

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEwen.

PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

AFTER the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 8th inst., to provide for the discharge of Presidential duties in case of the removal or inability of the President and Vice President; also to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Edmunds presented a measure to fix the day for the meeting of Presidential Electors. Bills were also introduced for the admission of Idaho and Washington Territories as States, to authorize the payment of certain duties in greenbacks, to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears pensions, to allot lands in severalty to the Indian tribes, for construction of the Michigan and Mississippi Canal, for two military posts on the southwestern frontier of Kansas, for two railway rights of way through Indian Territory, to pension veterans of the Mexican war, for the repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption, and desert-land acts, to prevent the acquisition of Real estate by aliens, to aid in the establishment of common schools, for the encouragement of American merchant marine, to retire the trade dollar, for four bridges over the Mississippi and one across the Missouri, for a navy-yard at Algiers, La., for the erection of thirteen public buildings, and for the cancellation of one and two dollar greenbacks. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to pass any legislation for the reduction of tariff duties. The House of Representatives listened to reading of the message, and immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 9th inst., to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence. It is that known as the postal telegraph bill of the last Congress. A bill was introduced by Senator Van Wyck, providing for the taxation of unpatented lands owned by railroad companies, and for the same such companies to pay the cost of surveying and locating land within sixty days after the passage of the act, or that in default thereof the lands shall be subject to entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws and liable to taxation. Bills were also introduced to prevent the diffusion of contagious diseases, to cede the abandoned marine hospital grounds at New Orleans to Tulane University, and for the relief of sufferers by the destruction of salt-works in Kentucky by Gen. Buell. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Postmaster General for the names of all postmasters in Maine appointed on or after the recommendation of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee, who is charged with extorting money from such appointments. Mr. Blair introduced resolutions for the removal and suspension of amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Brown presented the petition of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, for relief from political disabilities. Resolutions were adopted calling on the President to furnish details regarding international commerce and the rejection of Minister Kelley by the Austrian Government. In the House of Representatives Messrs. Morrison and Springer presented two propositions for amending the rules, which, after discussion, were referred to the Committee on Rules, composed of the Speaker, Randall, Morrison, Hiseock, and Reed. The House adjourned till the 12th in order to give the committee time to consider the proposed changes in the rules.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 10th inst. for a postal telegraph, to relieve commercial travelers from license taxes, for an international tribunal of arbitration, to open to homestead settlement certain portions of Indian Territory, to transfer the barracks at Baton Rouge to Louisiana University, to prevent gambling in the army, and to repeal the law for the settlement of claims of soldiers and sailors for the loss of private property. A joint resolution was presented from the Legislature of New Jersey for an inquiry into the fitness of Alaska for a penal colony. The President received and signed a very large number of nominations, including those of Ministers Lathrop, Curry, Denby, Stallo, Tree, Jacob, Winchester, Winston, Thompson, Zay, Hopkins, and Fern. Postmasters Judd, of Chicago; Larkin, of Pittsburgh; Paul, of Milwaukee; and Speer, of Denver, and many Consuls, Secretaries of Legation, officials of the Interior Department, officials of the navy, and Postmasters whose appointments have already been published. The House was not in session.

THE Speaker laid before the House, at its session on the 12th inst., a large number of Executive communications, including the annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency, and they were laid on the table for the present. Mr. Reed of Maine offered a resolution for the printing of the compilation of the revision of the rules of the House in the Thirty-sixth and Forty-sixth Congresses, stating that they would be of use in the discussion of the proposed change in the rules. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Buck of Connecticut presented a resolution from the Connecticut Legislature, asking that a by-law be passed for the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote. Laid on the table. There was no session of the Senate.

EASTERN.

Frederick Hausmeyer, his wife, and six children, residing in Tarentum, Pa., are afflicted with trichiniasis, having eaten of a salad of which raw pork formed the principal ingredient. One son, aged 20, has died, another is on the verge of dissolution, and the doctor says he has no hopes of saving any member of the family.

Two hundred masked men at Pine Run, Pa., assaulted and had a fight of two hours with a squad of non-union miners, one of the latter being fatally injured. A national conference of operators and miners is to be held in Pittsburgh next Monday, to consider the equalization of wages.

The will of W. H. Vanderbilt gives to his widow the homestead and an annuity of \$200,000. The eight children are to equally divide the sum of \$40,000,000 in securities at par. Each daughter receives the house in which she resides, and, in addition to these bequests, the son George receives \$2,000,000. The charitable bequests amount to nearly one million dollars, and the balance of the estate is bequeathed to the sons, Cornelius and William K. Estimating the residuary estate at \$90,000,000, and computing the market value of the securities specified in the will, the eight children share the money and securities about as follows, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Webb, to receive her principal, \$5,650,000, when she shall be thirty years old:

Name.	Absolutely.	For Life.	Total.
Cornelius.....	\$2,250,000	\$6,150,000	\$8,400,000
William K.....	50,650,000	6,150,000	56,800,000
Frederick W.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
George W.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Shepard.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Sloane.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Twombly.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Webb.....	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
			\$182,400,000

David Lewis, the head of the Law and Order Society at St. Clair, Pa., charges the saloon-keepers with wrecking his store and residence by a dynamite bomb, the damage being \$5,000 or more.

A Boston grand jury has indicted the

Rev. W. W. Downs and Mrs. Taber for adultery. Parson Downs preached to a large audience in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, last Sunday, and at the conclusion of his remarks introduced the Hon. Marcus P. Norton, who stated that a syndicate of Boston lawyers had formed for the defense of Downs in his forthcoming trial for adultery, and that the active counsel for the defense would be the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Gen. B. F. Butler.

The Grant monument fund in New York has reached \$104,228.

WESTERN.

A Chicago company has closed a contract to supply the French army with 2,200,000 pounds of canned beef. It involves the slaughter of 25,000 cattle.

Seven men were buried by the caving of a sewer at Akron, Ohio. Four of them were dead when taken out, and two others can hardly survive.

Intelligence of the death of Mrs. Julia Butler Newberry, at Paris, France, was received at Chicago last week. By the death of Mrs. Newberry, as provided in the will of her late husband, the city of Chicago falls heir to about \$2,500,000, to be used in founding a public library.

H. A. Coppernall, of the firm of Coppernall & Hembach, lumber dealers, of Duluth, Minn., committed suicide. Bad health had affected his mind.

The Hendricks Monument Association of Indianapolis has issued to the nation an appeal for funds. Francis M. Churchman is Treasurer.

The gas war at St. Louis has led to a reduction of \$1.50 per 1,000, and one of the dissatisfied stockholders has applied to the court to enjoin the cut.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, died at his home near St. Louis, of heart disease. He was born in 1826 at Frankfort, Kentucky, and in 1856 became editor of the *Missouri Democrat*. He was wounded in a duel with Thomas C. Reynolds before the war. He was Senator in 1863, Governor in 1870, and a candidate for Vice President with Horace Greeley. He leaves nine unmarried children.

A fire at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, destroyed property to the value of \$45,000.

Daniel Foley, an old resident of Sibbey County, Minn., was murdered near Belle Plain.

Fire in Cincinnati destroyed property valued at \$85,000, the principal sufferers being Ross, Robbins & George, paper manufacturers, and Jones Brothers, dealers in electrical supplies. The insurance is placed at \$60,000.

SOUTHERN.

Five negroes, three men and two women, returning home from a frolic at D. J. Smith's plantation, in York County, South Carolina, attempted to cross Broad River in a canoe. The boat filled and sunk, and two of the men were drowned. The third man was rescued by persons on the bank.

Gen. W. C. Wickham has succeeded Senator Mahone in the executive management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Mayor Reed, of Louisville, Ky., pleaded guilty to fighting in the street over an election bet, and was fined twenty dollars, which he paid.

Proceedings have been commenced to contest the recent elections at Atlanta, where the prohibitionists carried the day. The saloon-keepers take the ground that the act adopted is unconstitutional in that it allows the sale of Georgia wine, and prohibits wine from other States; then, again, it is held to be unconstitutional because it allows elections in "wet" counties but not in "dry" counties, thus failing to be uniform throughout the State. Several days will be consumed in the arguments.

WASHINGTON.

Washington special: "The declarations of the Congressmen from the West and South who have arrived are not very reassuring to those who have hoped that it might be possible to repeal the silver-dollar law. Many of these Congressmen are outspoken in their declaration that no compromise will be accepted. It is quite certain that the 'out and out' will not consent to the unconditional repeal of the silver-coinage act. So determined are they on this point that it is evident that they would resort to all parliamentary means to defeat the passage of a bill having that end in view if one could be favorably reported from a committee."

The President and Cabinet attended the solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of King Alfonso, which was held at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Washington.

Secretary of the Interior Lamar has requested the President to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$12,500, out of which to aid Cheyenne Indians in Montana who are reported starving.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has given an opinion that pensioners living in the United States can not give to other persons the powers of attorney to receipt for their allowances, but agents must draw and forward checks to each pensioner.

The War Department refused to interfere with the Illinois Central Railroad Company building a pier in Lake Michigan, on the ground that it would do no damage to the harbor, and on the further ground that it was a matter properly within the jurisdiction of the State.

POLITICAL.

The resolution offered by Eugene Hale in the Senate, calling for a list of Postmasters removed and appointed in the State of Maine at the instance of National Committee-man Brown, is regarded as the preliminary attack which the Republicans propose making on the President's confirmations.

The Republican Senators met in caucus at Washington on the 11th inst., and Mr. Sherman resigned the Chairmanship which he has held so long. Edmunds was chosen to succeed him. It was voted to give Logan his old Committee on Military Affairs, and place

Sewell at the head of the Joint Committee on the Library. All the rest of the time was spent in discussing the position to be taken toward the President's nominations. There was much talk, and the extreme critics of the President's appointments found that they could not bind all their colleagues to oppose the confirmation of those good in themselves, although made to fill vacancies caused by suspension. Logan, Sherman, Hale, Hoar, and others are said to have made very vigorous speeches in favor of a determined opposition to the confirmation of all nominations save those good in themselves, and made to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms. Allison, Manderson, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Dawes, Platt, and Van Wyck are named as among those who favored the policy of considering each case on its merits, regardless of the status of the office when it was filled.

Senator Hale is said to favor confirming President Cleveland's good appointments and rejecting the bad ones. This, it is stated, expresses the attitude of many Republican Senators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the figures of the National Agricultural Department the average farm price of corn is 33 cents, against 36 cents in December a year ago. Wheat averages 78.7 cents, against 65 cents last year; and cotton sells for 8.3—a reduction of 9 mills from the figures prevailing in December, 1884. Rye, barley, oats and potatoes show an advance of from 4 to 7 cents.

The prediction is made that the Canadian Pacific Road will build a track from Ingersoll to Windsor, and connect with the Wabash at Detroit.

The forces of the Acting Governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, fired on General Reyes and party at Monterey, killing an officer and three privates, and wounding six men. General Reyes ordered out the Federal forces, and summoned 200 men from Lampazos by special train. General Reyes has been appointed by President Diaz Military Governor of the State.

The total number of failures reported in the United States for the week was 221, as against 247 the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1884 the failures amounted to 361; in 1883, 249; in 1882, 230; and in 1881, 109.

The funeral of Louis Riel took place at St. Boniface, Manitoba, with seven hundred half-breeds in attendance, six of whom bore the remains six miles on their shoulders. His mother trudged along in the procession until exhausted.

Colonel Gaudin and 200 Mexican revolutionists had a battle with the municipal authorities of Linares, Mexico. On being repulsed, the former retired to the mountains to reorganize.

The American steel-rail companies have extended the maximum limit of production for 1886 to a million tons. Ninety per cent of the syndicate coke-ovens in the Connelville region of Pennsylvania are now in blast.

FOREIGN.

Documents were discovered at Mandalay showing that an offensive and defensive alliance existed between France and Burmah.

Mr. Gladstone is to call a Liberal gathering at London for the second week in January, to which the Irish members will be invited. If the policy outlined by him shall receive united support, he will prepare a comprehensive bill for Irish grievances. Lord Spencer expressed his willingness to serve again as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

United States Consul Frisbie, at Lyons, France, writes that the consumption of champagne is regarded as an indication of the business prosperity of the country importing it; and, as the sales for the United States show an increase of \$284,924 over those of 1884, the deduction is drawn that business is flourishing in America. On the contrary, European nations have curtailed their orders, showing—according to the champagne barometer—that mercantile dealings are dull; and the Consul attests to the truthfulness of the latter fact.

Owing to the activity and increasing strength of the rebels in the Sudan, orders have been issued for the reoccupation of Dongola by British troops.

The Irish National League, according to a telegram from Secretary Harrington, has returned eighty-six members of Parliament and is absolutely master of the situation.

The new Mahdi's followers are being massed in great force, and the advance of the main army on Egypt has already begun. The British and native outposts are falling back before the advancing hordes of Arabs.

Justin McCarthy says that Ireland will be content with legislative powers equal to an American State. O'Connor says that Canada is the true precedent to follow, and that that is the minimum Parnell will accept.

The funeral of Herr Strassman, President of the Municipal Council of Berlin, a leading Hebrew, was made the occasion to rebuke Jew-baiters. The Emperor sent handsome wreaths of flowers to the funeral, and the car was followed by thirty thousand persons.

A bloody engagement took place between the Servians and Bulgarians, near the town of Veleki-Isoor, which was wrested from the Bulgarians. The Servians claim a brilliant victory. Great uneasiness is occasioned at Philippopolis by rumors concerning the menacing attitude of the Turkish troops on the frontier.

M. de Lesseps is said to be very indignant at the severe criticisms of various American papers of his Panama Canal, and reiterates that he expects to live to sail through the canal himself.

There is high authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury is willing to grant to Ireland a very broad measure of local self-government. Mr. Gladstone remarked to a friend that Parnell's malevolent election tactics had rendered it impossible for the Liberals to make any overtures to him; the aid he desires must be solicited.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A movement has begun in England which, says a cable dispatch, "involves probably the most astounding scheme of political revenge and proscription in the history of this generation. The movement grew out of a meeting at the National Club of those Liberal members-elect whose majorities have been reduced by the casting of the Irish vote for the Tories and of those Liberal candidates for Parliamentary seats who had been defeated by the same tactics. The result of the meeting was the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of a resolution pledging each gentleman present not to employ Irish labor in the future, and to gradually, but as speedily as possible, discharge all Irish workmen now employed by them."

The Farmers' Bank at Orrville, Ohio, holding the deposits of several adjacent townships, closed its doors.

A count of the grain elevators in the Northwest has been made by a St. Paul paper. The result is a total of 1,513 houses, with a total capacity of 54,000,000 bushels. Excluding those in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, which are counted in the statement of visible supply, the aggregate capacity is about 33,000,000 bushels. The country elevators are believed to contain not more than ten to twelve million bushels, but the number of the houses is much larger than had been supposed by parties in the trade.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

John A. Barry, at Oswego, N. Y.; John G. Randall, at Doylestown, Pa.; George Shortall, at Norristown, Pa.; M. S. Longaker, at Pottstown, Pa.; John Hayland, at Phoenixville, Pa.; W. B. Colston, at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Daniel J. Sherman, at Ashtabula, Ohio; Thomas Hubbell, at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Ringgold B. Meley, at Lima, Ohio; B. Gordon, Jr., at St. Marys, Ohio; James W. Talbot, at Middleport, Ohio; W. C. Clark, at Paducah, Ky.; Erasmus P. McKinney, at Leavenworth, Kan.; Henry E. Wadsworth, at Laporte, Ind.; Joseph Breland, at Onarga, Ill.; A. J. Weber, at Albion, Iowa; John D. Smith at Bedford, Iowa; A. C. Hutchinson at Burlington, Iowa; Clara W. Snyder at Racine, Wis.; Randall Nutting at Decatur, Mich.; Angelo Tower at Ionia, Mich.; Charles R. Vann at St. Helena, Cal.

BILLS to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar, to make the postal rate on second-class matter 1 cent per pound, and for the erection of public buildings at Lafayette, Indiana, and Newport, Kentucky, were introduced in the Senate on the 14th inst. The chair presented a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Dakota, with a draft of a constitution under which admission to the Union is asked. Mr. Harrison announced that he would at an early date introduce a bill to confer statehood on the territory. A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence between the State Department and the Italian Government in regard to the appointment of A. M. Kelley as Minister to the latter country, and also the Austrian protests against receiving the would-be diplomat at Vienna. The correspondence with the Italian Government was brief. Objection was made to receiving Mr. Kelley as Minister to the latter country, and on the ground of his utterances in condemnation of the Italian Government fourteen years previous. Mr. Bayard declined to recognize the force of these objections, and the Government refused to cancel Mr. Kelley's appointment, but the controversy was cut short by his resignation and the appointment of another Minister. He was then appointed Minister to Austria, whereupon Count Kalnoky protested on the ground that "the position of a foreign envoy would be a Jewess would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." Secretary Bayard replied in a vigorous note, in which he declared that this Government could not investigate the religious faith of any citizen, or consider his creed, much less that of his wife, as having any bearing upon his fitness for official station. Count Kalnoky then shifted his position and declined to receive Mr. Kelley on the ground that "the position of a foreign envoy would be a Jewess would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." Secretary Bayard replied in a vigorous note, in which he declared that this Government could not investigate the religious faith of any citizen, or consider his creed, much less that of his wife, as having any bearing upon his fitness for official station. Count Kalnoky then shifted his position and declined to receive Mr. Kelley on the ground that "the position of a foreign envoy would be a Jewess would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." Secretary Bayard replied in a vigorous note, in which he declared that this Government could not investigate the religious faith of any citizen, or consider his creed, much less that of his wife, as having any bearing upon his fitness for official station.

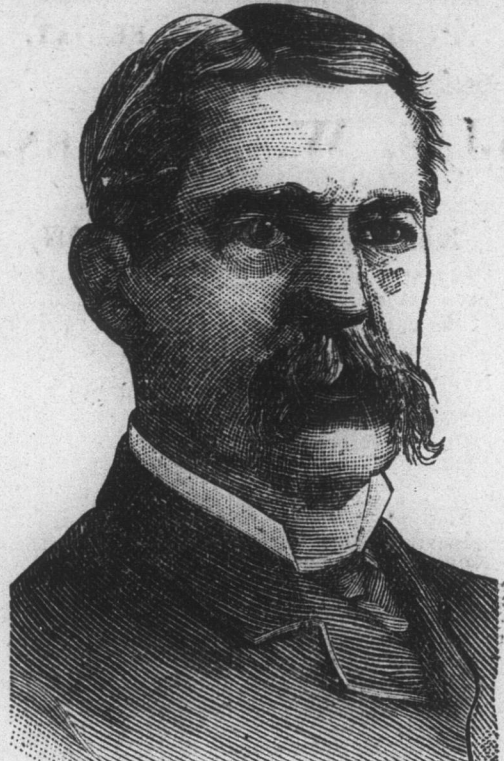
THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.37	@ .38
No. 2 Red.....	.34	@ .36
CORN—No. 2.....	.51	@ .52
OATS—White.....	.37	@ .43
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.00	@ 6.75
Good Shipping.....	4.50	@ 5.25
Common.....	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter.....	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.86	@ .86½
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 1.....	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2.....	.60	@ .61
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.25	@ .28
Fine Dairy.....	.17	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats.....	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess.....	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.85	@ .85½
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1.....	.60	@ .61
PORK—New Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .32
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.38	@ .39
CORN—Mixed.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—Mixed.....	.28	@ .28½
PORK—New Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 1.....	1.00	@ 1.05
LIVE HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	2.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.92	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83	@ .91
CORN—New.....	.33	@ .35
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair.....	4.50	@ 4.75
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.50
FALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN.....	.43	@ .44
CATTLE.....	5.00	@ 6.00

MEN OF NOTE.

William L. Trenholm, Civil-Service Commissioner.

Col. William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., is about 50 years of age, an active business man, and was recommended for the appointment by leading friends of the Civil-Service Reform movement North and South. He is the son of the late Secretary Trenholm of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, and has been brought into prominence lately by his address before numerous bankers' conventions on the silver question, and his writings on the same subject, which have attracted wide attention. An argument which he presented to the Secretary of the Treasury some weeks ago in behalf of the rice-grow-



ers of South Carolina was a model of logical statement. It was while he was in Washington to present the views of the rice-growers on the rice-duty question that the President sent for him and had a chat with him, one afternoon, when no one could interrupt them. The President was favorably impressed by his visitor, and subsequently offered him the Civil-Service Commission, which was accepted. Col. Trenholm, like Mr. Edgerton, is a pronounced civil-service reformer—a civil-service reformer on principle—and there is no doubt that he will do all in his power to carry out the views of the President on that question.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

The Course to Be Pursued in the Event of the Death of Both the President and Vice President.

A few quotations from legal lore will be of interest on this subject at this time. The Constitution of the United States, Article II, Section 1, says:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both as to the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Sections 146 to 150, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes say:

Sec. 146. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

Sec. 147. Whenever the office of President and Vice President both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive, of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.

Sec. 148. The notification shall specify that electors of a President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:

First. If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

Second. If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the next year ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that electors are to be appointed, or chosen.

Sec. 149. Electors appointed or chosen upon the notification prescribed by the preceding sections shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December specified in the notification.

Sec. 150. The provisions of this title relating to the quadrennial election of President and Vice President shall apply with respect to any election to fill vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President held upon a notification given when both offices become vacant.

The electors for President and Vice President to fill vacancy shall be appointed or chosen as in regular elections as the Legislatures of the States may direct. Article I, sec. 3, of the Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate and shall act as President of the United States in case of the death or removal of the incumbent. A President pro tem. shall be elected by the Senate to act as presiding officer of that body in case of the absence or promotion of the Vice President.