

# VICTORY SURE IN 1900.

## Democratic Nominee Will Be Triumphantly Elected.

### THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

#### Chicago Platform Gives a Clear Expression of Democratic Creed—William J. Bryan Is the Logical Leader—No Difference of Opinion Regarding Philippine War.

I think that the Democratic party in the Chicago platform gave a free, full and clear expression of the Democratic creed governing a number of subjects. I think we ought to abide by that platform without any amendment or modification. I shall be entirely satisfied with any nominee who will sincerely accept that platform as the basis of his political administration. Mr. Bryan is the leader of the party on the silver plank, and he will be the logical leader on the issue that will be formed if the Republicans succeed, as I suppose they will, in passing their currency bill. If the Republicans insist upon the legal enactment of the single gold standard, silver will be the predominant issue of the next campaign.

The Republicans will attempt to disguise the purpose and effect of their legislation, but the real question will be this: Shall the coinage of the silver dollar be prohibited and the legal tender power limited to \$10 in one payment? On that question I have little doubt that every Democrat and every bimetalist in the United States will vote for the Democratic nominee. I think a silver man will be elected president.

I think the United States government is doing everything that is requisite to crush out Aguinaldo's munitions of war are supplied by some combination somewhere on the coast of Asia. That combination is fighting the United States for a mercenary and malignant purpose. It is counting upon popular sentiment in the United States to recall the American troops and make terms with Aguinaldo. That expectation is utterly vain and without any foundation in fact. The people in this country are satisfied with the results already accomplished by this war. They are determined to press it to a successful conclusion. We deplore the revolting features. We regret that innocent men are being led to their death by Aguinaldo and his selfish advisers, but that is only an incident in the suppression of any insurrection. I am of the opinion that Mr. Root is going to make an admirable secretary of war. He is a very able man and a very fine lawyer, and he seems not to be involved in any of the complications that have caused disturbance in army circles.

There will be no difference of opinion among the American people in regard to the war. Both leaders of the two great political parties, Mr. McKinley of the Republicans and Mr. Bryan of the Democrats, concur that the war must be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. No political party that opposes the United States government in its earnest attempt to suppress the insurrection in the Philippines will be sustained by the American people, and I am satisfied that the Democratic party cannot be led into that attitude.—Senator Morgan.

### THE COINAGE RATIO.

#### Three Reasons Why It Must Remain at 16 to 1.

"We do not hold the ratio of 16 to 1 to be, like the law of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. It is neither sacred nor supernatural. It involves no fundamental principle. What we want is to open our mints to the free and independent coinage of both gold and silver at some precise ratio. We believe the parity of the two metals can be maintained at the ratio we propose. We want to try it. We want to begin where we left off and determine by careful and guarded experiment whether we are right or wrong. At all events, by experiment, and by experiment alone, will we reach the ratio at which gold and silver dollars can be coined on equal terms and kept at par. The American people must soon determine whether they will have bimetalism or abandon it. If we are to have it, we must begin it, and the difficulty of beginning it is augmented by every year it is delayed."

We regret to say that the extract is from Mr. Stone's speech delivered on Saturday evening, Aug. 19, at Huntington, Mo. Mr. Stone has evidently forgotten that the ratio of 16 to 1 cannot be eliminated from real bimetalism. There are three reasons why the ratio cannot be eliminated:

1. It is the legal and long established ratio.
2. It is the ratio of production on a basis of 500 years' experience.
3. Any attempt to change it would depreciate the present full legal tender standard silver dollar, of which there are now some 340,000,000 in existence. The commercial ratio is the least important of all the alleged obstacles to recoinage of silver. It would at once adjust itself to the natural and legal ratios in answer to the inflexible law of supply and demand. To admit that there is a doubt on this point is equivalent to denying the whole principle of bimetalism.

#### Ohio Platforms.

Mayor Jones is running on the golden rule; Nash, Mark Hanna's candidate, is running on the gold rule; John H. McLean is running on good old Democratic principles. It remains to be seen which of the candidates will make the best impression in Ohio.—New York News.

### WHAT GAGE IS DOING.

#### Business Meets the Demand For Currency of Small Denomination.

The attempt of the treasury department to relieve the currency famine is an extremely instructive lesson in governmental finance. There is a widespread demand for currency of small denominations for the ordinary business transactions of the people. Paper money is the kind wanted, not silver dollars or gold dollars or five-dollar goldpieces. To meet this need the best the treasury can do is to issue gold certificates of the denomination of \$20, with the open confession that even this measure will be of doubtful utility. Not one dollar will be added to the sum of money in the country by this measure. Its effect will be simply to add to the number of \$20 bills when the demand is for ones and twos. This may prove a relief in some directions, but it certainly cannot help the small business transactions in which the small bills are needed.

But two ways are now open for the injection of new blood into the currency circulation of the country, says The Economist. One is the issue of national bank notes, and the other is the coinage of gold. The first is an exceedingly clumsy method, the operation of which depends not on the necessities of the business community, but on the price of United States bonds and the probable profit in the issue of notes based thereon. The second has lately furnished a substantial addition to our stock of money, but in an unpopular form, since people do not like to use gold money itself, and the issuance of paper money against gold is restricted to notes of large denominations.

These considerations point strongly to the desirability of currency legislation which will furnish to the people the kind of money they need at the time they need it most. The present secretary of the treasury would have the banks perform this office. But why can't the government perform it as well? Whether the banks or the government is to control the national currency is one of the storm centers of the financial question and is bound to continue as long as the administration purposes an addition to the privileges of the national banks.

### SHELTERING A THIEF

#### McKinley Is Obstructing Justice in the Case of Captain Carter.

Captain Omerin M. Carter, United States corps of engineers, was tried by a court martial nearly a year and a half ago and found guilty of having defrauded the government of over \$1,000,000. He was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000, three years' imprisonment and dismissal from the army. There was not the slightest doubt of his guilt. His case was reviewed by 30 legal and military officials, and all found conclusive proof that he was a criminal. His crime was infinitely worse than that of a common thief or burglar, for he appropriated funds which had been entrusted to his honor as an officer. In spite of these facts, Captain Carter has up to the present time retained his freedom, his position, his sword and his salary. He has been living in luxurious apartments and squandering gayly the money which should have been spent on the harbor improvements of Savannah.

The blame for obstruction of justice can be traced through the red tape mazes of officialdom up to President McKinley. Either because Carter is from Ohio or because of the political influence of his friends McKinley has shown an indefinable desire to lighten or remit his sentence. This conduct of the president must necessarily have a very injurious effect upon the public mind, destroying confidence in the impartiality of the law. For the lesser crime of obtaining \$50,000 under false pretenses Lord William Nevill is now serving out a sentence of five years in the Wormwood Scrubs prison, England. He was a lieutenant in the British army, and his father was one of the pillars of the Tory party, yet he received prompt punishment for his crime. Why has there been this long delay in Captain Carter's case? The American people would like to know the secret of Mr. McKinley's affection for this uniformed swindler.—New York Journal.

### Bryan Is Very Poor.

A great many of the Republican papers after the nomination of Bryan in 1896 sneered at him because of his poverty and argued from the fact that he had not amassed a fortune that he was not a fit man to be president of the United States. This line of attack is still persisted in and reminds us of nothing so much as of the comment of an old Englishman who resided in Springfield, Ill., on hearing the report of the national convention of 1860. "What!" said he. "Abraham Lincoln nominated for president of the United States! Can it be possible? A man that buys a 10-cent breakfast for his breakfast and carries it home himself!"—Bayonet.

### Impertinence Disapproved.

The issue forced by the Republicans in the Eighth Missouri district upon which they counted for gains was the expansion policy of President McKinley. The issue of imperialism and of the Philippine war was clearly defined in the platform and while the result proves the fidelity of the Democrats to the party programme it signifies more—it signifies popular disapproval of the McKinley administration's policy.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

### A Hard Row to Hoe.

Missouri Republicans who desire to enlist the national organization of their party in the disheartening work of making Missouri a Republican state are having a hard time of it as the two great parties now stand on the vital issues of the day.—St. Louis Republic.

### SHEEP PROSPECTS.

#### A Good Thing Rather Than a Big Thing.

The man at present without sheep who is not getting hold of a few or the man with sheep who is not extending his operations, intensifying his management or reducing it to a scientific basis is not living up to his privileges, says J. McCraig in The American Sheep Breeder. Prospects never were better for sheep business. The general tendency of public choice in favor of sweet, juicy, palatable meats is putting the sheep business on a lasting and solid basis. Sheep raising is thought by many to be a kind of primitive industry suited to poor lands and undeveloped agricultural conditions. Many who raise sheep on good lands look on them as a sort of corner product or adventitious gain that demands no skill in management and little expenditure of labor at any time of the year. It is true that sheep will do better than any other kind of stock on the minimum of care. They will yield a profit on ordinary or even poor pasture alone, but they are, on the other hand, most susceptible to generous treatment. Three hundred sheep to the square mile on the expensive and highly cultivated lands of England does not look as though sheep were to be relegated to poor countries or poor pastures. Neither does it look as though the taste for mutton belongs to countries in a primitive state of industrialism or of progress.

There is every encouragement for a prospective shepherd to start now. Wool and mutton are both good and are both short of the requirements of the country. There is a strong commercial impetus which will affect labor, the demand for labor; hence population and foodstuffs for that population. Present prices are not boom prices, but are such as will enable the beginning to get a stand of stock at a price that will make it impossible for it to die in his debt.

Sheepmen do not stand much chance for a boom, as their stock multiplies so rapidly that there cannot be any long continued failure of supply. There is not much room for the boomster or speculator in the sheep business, but there is always plenty of room for the steady, consistent and confident manager who is looking for an adequate and satisfactory return for a moderate investment of capital and care. The sheep business offers a good thing rather than a big thing, and a good thing that is safe.

If you haven't been in the business before, take a part of your available capital and begin now. If you have not bred sheep before, start easy and buy ordinary ewes, but figure on improving your ewe flock in the future by getting a good ram. The grand principle of success is to raise each year youngsters that are better than their ancestors of the ewe flock, and this is most economically done through the use of superior males. If it were not possible to vary your flock according to the character of the coupling, there would be no such thing as skill in breeding. Bank on a good sire, whether your flock is common or select.

If you have been breeding before, you are acquainted with the individualities of your flock. You know the attentive mothers, the good milkers, the heavy shearers. You know the ones that breed singles and those that bring twins. Finally you know which ones answer to the accepted type and to your ideal. You know the coarse head, the heavy ear, the cloudy wool and dark skin. Hold on to the ones of tried breeding qualities and that conform to your ideal and let the others go to some less ambitious shepherd who has yet to learn the expensive lessons of old experience. A hard old mistress she is.

### Cholera and Broad Sows.

James Hiley of Indiana, the veteran breeder of Berkshire hogs, says: "I have had hog cholera in my herd eight times in 20 years, have made a practical study of the disease and have tried a great many different remedies. I have slaughtered animals after they had recovered, but could find no trace of the disease. I have bred sows after recovering from the disease. I think sows should not be bred for at least two months after fully recovering. At least 75 per cent of the sows proved to be breeders that had the disease. It affected mature sows less than it did younger ones. I regard any hog that has had cholera and fully recovered as immune from further attacks. I believe one of the best measures for breeders and farmers to adopt to stamp out the disease is to breed it out with the proper sanitary management. When cholera strikes a herd, it weeds out the weak ones first. Those that have great constitutional vigor are able to resist the disease. Sows that have resisted and recovered will breed stronger and more vigorous pigs. We have 22 sows in our herd that have had the cholera and fully recovered, and they have raised two litters a year for two years."

"We have one sow 7 years old. She had the cholera badly six years ago, when I was old. She fully recovered and farrowed four litters of ten pigs each and raised them in two years, and she has raised two litters each year since and never had less than nine pigs in a litter until this spring, when she had only six. She has gone through the cholera twice since and did not die. Her pigs have been very strong and vigorous. We have had several other sows that did nearly as well. I regard a sow that has had the disease and fully recovered, if it has left her a breeder, as very valuable. I never knew a sow that had the genuine cholera and fully recovered ever to take it the second time."

### FERTILIZER FACTS.

#### Manurial Requirements of Crops. Needs of Grass, Clover, Rye, Etc.

The Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts has reached some very practical conclusions, as a result of careful investigation into the industrial requirements of crops. Among them are the following:

Grass is similar in its requirements to oats (nitrogen in the form of sulfate of soda most beneficial); the clovers are to a considerable extent similar to corn in their dependence upon potash, but are more benefited by phosphoric acid than the latter.

For use where timothy is to be grown, a fertilizer supplying the elements in the following proportions is recommended: Nitrogen, 8; phosphoric acid, 3; potash, 3. For manuring where clover is desired: Nitrogen, 2; phosphoric acid, 5, and potash, 10.

Maximum crops of hay at minimum cost, whether of grasses or clovers, are not to be looked for from the application of phosphate.

Rye shows a more general dependence upon applied fertilizers than the other crops under experiment. The difference in the degree of effectiveness of the elements applied (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) is not great. The results of experiment do not encourage the belief that one sided phosphate manuring for rye will be most profitable.

Nitrogen should be most prominent in fertilizers for oats, while for rye the fertilizer must be richer in potash. The experimental work of the past few years indicates that the continuous use of nitrate of potash may so far deplete the soil of lime that an occasional application of this material may be required in case of such use. Some results indicate that the sulphate of potash is a safer material to use, where a growth of clover is desired, than the muriate. The high grade sulphate should be selected. It costs about 40 cents per hundred more than the muriate.

### Interesting Celery Notes.

"It takes plenty of manure and water to make fine celery. We manured the ground for celery very heavily, and when the plants were about half grown we placed a thick mulch of manure between the rows and poured the water on the mulch with the hose. The result is a large growth, and I think I have doubled the value of the crop by mulching and irrigating it in this way. To grow well in hot, dry weather, celery roots need a moist, cool place, and this is most easily provided by mulching with manure. I have 20,000 plants on one plot of one-half an acre. On this plot I have spent about \$100 for manure and labor. The crop is now nearly all ready for market, and as it stands I estimate the value of the crop at wholesale price to be \$400. If we can retail it all, I can double this amount."

"There is always considerable loss in marketing a crop. Many times when growing a crop I have figured on its value at the market price, but always when it is marketed there is a shortage in the cash received for it. Celery is the most expensive crop I grow and, if it is well handled, the most profitable one. I have realized well from it by packing about two dozen bunches in small baskets and expressing them to hotels and boarding houses. They get it fresher so than when buying in larger quantities." So writes a New York truck gardener to the Ohio Farmer.

### Conquering the Burdock.

It takes a burdock two years to reach maturity, and if the warfare is begun with the first appearance of the plant it is likely to be abandoned before the victory is won—that is, if you undertake to spud out the young plants, enough will escape to land one to believe that that method is not effectual. If the plants are cut off early in the second year of their growth, just as the blossom stalk is thickly formed, the plant will send out lateral seed stalks that will mature seed. And because of their low branching it is impossible to mow them, and they are left in their glory.

If the plant is left entirely alone until there is danger of the burs being distributed and then cut off close to the ground and the stalk dried and burned, that plant will be conquered, because frost will overtake it before it can mature seed. If this plan is followed up, burdocks can be eradicated, as I know from experience, says a Country Gentleman correspondent.

### News and Notes.

Wheat sown one or two inches in depth usually gives better results than when sown deeper, except in a very dry season, when deeper sowing is advisable. As a rule, wheat sown with a press drill is better than when sown with a hoe drill, says American Agriculturist.

The potato should be carefully handled in digging and storing so as not to be cut or bruised. A bruise may not be so fatal as in the case of fruit, but it may lead to decay.

The probability of squashes and muskmelons growing best together becoming mixed or hybridized by cross pollination is indistinctly small, as they belong to different genera, the squash being a cucurbit and the muskmelon a cucurbitaceae. Orange Judd Farmer contributes this opinion on a much talked of question.

Under the suggestive heading of "Death in the Well" Ohio Farmer observes: "The statistics of boards of health demonstrate that the maximum of sickness and the minimum of water are coincident in September or October. Usually a low stage of water represents a concentrated state of contamination; hence typhoid fever outbreaks that are traceable almost directly to the drinking water and its source of supply during these months

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### A Practical Joke.

A business man from Baltimore found himself in a peculiar predicament one day, says the New York Press. He visits New York about once a month. He sleeps with his glass eye in a tumbler, and there a friend found it one morning. The sight suggested a practical joke—put the eye in Mr. X's overcoat pocket. Done! When the friend departed, being short of money for the moment, he pawned his own overcoat for \$10. In the afternoon there came an urgent telegram to Mr. X, who had been unable to leave his room on account of the missing eye and whose frame of mind was all distorted and warped. The friend frankly confessed:

"Bill, I meant it only as a simple joke. You will find your eye in your overcoat pocket." But it was not there.

"It must be, because I put it there myself," urged the joker. The coat was held up by the tail and shaken.

"By thunder! I wonder if I could have put it in my own coat?"

"Where's your coat?"

"I've pawned it—I didn't want to borrow and need a few dollars."

"How much is it in for?"

"Ten dollars."

Mr. X produced \$10 and the coat was redeemed. The eye was in the inside pocket. He carefully washed it, slipped it into place and walked out after 12 hours of solitary confinement.

### How to Make Lemon Sauce.

Lemon sauce for fish is always a nice change and easily prepared as follows: Put into a saucepan two ounces of butter and half the juice of a good sized lemon, with pepper and sauce to taste. Beat all together till quite hot and thick, but do not allow it to boil. Remove from the fire and add the beaten yolk of one egg. Serve with carefully boiled fish.

### How to Make Simple Chicken Pie.

Cook the chicken as for a fricassee, removing some of the large bones. Bake separately, the day before, pieces of puff paste, cut in diamond shape and pricked with a fork, and when ready to serve place these diamonds on top of the fricassee and set in oven until the pastry is heated through.

### How to Make Rosemary Wash.

A simple decoction of these flowers in the proportion of one handful to one pint of boiling water will make a useful hair wash. Add half a wine-glassful of rum and a few drops of rosemary oil.

### "My Lilies Rush With Buds."

O Rose, through all days 'thine sweet To taste from thy wide smiling jar The mellowed breath of glorious wine; Whether my old Socrates by Glens whitely with its gathered mow, Whether the falls of summer beat The hot earth or the purple grape, At vintage, yield to rhythmic feet. Yet must I love it that fair time When load my lilies buds with bees, And, dreaming, I hear leagues away A sea 'twixt shining Cyclades. —Walter Campbell Dyer in September Century.

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| 8:45           | Hagerman | 8:00            |
| 9:30           | Howell   | 8:45 p. m.      |
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