# FUTURE OF HORSES

**AN ENTHUSIASTIC HORSEMAN BIDS DEFIANCE TO GAS AND ELECTRICITY.**

The ancient alarm of the supercession of horses by railways was about as distant from possibility or probability as the more recent scare in respect of the physical forces of the cyclist and the natural energies of gas and electricity. So says a writer in the London Live Stock Journal.

None of these mechanical movements, nor all of them combined, have yet taken the first step toward the dethronement of the horse, and even if superior motors were now invented it might require half a century to induce a British public, ever conservative in habits, to adopt them in such everyday life as would threaten the long standing supremacy of the noble horse. Seeing, however, that years have now elapsed since motors were freely tried here and yet more exhaustively studied on the continent, it is plain that there are serious if not insurmountable difficulties in the way of their improvement. Some may even now consider that machinery has had a small detrimental influence on the hack market, but it has not influenced their values, and no class of horse is cheaper in 1900 than at the corresponding period of 1899, while some types of horses are now decidedly dearer than last winter.

Side by side with the above named influences, which may be considered adverse or monacting, there is a contrary and a compensating influence of a serious, a weighty and of a more or less permanent character. The unhappy war in South Africa has furnished food for reflection in all military circles on the continent and throughout the civilized world, and one of the general conclusions seems to be that new methods of warfare must everywhere be considered and that the inevitable changes involve a very large increase

HACKNEY GELDING SAM WELLER, AN ENGLISH PRIZE WINNER.

in the number of horses required for military purposes. War is no longer conducted on the ancient principle of "the bare breast to the cold steel," and, indeed, the Boers neither carry steel nor wait for the British to use it against them. But war is now carried on (1) by vastly improved methods of explosives, with consequent firing at long ranges, (2) by hurriedly constructed trenches, which may be called field fortifications, and (3) by the maximum of mobility which alone can be secured by such a mounted, or, rather, a dismounting, infantry as necessitates a very much enlarged supply of horses not only on all future battlefields, but also at the parades of our own and all continental troops.

The question is, Where are these horses to be bred, and who is to breed them? The continent of Europe and also Canada and the United States are all breeders of carriage horses and various other types of harness horses, but some of them, France in particular, have usually bought in England and Ireland many saddle horses for military purposes; therefore, in addition to the increased British demand, many more saddle horses may be wanted for exportation.

Again, if the Mauser, the Lee-Metford, the Lee-Enfield or other magazine rifles are in future to rule the world, to the exclusion of the bayonet and the sword, how many more horses will be required to draw the ammunition wagons? If rifles go bang, bang, bang, without reloading, to the number of five shots, as in the Mauser, and nine in the Lee-Metford, what an enormous quantity of ammunition will in future be used, seeing that hardly one bullet in 10,000 finds a billet. If it be thought that motors could do the work of horses in the ammunition wagons, now is their time to make application for the front. Our war office authorities may not be all that satisfies, but they will not make themselves the laughing stock of Europe by sending gas engines and electric forces to increase the bloodshed and the difficulties of our brave troops in South Africa.

The increase of population and wealth ever brings an increased demand for horses, and instead of the end of his mission or even the obscuration of his luster it is more likely that this is the commencement of the horse's reign on earth, and before the middle of the century "a kingdom for a horse" will be read as "an empire for a horse."

### Milk For Pigs.

When pigs are fed milk freely, cornmeal may be fed as the grain ration, giving one pound of meal to each eight pounds of milk. Ground oats or wheat middlings are also excellent food for pigs fed in same relation to milk. The selection should depend partly upon cost. As the pigs grow older the proportion of grain to milk may be gradually increased. The total food daily will be an increasing quantity as the pigs grow and must be determined by the appetite and condition of the animals. Either sweet or sour milk may be fed to young pigs. We prefer the sweet, especially in those cases where a swill barrel is in use, in which the milk ferments even to putrefaction.—Country Gentleman.

# WASHING WOOL.

**Methods Which Directly Affect the Market Price.**

In my experience since 1850, when I commenced handling sheep and wool on my own account, I find so little difference in the money the fleece brings that 3 to 5 cents will nine times out of ten cover it, and it has with me as often been on one side as the other. So says P. Talmage in the National Stockman. Often in shearing or taking in a clip of wool I find from one to five fleeces of unmatched wool. This generally happens from gathering sheep from the pasture on a rainy day. Occasionally one or two stay by themselves in the woods and are overlooked, or a chance ewe with a young lamb is left behind. Now, by weighing the washed wool and finding the average the fleece brings then weighing the unwashed fleece and finding what the fleece brings, you see at once what the washed fleece and the unwashed fleece bring. Nine times out of ten there will not be 3 cents' difference, and the balance is just as apt to be on one side as the other. By this statement I mean well washed wool. Dirty wool, partially washed or cotted, that has to be classed as unmerchantable, should never be washed, for the reason that when washed it always sells at about the same price as unwashed, and the same fleece will sell for as much unwashed as washed per pound. The general rule in our section is one-fourth off for unwashed open wool, one-third off for blue unwashed, which about corresponds with the markets as reported. I have handled sheep all my life, and they have always paid me well as any stock.

### Sheep Feed.

The Minnesota experiment station has been testing the value of certain sowed crops for sheep feeding other than rape. In 1897 they pastured 100 sheep and lambs on a ten acre field from May 1 until Nov. 1, besides taking from the field over ten tons of cured fodder for winter feeding and over ten tons of green fodder for other stock. The first crop available was winter rye, sown in September. When this failed to furnish good pasture, it was plowed up and sown to some of the later crops. Oats and barley sown in the early spring were ready when the rye was gone; 2½ bushels of seed rye went to the acre and 2½ to 3 bushels of oats and barley seed. Corn was sown in drills when the ground was warm enough and from one to two bushels of seed used to the acre. Sorghum was not usually put in until later than the corn, as it needs a warmer soil. Rape was sown at any time from the beginning of spring until the middle of July. This was usually sown broadcast and harrowed in. Corn, sorghum and the late crops of rape or cabbages would follow after the rye or oats and barley or oats and peas, and all but the late rape and cabbages would be out of the way in season to sow winter rye again. The cabbages were sown in rows 30 inches apart and thinned to 20 or 24 inches apart in the row. The rape furnished pasture a longer time than any other, but the cabbage gave the most pasture for the space occupied and was the last crop to be fed down.

### Value of Live Stock.

Statistician Hyde of the agricultural department, with the assistance of over 50,000 correspondents scattered throughout the Union, has just completed the annual estimate of the number and value of live stock on farms. The returns show that on Jan. 1 there were 13,537,521 horses, 2,103,027 mules, 16,292,599 milk cows, 27,610,051 other cattle and 41,583,065 sheep on our farms, this being a decrease of 127,733 in the number of horses, 48,189 in mules and 384,171 in cattle other than milk cows, the number of the latter being an increase during the year of 302,245. There was also an increase of 2,708,612 sheep during the 12 months. No attempt was made to secure data concerning hogs, that task being left to the next census. The increase in the value of horses, mules, milk cows, other cattle and sheep was $24[illegible]50,000, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of horses, mules and cattle. It will be noted that the statistics do not include hogs. The total increase in the value of farm animals during the last three years exceeds $570,000,000, horses increasing in value $151,000,000, mules $19,000,000, milk cows $146,000,000, other cattle $181,000,000, sheep $55,000,000 and swine about $20,000,000.

### Live Stock Census.

"We are simply trying to put a stop to this eternal guessing as to whether there is a shortage in meat cattle," said Fred P. Johnson, a special agent of the census office, who has been in Omaha on business connected with the live stock census, which is to be taken this year for the first time in history. Mr. Johnson is the editor of the Denver Daily Stockman, the official newspaper of the National Live Stock association, which organization is assisting the government in the making of this census.

"We say it is the first live stock census ever taken," continued Mr. Johnson. "It may sound strange, but such is the fact. There have been attempts made heretofore, but they were little more than attempts, and the statistics secured are admitted even by the government to be unreliable and of little use. It has heretofore been an almost impossible proposition to secure an accurate census on live stock, principally for the reason that the stockmen themselves have been opposed to telling the truth about what they own."

### Sheep Pasture.

For any flock, large or small, the pasture should be divided into plots, each separated by a fence and gates, that a change of feed may be given at short intervals, so that not only feed may be supplied, but also that the feed may be fresh and sweet.—Sheep Breeder.

### New Mexico Democratic Platform.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of New Mexico, in convention assembled at Albuquerque on the 15th day of April, 1900,

Do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the time honored principles of the democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform in 1896, and hereby endorse every principle and continued supremacy in, and unshaken faith in our great statesman—the true, William Jennings Bryan.

We declare in the language of the immortal Jefferson, "that all men are endowed equally with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure to the governed, rights to be extended to all territory, however acquired; and we denounce the monarchy and tyrannical policy of the present national administration and of congress in refusing to territory which has been acquired as a result of the late war with Spain; and we especially denounce the refusal of congress to make a tariff wall between Porto Rico and other parts of the country; and we desire to call the attention of the people of New Mexico to the fact that if the policy thus inaugurated were to be carried to its logical conclusion, duties could be imposed upon all exports and imports between this territory and the rest of the United States; that our citizens could be deprived of all voice in the government of this territory, of the right of trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, of the right of public assembly and all other fundamental rights and that military despotism could be established upon the ruins of free government.

We favor: An American financial system made by the American people, to be secured by the American people, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation; and amendments to the constitution authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States; independence for Cuba; home rule for the Philippines; eternal opposition to colonies; a vigorous foreign policy; a tariff revised for purposes of revenue, to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and taxation limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered; statehood for New Mexico; a financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper; the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of the national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

We are unanimously opposed to government by injunction; to the imperialism and militarism of the present administration and the Republican party; to the use of the army of the United States and the suspension of writs of habeas corpus and declarations of martial law in time of peace to order that labor may be intimidated and labor organizations broken up; entangling alliances with England or other countries; secret projects to colonial possession and subject peoples; to the fostering of trusts and monopolies by tariff laws enacted for the benefit of the favored few at the expense of the great body of the people; to the proposed land lease law now pending before congress.

We observe with approval the support given by democrats throughout the country to one in control of making federal the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

It is our belief that women should be granted an equal voice and position with men in all matters pertaining to our public welfare.

We oppose militarism, not because of hostility to England, but because we believe in the principles of a republic and reject, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy; we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity.

In territorial affairs we call attention to and denounce the extravagance and corruption of the last republican territorial legislature, and the unprincipled and unscrupulous policy of the present republican territorial administration, especially as exemplified in the amendment to the coal oil law, giving to a personal favorite of the governor an exorbitant compensation for performing the normal duties of a worse than useless office. We call attention to and denounce the passage by the last republican legislature of the law creating Dona Ana county out of a portion of Bernalillo county against the wishes and interests of the people so carved, for the purpose only of punishing those people for the previous offense of voting against the republican party, the passage of the various bills increasing the salaries, fees emoluments of officials at the and since the passage of the law taking out of the hands of the local authorities the assessment and taxation of railway property and placing it in a territorial board, the appointment of which under the present administration is dictated by the railroads.

We are opposed to the present bills now pending in congress which tend to prevent the people of New Mexico living on the Rio Grande river from diverting the waters thereof for irrigation purposes.

We denounce the present administration of territorial affairs for its pardon of murderers and other criminals for political purposes only; for the great increase in the expense of maintaining our courts; for its unprecedented inefficiency in prosecuting and punishing crimes; for the use by the republican officers of their offices to pay political debts, to punish political enemies and to coerce voters to support the reigning dynasty; for the abuse by the prosecuting officers and county officials of their offices in using the grand juries and courts to punish political and personal enemies; for the favoritism shown in the disposition of the public lands of the territory by the present land commissioner; for the great increase in taxation occasioned by the reckless, corrupt and extravagant use of the public moneys for political and personal ends of those in power.

### Santa Fe stock Notes.

Frank Gonzales y Baca was up from Cienega today buying supplies and returned home to commence shearing his sheep. He says that 85 to 90 per cent is about the increase in south Santa Fe county flocks this year. Some sheep men throughout the territory say ninety to 100 per cent; one in Chaves county claims an increase of 105 per cent and another in Socorro county 117 per cent, but these are very exceptional cases, and 85 to 90 per cent is about the average all over New Mexico. The Gonzales family at Cienega have 8,000 head of old sheep and have saved 1,600 lambs. The grass is fine.—New Mexican.

### LAS VEGAS NOTES.

The east Las Vegas post office has been moved to its new quarters in the Crockett building.

Green Maxie, accused of stealing sheep, who is wanted in Las Vegas, was arrested at Isleta, Tex., by Rangers Thomas Platt and John Brooks. Maxie consented to return to Deming without a requisition, where he had escaped from jail.

Friday night a destructive hail storm occurred near Las Vegas, coming most of its damage at San Fabio. The destruction wrought to tramped vegetables is very great.

### Sheep for Sale.

Sheep of all kinds, either ewes with or without lambs, wethers or dry ewes, mutions or spring lambs, in any quantity; enquire at this office.

# NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

**Platform of Principles on Which They Stand.**

**DECLARES WAR ON THE TRUSTS.**

**Opposes Bank Control of Money and Denounces Imperialism — Favors Independence For the Philippines, Regards a Large Army as a Menace to the Republic.**

The Democratic state convention of Nebraska on March 15 passed the following resolutions unanimously amid enthusiastic cheering:

We, the Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby restate and reaffirm in word and in deed, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896.

We favor amendments to the federal constitution specially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We oppose government by injunction and the black list and force arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We observe with approval the support given by Democrats throughout the country to the movement looking toward the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.

We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that none save the patriot rolls should not be arbitrarily dropped, and we believe, as stated in the last national platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding and extortion inviting measure, shamefully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We welcome the opportunity offered this year to take the federal government out of the hands of the Republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideals, and at the command of corporate wealth has plotted against the financial independence of the individual and who contemplates the nullification of the Declaration of American Independence.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust and the international land grabbing trust.

Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the circumstances which come to European nations we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The Republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a Republican congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetallism.

Instead of the system favored by the Republican party, under which national banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable, and we condemn the national administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law.

We favor a state constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within this state and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the state, but we further believe that congress should supplement the efforts of the state by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock and that it has neither attempted in the past nor is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise.

In its platform of 1899 the Republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution—viz, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, but the Republican party, under its present leadership, is endangering the preservation of republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government and of violating the principles that it once declared to be essential.

We condemn the Porto Rican tariff bill recently passed by a Republican house of representatives as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith.

We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure, half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos—first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood. Neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace. In time of war the citizen soldier should be a republic's defense.

We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine advocated in some quarters that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations.

Not because of hostility to England, but because we believe in the principles of a republic and reject, as did our forefathers, the theory of monarchy, we sympathize with the Boers in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity. The silence of Republican leaders, who few years ago expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots, to feel an interest in the struggle of the Dutch in South Africa shows the paralyzing influence of the imperial policy to which the administration is now endeavoring to commit this country.

### Nothing but Blunders.

Ex-Postmaster General Dickinson sized up the McKinley administration when he said that its acts had been a series of stupendous blunders, executive, diplomatic and legislative.—Albion (Mich.) Mirror.


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