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TEN PAGES TODAY.

SOME FRUITS OF "BRYANISM"

It is very significant that since Mr. Bryan began to talk of the crime of subjecting people without their consent to our domination the peace-commissioners and cabinet officials and republican leaders are saying that the future of the Philippines has not yet been determined!

Nothing would have pleased the imperialist better than for Mr. Bryan to have opposed the ratification of the peace treaty. He would have been denounced as an obstructionist and as an ally of Spain, and been held up as a little shilly of a traitor to his country.

Mr. Bryan, therefore, with the prestige of a statesman, insists that the interests of this great Republic, as well as justice toward the Philippines, lie in the direction of self-government for the islands, and not in forcible annexation. He feels that it is possible to treat the Philippines as we have pledged ourselves to treat Cuba.

That his influence is feared, and that he has outlined a practical and humane way of escaping threatening National difficulties, is demonstrated in nothing so much as the more conservative tone adopted just now by the expansionists.

It is just possible that Mr. Bryan has converted the administration from its reckless policies. He is a great balance wheel just at present, and left the army none too soon. It is indeed look, as Carnegie says, as if he were the man to save the Republic!

A GREEDY PROTECTED INTEREST. For the first time since the civil war the people of the United States, without reference to party or geographical location, have recognized the necessity for building a big navy for this country, and building it as quickly as possible. It has taken a demonstration of the overshadowing importance of sea power, however, to secure this unanimity of opinion.

Who would imagine, therefore, that when the masses had been brought around to consent to a large naval programme, a virtual protest against it would come from the shipyards of the country? For years these yards have been clamoring for more ships to build and criticizing the slow and parsimonious policy of congress. During that time they have been given an absolute monopoly of government work and have enjoyed the advantages of high tariff protection. The ship building interest has in fact been one of the most favored and pampered to be found in the country. It is fastened upon the discrimination in its behalf and is now actually competing with the greatest shipyards abroad in building vessels for foreign governments and citizens.

These ship builders now are actually objecting to the big naval building programme which the navy department is asking this congress to authorize. It seems as if they had been lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that they have so much work on hand and they prefer to have congress authorize only half the vessels this year that the department asks for.

It is just here that the unpatriotic and self-interested interest. It concerns the liability without declining "protection" to meet the requirements, possibly of government work, but it protests against any assignment of the business to any other concern or change of the government which will permit the purchase of vessels from other than its own yards.

and almost unobeyed with government power, it would make the Nation wait for a navy to suit the convenience of the three or four yards that have been doing the bulk of the work heretofore. Acting on the truest principle, the capacity for production is to be kept at a standstill in order that the monopoly and big profits may continue without disturbance. The yards appear to be as large as their owners want them, and instead of developing their plants at once to meet the demand for both government and private work, they insist that the government shall subordinate the great National needs to the interest and easy-going methods and selfish wishes of the shipyards.

There is no better time than the present for Texas communities to begin to make ways and means for securing small local factories. The long felt want is patently waiting to be met.

With a new and up-to-date constitution, Texas would soon show new and marked evidence of development. Notwithstanding our great size, we must join in the Southern progress of progress if we expect to remain the best State in the Union.

Dawson City is beginning to send out glowing predictions as to next season's gold output in the Klondike. Dawson City has evidently run short on its supply of profitable telerent.

It is rumored that ex-General Jonathan Milrod Claiborne has been skirmishing around in search of another party to join.

We are again expansion, but on the subject of the ability of this country to govern foreign territory and compel the admission that we have very little trouble with either Galveston or Mustang Island.

San Antonio Enterprise: Now that Dallas has won such renown and commercial success by having the State Fair, Houston is being urged to have a similar exposition. These carnivals, festivals and fairs do make cities, and Houston public spirit is aroused and in the race to win. It is not in order for San Antonio to do some puffing and pulling for West Texas exhibit?

Wallisville Age: Houston is just now considering of a South Texas fair to be held there every year. Mr. Frank Dunn, owner of her remaining public-spirited citizens, favors the idea and suggests Forest Park—a beautiful Houston suburb—as an excellent place for the fair ground. He thinks the ground should be bought and the fair managed as an organized stock company and offers to invest \$5000 in the company's stock. As a place for a grand festive exhibit once each year of the production of Texas enterprise, grains and industry, Forest Park would be a happy selection.

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That our present constitution is inadequate to meet the advanced conditions, mostly socially and commercially, enjoyed by a people whose numbers have grown than doubled since 2 was adopted, and whose business conditions have undergone a complete revolution, is thinking man will dispute, and yet the people are opposed to amendments and almost always vote them down.

That the present constitution was adopted at a time when the political mind was agitated with agrarian vagaries, was the palest days of populism ever evolved, no man can doubt who studied its provisions.

Twenty years ago there was considerable sentiment among the thinking men of the State for a constitutional convention, but it was overridden by the more far-seeing thinkers, for no other reason than that the public had not in a condition to frame a new constitution. The star of populism was then at its zenith, discontent and public clamoring against "the powers that be" were heard on every hand, and to plunge into making an organic law at such a time was to invite the same failure that was made in 1875-76, and adopt a compromise document that suited everybody.

The conditions are different now. The sea of State politics is green; there have been good crops all over the State, the people are clothed and in their right mind, contented and happy and capable of sober, sensible and far-seeing thought.

A constitutional convention, such conditions could not fail to be a great improvement on the old one, and there never will be a better time for a constitutional convention.

An Opinion of the Post. Texas Mesquite. Coming right down to it, what do you think of the Houston Post today, Sunday's Houston Post?

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sent to see National industry remain unimpaired. A new kind of socialism is being instituted in the "freest government on earth," and it will not be long before it will be impossible to protest it.

Vassar college this year has 115 students. It is understood that the guards were doubled while Hobson was loose in the East.

The scramble for franchises in Havana has commenced in "dead earnest." We need to protect the Cubans against these early birds of prey, such as to protect Cubans and Spaniards against each other. We know that Spaniards against each other means even to a grip on a public franchise means even in this country.

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pers in a kick on the Marcellus Canibero for many years, recently died at the age of 107. A daughter, 70 years of age, succeeded her in the business.

Charles Paul Acoustic Crutcher, who has just died, was the Demoscoo of Paris. His catering extended to all the royal families of Europe, and many of them sent wreaths and other floral tributes to the funeral. He was 70 years old.

The wife of General Miles is a niece of the late General Sherman and a sister of Mrs. Don Cameron. An expert horsewoman, she is said to be in some of her husband's Indian fashions she has been seen enough to bear the shots on both sides.

Stanley Richmond, a prominent Free Mason, has compiled a list of famous Americans belonging to the fraternity, which includes all but four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Washington, Warren, Revue, Franklin, Steuben, Jackson, Sherman, Lafayette, Randolph and many others of a later day.

Morgan News: The Houston Post is advertising a fair for Southern Texas. The Lone Star State is sufficiently large for two such fairs as the one at Dallas.

Wharton Star: The Houston Post speaks for a South Texas State fair, and The Post is on a very warm trail of something very, very good for South Texas when it does so.

Schulenburg Sticker: Southwest Texas should by all means have an annual fair, and the most convenient point for its location is Houston, Dallas, with its state fair, is too far away from this part of the State.

Tarrant County Citizen (Fort Worth): The Houston Post is exceedingly happy over the success of the recent Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Festival. It is a grand and great South Texas fair to be a permanent feature of South Texas entertainments.

San Angelo Enterprise: Now that Dallas has won such renown and commercial success by having the State Fair, Houston is being urged to have a similar exposition. These carnivals, festivals and fairs do make cities, and Houston public spirit is aroused and in the race to win. It is not in order for San Angelo to do some puffing and pulling for West Texas exhibit?

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THE SCHEMES AND SCHEMERS (BY C. A. EDWARDS.) Washington, December 26.—(Staff Special.)—The schemes that people try to work on Uncle Sam are not only numerous but profitable to others to the schemers. The latest is to grab all the cable franchises from the United States to Hawaii and the Philippines. Congressman Corliss of Michigan has driven a spike into this scheme and it is likely to kill it. His bill provides for the construction of a cable by this government from the United States to Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan.

It knocks the tar out of the scheme of a man named Schrymmer, who is worth all sorts of money and who is making strenuous efforts to get more by grabbing off a monopoly of the Pacific cable business. Schrymmer is a man who has had the monopoly of all the cables to South America and who is said to own all the cables entering this country except the Postal company's. Schrymmer, who appears to know his business, has a bill pending in congress giving him \$100,000 a year for twenty years, or enough to build the cable to Hawaii. He is now in Japan working to get a similar concession from Japan to Hawaii. If he gets it and his bill here goes through he will be able to build a cable over across without spending a cent of his own money as the subsidies will foot the bill.

But this isn't all of Schrymmer's shrewdness. Last summer he went to Hawaii and got President Dole to grant him a monopoly of all cable rights on the island republic for a long term of years.

The only hitch in it was a proviso Dole insisted on because of probable annexation. He made Schrymmer agree that his contract for a monopoly would hold good if it was not disapproved by the United States secretary of state within six months. The six months are up on January 6 and if Secretary Hay doesn't put his n. g. upon the contract before that date Schrymmer has his cable monopoly cinched, as Hawaii is almost indispensable as a landing place for all cables crossing the Pacific.

Mr. Corliss has called upon Secretary Hay and asked him to disapprove the contract, but Hay would only promise to consider the matter. He has now written Hay a formal letter asking the annulment of Schrymmer's clock. If Hay doesn't do it Corliss promises to make it hotter than Santiago for Hay.

Mr. Corliss says he wants his cable to be built out of the treasury by the president and to be operated by the postoffice department. The commission sent to Hawaii by the president to recommend a form of government for the islands also recommends that the government cable be operated by the postoffice department.

The chances for the passage of any Nicaragua canal bill at this session of congress are growing slimmer each day. The big jobbers here are not only throwing huge obstacles in the way of any canal bill, but the honest divergence of opinion among members of congress as to the best plan proposed is also delaying the game.

The Morgan bill and the bill introduced by Mr. Hawley of Galveston, as chairman of the subcommittee on interstate and foreign commerce, are practically the same and propose to have the canal built by the government, owned by the government and operated by the government. Many members object to this because they do not want the name of the government doaked under the name of a corporation. They demand an American canal built directly by the government and no co-operation business connected with it. This brings us right bang up against the government ownership of transportation companies and involves possibly the ultimate ownership of all railroads and telegraphs and such things. Of course, all this difference of opinion is strongly augmented by the arguments of the able gentlemen who represent the transcontinental railroad lines and the Panama canal scheme.

The Hawley bill overcomes some of the objections of men who want the government to own the canal outright, which it practically does under the provisions of that bill, and which, in section 13, provides that the canal shall be neutral at all times except in case of war. It is, in all probability, the best bill so far offered under which to construct this absolutely necessary commercial and naval waterway. The Hepburn bill has clouded the waters considerably, and if it is accepted there is no telling when the canal will be built. His bill contemplates the purchase outright from the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua "full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty for" and in behalf of the United States" of such territory in those two countries as may be necessary to build the canal. It also appropriates \$140,000,000 to complete the work. This bill would entail endless negotiations with those two countries, and it might be years before a proper agreement could be reached and the work begun. For that reason it will probably be rejected.

A long stride toward quick action on this business developed, however, when it was learned that England had practically withdrawn all her objection to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The New York Herald story was good as far as it went, but it did not give the reason for England's complacency in the matter. England is not addicted to giving away things for nothing and she has not done so in this instance. It seems that McKinley, in consideration of the fact that England's attitude during our war with Spain kept down a foreign alliance against us, determined to do the plain thing and that she and Clayton-Bulwer treaty business and waited for overtures and suggestions from England as to her pleasure in the matter. An opportunity for reciprocity came through the present meeting of the Canadian joint high commission, to consider of certain concessions we give to Great Britain in the Canadian matter, she agrees to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the building of the Nicaragua canal as practically our property and under our control.

And to Victory. Bell County Democrat (Belton). W. J. Bryan will be our great leader in 1900, as he was in 1896. Democrats will follow his leadership, and with joyful and hopeful hearts.

SOME JUBILEE AFTERMATH. Atlanta Journal. There is an interesting aftermath of the recent jubilee in the stories of stories that were hung up in the capital and others that were not so.

Among the missing portraits was that of General Nelson A. Miles, and it is said that a woman paid for it if it was hung that she would put it down.

There is another interesting story about President McKinley's portrait, but it turns out to be untrue.

The Atlanta News of December 14 contained a scathing criticism of Secretary of State John Hay. It was a report that McKinley had ordered that McKinley's portrait hung over the door of his office.

That paper says: "If the story is true, Secretary Cook has made a very foolish mistake, to say the least of it. His conduct on the occasion referred to will not be approved by the people of Georgia, regardless of their party affiliations. Such an action is in fact to be guilty of a certainly unbecoming position. It is both surprising and annoying in view of the happy feeling that exists between the Georgia and the men of the North and the South, republicans and democrats; it is especially out of place on the very eve of a celebration such as is about to take place in Georgia, in connection with the object of Secretary Cook's speech the guest of honor on that occasion."

This was marked by some one and sent to Mr. Cook, with these words written on the margin: "To this all decent men in Macon say amen."

Mr. Cook denies in toto the report that he refused to let the president's picture be put up over his desk, and says this article does him great injustice.

"In reference to this article," said he, "the impression that I refused to allow President McKinley's picture hung over my door is a false one. No effort was made by any one to hang a picture over the door, and there was no request from any source for one to be hung there, and there was never an occasion for any objection."

"I offered no discourtesy to these distinguished guests. As a matter of fact, I endeavored to receive Mrs. Wood, my old friend General Wheeler, General Wilson and others who were there for some time, examining the battle flag of my father's regiment and talking about it. These gentlemen had come in to the office and were sitting in the corridor, where the president was holding a reception."

"The same day I attended at the residence of my old friend Mrs. Wood, a reception for the presidential party by the Army and Navy League. Mrs. McKinley, five members of the cabinet and several generals of the army were there."

"I have always entertained the opinion that it was wrong for President McKinley to put negroes over white people. I believe in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race and have no apology to offer for that opinion, but I have enough sense of propriety to treat with decency any distinguished guests who come here by invitation."

It appears that the News and those papers which printed this report about Secretary of State Cook did not get hold of the real sensation, which was the declaration by a prominent member of the senate that if General Miles' picture was hung in the capital he would tear it down.

There were other expressions of this sort, and it was a noticeable fact that the picture of General Miles was not among the galaxy of heroes that met the eye of the president when he entered the capital.

It is said that the senator in question declared that no man who put Jefferson Davis in bronze should be so honored in the capital of Georgia.

A similar objection was made during the exposition, when the proposition was made in the direction of the fair to invite General Miles to Atlanta.

His orders to put the ex-president of the Confederacy in bronze was then mentioned, but the objection was overruled and General Miles was invited.

He accepted the invitation, came to Atlanta just after being appointed general of the army, and he was in the city at the exposition grounds. While here he received distinguished attention, and no doubt but little realized the nature of the remark that had been made when the suggestion to invite him was first made.

Acting Adjutant General William G. O'Neal who superintended the decoration of the capitol was asked why General Miles' picture was not in the collection, and replied:

"It was not proposed to put up his picture, so far as I know. It was not put up because it was not expected to be present at the jubilee."

Jefferson Davis and McKinley. Carlton News and Courier. The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who attended President McKinley on his Southern tour, says of the reception at Montgomery, Ala.:

"Never was a more cordial greeting extended to a man than was given to McKinley. He was greeted with the most extreme. The civil war is undoubtedly over, he suggested to Governor Johnston as they drove from the capital through the applauding throngs which had gathered to greet Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as the only president of the Confederate States, was elaborately bedecked in the National colors."

We are glad that the president went to Montgomery, that he was greeted with such a warm demonstration of popular good-will, and that he found out that "the old man" was not dead. If he were alive, we are sure that Jefferson Davis would have applauded the patriotic fervor which was so warmly received at Montgomery and elsewhere in the other Southern cities which he has visited. The last public address Mr. Davis made was delivered at Mississippi City, in 1888, and he is said to be a resident of that city, saying:

"Mr. O'Connell and Fellow Citizens: Ah, pardon me! The laws of the United States no longer permit me to designate you as fellow citizens, but I thank you for the address you have made to me as my friends. I feel no regret that I stand before you this afternoon as a man without a country, for my ambition lies in the grave of the Confederacy. There has been no country since not only my ambition, but the former young which that government was based. The time has passed when I would have appeared before you. Men of those whose hands the destinies of our Southland are now in the hands of our Northland speak to you in the name of respectful recognition. The past is dead—let it bury its dead. He hopes and its aspirations; before you lies the future—a future full of golden promise, a future of expanding National glory, before which all the world shall stand amazed. Let me beseech you to let me stand amid you, all bitter sectional feeling gone who will bring about a consummation devoutly to be desired—a reunited country."

Some Gossip of Gay Gotham. New York, December 24.—A specialist who claims to have restored the speech of the substitute for Charles Broadway, will bring two suits for damages, one for \$100,000 and one for \$1,000,000, against the millionaire merchant. The specialist alleges that when Mr. Rouse offered \$1,000,000 to the man who would restore his speech he began to experiment on the millionaire's substitute. He declares that the substitute can now see, but that Mr. Rouse refused to take the same treatment. In addition to the two suits for damages, the specialist will demand an injunction restraining the millionaire merchant from using any words any comments on his alleged cure. This is the most serious case of "lying on the obit" on record.

A woman's sharp eyes and ready tongue were responsible for all the Sloan trouble, so they say in the "Seventy-Eight." The story goes that it was at a particularly brilliant function, when Mrs. Sloan was regal in dress, as usual, and her diamonds more than royal, that a debutante's quick eyes caught a familiar ray. "Why," said she, leaning toward her chaperon, "Mr. Sloan is wearing the diamonds to-night."

The chaperon, who was not in this, repeated the remark. It circulated beautifully, and she intended it should, and reached the ears of all concerned. The scandal is the choicest morsel the smart set has revealed in for many a day.

The stock brokers were warned today by internal revenue officials that all the contracts must be preserved in the future and that all revenue stamps found missing from them must be accounted for and the face value of the stamps turned into the revenue office. This notice was decided upon this morning, in view of the widespread extent of the fraudulent use of the stamps. An amount of \$200,000 worth of stamps one day as much as \$200 worth of stamps, since the collusion between unscrupulous brokers and bad messenger boys since the cancelled stamp game opened must total a pretty sum.

The board of county canvassers will formerly declare the vote of New York county Tuesday. The voter vote, which caused all the trouble and delay, amounting in New York county to a little over 1000, and it will not change the already announced result in the case of a single elector. The total vote of the county is about 300,000. Van Wyck is credited with polling 173,476 to Roosevelt's 112,503.

It is stated in Wall street that there are several important banking places at present which boards of directors are trying to find suitable men to fill, and one of the largest trust companies is trying to get a man to fill the place of the late Mr. Trust companies seeking good men for responsible places, the salary is practically a matter of no moment to the companies. There's always room at the top, so market is crowded with men who are looking for ground floor.

Health officers say there has been a decided check in the progress of the grip, but there is evidence to show that it is still doing its fatal work. An increase in the death list is credited to the incipient form. Within the past twenty-four hours twelve persons have died from influenza. The majority has had already been in the public schools. Nearly 4000 teachers are absent or ill, and 40,000 pupils are reported to be laid up; but all agree that the worst is over.

Society has decreed that the rustling of petticoats must go. Redfern, the fashion authority, and Mme. Ballings, second second as a fashion authority, have carried out the ukase of society in this city. They make no more rustling gowns. "The style is," says Redfern, "petticoats without stiffeners. Feathering is out of date, and even corset ruffles are out of date." The soft, clinging, unostentatious, unrustling silk now is its inning.

The shop girls of New York say the kindest Mrs. Richard Croker is the kindest and most considerate shopper they have; and many of the girls who have been in metropolitan New York have had a kind word and consideration at that.

A neat girl who was arraigned for shoplifting today made the startling statement that she worked for a Broadway store, and who gave her the merchandise for the shop for crime isn't as serious as an employer's.

Deep Water at Houston. Cotton Gleaners' Journal. In some quarters it is asserted that the canalization of Buffalo bayou and construction of a ship channel with adequate draft for large ocean vessels, from Houston to Galveston, is not feasible—and semi-technical arguments are offered in support of the assertion. The Journal admits its inability to tender an expert or valuable opinion on this subject, which is one of engineering science. We must leave such problems to engineers, if engineers are competent to decide in advance on the practicability of such works as the Suez and the Manchester-Liverpool canals; on the great German ship canal that terminates at Kiel; on the canal which the Orient and Galveston on such a scale as that of Mont. Cenis and others; the wonderful bridges and breakwaters of modern times; if they plan and execute so accurately that the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are eager to put \$100,000,000 in the construction of an Isthmian canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific—the sure sure there is enough talent competent to decide on the building it, on the practicability of the project, if feasible it is not only necessary, and ought to be by any measure, in this age, that is by any measure, that will promote the best of people, the progress of a country, and the welfare of the world. Deep water to Houston is to Texas, by comparison what the Nicaragua canal is to the United States. It is a measure that will promote the steady, cordial support of all Texas, and we imagine that the business men of the State pride of Galvestonians will be as proud as the House of Representatives, in advocacy of this inland canal.