FEUDS THAT COST THE PRESIDENCY Repeatedly leaders within sight * * * of the White House have been thwarted by Personal Enemies

part, and a fateful one, in the history of the presidency. Had not Alexander Hamilton been the unyielding foe of Aaron Burr, the latter, and not Jefferson, would have succeeded the elder Adams; but even more momentous in its consequences was the long battle between Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay. When Jackson first ran for the presidency, in 1824, the candidates opposing him were Adams,



Crawford and Clay. None of the four secured a majority of the electoral college, and the election thus devolved upon the House, with choice to be made from the three candidates-Adams, Crawford and Jackson-who had received the most electoral votes. This debarred Clay, who, forced, as he expressed it, to choose betwee two evils, announced that he had decided to support Adams. But Clay's determination no sooner became known than some of Jackson's friends attempted to drive him from it. The weapon used for this purpose recalls one of the most discreditable incidents in our political history.

Aaron Burn

A few days before the time set for the election in the House a letter appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, asserting that Clay had agreed to support Adams upon condition that he be made Secretary of State. The same terms, the letter alleged, had been of fered to Jackson's friends; but none of them would "descend to such mean barter and sale." The letter was anonymous, but purported to be written by a member of the House. Clay at once published a card, in which he pronounced the writer "a dastard and a liar," who, if he dared avow his name, would forthwith be called to the field. Two days later the letter was acknowledged by a witless member from Pennsylvania, Kremer by name who asserted that the state ments he had made were true, and that he was ready to prove them. A duel with such a character was out of the question. Something, however, had to be done, and Clay immediately demanded an investigation by a special committee of the House. Such a committee was duly selected. None of its members had supported Clay for the presidency. Kremer promptly declared his willingness to meet the inquiry, but in the end the committee reported that he had declined to appear before it, sending instead a communication in which he denied the power of the House to compel him to testify. No further action was taken, and in this shape, for the time being, the matter rested.

Soon, however, came the election of Adams by the House, followed quickly by his appointment of Clay as his Secretary of State. Though it is now generally acknowledged that there has been no bargain between Adams and Clay, it was natural that, at the moment, the rank and file of Jackson's following should regard Clay's appointment as conclusive proof that such a deal had been made. By accepting it Clay made himself the victim of circumstantial evidence. As



Roscoe Conkline

a matter of fact, he hesitated to accept the place, and finally assumed its duties with reluctance. What chiefly determined him was the belief that if he did not accept it would be argued that he dared not. This to Clay was more obnoxious than the other horn of the dilemma. He, therefore, took the alternative of bold defiance; but in so doing committed a

calamitous error. A strong effort was made at the moment to reject Clay's nomination. This failing, the cry of "bargain and corruption" was again raised, and with it began another contest for the presidency, a contest longer and more i drink a bottle of wine with me, judge,"

Personal feuds have played their | litical annals. Everything that rancor- | cess and the victory of the democratic ous partisan intention could concoct was spread broadcast by the Jackson journals; nor were Clay and Adams the sole objects of the storm of slander. Charges of the most infamous character were made against Jackson, and inflamed his animosity against Adams and Clay to a degree that approached insanity. Jackson believed Clay capable of anything of which the latter could be accused, and he himself gave currency to the "bargain and corruption" cry, which was printed, placarded and harped upon throughout the land. Clay, on the other hand, was unable on the stump to assume the line of dignified refutation; and his language, losing all restraint, became the vehicle of raving wrath. The result of the contest was a signal tri-



Alexander Hamilton.

umph for Jackson. Even Kentucky, Clay's own state, went against him, and Adams retired in the shadow of deep humiliation. Four years later. when Clay himself was a candidate against Jackson, he received but fortynine out of 286 electoral votes.

In 1880 the unrelenting animosity of Henry B. Payne alone prevented Allen G. Thurman from being made the nominee of the democratic national convention. In 1857 Payne was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio. The convention met in Columbus, and Thurman, then fresh from a period of brilliant service on the supreme bench of his state, had a friend in whose candi-



Henry B. Payne

dacy for state treasurer he was much interested. Some of Payne's lieutenants, without his knowledge, promised Thurman the support of the Payne forces for his friend in return for the votes he controlled in the convention; but the Thurman candidate for treasurer failed at the last moment to receive the promised support of the Payne following, and was defeated. Payne was not aware of the trick that | with him." had been played upon Thurman, but the latter, who scorned double dealing in any form, was quick to resent it. Within the hour the opportunity to do fell in his way. The convention ended, Payne went to a hotel for dinner, accompanied by some friends, and in jovial mood opened wine in celebration of his success. Presently Thurman and a few friends came in and took seats at an adjoining table. moment it came back with the gruff | profanation of that jocose satire."



message that Mr. Thurman did not care for any of Mr. Payne's wine. In evident surprise at this refusal, Payne rose from his seat and crossed to the group of which Thurman was the central figure.

"I trust you and your friends will scandalous than arr other in our po he said, urbanely. "Drink to my suc- cerfume.

party."

"I do not want any of your wine, sir," was the reply. "I told that damned waiter to say as much to you, sir, a moment ago." And so saying, Thurman turned his back abruptly on the man from Cleveland.

Payne never forgot nor forgave this public insult. The quarrel thus begun ever after kept the two men apart, and three and twenty years later thwarted Thurman's highest ambition. In 1880 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the democratic national convention. Had he had the unflinching support of the Ohio delegation, there is little doubt that he would have been the nominee. The delegation was solid for him on the first ballot. Then it broke and the chances of his nomination vanished into thin air. Payne was behind the break. The delegates from the district in which his influence was supreme led it and were strongest in the claim which stampeded the convention to a dark horse. As Ohio was then an October state and practically certain to go for Garfield, the result would be disastrous to the democratic cause. That argument defeated Thurman and nominated Hancock, and the revenge H. L. Bronson, Cortland, N. Y.; diof Payne was complete.

But the most dramatic of all the political feuds of the last forty years, both in its inception and its sequel, was that between Blaine and Roscoe Conkling. The two men entered the popular branch of Congress at about the same time, and both soon became leaders in that body. There was, however, little in common between them save the gift of pre-eminent ability. Conkling made Blaine the ob ject of his sarcasm whenever opportunity offered, and the member from Maine was prompt to retort in kind. Thus the enmity grew until, in the course of one of their many encounters, Blaine, stung to the quick by an unjust and ungenerous taunt, burst forth in an onslaught on his tormentor which wrought the House into a high pitch of excitement and marked the beginning of a flerce struggle in the Republican party that ended in the humiliation of Conkling and the defeat of Blaine for President. Here are Blaine's words, and they are a model of excertation:

"As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that largeminded gentleman is so wilting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all was an act of the greatest temerity



for me to venture upon a controversy

Then, referring to a chance newspaper comparison of Conkling to Henry Winter Davis, lately dead, he continued:

"The gentleman took it seriously and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great; it is striking-Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whipped pup-Payne bade the waiter carry a bottle py to a roaring lion. Shade of the of wine to the newcomers, but in a mighty Davis, forgive the almost

> There could be no reconciliation after such an onslaught, and the battle was to the death. Defeated for the Republican nomination by Conkling and his friends in 1876 and again in 1880, Blaine in the latter year threw his following to his friend Garfield, who, nominated and elected, made Blaine his secretary of state and official right hand. Then came the struggle over the New York patronage, which retired Conkling, and was followed by the assassination of Garfield. In 1884, when Blaine was finally the formal choice of his party, why creameries are so slow in adopt-Conkling was no longer in politics, ing pasteurizing are that this operabut the sequel proved that his was tion is considered to involve extra exmortal blow. A defection of a few hundred votes in Conkling's home termakers are often less familiar with county of Onelda gave that county. normally Republican, to Cleveland. son in Philadelphia Ledger.

Lions Fond of Lavender.

Lion tamers frequently perfume themselves with lavender. There is, it is said, no record of a lion ever having attacked a trainer who had taken the precaution of using this



Holstein-Friesan Annual Meeting. The nineteenth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held at Syracuse, N. Y. There were present about 200 members. The fee for registry on imported cattle was increased to \$25. The fees for registry of bulls were reduced as follows: Non-members, \$4 and if over one year, \$8; members, \$2 and if over one year, \$4. At a near date all certificates of registry will bear diagrams of the color markings instead of word descriptions as formerly. It was voted to express weights in pounds and decimals of pounds. The regular appropriations for prizes for A. R. O. tests, at fairs, and for the literary committee, were made, amounting in all to about

The treasurer reported receipts including balance on hand last year of \$42,040.57 and disbursements of \$9,745.51, leaving cash on hand \$32,-295.06. The total membership has reached 1,154. Total registration 5,567 cows and 2,477 bulls, 9,042 transfers were issued, being the largest busi-

ness in the history of the association. The election of officers resulted: President, A. A. Cortelyou; vicepresidents, W. A. Matteson, Ut.ca, N. Y.; H. B. Daggett, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. M. Hotaling, San Francisco, Cal.; rectors, T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Iowa; W. S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.; D. H. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y.; Eldon F. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis.

Treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary and editor, Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Supt. of Advanced Registry, S.

Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

Influence of the Hand Separator. The hand separator is exercising a most beneficial influence on the dairy interests in the localities where it is being used. The man that has four or five cows and buys a hand separator soon awakes to the realization that the hand separator will skim the milk for fifteen cows as well as for the number of cows he has. The work of cleaning the separator would be no more than for the lesser number of cows. This leads him to look around for more cows, as a matter of investment. Reports indicate that there is a tendency for the hand separator dairy of a few cows to increase in the number of animals giving milk. The hand separator has another good influence, and that is that the matter of cleanliness is emphasized. The farmer is told by the intelligent cream separator agent that he must wash this separator every time it is used members of this House that I know it and wash it thoroughly. The habit established in the matter of the separaor extends itself to every other article connected with the dairying operations. The men that buy hand separators are the most intelligent men engaged in dairy work and are the quickest to take up with a new idea of value. The greatest good, however, will come from the increasing desire to keep a larger number of good dairy cows than before the separator was

Straining the Milk. To many a farmer's wife it would be superfluous to advise her to strain the milk. She would no sooner think of neglecting that part of the work than she would of leaving the cow unmilked. It will be a surprise to such to learn that in the case of people supplying milk to creameries and cheese factories it has become quite a common practice not to strain the milk. After milking the cows at night, the milk is dumped into the cans and left till the next morning. In the morning the cows are again milked and the milk unstrained is hauled off to the creamery or the factory. Receivers of milk at such places have told the writer of a number of such cases. Things have been found in such milk that could never have passed through a strainer. Not long ago we heard of one creamery, the proprietor of which made a rule that his patrons should not strain their milk. He said he could tell better how they were keeping their cows if the milk came to him just as it was drawn. This may be all right for the creamery manager that is a Spartan and is ready to administer the heroic treatment to any patron that does not come up to the standard in the keeping clean of his cows, but for most mortals it will not do. We believe that ordinarily the milk can't be strained too quickly after milking nor too carefully.

Objections to Pasteurization An-

swered. M. Mortensen, in an address to Iowa creamery men, said: The main reasons still the will and power to strike a pense without any assurance of a higher return for the product; the butpasteurization than they ought to be; they have heard from others that it and with it the electoral vote of New causes greater loss in the buttermilk York and the presidency. Conkling and thereby the yield, and that the had wiped out the score against his body of the butter is injured and of ancient enemy.-Rufus Rockwell Wil- course they are well aware of the fact that in order to be successful in making pasteurized butter it will be necessary to take a term in the dairy school, and this will naturally have some effect on the buttermaker's wil-

lingness to accept the new system. In regard to the extra cost involved by pasteurization, this will not exceed one-tenth of a cent per pound of but-

ter where the whole milk is pasteurized with live ste : by a very careful operator this expense may be reduced to one-fifteenth or even one-twentieth of a cent per pound. This expense can furthermore be reduced by using exhaust steam. In many of the creameries they will be able to do all of their pasteurizing with exhaust steam and in that case the only expense will be the cost of the pasteurizer and cooler. This expense is very small and a progressive creamery man can not afford to consider that expense if

that are made against pasteurization, they are all suppositions without being based upon reliable experiments. We can do just as exhaustive churning from pasteurized as from raw cream.

The cream, however, must be more carefully cooled before churning. It is surely no objection that pasteurization will demand capable operators. A few creameries could well afford to introduce pasteurization for that reason. When pasteurization of milk or cream is introduced pasteurization or sterilization of water used for the butter should not be omitted. At the Iowa experiment station they have eliminated several germs from water that cause the butter to deteriorate in quality in a very short time. This makes it evident that the pasteuring tion or sterilization of water is just as important as the pasteurization of the cream.

Alfalfa for Soiling Purposes. Alfalfa is one of the best crops for almost any feeding purpose and is especially valuable for feeding cows that are kept up and given feed cut green. In the first place it is about as rich in protein as is bran when the dry matter is compared, but of course in its green state the protein content will be decreased in proportion as the water content of the green plant is increased. Another important thing in favor of alfalfa is that it can be cut repeatedly throughout the summer. This is not the case with some of the other soiling crops. We believe that every dairyman that can should raise alfalfa and feed it green if he can. We say "if he can" for the reason that already some of our city milk buying companies and bottling companies are objecting to the feeding of alfalfa as a soiling crop. We have not learned that any have objected to it as a hay crop, though this may come later. The writer mentioned to an officer of a company engaged in supplying bottled milk to Chicago that alfalfa was likely to prove a most valuable plant for feeding green to cows during the drouth of summer. The officer replied that his company would object to the farmers feeding it, as they even objected to the cows being pastured on red clover for more than a short period at one time. The belief of the writer is that some of these companies are becoming too exacting in their demands. There is a constant tendency among them to object to the feeding of any but the highest priced feeds, such as middlings and corn meal, out of which the farmer cannot make profitable milk. It is doubtful if alfalfa taints the milk at all, and the farmer should not surren-

thorough investigation as to its real effect on the flavor of the milk. Condensing of Milk Increasing. The condensing factories of the United States and even those of Switzerland have come to be operated largely on the trust plan, and their controllers have been able to regulate the price of condensed milk to a large extent. But it seems that this power is waning, due to the increase in the number of independent companies. It is reported that the manufacturers of condensing factory machinery have been making large sales this year. There is good reason for the establishment of more condenseries. Some of the independent concerns in Illinois have made enormous profits during the last few years. One of the stock holders of an independent company told the writer that his company had been making 80 per cent a year for some years. If this is so with the independent concerns, what must be the cases with the concerns that are being operated on a trust basis. There was a time a few years ago when the product of the Swiss condensing factories | him. The coin was found in the till competed in the American market with the product of the American factories, and the product of the American factories competed in Switzerland er, William McCoy of Pittsburg, Pa., with the product of the Swiss fac- to whom it has been sent. It was tories. But an agreement was entered into by which each withdrew from foreign territory and left the other in possession. We believe it is for the interest of the farming communities to have as many condenseries in operation as possible, and every effort to mouth. He watched it disappear into establish them should be encouraged. a hole, and going back to the house

der his right to feed it without a most

Using Wooden Pails for Milk. on many farms it is better not to use brought to light a family of six little wooden vessels of any kind for the holding of milk. The use of the wooden pail is to be objected to for the cess, the old ones to all appearances reason that it is difficult to keep clean. having fled that part of the country.-The pores in the wood readily take in St. Johnsburg Republican, portions of the milk and only a severe treatment in the way of scalding each time can keep them out. This is illustrated in the care of churns, both great and small. If they are care-

THE ODD

Rhyme and Reason. There isn't any reason for the flowers
blooming sweet
To wither at the noonday or be crushed
beneath our feet. There isn't any reason for the ky to not afford to consider that expense if it will assist him in improving his product. When we have been able to bring our butter up to a high standard it will soon be noticed by the consumers and they will readily pay a premium on quality.

In regard to the other objections that are made against pasteurization.

The river as it ripples on its journey to The river as it ripples on its journey to the sea Makes music that we cannot sing; yet sweet as it can be. The rustle of the tree tops as the zephyrs wander by Awake the woods to answer with a long, melodious sigh.

And when the stars are gleaming and the moon is shining bright A thousand minstrel voices softly echo through the night.

And no one understands the spell that's cast throughout the clime.

There isn't any reason; there is nothing, only rhyme.

—Washington Star.

-Washington Star.

Herding Sea Lions.

In the sea lion rookeries of the Alaskan coast some curious stampedes are seen. At certain seasons of the year the Aleuts have a drive of "seevitchie," as the lions are called. It is generally begun in September or October to gather in a supply of winter meat.

At night when the sea lions are lying in the sand above high water the natives start their hunting. Armed with sticks, clapping bones and guns, they creep down to the water's edge and carefully get between their game and the sea, and at a given signal rush with yells and all manner of noise at the victims.

The terrible noise awakes and stampedes the sea lions, each one rushing in the direction in which its head happens to be pointed. In this way some go inland and a few escape to the water.

The stampede ends disastrously for those that head inland. The ungainly creatures are driven by cries and shouts to the houses of the hunters. There stakes are placed in the ground about them, forming a sort of corral. To the posts streamers of cloth are fastened, and the foolish sea lions are afraid to approach the fluttering things.

Other catches are added until the herd corralled numbers two and three hundred, and then the final march is taken up. The sea lions are liberated from the corral and driven in the direction of the Aleut village, ten or twelve miles away, the journey taking from one to two weeks.

Density of Population.

According to an exhaustive statistical work by a German, the population of the world to-day is 1,503,300,000. The average density of population is about 25 persons to one square mile, and the distribution among the c tinents is as follows: In Europe, 392, 264,000 people, or 100 inhabitants for each square mile; in Asia, 819,556,000 inhabitants-45 to a square mile; in Africa, 140,700,000 inhabitants-13 to a square mile. North America, including the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Panama, as well as he United States and Canada, is credited with 105,714,000 inhabitants-13 to one square mile.

Heifer Catches Fish. John Sutphin, a Franklin Park, N. J. farmer, asked the police to-day to help

him find a pet helfer which had strayed away from his farm. He declared she was a great fish catcher, and frequently would go to ponds on the farm, stand motionless for a time in the water near the bank. then suddenly thrust her head in the water and bring up a small fish in her

mouth. On the advice of the police, and with their aid the shores of the Raritan river were searched. The heifer was found watching for fish near the landing bridge.-New York Tribune.

Has Relic of Jefferson Davis. When Jefferson Davis was captured, nine silver dollars were found upon him. They were given to W. C. McCoy, an engraver, to be marked as souvenirs. For his work one of them was given to him. He engraved it with his son's name and gave it to of F. C. Richter, a merchant, at Columbus, O., and an advertisement brought knowledge of it to its ownlost or stolen thirty-three years ago.

Captured Six Baby Foxes. Will Lemery, employed on the farm of Allen Flint in Braintree, saw a fox a few days ago with a rabbit in its persuaded Perkins Flint to join him in the hunt. They dug out the hole Under circumstances as they exist into which the rabbit was taken and foxes, which they are at present bringing up by hand with gratifying suc-

Young Gulls Seasick. A sportsman at Moosehead lake found some young gulls, too small to fly, and took them into his canoe. The fully washed and dried they remain birds at first seemed to enjoy the novsweet for years. The wooden milk el experience, but soon became as seapail will remain sweet if it is con- sick as any landsman. After each stantly washed and saturated with had sacrificed his latest meal to the boiling water, but on some farms this sea myths, the sportsman took pity is not done. Therefore it is safer to on them and put them back into the depend on some kind of a vessel that water, where they at once settled has no pores, and that is easily down as well and contented as if they had never left it.