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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY  
East Oregonian Publishing Company,  
PENDLETON, OREGON.

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moments only we would think we would do differently. There are a very few among human beings that are guided by reason, but it would be better if there were more.

Still another use for cotton-seed oil has been found. Through this discovery a new and important industry will be created and much additional value will be given to what was but recently the waste product of the principal southern crop. A process of refining cotton-seed oil has been invented by which that article is transformed into an excellent substitute for linseed oil. Indeed, it is claimed for it that the refined article is superior to linseed oil for mixing paints, and it may before long supplant that article entirely for commercial art purposes. Its use will certainly effect a great reduction in the cost of painting buildings, as the cotton oil can be supplied at about one-third the price of linseed oil. The discoverer of this new method of treatment is Prof. Frederick A. Thomas of New Orleans, an inventor and chemist, who has been experimenting with his process for several years, and who claims to have at last succeeded in effecting his purpose. He has now a plant in operation capable of refining 1500 gallons of crude oil a day, but has succeeded in organizing a joint stock company with sufficient capital to establish works capable of turning out 50,000 gallons of refined oil daily.

**THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.**  
Four representative citizens of Oregon who were named on the late vicious presidential ticket as presidential electors will meet in Salem the second Monday of next January. These four men are: W. J. Furnish, of Pendleton; O. F. Paxton, of Portland; Tilman Ford, of Salem, and J. C. Fullerton, of Albany.

Of these men, the average voter, who put them at the duty they are soon to perform, knows little or nothing. Yet this is no discredit to them, for a presidential elector holds a different relation to the public from that held in the days of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. Assembled in Salem, these electoral deputies will perform an apparently perfunctory service in the process of electing a president. But this service is obtained by the constitution of the United States and regulated by statutes of the state and nation. It was at one time, and was designed to be a service of high and original character. It was, in fact, the choosing of a president. It is now a mechanical, not none the less vital, proceeding in the confirmation of his choice. Under these provisions of the constitution the electors officiate, the provisions being of article 12, an amendment to the constitution as first adopted.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers of not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation 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.

These four electors, standing for the voters who elect two congressmen and two United States senators, doubtless will cast four votes for McKinley and Roosevelt, though a split in the electoral vote of a state is a possibility. At the electoral count in 1897 Bryan had 1 vote each in California and Kentucky; in 1893 Harrison kept 1 vote from Cleveland in California, 3 in Michigan and 1 in North Dakota. These electors having expressed the will of the republicans of Oregon will act as above described, and moreover, will make out three certificates showing the electoral vote of Oregon to have been cast for McKinley and Roosevelt. One certificate will be dispatched to the president of the senate by mail and one by messenger, while a third will be given to the judge of the federal district where the electors meet. Another certificate is sent by the governor to the secretary of state at Washington. Thus ample provision is made that records of such great consequence shall not wholly go astray. The perils of the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876 brought forth in 1887 a law amending the old one governing presidential elections. This law aims to determine beyond dispute what is the

true electoral vote of a state, and provides that in each case of more than one return from a state the lawful vote shall be determined by the concurrent vote of the two houses of congress, but if the houses disagree then those electors shall be counted whose appointment has been certified to by the governor of the state in question.

Well, these deputies, whose names appeared upon the ballot just beneath the names of the republican presidential candidates, and who are called electors, constitute Oregon's contingent in that somewhat abstract institution academically styled the electoral college. The characterization "college" does not appear in the articles of the constitution creating this unique and ephemeral congress of forty-five delegations, who never see one another's faces in one grand meeting place, but the word is found in the federal statutes, to which it doubtless passed from Alexander Hamilton's use of it in the Federalist. It is technically a good word, for it stands for an aggregation of something; but in what it implies to the average man it is as base a misnomer as ever was coined. The same day, January 14, 1891, there will meet in forty-four other states similar bodies, representing the republican or democratic majorities of their respective states, to communicate the act of their creators to the same federal officer at Washington. This done the electoral college will have discharged its duty, as now performed.

Once upon a time—an old story, of course—there was a crisis in the nation, and it hinged upon the electoral college. Civil reconstruction, following the great war, was proceeding in the south, and the republican party had reason to look for recognition among its voters. Votes had been cast on the 7th of November, 1876, for Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes. Scarcely had the polls closed when the democrats declared Mr. Tilden elected, for he was thought to have carried not alone a solid South, but New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, making the electoral vote stand 205 to 109, but republican managers would not submissively give up South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana for lost; rather they claimed all three, with the election of Hayes and Wheeler for one electoral vote. Then ensued real history, so to speak. From the electoral college came in long letters from the three disputed southern states, and from Oregon. And the presidency turned on one electoral vote.

Indeed, bribery was charged against certain republicans, but nothing was conclusively proved. The work of the electoral college done, the counting of the vote in congress became in this momentous instance of surpassing importance. General Grant was president; the senate was republican; the house democratic. How should the electoral vote, with its disputed and double returns, be counted? The existing rule, known as the twenty-second joint rule, the senate would not accept, although it was a republican measure. The senate claimed that, under the constitution, the president of the senate alone could count. The democrats, who had always denounced the rule, claimed the right to count lay in congress. The rule provided that if a dispute should arise over counting the votes certified in any certificate sent in by the electoral college, the question should be submitted to each congressional body; "and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two houses."

At this critical juncture sense and patriotism prevailed, and the moderates of both parties evolved an extraordinary body known as the electoral commission. The commission was constituted of five members of the house of representatives, five of the senate and five of the supreme bench. There were eight republicans and seven democrats, and so they voted. The count began February 1, 1877, each party confident of victory. The commission found Hayes elected by one electoral vote, all states in dispute being counted in the republican column, giving 185 votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden.

In the count, when one of the disputed states would be reached, the differences of the two parties were referred to the electoral commission which found for the republican electors. Then the two houses again met, and the decision in question governed the counting of the votes then in dispute, "unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five senators and five members of the house of representatives, the two houses shall separately convene in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall be given." But the two houses could not order otherwise, because one was republican and one democratic; and so the electoral commission decided the presidential election of 1876. It was a little after 4 o'clock the morning of March 2 when Senator Allison, a teller for the senate, arose and announced that the electoral college was found to have cast a ma-

majority of its votes for Rutherford B. Hayes as president of the United States. But our electoral system had suffered a severe and perilous wrench.

With no little ceremony—albeit extremely democratic—the American people finally declared their choice of a president. First, the decision of the voter in the precinct booth; next, the registration of his will by the electors of his state at the state capital; last, the declaration of his decision by his representatives in congress at Washington. It is the second Wednesday in February following the November of the national election, at the hour of 1 o'clock, that the senate of the United States formally marches over from its own chamber to the hall of the house of representatives, and takes the position prescribed by its statute. The honorable body is preceded by its sergeant-at-arms and its president, to whom have been transmitted the electoral votes of the forty-five American commonwealths. In the forthcoming instance the president of the senate will not, by reason of the death of Vice President Hobart, be the vice president of the United States. In the galleries of the house will be a special and distinguished throng.

The ceremony to follow is enacted with the simplicity illustrated only in democracies. The speaker of the house is present, but mute, in his chair sits the vice president, custodian of the vote of the people. Two sets of certificates, conveying the electoral votes, as aforesaid, been dispatched by the several states to this high officer. One of each set has arrived by mail and one by messenger. In rowed boxes these certificates are now brought over from the senate, capital police and sergeants-at-arms accompanying as guard. Official tellers are appointed—one from the senate and two from the house. The president of the senate opens the certificates and hands them to the tellers. One of the tellers reads a certificate. It is doubtless found in proper form, and no others will be read, the tellers in rotation simply announcing, in alphabetical order of states, the presidential vote of the people. Perhaps three-quarters of an hour will be required to discover and record this fact. The tellers will duly add the tally sheets, and one of them will announce the distribution of the electoral vote between the presidential candidates. Thereupon the president will declare William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt to be respectively president and vice president of the United States. With the oath of office of March the mighty process is finished and our electoral system ceases to revolve.



## The Happy Home.

Happiness must be founded on health. Where there is ill-health there will surely be unhappiness. The happiness of many a home has received its downfall at the table, spread with rich and dainty foods. The first symptoms of disease of the stomach are ignored as being disagreeable but not dangerous. Presently dyspepsia or some other form of disease fastens on the stomach. At any stage Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. But the cure is quicker if the "Discovery" is used in the earlier stages of disease. If you have any symptoms of diseased stomach use "Golden Medical Discovery" and be cured.

"I feel that I would be doing an injustice to you if I did not send you a statement of my case," writes Mrs. David W. Cochrane of Hamburg, Franklin Co. Me. "I had liver complaint and indigestion. Everything that I ate disagreed with me. I suffered all the time with swimming in my head; heart beat too fast; my feet and hands were cold all the time. Did not sleep well at all. Was able to get about but very little. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pain-Expeller' in May, 1897, and by December I could begin to get about very well. Have been doing my work ever since. Feel better than I have for several years."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## The Wise Men of the East

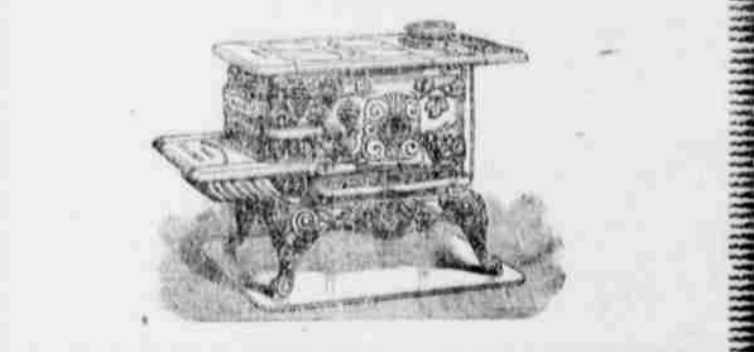
We read in sacred history of the wisdom of the ancient magi, the "wise men of the East," men who from their superior knowledge, wisdom and foresight, were leaders among the people. In the present age of the world men are accounted "wise" not from their amount of book learning, but by "knowing a good thing" when they see it and acting accordingly. Pendleton is known far and wide as a wide-awake, progressive city, and acting accordingly, the backs of the sheep on the surrounding prairie hills, but most does not thrive on the backs of its people. History does not record that the "wise men" of the biblical history emigrated to Eastern Oregon, but that some of their descendants are among the present population of Pendleton, possessing in a large degree the wisdom of their ancient progenitors by the fact that some of its citizens, (men and women) have during the past two months become members of the UNION MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, of Portland, which for \$1.00 a year pays \$15 a week for six weeks in case of sickness or accident.

The following citizens are now disabled and will receive benefits:  
John E. Lathrop, sickness.  
Oliver Ferguson, sickness.  
Henry C. Craig, accident.  
Tom Shockey, struck by an electric wire, but who will not be shocked when he receives the society's check for time lost.  
If you have not already become a member, call at the Society's office in Pendleton and do so.

## Union Mutual Aid Society,

Home Office Portland, Oregon.  
Chas. A. Frazier, Eastern Oregon Office, Pendleton, Or.  
REFERENCES—Portland, Merchants' Nat. Bank, Hon. W. D. Fenton, K. A. J. Mackenzie, M. D., Pendleton, First Nat. Bank, Pendleton Savings Bank, C. J. Smith, N. E. Hon. E. W. Vincent.

## See our Ranges



Cast Stoves and Air-Tight Heaters. Best time in Eastern Oregon to select from and prices that are right. Call and examine my stock before buying.

## Taylor, the Hardware Man

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## You want to get the best When you buy Harness

I make only hand sewed harness and guarantee every piece of leather. Call and get my prices.

## P. A. HARVEY,

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## Byers' Best Flour..

To make good bread use Byers' Best Flour. It took first premium at the Chicago World's Fair, over all competition, and gives excellent satisfaction wherever used. Every sack is guaranteed. We have the best Steam-Rolled Barley, Seed Rye and Beardless Barley.

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First provide yourself with one of our unrivalled Corben Sexton Co.'s ranges or cooking stoves, prepare your bird, and after building a good, hot fire, put it in the oven and "let nature take its course." We will warrant him as brown as a berry and tender as a Corben Sexton Co. range. Now is the time to prepare yourself with one of these efficient and superior cookers.

## W. D. Hansford & Co.

Pendleton, Oregon.

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DR. D. J. M'PALL, ROOM 11 ASSOCIATION BLOCK, Telephone 100. Office in 110 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.  
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Keyes & Keyes, Office, one block west of town square.

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E. A. MANN, DENTIST, IN ASSOCIATION BLOCK, OFFICE IN SAVINGS BANK.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS: In holding a stockholder of the Pendleton Publishing Company, please note that the meeting of the stockholders for the year 1900, will be held on Wednesday, November 21, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the parlors of the Commercial Hotel, Pendleton, Oregon. By order of the Board of Directors, J. E. HARRIS, Secretary.

A. B. STEPHENS & CO. DO and contract printing. Leave orders with A. B. STEPHENS & CO. or with Van Orsdall & Ross.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE in the office of the Secretary of State, where contracts for advertising may be made.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Notice is hereby given that the members of the fire department who have not paid their dues for the year 1900, are hereby notified to do so immediately. The dues for the year 1900 are \$1.00. By order of the Fire Department, J. E. HARRIS, Secretary.

CALL FOR COURT WARRANTS: All county warrants returned on 1900, will be paid at our office on the date of publication. Pendleton, Oregon, November 21, 1900. J. E. HARRIS, Secretary of Court.

Paris. 1889  
Chicago 1893  
Paris. 1900