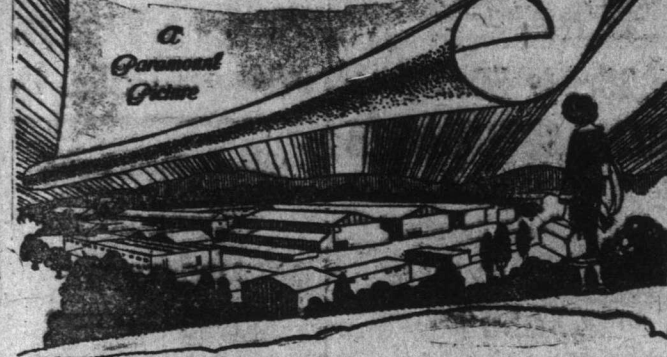


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Things a Voter  
Should Know

IF A MAJORITY ELECTORAL VOTE IS LACKING.

When the House chooses a President—if no candidate for President receives a majority of the electoral votes, the Constitution provides that from the three highest on the list of those voted for, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately the President by ballot. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In the case of the Vice-President, if a majority of the Electoral College do not unite on a candidate, "then from the two highest on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, a majority of the whole number being necessary for a choice." If no President is elected by either the Electoral College or the House before the expiration of the current Presidential term on the 4th of March following, and if a Vice-President should be elected by that time, as J. A. Woodburn notes in "The American Republic and Its Government," the Constitution provides that this Vice-President shall become the President until an election of a President is accomplished. If neither President nor Vice-President be elected by March 4, he tells us, the Constitution does not indicate who shall act as President, and nobody is vested with power to determine the question. There would be an interregnum, unless the existing President and Vice-President should resign before the close of their term, in which case, by the provisions of the Presidential Succession Bill, the Secretary of State would act as President until an election is made. The Constitution should provide, he adds, that "an existing President should hold office until his successor be elected."

What happened in 1800—A Presidential election has been referred to the vote of the House of Representatives on two occasions—in 1800, when Jefferson was first elected; and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected. The contest in 1800 between Jefferson and Burr resulted in the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. Before the adoption of this amendment, the Electors voted for two candidates, for President. The candidate receiving the most votes was made President and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes was made Vice-President. This election of 1800 is notable also for the fact that the members of the Electoral College voted by parties for the first time. Jefferson and Burr, writes R. H. Fuller in "Government by the People," each received seventy-three votes, the full strength of the Democratic-Republicans. Adams received sixty-five votes, the authority relates, and Pinckney sixty-four. One Federalist Elector voting for John Jay so that Adams might have one more vote than Pinckney and thus be entitled to the Presidency if the Federalists should win. The Democratic-Republicans had not taken this precaution, we are told, and therefore there was a tie vote between their two candidates, Jefferson and Burr to the Presidency, although they had intended to elect Burr to the Vice-Presidency. Because of this tie, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where, after thirty-six ballots, ten States voted for Jefferson and four for Burr.

What happened in 1824—In the Presidential campaign of 1824 Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford were candidates for President. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice-President by the Electoral College, but none of the Presidential candidates had a majority of the electors, the vote being: Jackson, ninety-seven; Adams, eighty-four; Crawford, forty-one; and Clay, thirty-seven. The election of the President, R. H. Fuller notes, was therefore again thrown into the House of Representatives and Adams was elected, receiving thirteen votes to seven for Jackson and four for Crawford. Clay had been dropped because he was not among the first three in the Electoral College.

According to Professor Woodburn, in the volume above mentioned, it was charged that a corrupt coalition had been made between Adams and Clay, Clay, being fourth on the list of candidates, could not be voted for, and it was said that his influence resulted in the election of Adams. Professor Woodburn adds that Clay was afterwards made Secretary of State by Adams, which gave color to the charge, though "there was not a bargain, corrupt or otherwise, between the two men." But Jackson and his friends always felt that the people had been deprived of their choice, and this election is said to have increased the democratic movement for a direct popular choice of the Electors and for a more popular system of party nominations. By the time of Jackson's second election, in 1828, the representative party convention system was coming into use.

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Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made and serve easily at home. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the sneezing, soothes the throat, and breaks the irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A child's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs. To avoid disappointment, ask for Pinex, with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

What happened in 1876—In 1876, Professor Woodburn goes on to relate, there was a still more serious dispute over the Presidential election—"a dispute which clearly illustrated an almost fatal weakness in the system of electing a President by the Electoral College." In that election there were 369 electoral votes, 185 being necessary for a choice. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Tilden, carried, without dispute, 184 votes, lacking only one of enough to elect; the Republican candidate, Mr. Hayes, had 163 votes. We are told further that in four States—Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, with twenty-two electoral votes, there were disputed returns. If in any of these States the Democratic Electors were found to have been chosen, Mr. Tilden would have a majority in the College and would be elected; while the Republicans in order to elect their candidate must have all of the twenty-two. Of course, the Republicans, as loyal party men, laid claim to all these doubtful States, and, says Professor Woodburn, "and the Democrats did the same, though the Democrats would have been satisfied with only one. In the disputed States the two sets of electors met, voted, and sent up the certified returns to Washington. In Congress the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, while the Democrats had a majority in the House. On this point R. H. Fuller, as cited above, has the following to say:

"Neither party was able to have its return from the disputed States declared valid. It was finally decided to refer the controversy to a 'Returning Board' or Electoral Commission, consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the United States Supreme Court. This commission decided that Hayes had carried Florida by a plurality of 926 and Louisiana by a plurality of 4,627.

"The Supreme Court of Florida had given Tilden a plurality of 94 in that State and the face of the returns in Louisiana, it was asserted, gave Tilden 5,303 plurality. The electoral votes of these two States, however, were counted for Hayes, giving him 185 electoral votes and Tilden 184. The count was not completed until two days before March 4, 1877, when the new President was to be inaugurated."—Literary Digest.



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Grey Suede 1-Strap Shoes, Specially open work front, med. toe, rubber heel. All sizes at \$2.50



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Black Calf Boots . . . . . \$2.50

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Sizes 9 to 11, rubber heels.

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Girls' Black Rubbers (11 to 2)—

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THE SHOE MEN.

To Cross the  
Pacific Alone

"Alain Gerbault, the young Frenchman who last year crossed the Atlantic alone in the little sailing boat, Firecrest, has left France en route for New York, whence he is to sail in October on a lonely voyage across the Pacific," says the Paris correspondent of the Telegraph.

"On this occasion Gerbault is crossing the Atlantic in the comfort of the ocean liner, Paris, his little vessel having remained laid up in New York since he completed his daring Atlantic trip in her. The next voyage of the Firecrest is to be a good deal longer than the last, and Gerbault anticipates being away for about three years. From New York he intends to cruise in the Caribbean Sea, then passing through the Panama Canal to cross the Pacific to Australia, calling en route at the Galapagos Islands, and Tahiti. On reaching the northern coast of Australia he will carry out a series of explorations there.

"As on his last adventurous voyage, Gerbault is to live with elementary simplicity on salt pork, pastes, such as macaroni and rice, with water and tea as his only beverages. In addition to the equipment he carried when he sailed alone across the Atlantic,

Gerbault is taking on this next trip a machine-gun. He will also have aboard fishing tackle and a case of books, including the works of Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Conrad, Coleridge, and Tennyson. A collection of old newspapers containing chess

problems will also be on board, for Gerbault found the solution of these problems an absorbing occupation during the last lonely trip. "I became quite an expert in chess," he said. "He is full of enthusiasm about his plans, and has not the least fear of

the long days and nights of absolute solitude on the face of the world's greatest ocean.

"He talks of the sea like a poet and a lover. 'I was born at Dinard and went through the whole training of a sailor. To me the sea is a faithful companion whom I do not fear. Even when I sleep I am dreaming of the sea and hear the sound of its waves. I never feel alone when I am with the sea.' Human companionship on the voyages of adventure would, he thinks, entirely spoil their finest features. Only a man who is alone with the sea learns her secrets, he says."

Dame Nature  
as Politician

"Will Conservatism in the future be the party of Science against Sentiment?" asks Dean Inge in the Morning Post. "I see no reason why it should not, and the party which has Dame Nature on its side will be proved right in the long run, either by the triumph of a nation which has followed the precepts of Science, or by the ruin of a nation which has disregarded them. In either case, the so-called Stupid Party will be justified of its children."

