifices in the long and dismal march, and in the prison cells of the Confederate states. I heard every word that he said on that occasion, for I was there from the time the convention convened until it adjourned."

DANIEL WOODBURY, Commander Selgwick Post, No. 38, Department of Indiana.

"P. S.—J. B. Ross and Dr. Commons." "D. W."

Mr. Hasty says that Governor Chase's language was "near the same" as that quoted by The Sentinel, "but certainly there is no substantial difference," and that "the pastor of the Disciple church that says that his letter is a fair representation of the facts."

This substantiates the charges of The Eagle. It is immaterial whether Mr. Chase referred to Democrats, copperheads, or rebels or Hottentots.

The question is, did he use profane language? The Republican organ of Randolph county, the commander of Selgwick G. A. R. post, E. F. Hasty, the pastor of the Christian church, and the editor of the Winchester Herald, all Republicans, say that Governor Chase did.

As The Eagle says, was it discreet or courteous for a minister of the church to speak of human beings, even the vilest, as "imps of hell," and express a wish that "God would damn them to hell?"

What was Governor Chase to say in reply to the letters of Hunt, Mr. Hasty, Commander Woodbury and the pastor of a church of his own denomination published in Republican organs?

Chase's Head Breaks.

The Indianapolis News calls this to say in explanation of what it calls a "break," that the governor feels sorry and "won't do it again."

The documents in the case of Governor Chase and his speech at Union City produced in The News Monday, were highly interesting reading. They embraced the statements of friendly witnesses, and, more important, the testimony of Governor Chase himself. For two reasons unusual interest attaches to the spoken words of Governor Chase. He is the incumbent of a high office, the chief executive of a great state. The fact of his candidacy does not divert his person of the dignity of his position. He is a party candidate but he is also governor over the people. Then, again, he is a minister of a church of wide influence and large membership. The position is surely what unusual. Hence his words are to be followed with an attention not always accorded to those of a candidate.

The testimony of Governor Chase in part, and the testimony of his political friends in his behalf are amazing in their obviousness to or disregard of the gravamen of the offense charged. As Huntington the governor said (quoting the words of The Journal's special dispatch), that "the address at Union City was to the veterans, and the remarks he made did not refer to the Democrats, but to the copperheads, soldier-haters and rebel sympathizers."

He said he had nothing to retract. "I said to the veterans, and the remarks he made did not refer to the Democrats, but to the copperheads, soldier-haters and rebel sympathizers."

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To vote a straight Democratic ticket stamp within the square enclosing the rooster at the top of the ballot, and nowhere else. If any other square is stamped in addition to the large square the ballot will be thrown out. After stamping fold the ballot so as to leave the initials of the poll-clerk on the outside and hand to the election officers.



### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.  
For Vice-President,  
ALBAY STEVENSON, of Illinois.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

Governor,  
CLAUDE MATTHEWS, Vermillion.  
Lieutenant Governor,  
MORTIMER NYE, LaPorte.  
Secretary of State,  
WILLIAM R. MYERS, Madison.  
Auditor of State,  
JOHN O. HENDERSON, Howard.  
Treasurer of State,  
ALBERT GALL, Marion.  
Attorney General,  
ALONZO G. SMITH, Jennings.

Reporter of Supreme Court,  
SIDNEY R. MOON, Fulton.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
HERVEY D. VORIES, Johnson.  
State Statistician,  
WILLIAM A. PEELE, Jr., Marion.  
Supreme Judge, Second District,  
JETHRO D. NEW, Jennings.  
Supreme Judge, Third District,  
JAM 88 MCABE, Warren.  
Supreme Judge, Fifth District,  
TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, St. Joseph.

Appellate Judge, First District,  
GEORGE L. REINHARD, Spencer.  
Appellate Judge, Second District,  
FRANK E. GAVIN, Decatur.  
Appellate Judge, Third District,  
THEODORE P. DAVIS, Hamilton.  
Appellate Judge, Fourth District,  
ORLANDO J. LOTZ, Delaware.  
Appellate Judge, Fifth District,  
GEORGE E. ROSS, Cass.

For Congress,  
THOMAS HAMMOND.  
For Representative,  
J. W. NOLAND.  
For Judge Circuit Court,  
JAMES T. SAUNDERS, Marion.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
FRANK DAVIS.

For Next United States Senator,  
DAVID TURPIN.

Will Mr. Gile defend his vote for the tax law?

Florida and Georgia come up smiling with big Democratic majorities.

Vote for Frank Davis for Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial Circuit. He is well qualified, and we can safely commend him to your suffrage.

The millionaire Fairbanks' canvass is in the interest of Fairbanks. His upmost solicitude is for a legislature to elect Fairbanks U. S. Senator.

The Durham, North Carolina Globe, conducted on the plan of the "Okolona States, to furnish extracts for the Republican press with which to "fire the Northern torch," has been established and is supported with republican funds.

Judge Gresham, Wm. Dudley Foulke, D. P. Baldwin, former republican attorney-general, Delano Williamson, former republican attorney-general and John Overmyer, a former republican chairman of State central committee, have all declared for Cleveland.

In the nomination of James T. Sanderson, Esq., of Newton county, for Judge of the 30th Judicial circuit, the Democracy present to the people for their suffrages, a gentleman upright, honest, well versed in the law, with a dignity of bearing that always commands respect, and a kindly disposition that wins the good will of all with whom he comes in contact. Although a Democrat, he is not a partisan, in the general acceptance of the term. We have known him from his boyhood, an orphan securing employment on a farm in White county, then a student of law in Monticello and, after admission to the bar, locating in Kentland, where he has resided ever since and built up a lucrative business. Vote for him.

Cornered at every point on the local tax increase, brothers Marshall and Mills now assist that the Democratic trustees made the largest levies, last year. In connection with this they have heretofore told us that every dollar would be needed, and would be honestly expended. [Further, the Republican, September 10 1891, commended their action in the following terms: "The levies were cut down to agree with the greatly increased assessment, but all were evidently made with a view to yielding enough revenue for the regular township expenses," and added: "The Democratic trustees, to their credit be it said, did not take the advice of the state central committee, backed up by the Democratic Sentinel, to put the levies way down to the lowest notch."]

All the same, if they put their levies down to their estimated needs they took our advice. But why the Republican, after the declaration that their action was deserving of credit, should now seek to attach discredit, is beyond our ken.

To Vote a Straight Democratic Ticket, Stamp the Square

Containing the Rooster.

If you want to vote a straight Democratic ticket, stamp the big square containing the rooster.

If you move out of your precinct after Oct. 8, you will lose your vote.