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BY THE Houston Printing Company.

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HOUSTON, SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 1900.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

A WARNING.

Some unknown man has lately been impersonating Mr. J. K. Gris and Mr. B. B. Throp, the Post's traveling agents, and attempting to collect subscriptions for the Post. So far as heard from, his field of operation has been on the Southern Pacific railway. All of the Post's agents, a list of whom is printed at the head of the editorial column daily, can readily prove their identity, and it would be well in paying money to strangers to always require this proof. Any information as to the person mentioned above will be duly appreciated by the management of the Post.

A PET OF PROTECTION.

Every four years republican platform orators and republican newspapers go into hysterics about our poor, struggling infant industries, and depict awful calamities should a party get into power that would tear down the high protective wall and scatter its debris into the scolding seas. It is one of the fortunes of the season, therefore, that this litigation has come about between Millionaire Carnegie and his crewlike manager, Millionaire Frick, over the distribution of many millions of dollars piled up by that corporation, popularly known as the Carnegie steel trust. If this steel trust is an infant, we may well ask what sort of a creature a full-grown giant would be. Willis McCook, Frick's attorney, summarizes Frick's bill with these assertions:

"The business from 1882 to 1890 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and bounds from year to year, until in 1890 the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, \$23,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1899 at \$45,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,000,000. Carnegie values the entire property at \$250,000,000 and avowed his ability to invest in other prosperous lines to the extent of \$200,000,000."

"Think of this poor innocent infant being enabled to make only \$45,000,000 a year on a capital stock of \$250,000,000! If the protective tariff had been modified the poor thing might have only cleared \$40,000,000."

Such stupendous profits on one of the most useful articles in the construction of necessary improvements of towns and country are an outrage on the citizenship or our country. A clear profit of \$45,000,000 a year on one of the necessities of life staggers the imagination. It plainly shows that a monopoly has been built up and protected by law that robs the people of more money annually than did the Louisiana lottery in its palmy days. If such aggregates of wealth in so short a time and in the manner in which the profits have been made, do not convince the American people that there is more difference in protection and free trade than there is in tweedledum and tweedledee, then the trust has come to stay and the octopus may continue to expand. But we believe the people have one alert eye on the situation. At least we hope so.

IN TIMELY PROTEST.

The Twenty-fourth legislature by concurrent resolution, approved March 16, 1896, granted to John B. Hood camp the right to erect a Confederate monument at the Congress avenue entrance to the State Capitol grounds. Since the extra session began the senate, looking wisely about for something worthy to do while the house agonized and perspired over the tax bill has recorded a timely protest against the erection of the monument on the proposed site. It is certain that the senate was not moved to revolutionary objection by any possible lack of sympathy with the ennobling purpose from whence came the patriotic resolve to rear, within touch of the State house, an enduring monument to the oblivious dead of the Southern Confederacy whose matchless struggle for the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the sovereign commonwealth will survive, co-equally with the republic, the arbitration of issues by the agencies of physical force. Nor is it at all likely that the site of the proposed monument was the sole reason of protest. A monument of symmetrical proportion, in the design of which were released the thoughtful genius of an artist in rapport with the Confederate cause and its deeds, its inspiration and hopes, would bellow the spot and consign it to a commemoration so profoundly sacred that, standing in its presence, men would connect with that thrill

which touches the comprehending soul the majesty of a brave people's marvelous sacrifice to honor and duty. But a monument, squat and ungainly, in the idealistic lines of which there was no more art than in a barbed wire fence and that could tell no story of heroism and sacrifice except that supplied by the oft-defeated spectator who carried in his heart the memory of his country's knightly achievement, ought not to be tolerated.

It is possible that our State senators were really prompted to protest by the fear that the proposed Confederate monument might bear some suggestive resemblance to that monstrosity in stone that defiantly rears its offending incarnation of proportionless stupidity, on the left of the walk as one approaches the south entrance to the capitol. If so, our senators are entitled to the gratitude of every Confederate survivor and of their children to the furthest generation thereof.

In the meantime it is conceded that the John B. Hood camp trustees have a vested right in the site in question and that the legislature should, since they so generously yield to this senatorial protest, reimburse their fund to an amount sufficient to protect them from loss.

SOUTH AFRICA'S EVENTFUL WEEK.

For more than five months the South African war has been written, in strategy and blood, its fascinating contribution to military history. Great Britain's initial confidence that her designs to rear a superb South African empire upon the ruins of the Dutch republics, where British prestige in all its resourceful power would stand unchallenged, has long since given way under the amazing and heroic resistance of the Boers.

The tremendous consequences of the tempestuous issue each side feels more profoundly now than at any time since the first Boer rifle spoke its audacious defiance on the invader's territory. Aroused by a long and rapid succession of Boer victories, the British parliament has come to understand that Great Britain's supremacy as a world power swings in the balance of the South African struggle. Therefore it is, that the war strength of the United Kingdom has been concentrated in all its vast entirety in a supreme determination to crush the fighting farmers of the African republics whose military genius, resourcefulness and lionine courage constitute at this tense hour the astonishment of civilization.

During the week just closed, perhaps the most portentous of the campaign, almost the entire British force has been put in motion and British plans revealed, in their development they do not seem to have caught the Boers unawares. Kimberley has been relieved, it is true, but it is significant that the relieving army, meeting with practically no resistance, found General Cronje's besieging forces in full retreat.

Whether the occupation of Kimberley is an advantage to Lord Roberts is not quite clear to any one save the expert besides the garrison and the London experts. Besides the garrison, Kimberley has a population of approximately 25,000 and all on the verge of starvation. These, together with his receding army, 70,000 strong, Lord Roberts must victual and care for from his base of supply at Deonar, in Cape Colony, more than 100 miles away and connected with Kimberley by a railway line that the Boers have cut at Modder river. Before communication can be re-established between Kimberley and Deonar Junction this break must be repaired. In the meantime the Boers, moving under Commandants Delany and Goebel, are fighting their way toward the railroad with the view of cutting Lord Roberts' connection with his base at a vital point. In this accomplishment they have driven the British troops commanded by General Clements from Ronnesberg to Arundel and outfanked them. Should the Boers succeed, as they are bent upon doing, the relief of Kimberley may yet prove the most gigantic and fateful blunder of the campaign. Lord Roberts' big army, already exhausted by the fatigue and heat of a long and rapid march, must protect its base or face an appalling situation.

From the British dispatches it is well-nigh impossible to figure out the mystery, so far as the relative positions of the opposing forces are concerned. It is known that General French is at Alexanderfontein, the abandoned Boer trenches in front of Kimberley, and is scouring the country to the north, while Methuen's cavalry commander is probably executing a similar movement towards the south, but where General Cronje's retreating force is, or what is its purpose, not even the British censor seems to dare speculate. Cronje has retreated, but no one seems to know anything beyond this fact. It is held that he is cut off from Bloemfontein, his supply base in the Orange Free State, but the fact that Lord Roberts' long and admirably linked lines, curving in a huge semi-circle from Kimberley to the Modder river crossings, thence to Jacobdahl and Modder river station, have failed to determine his route of retreat, very clearly indicates that General Cronje has mastered Lord Roberts' plan and is now endeavoring to counter with a rapid and strategic move that will enable him to cut the British communications at such point as he may select or, worse still, decy the enemy into one of those deadly traps into which it has so frequently fallen.

While these decisive events are transpiring in the Orange Free State, for the results of which the country must almost exclusively rely on British endorsed reports, 250 miles away at Ladysmith, nearly due west of Kimberley, General Buller's army holds Buller at arm's length while hammering away at the beleaguered British garrison. One day the dispatches announce that the Boers are relaxing the siege in order to march to the defense of the now invaded Orange Free State and the next that they are reconcentrating in the neighborhood of General White's imprisoned forces.

As yet neither the British censor on the theater of war nor the military expert, immersed in London in the study of his maps and the movements of the imperial army, has been able to tell what a

Boer general would do next or where his forces would eventually strike.

The coming week will no doubt be fraught with revelations that will clear up the Boer plans and bring forth the events that will determine either the final success of the British or their inability to destroy the South African republics, except at the end of a struggle that will leave the United Kingdom worn to an exhaustion of blood treasure from whence it can not recover within the time of living man.

The Carter case still hangs free, notwithstanding he stole some millions from Uncle Samuel years ago, has been tried and convicted of the theft and sentenced to imprisonment, yet he remains in New York Governor Theodore Roosevelt, having looked the Spanish all by himself at San Juan Hill, captured the G. O. P. elephant in York State, and dictated plans for the terrorizing of Kentucky, we would suggest that he now see to it that Carter marches to Leavenworth penitentiary.

The extra session has at last determined to get down to business. Breckinridge of Kentucky recently said, in a conversation with a correspondent named the trouble in that State, "My powers of speech utterly fail me." No wonder. The alphabetical statement was struck dumb by Miss Field some years ago and the slightest excitement is likely to cause a relapse.

Wanted—One prophet by name of Nellie-English Cotton Spinner.

Now comes a report from Nebraska that a man was gored to death by a dehorned bull, and an Iowa contemporary chuckles. There is nothing remarkable about the report, however, in a country where there are so many funerals caused by unloaded guns.

The bill relating to the ship channel from Havana to New York was passed by the senate and will soon be passed by the house. It will give the city of New York a waterway that will make it a metropolitan city that will make all Southeast Texas proud.

The Whitewright Sun goes after a cotton factory in earnest. It says:

"The directors of the Southern cotton mill have decided to locate the factory in the cotton factory. And what an argument this is for a cotton mill in McKinney, says the Sun. It is a pity that the directors of the Whitewright are so sure to outstrip all others in the future."

And what an argument in favor of a cotton mill in the home state! It is a pity that the directors of the Southern cotton mill have decided to locate the factory in the cotton factory. And what an argument this is for a cotton mill in McKinney, says the Sun. It is a pity that the directors of the Whitewright are so sure to outstrip all others in the future."

The Dallas Times-Herald has been doing a little work in mathematics and here is the simple result:

"The State has 32 cotton seed oil mills in operation and in this taken into account, the cotton seed oil mill and bulk leads every country of State in the world, and the country is producing more than 100,000,000 pounds of cotton seed oil annually. This is a record for any country in the world. The oil is used for fuel, for lighting, for cooking, and for many other purposes. It is a valuable product and the State is well supplied with it."

In addition to the \$2 per head original cost to us of the Philippines, the \$15 individual cost per head in reducing them to possession, and the \$7 cost of the war, it is estimated that the cost of the Philippines to the United States is \$1,000,000,000. This is a large sum of money, but it is a small price to pay for the acquisition of a territory of such vast extent and of such great value."

Mr. Theobald, one of the big hardware dealers of the State, had a fine interview in the Houston Post of Tuesday on the cotton trust law and the refusal of the trust company to do business in the State on either that basis in advance. He favors the law and says the action of the trust is a bluff. He says that already the dealers are virtually having cash in advance—immediate inquiry.

Letting His Rogues Go Free, Philadelphia Record. Whole pages of the list of names sent by the republican city committee to the receiver of taxes, with a check for \$15,000 to pay the poll taxes of the persons designated, were written by the same hand—a proof of wholesale forgery. The names were, no doubt, simply transcribed from

WHO SHOULD WIN IN THE TRANSVAAL? WITH THE PASSING THROUGH

(By Geo. F. Hollis, ex-United States Consul at Pretoria.)

This is a question so wide and deep that I approach it with great diffidence and reluctance. Where is the prophet who can weigh and analyze forces and foretell the culmination of their effects?

Once, when times were the darkest in South Africa, and financial gloom hung like a pall over the land, for the bottom had dropped out of the mining boom, I sent a report to Washington predicting an output of Transvaal gold of 1,000,000 ounces at a certain date. This came to pass, and "free keep" forever was offered me as a "prophetic utterance."

Now, we have living in for many years in respect to the value of England to American civilization, and forgotten completely what, not only we, but England, owe to other nations, particularly Holland.

England, the Anglo-Saxon, has been a mighty civilization power, and has created material wealth and organized systems of government, the progress advantage of mankind. The Teutonic, Scandinavian and Latin races followed her lead, and made no small proportion of her industrial army.

But let us not confound civilization with material wealth. The progress advantage of mankind, the bettering down and uplifting hereof the head of the Anglo-Saxon race is not civilizing to the extent she claims, and is mistaking "benevolent assimilation" for civilization.

England is already humiliated. Even if she should receive the submission of the two republics tomorrow this would be a great victory for her, and all other nations of sheep herders—she, the strongest world-power—in whose domain it was claimed there were more English subjects than Dutch, with the largest and all other nations of sheep herders, and has been talked. Defeat could hardly add to her humiliation.

On the other hand, should the Dutch win, a United States would arise, filled with indignation by its success, and noble aspirations which I believe God in His providence would bless—a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose influence all nations would feel.

The fraudulent lists made by assessors. The republican city committee by sending to the receiver of taxes these forged names and asking to pay for corresponding poll tax receipts has put itself in the position of an accessory in the attempted commission of a gross crime. It has not, in so far as the Record is informed, discovered the names of the assessors.

Some of the hired operatives in the commission of election frauds are now either fugitives from justice or on trial in the courts. It does not seem right that only the promoters should suffer, and while the promoters, who lay the foundation for crime and pay the expenses and gather the profits, go unwhipped of justice.

Paris dispatches report continued flow of gold back to the Bank of Paris from interior circulation. In the third week of January \$20,000,000 was thus received. The Canadian mounted troops which left Halifax, the third to go to South Africa since the war began, is said to be as fine a body of men as ever followed the colors into the field.

Statistics concerning building operations show that the total for 1899 was one of great activity. The total for twenty-one cities was \$223,000,000 in 1899, and \$185,000,000 in 1898, an increase of over \$38,000,000. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health the statement was made that on the average city bacteria contained from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the world's postal union is to be celebrated by a congress at Berlin next July. The congress will be held in the union have a population of about a billion. It was a belief among the Egyptians that the third finger of the left hand was connected with the heart by means of a slender nerve. Hence the custom of wearing the wedding ring on that finger.

The work of reforesting Pennsylvania has been well begun. Thus far 9,000 acres at the headwaters of the principal rivers have been purchased by the state, and 40,000 more will soon come into its possession. There is a man almost eight feet tall in New York, and he is to be exhibited in a museum in a few days. He calls himself Hassan Ali, and says he is an Egyptian. He arrived in this country from London.

A plaster Paris design for an "Uncle Sam" hat—probably the largest in the world—containing within its crown practical models for upward of 200 different styles of hats worn by twenty-three nationalities, will be sent from Philadelphia to the Paris exposition.

INDUSTRIAL TEXAS.

Aubrey has a new flouring mill.

A \$15,000 hotel is being built at Goose Creek. The bridge wagon factory, destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

A rice and sugar mill will be built at Eagle Lake this year.

A telephone line is being constructed between Dallas and Brownwood. Yuskum is making a move for a \$20,000 hotel, and it is thought he will get it.

Cerriciana will erect the largest cotton gin in the world and work will begin on it soon. Plans are on foot for the construction

of a railroad from San Antonio to Brownsville. Reports from Wyoming, Idaho and Montana indicate a growing demand for young cattle.

The Shepard Rifles of Texas have received their full equipment of arms and accoutrements. A flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day is under construction at Taylor, Texas.

Most of the Hood county wheat has been pastured closely, but has a good color nevertheless. A ribbon cane syrup plant with a capacity of 10,000 gallons per day is being built at Wharton, Texas.

Farmers of Oak Grove, six miles from Ennis, have, with the merchants there, organized a club that will look after crop matters, factories, etc.

The Fruit Growers' association of Wood county will this season confine its operations to the experimental line to Irish potatoes and cantaloupes and melons. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of Texas grown rice has been shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico from Galveston within the last three weeks.

An effort is being made by Mississippi farmers to introduce African cotton seed into Texas. They claim that 4,000 pounds of the seed will make a 500-pound bale. Some idea of the magnitude of the cotton crop in Texas is given by the fact that the total yield of the state in 1899 was 1,000,000 bales, and in 1898, 900,000 bales.

Several wagons loaded with fine hogs from the stock have been taken by Sherman and Grand. The hogs are being sold at a profit of about 100 cents per head. The third finger of the left hand was connected with the heart by means of a slender nerve. Hence the custom of wearing the wedding ring on that finger.

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OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The plan is an excellent one, and where a corporation is otherwise humane there is a reasonable chance that an employe may grow old in the company.

By keeping a supernumerary employe at his post the interests of the service suffer, and the interests of the employe are lessened. Individuals concerned which will be benefited by the proposed innovation. In Pennsylvania the plan is to be adopted by the state, and in other states it will be adopted by the state.

Old age pensions for faithful employes who have become incapacitated for work are being established by the Pennsylvania Railroad company at the beginning of next year. The plan is to be adopted by the state, and in other states it will be adopted by the state.

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Business Like.

Stella—Why on earth did Miss Peck reject Mr. Boomer? He's making \$100,000 a year in the advertising business.

Bella—Yes, and he proposed to get a mail in this fashion: "The rate of postage in cotton practically everything can be utilized in some way. The straw and chaff, including the unmerchantable rice, makes excellent feed and is also adapted for use as bedding for hogs and other animals."

"It is probable," continued Mr. Meriwether, "that Eagle Lake will have a rice mill in operation in time for the present season crop. The erection of such a mill, if the erection of which local capital is used, will be about 1000 sacks."

Who is the Mountain Buster? St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Has none of the republican masses of Kentucky any knowledge of the mountain assassin Goebel? Or are they all asses?

This is a Business Administration Memphis Commercial-Appal. The Hanna ship subsidy steel will save the people of the United States about \$100,000,000 a year for thirty years. Why don't you suggest that as the law?

Mr. W. T. Meriwether of Eagle Lake engineer in charge of the rice plant of Vineyard & Walker, the headquarters of which firm are at the point named, was a guest at the Lawlor yesterday. In conversation with a representative of the Post during the day, Mr. Meriwether gave some interesting information regarding the progress being made in the cultivation of rice in the vicinity of Eagle Lake.

The land in the Eagle Lake district is better adapted to rice culture than that of Western Louisiana, because here the land has a natural fall from the water instead of toward it, as in Louisiana, thus obviating the necessity of expensive releveling stations in order to properly distribute the water supply. Our plant will have a pumping capacity of about 20,000 gallons per minute, the water first being pumped from the Colorado river into the lake and thence about two and a half miles in length. The clay soil in this vicinity is of such a nature as to hold the water properly and it is estimated that the land is so situated that it can make a full acre yield of 100 bushels of rice during heavy rains or overflows. In addition to the 2000 acres which will plant under cultivation and the 5000 acres of land which will be handled by Captain William Dunaway, there are thousands of acres of land in the part of the State as well adapted to the culture of rice as any I know of. The plan, both the Honduras and the Java, is to grow rice and expect good results from both.

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Meriwether, "that there is very little waste connected with the raising of rice. In cotton practically everything can be utilized in some way. The straw and chaff, including the unmerchantable rice, makes excellent feed and is also adapted for use as bedding for hogs and other animals."

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