



ELECTORAL VOTE

JANUARY 9TH THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE MEETS.

and Functions. How the Votes of the Electors are Cast and Counted.

January 9th the presidential electors in every state in the union will meet at their respective capitals and their votes for president and vice president of the United States. When these assemblies on the second Wednesday in February, 1893, the two electors will meet in the hall of the state of representatives and proceed to cast the votes so cast, and the result will then be "officially" declared for the first time.

The congressional count will be under the law that was signed by President Cleveland on February 17. That statute was passed to solve some of the difficulties which arose as a result of the Hayes-Tilden contested election of 1876.

Under its provisions the president of the senate presides over the joint session of the two houses. It orders that the electors of each state shall meet in the place prescribed by the legislature on the second Monday following the November election and give their votes. The section is especially designed to prevent any contested returns from being made, and to furnish a means for the disposal of them if any arise. It enacts that if any state shall have a presidential election for the determination, by judicial or electoral vote, of any contest concerning the electoral vote, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the meeting of the electors, that decision shall govern the result of the state.

But in spite of this precaution there are contested returns from a number of states three and four in some emergency. They make it the duty of the governor of each state to transmit the result of the election by duplicate to the secretary of state at Washington, and to deliver to the electors the same certificate a triplicate which they are also to send to the secretary of state. If there shall have been any contested returns settled by the state the governor shall transmit notice thereof to the secretary of state, who shall publish it in his newspaper, and he may designate and at the next subsequent meeting of congress he must transmit to the two houses copies of each certificate.

Let us suppose the two houses assembled in the hall of the house of representatives with Vice President Morton presiding. There are two telegrams sent to the senate and two for the house. Mr. Morton begins calling the roll of the states in alphabetical order, and sends the certificates of the electors to each, handing them to the teller, who makes a list of the votes as they appear on the certificates, and delivers the result to Mr. Morton, who announces the vote. This announcement is deemed sufficient declaration of the election of president and vice president.

So all is smooth sailing, but what if there are contested returns from any state? Objections are raised to the election of a certificate? That is where the action comes in. Under it the senator and one representative state their case against a single certificate, whereupon the two houses separate and each in its own chamber will consider the objection, and the votes from any state which has been lawfully certified shall be counted unless the two houses, acting separately, shall agree that such certificate have not been regularly given, or whose appointment has not been properly certified. In cases of contested returns from any state the electors, acting separately, must concur as to which shall be counted as having been adjudged valid by the tribunals, and in case there shall be no decision by state authority the two houses must concur in counting or rejecting the disputed returns. But if the two houses shall disagree in respect to the counting of the votes, then the votes of electors whose appointment has been certified to the governor of the state shall be counted.

The new law seeks as much as possible to refer the decision of all contested electoral votes to the states, which contests occur, and further provides that when the states shall have elected that duty, the consent of the two houses of congress is required to alter any return. This policy was adopted in view of the conflict which arose when the count of the election of 1876 came to be made. The republicans claimed the election of Hayes, the democrats that of Mr. Tilden. The issue hinged upon the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida in Oregon. The democrats did not claim that the republicans had

not carried the latter state, but that one of their candidates for elector was ineligible. Both parties contested the other two states.

Here occurred the perilous question of who was entitled to count the electoral votes and declare the result. Conflicting sets of returns had been sent from Florida and Louisiana, and the democratic governor of Oregon had certified to the election of Cronin, one of the democratic candidates for elector. The republicans argued that the president of the senate, a republican, had the sole authority to open the returns and declare the count, while the democrats maintained that only the joint body of the two houses could declare the result. Out of the bitter conflict the electoral commission was born and the law of 1887 is designed to prevent another such contention.

Wanamaker's Ideal Postal Service.

On the 1-cent postage question, Mr. Wanamaker says, "The present letter rate pays actually double the cost, and by this over pay serves as a protective rate to the department to cover the under pay from doing an express business for periodicals and books and carrying advertising sheets at 1-cent per pound at a loss of six cents per pound."

Something to take the place of fractional currency for the remittance of small sums is very desirable. He urges the issue of a money postal card of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and \$1.

The report closes with the following: "My ideal of the American postal service is a system modeled upon a district plan with fewer offices, and those grouped around central offices, under thorough supervision. By this means at least 20,000 offices could be abandoned that produce nothing to the department. In the place of every abolished non money order and non registry office might be an automatic stamp selling machine and a letter box to receive mail. With the money saved should be instituted a system of collection and delivery by mounted carriers, bicycle riders and star route and messenger contractors, to gradually spread the free delivery all over the country. The classes of postage should be reduced to three, and the rate of postage the world over to one cent for each half ounce."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts, and \$1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

What a Potato Will Do.

There is a great deal of cleansing power in an ordinary Irish potato. In many laundries boiled and mashed potatoes are used to produce snow whiteness, and more than one camper-out who has found himself without soap has fallen back on potatoes as a substitute and washed out handkerchiefs and shirts with them. As a matter of fact potatoes will remove stains which refuse to yield to soap, and the chemical action is much less injurious to fabrics.

Garman House Changes.

On January 1, Daniel Garman retired from the management of the popular Garman House at Bellefonte after thirty-two years of consecutive management. Mr. Garman can feel proud of his business success and now retires to private life to enjoy the fruits of his business career. His two sons, C. M. and Al. Garman succeed their father in the future management of the hotel.

Death of an Infant.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brumgard, at the east end of Brush valley, near Brumgard's church, died on Sunday of whooping cough. This disease has secured quite a hold on the children in that vicinity, and many are down with the troublesome and infectious malady.

Big Porkers.

Jacob Krumrine, of State College, killed a porker that dressed 777 pounds, —and that's hard to beat.

Andrew Harter, of Marion township, killed a porker that dressed 706. There is not going to be a famine yet.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall station is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. If

PERFECT ACCORD

NO BITTER FIGHT OVER THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Crisp's Visit to President Cleveland Satisfactory.—The Prospects of the Next Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, '93.—Speaker Crisp's visit to New York for the purpose of conferring with President-elect Cleveland, which was first authoritatively announced in this correspondence, was a success from every point of view, and while the Speaker will not, of course, talk about what Mr. Cleveland said to him his face indicates to a certainty his satisfaction, and indeed, he does not hesitate to say that the conferences were entirely satisfactory to both participants, and that he found himself in perfect accord with Mr. Cleveland's ideas about what should be done by the party in Congress. The importance to the democratic party at large of this complete understanding between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Cleveland can hardly be over-estimated. In the first place, it removes all danger of a bitter fight over the Speakership of the next House, and consequently means that perfect harmony will exist between those who will control the legislation of the House and the democratic President, and that means everything for the future success of the party.

Your correspondent regrets that he cannot give good news of the prospects in the next Senate. In the first place, the control of the Senate of the next Congress is still very much in doubt, with the probabilities of its being in the hands of the populists, who have, through Senator Peffer, announced their intentions to put their votes where they will do the most good—to themselves. Democrats here take no stock in the stories which republican and mugwump newspapers have been circulating about the intentions of Senator Hill. The Senator himself has long ago given up the attempt to put a stop to silly stories by dignifying them with a denial, but a gentleman who enjoys confidential relations with him, and who is probably as well acquainted with his intentions as anyone, except himself, said to me, "Senator Hill is first of all a democrat, and you will make no mistake in asserting in the most positive terms that he will do nothing in the Senate that will be inconsistent with Simon pure democracy. He will support Mr. Cleveland's administration as loyally as any man in the Senate, except in the matter of appointing mugwumps or newly converted democrats, of the Wayne McVeigh stripe, to office. If Mr. Cleveland nominates any of those men to important offices I predict that Senator Hill will endeavor to prevent their confirmation by the Senate, but he will cast no vote against the confirmation of any man whose democracy is unquestioned. Remember this prediction, and see if time does not prove its truthfulness."

Here is a specimen of extravagant and useless legislation, brought to light by members of the House committee on Appropriations: In the estimates submitted for appropriations for the next fiscal year by the War Department was one item of \$650,000 for artificial limbs for soldiers. The large amount for this purpose suggested an investigation which brought out the fact that up to the Fifty-first (billion dollar) Congress, soldiers entitled to artificial limbs were authorized every five years to receive new legs or arms, or to take in commutation \$75 for a leg and \$50 for an arm. During that Congress without any recommendation or request from the War Department a bill was lobbied through by the claim agents ring which at that time collected about nine-tenths of the commutation money—upon a big percentage of course—reducing the period to three years (since then a rule of the department shuts the claim agents out of this money.) It was also discovered that the original law was more than liberal, as an artificial arm will under ordinary usage last a life time and that a leg lasts from six to eight years; also that 98 per cent of those entitled to artificial arms and 78 per cent of those entitled to legs regularly take the money instead of the limb. Further investigation showed that if this claim agent's law had not been enacted the item would have been \$750,000 instead of \$650,000. Quite a difference, eh? This is only one instance,—there are hundreds of them—showing how this Congress is compelled by the vicious legislation of the last republican Congress to increase appropriations. It will take several years of democratic rule and vigilant investigations to get the expenditures of this government down to an economical, business basis, but it is going to be done.

Secretary Noble has issued an order granting the use of the hall of the Pension Office building for the Cleveland Inaugural Ball, but the committee has not yet accepted it. Mr. Cleve-

land's first Inaugural Ball was held in this building; also Mr. Harrison's. In fact it is almost the only building in Washington suitable for the purpose, although owners of other buildings think differently.

Senator Crisp says it was English influence, which is always for the single gold standard, that prevented the accomplishment of anything by the monetary conference, and he thinks the same influences will have the same effect when it meets again in the spring.

TRIAL LIST.

First Week of January Court Commencing Monday, Jan. 20.

Following is the trial list to be tried at the next term of court, commencing Monday, January 20th, 1893:

- R. C. Bowers Granite Co. vs. C. W. Hunter.
- C. G. Herlinger's Adm'r's. vs. W. H. Benner.
- James Higgins vs. Meek & Nagle.
- Lewis Boone vs. A. C. Bowers.
- Thomas G. Ingram vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.
- R. McClellan vs. Geo. Blackford.
- R. G. H. Hayes vs. Bridget Bradley.
- Bellefonte Academy Trustees, use of, vs. W. L. McMeen et al.
- John Wagner vs. John Krumrine's Admrs.
- M. A. Smith vs. Geo. Meyer's exrs.

SPECIAL COURT.

Commencing Monday, March 20th, to hear the following cases in which Judge Furst was interested and will not preside.

- Tyrone Mining & Mfg. Co. vs. James S. Cross.
- John Liggett vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
- Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Hoover, Hughes & Co.
- Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Henry Crosby et al.
- John I. Thompson vs. Geo. and John Mattern.

Not So Heavy as Before.

The travel during the past holidays was comparatively light compared with that of former years, and to this cause can mainly be attributed the railroad company not issuing excursion tickets. It has been customary during holidays for the issue of tickets at greatly reduced rates, and many were thus induced to travel who would not have done so had the regular rate been charged. This year no tickets were sold at excursion rates, and inquiry made resulted in the information that it was the result of an agreement made between the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads not to place excursion tickets on sale, and the passenger traffic in consequence was comparatively light. There is also a rumor to the effect that in the near future mileage books will not be sold and all others called in. It seems that the railroad companies prefer hauling less passengers and at a better rate.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Too Fishy.

The Middleburg Post pens the following episode occurring in that county: A Penn township sportsman while out rabbit hunting one night during the recent full moon, leveled his gun at an incoming rabbit, when an immense Canadian owl flew out of a bush close by and lit plumb on his gun-barrel. He was too surprised to shoot and both the bird and rabbit got away.

Death of Mrs. Harter.

Mrs. William Harter, widow, and mother of ex-recorder Harter, of Millheim, died a few days ago and was buried on Tuesday. She was much esteemed in Millheim.

Vacation Over.

The holiday vacation of the public schools closed on Monday, when the winter term was begun. The vacation was of but one week this year instead of two as before.

SIXTY-NINE cents for wheat in Chicago, last Saturday, was the lowest figure since 1864, in that market.

CUPID'S DART

PIERCES THE HEARTS OF TWO YOUNG PEOPLE.

Miss Carrie M. Lawyer is Wedded to Mr. David W. Bradford on Thursday Evening, Dec. 29th.

On Dec. 29th the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lawyer, west of the Old Fort, was the brilliant scene of the marriage ceremony of their only daughter, Carrie May, to David W. Bradford of near Centre Hall.

The hospitable home was turned into a veritable garden of foliage and tasteful decorations, while the large number of guests, many of whom were from a distance, made the whole a spectacle of mingled solemnity, mirth and joy.

At seven o'clock, Miss Helen Bartholomew, escorted to the organ by Professor Crisswell, proceeded to render the wedding march, and shortly followed to its entrancing cadence, bridesmaid and best man, Miss Beulah Brislin, charmingly dressed, and G. O. Benner. The bride, a lady of charming personality, exquisite beauty and grace, leaning on the arm of him whom she should shortly claim her own, immediately followed. The contracting couple composedly took their places before the Rev. H. N. Minnigh, of the M. E. church, who in the beautiful form of that church, pronounced the couple man and wife.

Congratulations were showered upon the couple who had relinquished all relationship to the mirage of single blessedness and so auspiciously set sail over the sea of sublime happiness under the immaculate canopy of mutual love and reciprocated affections. A sumptuous collation was then served and merry making ruled the hour.

The presents were costly and elaborate.

The ushers were Mr. Elmer Royer of Bellefonte, and Prof. Wm. B. Crisswell of Centre Hall. The bride, who is well and popularly known, was sumptuously dressed in cream silk bengaline, décolleté, which on her graceful figure was surpassingly beautiful. The bridesmaid, Miss Beulah Brislin, was dressed in pink, sandstone, décolleté, and was alike beautiful and charmingly attractive.

The groom is one of our rising young men—manly and energetic. He embodies all the qualifications for a devoted and worthy husband.

The happy couple embark on their pilgrimage of life with every omen of happiness, prosperity and tranquility, and it is the REPORTER'S earnest hope and abiding faith that these may never wane, but go on ever increasing through the trials of life until is reached the haven of eternal happiness.

Letter From Ohio.

Dr. Kreider writes us from Bucyrus, Ohio, December 22, as follows: Our town has a steady growth, have now three finished railroads, the shops of one road, with other large manufacturers; over forty steam industries, and the fourth prospective railroad. Here is the place to find work by idle mechanics, merchants, etc. The city has increased in population from 3200 to nearly 8000 within a few years, and is making daily accessions, who are attracted here by newly organized manufactures. We have had no snow yet to make good sleighing. Corn husking is still going on, much of it is husked by machinery.

A Valuable Road.

The Cresson, Clearfield and New York short line railroad company has been sold and merged into the Pennsylvania railroad company's system. The property and franchises will be taken possession of by the new owners on January 1. This line is thirty miles long and extends from Cresson, Cambria county, to Irvins, Clearfield county. It has two branches running to coal mines. It traverses a region rich in coal, lumber and mineral resources.

Coal Scarce.

There is a scarcity of coal all along the line of the railroad. The cause given for it is that cars are scarce. Orders that have been in for coal over a month, remain unfilled. We fear that the combine has some other reason for it.

Finest Coasting.

A mile of finest coasting that carries you with arrow speed right into Centre Hall. This will make the mouths of city youngsters water, who have nothing better than sliding down cellar doors.

Nine Killed.

Bears have been unusually plenty this season and seven have already been killed in Nittany mountain, by hunters of Walker township. In other parts of the county killing of bears is reported.

AT THE INSTITUTE.

FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLES.

Rev. W. E. Fischer, pastor of the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, was introduced before the large audience and delivered an interesting address entitled "Fidelity to Principles." It is a deep subject and was well handled by the speaker. He says character can only be formed by following closely and correctly every principle of honest duty; man must be a perpendicular animal to be a great man; truth leads all honest men; no man can occupy a horizontal and a perpendicular position at one and the same time; to speak the truth only because you are under oath to do so, not because of the love of it is no credit to any one; it is always a gain to be honest; the good service a thing gives is always its best endorsement; if geology needs anything above another today it is principle; principle is to the student what the lighthouse is to the sailor; the man who has no principle is nothing but a moral drunkard; knowledge comes by obedience to principle; the love of evil keeps men in darkness, to see God is to see truth; standard of valuation today is professional success, which in many instances is achieved by perverted methods; too many men are today living solely by the practice of their wits, with not the least resemblance of principle; man's character is always judged by his actions; fidelity to principle is necessary for our own safety; many great men's success, is after all nothing but defeat; safety of any man is the good and true principle he follows; to be useful in the world is to be happy; if a man cannot regulate his own life he surely is of no benefit to mankind in general.—Gazette.

When we received from Richard A. Saalfeld, 794, 796 and 798 Tenth avenue, New York, the first number of this New York Musical Monthly we were staggered. But his Christmas number embarrasses us. His other numbers contained 32 pages of music; but this number contains 56 pages and 19 different pieces of music. The contents are as follows: "Crossing the Bar," "Mistletoe Bough," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," "The Lord's Prayer," "Sion," "Angels Voices in My Dreams," all vocal music. Christmas Carols: Cantique de Noel, (Christmas Song), "Christmas Hymn, Pilgrims of the Night," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Let Music Break on this Glad Morn," "All Lowliness and Love," "Upon This Holy Day," "The Royal Child is Born," "In a Manger Rests the King," "There's a Song in the Air," Instrumental: Christmas, "Largo," "Society Belles Yorke," "La Czarina Mazurka." The price is 15 cts. per copy or \$1.50 a year.

WHERE ARE THEY AT?

What Has Become of the Millheim Railroad Boom?

Is Millheim's railroad a dead taint or dead for certain? The citizens have offered to grade providing the P. R. R. will do the work and run it.

If they fail in this why not have an electric road, which would answer all purposes. The power to generate electricity could be had from Penns creek, below Coburn, and would be less expensive than steam, and the electric plant could furnish power for other purposes at Coburn and Millheim, as well as light in addition to power for an electric road.

Clearfield Licenses.

Clearfield county is a great place for liquor licenses. From the number of applicants this year nearly every cross road in that county will have a grog shop running. There are 201 applicants for hotel license, 25 applicants for restaurant license, 13 for wholesale license, 5 for breweries, and one for distillery, making a total of 145. That is about four times as many as Centre county will have.

CALIFORNIA has taken the lead in two most important political reforms. At the recent November election her people declared, by a vote of 187,958 against 13,342, in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. At the same election her people voted, by 151,320 against 41,059, in favor of an educational qualification for voters.

CHRISTMAS had the blues on account of the extremely low temperature and high winds. The only pleasure was to be found indoors, and as many as could avoided going out. We hope all were able to keep warm.

Bull's-Head Horse and cattle Powder promotes the growth of stunted pigs, and increases the natural tendency of swine to take on flesh. As an invigorator for hogs it has no equal. Only 25 cents per package. At all dealers.