

FEUDS THAT COST THE PRESIDENCY

Repeatedly leaders within sight of the White House have been thwarted by Personal Enemies

Personal feuds have played their 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,



Aaron Burr

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 between 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 creditable incidents in our political history.

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 offered 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 statements 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 Conkling

a matter of fact, he hesitated to accept the place, and finally assumed his 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 scandalous than any other in our po-

litical annals. Everything that rancorous 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 forty-nine 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 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. Payne bade the waiter carry a bottle of wine to the newcomers, but in a moment it came back with the gruff



James G. Blaine

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 drink a bottle of wine with me, judge," he said, urbanely. "Drink to my suc-

cess and the victory of the democratic 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 stamped 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 of 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 object of his sarcasm whenever opportunity offered, and the member from Maine was prompt to retort in kind. Thus the animity 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 fierce 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 exhortation:

"As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so witting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminant, overpowering turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all members of this House that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity



Allen G. Thurman

for me to venture upon a controversy with him."

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. Theristes to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whipped puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire."

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, Conkling was no longer in politics, but the sequel proved that his was still the will and power to strike a mortal blow. A defection of a few hundred votes in Conkling's home county of Oneida gave that county, normally Republican, to Cleveland, and with it the electoral vote of New York and the presidency. Conkling had wiped out the score against his ancient enemy.—Rufus Rockwell Wilson 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 perfume.

LIVE STOCK



Profitable and Profitless Stock.

At a Wisconsin institute A. E. Roberts said: With stock of good blood there is no difficulty in making a steer two years of age top the market and bring a good profit for the feed and care given. However, the great bulk of stock shipped to our leading markets is not of the above quality. One will readily ascertain at the stock yards that quality counts for more than quantity, and that fat alone is not sufficient. Buyers will ride into a pen where good cattle are and perhaps will raise their first bid in order to get them. The seller easily disposes of them at the top price of the day. This class are of high grade, good beef type and conformation, with capacity for producing the greatest percentage of high-priced meat. They are what the buyers term the smooth, fleshy lot. This class of cattle comprise only about 10 per cent of the bulk. In adjoining pens buyers will ride in, view the stock, then ride away, with the remark, "I will not give that price, they are too rough." The seller has to work to dispose of them, and when he does the price is disappointing to the farmer, as it is only about one-half the price offered for the best class. A portion of this class consists of stock with an infusion of dairy blood. While they make good gains their feed goes to the production of internal fat. A greater per cent are common, unimproved, inferior animals in finish as well as form. This class comprises about 50 per cent of the stock forwarded to market. This means that the farmer has received about half the price for the animals he has raised and forwarded to market that he properly bred, grown and finished. It has taken as much of the food of maintenance and as much feed to grow every pound of their weight as though they were worth twice the money. It is folly to attempt to engage in beef production with such a class of animals, especially where stall feeding and intensive farming are practiced. There is no reason why such stock should be grown, as the type and conformation can be improved by the use of good beef bred sires, and the more grading up by pure blood animals of approved form the better the results. Four or five generations of pure bred sires will establish a herd of live stock practically as good for all feeding purposes as pure breeds.

Goat Meat and Kid Meat.

A circular of the United States Department of Agriculture says: While it is generally agreed among those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a delicacy, it is true that among the great mass of the people of this country there is a prejudice against anything bearing the name of "goat." Within the environments of all of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them grow to maturity. What becomes of them? Butchers and meat dealers answer the question by saying that they pass over their blocks as "lamb." No meat dealer has heard of a complaint of the quality of such "lamb." A considerable number of mature common goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goats and sold, either in the carcass or canned, as mutton; and many who deary goat meat have unconsciously eaten it many times no doubt. This does not mean that the meat is as palatable as good mutton, but it may be as good as poor mutton, and so the consumer's criticism concerns the quality and not the kind. The flesh of any mature common goat is not palatable to most persons who have tasted it. This is due to the strong taste, and, to some extent, to its toughness. Proper care in dressing would probably mitigate if not entirely prevent the strong taste, and feeding on grain would tend to produce a more tender carcass. Both these points, however, will hardly receive attention from anyone who may contemplate going into the industry, for the reason that they will add materially to the cost of production. The excellent quality of the kid meat has already been mentioned. It is safe to say that the existing prejudice against it would disappear if people were to test it, and in time a good market ought to be built up for all that can be produced. However, the question arises, Will it pay to raise common goats for the sale of kids? The farmer will have to determine this matter for himself. If a ready market were established for the kids at, say, \$1.50 each, and if one doe can raise three or four kids annually, it can hardly be doubted that the industry could be made profitable. At this time no such market exists.

The losses from lice on pigs are frequently severe, especially in the case of young pigs. Death sometimes results directly from the attacks, but more often comes indirectly in the way of cholera or other disease that was able to fasten itself on the hogs because of the systems being weakened from the presence of lice on the animals.

Where green manures are grown for the purpose of being turned under it is advisable to grow them on the distant parts of the farm, so that the barnyard manure may be applied on the fields nearest to the barns. In that way labor is saved.

FARM



SCCELLANY

Breed intelligently.

Hit-or-miss breeding is the mistake of the hour in the breeding of swine. The practice is the one most popularly followed, because it is the easiest. It is moving toward the point of least resistance. This, however, is not the profitable way to breed. Most men will follow it; for to go in another direction requires too much thought, too much study, too much investigation and too much work. Yet the hard road is the one that leads to prosperity in the hog raising business. If a man is going into the scientific breeding of swine he should know what products certain matings will bring forth. For such there is no rule, but there are numerous rules some of which have not been discovered. The field for development in this direction is large. To the aid of such a breeder must be brought all the experiences of others, incorporated in books or obtained orally. Swine breeding is not the narrow subject it seems. It has many phases and each feature of these sub-divides almost indefinitely. To be successful a man must not exhaust his entire energies in mere manual labor; but must leave himself some energy for deep thought and mental questioning.

Rice Hulls in Stock Feed.

Mention was made in our last report of the experiments then being conducted of determining the digestibility of rice bran and polish. These experiments were brought to a successful conclusion and the results embodied in Bulletin No. 77, just issued. A fact was brought out in these experiments which was not sought, because it was not suspected. It was a valuable revelation, however, and the strong hand of the law may be invoked to suppress its future existence. It was found that it was a common custom of the rice mills in this state to grind up the hulls of the rice and mix the same with the bran. In many instances this adulteration reached 50 per cent of the total feed. By the new process of milling rice it is claimed that a small quantity of hulls necessarily finds its way into the bran, but so large a quantity as 50 per cent can only be accounted for by mixing of the two with the intention of fraud. Rice hulls are not only of no nutritive value, but absolutely injurious from a physiological standpoint, greatly injuring the mucous linings of the stomach.—Louisiana Station.

Best Horse to Raise.

There is no doubt that the best horse for the farmer to raise is the draft horse. The farmer needs sometimes to raise roadsters and driving horses; but in the main the draft leads all others. There are many more draft horses. The farmer needs some kind. The demand is not so much for an improved kind of horse as for a first-class animal of the kinds we now have. The draft horse can be raised with little expense to the farmer, and he begins to pay his way before the time comes to market him. The draft colt works in easily with the general work of the farm. The farmer may find it difficult to sell a light harness horse for carriage purposes, but he never has trouble in selling a first-class draft horse. In any event it should be remembered that it requires no more labor to care for a good draft horse than for a poor one. The horse of quality will consume no more feed than the other, but the margin between cost and selling price is very much greater in the case of the good horse than between the cost and selling price of the inferior horse.

Rye for Dairy Cows.

When rye is to be used for feeding cows in the spring it should be sown in the latter part of August or in the early part of September. So sown it will get well started and cover the ground well before winter comes on. If it grows too well, it is easy enough to reduce its thrif by turning in the calves, sheep or cows for a few weeks in the fall. This pasturing should not be continued long enough to reduce the covering to a point where the roots will be injured later by the severities of winter. In the sowing of the seed about three bushels should be used per acre, as this gives a finer stemmed rye than the ordinary amount of seed and this fineness makes it more agreeable to the cows. The use of the rye crop is found in the early spring before the pasture grasses have had time to develop. When the grass comes on the cows will abandon the rye for the grass, the taste of which they prefer to that of the rye.

Good and Bad Feeding.

Presuming that a breeder has swine of first quality the feeding becomes a question of great importance. It is often remarked that this and that breeder failed because he bought animals of fancy breeding points and then gave them scrub care. This is always a fatal mistake. The purebred animals have received many backsets in reputation from this cause. Take any of our best strains of hogs and let them be turned into a poor feed lot and be given little grass and much corn. A few generations of that kind of feeding will give us a scrub progeny with a good set of pedigree. That is a case where the pedigree is worth less than nothing. It is not enough to know that an animal has a good line of ancestors; it is necessary also to know how its immediate ancestors have been fed.

JOLLY



Far Sighted.

"Know young Fillers, the dentist? He's going to elope with Miss Traversers."
"The deuce! When?"
"In a few weeks."
"In a few weeks? Why doesn't he take her now?"
"Well, you see, he is doing a little expensive work on her teeth and he wants to collect the bill from her father first."—Kansas City Journal.

Easy to Believe.



"He has seen better days."

Nothing New to Her.

Mrs. Upjohn (just back from foreign tour)—But I was going to tell you about the scarabaeus I got in Egypt. It—

Mrs. Gaswell—Oh, I used to be troubled with that when we lived in Pennsylvania. Quinine will knock it out every time.

Soft Answer Just in Time.

Mrs. F. (petulantly)—"You never kiss me now."

Mr. F.—"The idea of a woman of your age wanting to be kissed! One would think you were a girl of 18."

Mrs. F.—"What do you know about girls of 18?"

Mr. F.—"Why, my dear, weren't you 18 once yourself?"—Stray Stories.

Choice Selection.

"I learn that the Van Ruxtons allow their chickens to diet on their neighbors' flowers. Do they keep it a secret?"

"Well, I should think not. If you dine with them the suave Mr. Van Ruxton will ask if you prefer violet-fed fowl or 'chicken de roses.'"

Matrimonial Joys.

Wife—I met Mr. Meeker this morning. You remember he was your rival for my hand.

Husband—Yes; I hate that man.

Wife—But you shouldn't hate him just because he used to admire me.

Husband—Oh, that isn't the reason. I hate him because he didn't marry you.

Another Fish Story.

"So you were out in St. Louis?" said the postmaster. "Did you see the big pike?"

"To be sure," drawled the village fabricator; then after a pause, "but it wasn't one inch bigger than the pike I caught in Hurly's mill pond last summer."

The Flight of Time.

The governess had been reading the story of the discovery of America to her 4 year old charge. Closing the book she said: "Just think, Mabel, all this happened more than 400 years ago."

"Gwactions!" exclaimed the little miss, "ain't it sp'wizin' how time do fly?"

Retaining the Valuables.

A—"Is it true that your cashier has eloped with your daughter and a large sum of money?"

B—"It is quite true; but he is an honest fellow, and means to repay me. He has already returned me my daughter."

Yea, Verily!

"Many a man," remarked the philosopher, "who travels on the right road manages to reach the wrong destination."

"How's that?" queried the man.

"They are headed the wrong way," explained the philosophy dispenser.

Critical Judgment.

"Was the pianist really good?"

"Oh! yes indeed! His hair was nearly a foot long."

Proper Definition.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what is the meaning of premonition?"

Pa—"It's something that all people who say 'I told you so,' my son."

