## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

# MAKING PRESIDENTS.

#### Hot Old Times in the Early Days, According to Colonel McClure.

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happen" should read Colonel A. K. Mc-Clure's book on the making of presidents. Between the covers is much valuable information concerning the past, which enables us to comprehend the present and is a help for the future. Particularly interesting is the colonel's account of that great battle of giants which took place between Jefferson and John Adams. Here are some extracts from his account of the first fight in which Adams was victorious.

"At that time the presidential electors did not vote directly for President and Vice President, as they do now. Each elector voted for two men for President, both of whom could not be ents of the same State, and the residents of the same state, and the candidate receiving the largest number of votes, if a majority, was chosen President, and the candidate receiving the second largest vote for President became Vice President. \*\*\* "Neither Jefferson nor Adams was

Neither Jenterson nor Adams was nominated for the presidency in 1793 by any legislature or mass meeting of which there is any record, as far as 1 have been able to ascertain. Adams was the choice of Washington, and the local successor to Washington as the was the choice of washington, and the logical successor to Washington as the Federal candidate for President; and Jefferson stood head and shoulders above all the Republicans of that day. The title of Republican was adopted by the friends of Jefferson and the Democritic narty was founded by Lef by the life party was founded by Jef-ferson in 1796 under the name Republi-can, established as the majority party of the nation four years later, and it fought and won the Democratic batfought and won the Democracic bar-tles under that name until 1824, when the Jackson party changed the title to Democracy. \* \* In the contest of 1796, for the first time, there were two candidates distinctly declared as competitors for the presidency, and other candidates as distinctly declared for the candidates as distinctly declared for the vice presidency, although all had to be voted for as candidates for President in the electoral college. \* \* The presidential contest between Jefferson and Adams developed into the most defamatory campaign ever known in the history of American politics, unless the second campaign of 1800 between the same leaders may be accepted as equaling it. In no modern presidential campaign have candidates and partles been so maliciously defamed as were campaign have candidates and partles been so maliciously defamed as were candidates and partles when Jefferson and Aadms fought for power in the contest of the fathers of the republic. ••• There were few newspapers, but it was the day of the pamphleteer, and the political pamphlets of those days, if compared with the political as-perities of the present age, would make the partisan vituperation of the evening of the mineteenth century apevening of the mineteenth century ap-pear as tame and feeble."

pear as tame and feeble." Then came the second battle, which was won by Jefferson. The colonel says: "Under the electoral system of that day, by which each electer voted for two candidates for President, Jeffer-son and Burr each received seventy-three writes for the presidency, and up. son and Burr each received seventy-three votes for the presidency, and up-on the face of the returns were equal-ly entitled to claim the highest honor of the Republic. True, Burr had not been discussed or seriously thought of as a candidate for President. He was accepted by the Republicans distinct-ly as a candidate for Vice President, and the whole battle was fought out on the issue between Jefferson and Adams. the issue between Jefferson and Adams. Had Burr been honest and manly he would have ended the struggle at once by declaring that the people had elected Jefferson to the presidency, and that Burr could not consent to be presented to the country and the world as seek-ing to wear the stolen honors of the government; but Burr developed his true character as soon as he discovered that his vote was equal to that given to Jefferson." The election, therefore, to Jefferson." The election, therefore, was thrown into the House under rules which had been adopted by Congress to meet the special case. The Federal-ists, as much as they disliked Jefferson, refused to side with Burr, and Jef-ferson was elected. The balloting be-gan on February 11 and ended on the With Hemilton was open in his bostil-. Hamilton was open in his hostil-to Burr in the contest in the House, and it was Burr's resentment of Ham-liton's hostility to his election that ade him seize upon a trivial pretext Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first fire, Burr's public career was thus ended by the Burr-Jefferson contest, and though he lived many years there and though no nived many years there. After he drank the bitterst dregs of sorrow, and died in poverty and un-lamented." Yet after all Burr was elected to the vice presidency with Jef-ferson, and had Jefferson died in office for muld here become President Burr would have become President. Looking back upon Burr's character and career, one is surprised that Jeffer-son lived out his term of office.

Those who think that presidents "just | But Johnson was excusable from the fact that Grant had expressed his pur-pose not to permit Johnson to accompany him to the inaugural ceremonies, \* \* Both Jefceremonies. forson and Adams lived for more than a quarter of a century after their great battle terminated in 1800, and time greatly mellowed the asperities of time greatly mellowed the asperities of their desperate political conflicts. In the latter years of their lives, when both had lived long enough in retirement, they had friendly correspondence; and it is one of the most notable events in our political annals that Jefferson and Adams, who stood side by side in presenting the Declaration of Independ-ence to Congress, and had fought the flercest political battle of the nation as opposing leaders, both died on the same day-the natal day of the Republicday-the natal day of the Republic-July 4, 1826."

July 4, 1826." It was in the Presidency of John Adams that the "Allen and Sedition laws" were passed. Colonel McClue, who seems to be strongly anti-Fed-ralist, condemns these laws unsparing-ly, but entirely omits to state even the fact that thay were readered would be ly, but entirely omits to state even the fact that they were rendered possible, if not absolutely necessary, by the oper-ations of "Citizen" Genet. Genet was a brother of Mme, Campan, and was the French minister to the United States appointed by the French revolutionary government. He arrived in the United States in 1793 and demanded that the United States declare war against England. Washington refused to con-sider his impertinent order and asked that he be recalled. Genet sough to force the country to do his bidding by organizing mass meetings, commission-ing privateers and ordering that all their prizes should be brought to New York for condemnation by the French consul in this city. Although formally York for condemnation by the French consul in this city. Although formally recalled by his own government, he con-tinued to stay in this country and try to run it as a colony of France, of which he was the governor. His agita-tion 'was one of the legacies which Washington at the close of his last ad-ministration left to his successor. Adams. The "Allen and Sedition laws." while putting unusual powers into the hands of the Executive, were the neces-sary corollary to the agitation of Citihands of the Executive, were the neces-sary corollary to the agitation of Citi-zen Genet, who had drawn after him a small following of foreign residents. These laws effectually "squeiched" Citizen Genet and all his kind. He was not deported from the United States, but fell into obscurity and died in Schodak, New York, in 1834, shrunken to a nonentity. The "Alien and Sedition jaws" are summarized thus to fourteen years, and all emigrants were required years, and all emigrants were required to be registered, the certificate of registo be registered, the certificate of regis-tration to be the only proof of residence. All allen enemies were forbidden the right of citizenship under any circum-stanes. Another of the series gave the President the power, in case of war, to selze and expel all resident allens be-longing to the nation at war with us, and yet another gave the President power to deport any allen whom he might think dangerous to the country, and if, after being ordered away, he remained in the country he was subject to imprisonment for three years and remained in the country he was subject to imprisonment for three years and forbidden citizenship. In addition to these provisions allens so imprisoned could be removed from the country by the President's order. Such were, the general provisions of the Allen law. The sedition bill, that was the part of the



Renominated by acclamation at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, June 21, 1900 for the highest office in the gift of the American people-the grandest office on the globe. This is the atest and finest photograph , of the Chief Executive. It shows the President in a characteristic attitude, with no suggestion of a pose. The face, the figure, the very soul of the man stand forth from the printed page! It

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AS TO THE	Salt Lake & Los Angeles Ry.
TIME TABLE IN STREET MAY 13, 1930.	SALTAIR BEACH
MAY 13, 1900. Trains will depart and arrive at Salt Lake Offy daily as follows: DEPART. For Ogden, Oachs Valley, Omaha, Chi- cardo, Denver, Kansus City, St. Louia, and intermediate points	Trains leave from R. G. W. depot. Leave Arrivo Leave Arrive Salt Lake Suitair Suitair Suit Lake 19:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 6:35 p.m 6:15 p.m. 6:35 p.m. 6:15 p.m. 6:35 p.m 7:15 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 4:0:15 p.m. 4:10;15 p.m *Sunday's last train leave Saltair at 9:15 p.m.
For Garfield Beach, Toseie and Termi- rus, or Tintic, Mercur and Informadiana 7,45a, m. or Ogden, Rutte, Portand, s.m. Fran- or Ogden, Rutte, Portand, s.m. Fran- er, and Intermediate points	FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, 250, W. J. BATEMAN, Gen. Manager, WM, M'MILLAN, G. P. A.
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or Ogdeu, Denver, Kansas City, Oinaha, St. Louis and Chicago	Leave Arrive Leave Arrive Sult Lake, Lagoon, Lagoon, Sait Lake, 7:00 a.m. 7:40 a.m. 7:50 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:40 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:40 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 9:40 a.m. 12:00 m. 12:40 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:10 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 4:10 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m.
Kansas City and Denver- from Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Buite, Heiens and San Francisco	6 al p.m. 7:10 p.m. 8:20 p.m. 9:10 p.m. 7:20 a.m. 8:10 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:10 p.m. Lest train loaves Lagoon Sunday's at 9:30 p.m. ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS, including admission to grounds. Jso. Focaury, E. BAMBERGER, Tieket Agent. Gen't. Manager.
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says Colonel McClure, "accepted his defeat most ungraciously. He remained in the executive mansion until midnight of the 3rd of March, 1891, when he and his family deserted it, leaving it vacant for Jefferson to enter nout a host to welcome him. It is only instance in which the retiring did not personally receive the incoming. President in the executive mansion, with the single exception of Andrew Johnson, who did not remain | today and pu at the White House to receive Grant. | after July 4.

crime and misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Those who were guilty of writing or publishing any false and malicious writings against the gov. ernment, Congress or the President, or aided therein, were punishable by a fine of \$2,000, and imprisonment for two

Venrs.' This was what came of a foreign en-This was what came of a foreign en-voy refusing to accept the dictum of the government of the United States and becoming a public agitator. In view of the rumored intention of the envoys of the South African Republic, in case they do not find the government at Washington pliable to their will, of appealing to the people of the country against the government, the episode of CitizenGenet is interesting and instruc-

### Legislation for Doctors.

Washington, June 22 .- At the session this afternoon of the American Institute of Homeopathy Dr. Hanchett, chairman of the committee on interstate work, offered a resolution which was adopted creating a committee of five on national medical legislation to co-operate with like committees of the natoinal medical association and the national medical association and the National Eclectic society in securing national or inter-state legislation af-fecting the practice of medicine. The committee offered resolutions urging advanced standards of medical educa-tion, favoring State registering and ex-amining boards, and approving medical teaching and State universities.

#### Secretary Gage Better.

Washington, June 22 .- Secretary Gage has nearly recovered from his recent inindisposition, but he has decided to go to Atlantic City for a few days before re-turning to duty. He leaves for there today and probably will not return until



Here the master minds of the Grand Old Party selected the leaders and framed the platform for the fight of its life. This unquestionably is the finest inside view of the historic building ever published.

INTERIOR PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION HALL.

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as City in which a great many sheep are slaughtered a goat is employed to entice sheep from the stock yards, where they are brought to the killing pens in the house. It is a long distance from the yards to the house, through streets, over a river and a railroad yard by bridge, and through lanes. Without an animal to lead them it would be tructually a cost a large floor

stock yards buying the animals Willie follows him. The yards are divided into pens by fences. On top of each fence is a footboard, along which the buyer walks inspecting the animals that he

desires to buy. Willie walks the fences with the buyer and climbs up and down the steps with ease.

When the sheep are all bought a boy opens the gate and leads the way. Willie follows the boy; the sheep fol-low Willie. The sheep could not be induced to follow the boy unless Willie was there

was there. Occasionally Willie gets fired of being good, and when he is naughty he is very like "the little girl who had a lit-tle curl," and then he is horrid and that is bad for the sheep business, When this occurs Wille is not coaxed or names of in the last. His master or pampered in the least. His master simply takes a big hickory club and maltreats him, and in a few minutes one would think Willie had the disposition of an angel.

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This is the first photograph of the Republican National Convention Hall in the Quaker City, showing its general appearance-the approach, the front of the building and the portal through which many vice presidential aspirants passed and ONE candidate for the vice presidency who returned. Lynn, me to survey our get

**SIRENS OF THE PACKING HOUSES** 

The big packing houses out west employ decoy animals to lead their breth-

ren to the slaughter. These animals are called "sirens" by the packing house men, and they are valuable adjuncts to the business. All packing houses are compelled to have them, says the New York Herald. A steer is trained to lead the animals out of the pens through the long overhead bridges pens through the long overhead bridges into the packing house and down into the killing room. Such a steer is called "Judas Iscariot" usually. Some of them have become famous for their intelligence. But there generally comes a time when they grow unruly or care-less, or their powers fail, and they themselves are led to the slaughter. In one of the packing houses in Kan-sas City in which a great many sheep are slaughtered a goat is employed to

T<sup>HE</sup> DENVER &

Without an animal to lead them it would be impossible to get a large flock of sheep home safely and expeditously. The goat's name is Willie and he is the cleverest beast of his kind. He cost less than \$2, but does work that a \$5,000 a year clerk could not do half so well, if at all. The sheep follow Willie with implicit confidence, and he leads hund-reds of them to their doom every day. When the sheep buyer goes about the stock yards buying the animals Willie

