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THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.
Platt the Only Republican Candidate in the Field.
Albany, N. Y., January 18.—The election of a United States senator to succeed Thomas Collier Platt will be the most important legislative event in the coming week. Thus far there is but one republican candidate in the field and he is Senator Platt. Both Senator Platt and Governor Odell have expressed the belief that he will be re-elected. On Monday night a caucus of both republican and democratic members of the senate was held. It is believed Senators Brewster, Ellsberg and Brown, who refused to attend the caucus, are the democratic legislators who will name John B. Starnes of Elmira as their candidate for United States senator.

Died in Exile.
Brussels, January 18.—Mahmud Pasha, brother-in-law of the sultan of Turkey and leader of the Turkish reform party, died here today, in exile.

WEEK IN CONGRESS

The Anti-Trust Measures Will Have Right of Way.
BUT VERY LITTLE DEBATE
Will Be Allowed on the Bill by the Republicans.

THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY

Will Probably Precipitate a Determined Fight in the Senate.

THE BEET SUGAR INTERESTS

May Indirectly Take a Hand in the Opposition by Offering Encouragement to the Democrats.

Washington, January 18.—The indications are that the present week will witness the passage of the anti-trust measures prepared by the judiciary committee in the house. The subcommittee which is at work on the bill expects to have it ready to report to the full committee on Tuesday, and no delay is expected in the full committee. It is still possible that a separate measure will be reported to cover the publicity features. As soon as the measure, or measures, are reported everything will be sidetracked and they will be brought into the house. The leaders already have agreed to this course and a special order for consideration will be prepared. No decision has yet been reached as to the length of time which will be allowed for discussion, or whether opportunity will be given for amendment. The democrats will desire extended debate, but it is not probable that more than two days will be allowed. It is more likely to be a single day. The members of the subcommittee which is preparing the bill are of the opinion that a day will be ample. The question of opening the bill to amendment presents many difficulties and in order to prevent a flood of amendments of all sorts, the rule probably will limit the amendments at least to those pending when the time allotted for consideration expires. Appropriation bills probably will occupy the time of the house to the exclusion of everything else, if the anti-trust bill does not appear in the arena. The District of Columbia, reorganizing and diplomatic and Indian bills are on the calendar.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT.

Statehood and Immigration Bills and Cuban Reciprocity.

Washington, January 18.—The Statehood bill, the immigration bill and the Cuban reciprocity treaty will vie with each other in demanding the attention of the senate during the present week and the probabilities are that before the close of the week all will be displaced by the legislative appropriation bill. The last named measure has been under the consideration of a subcommittee for the last two weeks and will be laid before the full committee tomorrow. Its consideration by the full committee will be completed at one or two meetings and as soon as possible will be taken up in the senate, the purpose being to have it completed as rapidly as possible. The fact that Senator Cullom, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has given notice that he will call the senate to go into executive session Monday to consider the Cuban treaty does not mean that there will be any clash at that time between the treaty and the Statehood bills. The senate will be asked to take up the treaty during the morning hour in the senate and the Statehood bill does not come up until 2 o'clock. There is a conflict, however, between the two given by Senator Cullom in the interest of the treaty and one given by Senator Fairbanks to the effect that he would seek to call up the immigration bill during the morning hour on Monday. It is probable that the treaty would be given the preference. The present indications are that the Cuban treaty will be before the senate for some time to come. Many southern senators feel that the treaty discriminates against southern products, and they are organizing for a determined fight. There are also some indications that while the best sugar interests may not openly antagonize the treaty as amended, they will stand ready to encourage others in opposition. The tobacco interests are dissatisfied with the agreement and are preparing to fight it vigorously. The first effort of the opposition will be to substitute for the treaty either the reciprocity bill passed by the house last session or the French reciprocity treaty. There will be many efforts to amend the Cuban treaty if the senate decides to proceed with its consideration and these amendments will be followed by much speaking.

All efforts looking to a compromise of the Statehood bill appear for the time to have been abandoned, and both sides now claim that it is their purpose to fight it out on the lines already drawn. The opponents of the bill profess confidence in their ability to continue the present speaking-making as long as may be necessary to accomplish its defeat at the present session. The friends of the measure express confidence that they will secure a vote before the close of the session. The trust question is receiving no little attention at the hands of senators, but their talk is confined largely to the cloak rooms. The members of Senator Hoar's subcommittee are giving attention to the subject as individuals. Senators generally express the opinion that some conservative trust measures will be gotten through during the present session, but all of them recognize the difficulty of agreeing on laws affecting such vast interests and involving such important principles as will any bill on the subject of trusts.

There is also a promise of debate on

A FORT WAS SHELLED

German Cruiser Panther Attacked Fort San Carlos and Fire Was Returned.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, January 18.—Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, was shelled for an hour yesterday afternoon by the German cruiser Panther. The fort returned the fire with four guns and the Panther withdrew in the direction of Curacao. Fort San Carlos is twenty-one miles from Maracaibo, and commands the entrance to the lake of inner bay. The correspondent of the Associated Press here has received the following letter from General Bello, the commander of the fort: "Yesterday afternoon, at half past 12, Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification or the delivering of an ultimatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force the entrance. After a fight lasting an hour, during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther was obliged to abandon the fight and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage and only three men were wounded."

THE PLAGUE SITUATION

One Hundred and Seven Deaths Since January 1—Many New Cases.

Mazatlan, Mex., January 18.—There have been 107 deaths from the plague since January 1. The deaths on the 15th numbered seven, and many new cases are reported. The number of wooden houses burned is 100. Two coaches in which plague-stricken people sought to escape from the city will be burned. A young workman's mother died from the plague at the family house. Some sanitary inspectors entered the house and took possession of the corpse. The young man was sent to the department of observation. The man's wife and sister were absent at the time of the inspectors' visit and afterwards disappeared, fearing to be taken to the lazaretto. This morning one of the women was found dead from the plague, and the other has not been heard of. The young man has not been attacked by the disease, but has lost his mind. Most of the ladies of the higher class have left the city and hardly any women are seen on the streets. Trade is reduced to the lowest terms. Great disappointment is felt at the nonarrival yesterday of serum on the steamer from Guaymas.

THE FIGHT IN COLORADO

Apparently But Little Change in the Situation.

Republicans of House Trying to Unseat Democrats; Democrats Will Retaliate by Unseating Republican Senators.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

John Mitchell Says It Should Never Be Surrendered.

It is Necessary to Protect the Laboring Men of the Country Against Organized Capital.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 18.—The fourteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will open here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Delegates arrived today from every part of the United States. President Mitchell arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and was taken immediately to his hotel. The crowd which assembled at the depot to welcome him was very large and when President Mitchell appeared he was greeted with cheers which continued until he had left his carriage and entered the hotel. It was expected by the persons who assembled that he would be accompanied by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers did not arrive, however, and may not be able to attend the convention.

AFTER THE COAL DEALERS.

Stenographers Busy Writing Indictments at Instance of Grand Jury.
Chicago, January 18.—When the grand jury, especially convened to investigate the coal famine in Chicago, shall make its report tomorrow morning, it is expected there will be thirty-nine true bills against coal dealers. The indictments, it is said, will charge the coal dealers with violating the anti-trust laws and with blacklisting. For several hours today stenographers were at work writing up the indictments, which will be submitted tomorrow morning. It is asserted that there are one or two indictments which at least three jurors are in favor of withdrawing, and there will be a vote taken on these bills. The charges made against the coal dealers, it is said, are of three kinds, conspiracy to fix prices, made against retailers; combination to fix prices, made against operators; and blacklisting, made against retailers and especially, it is said, the Retail Dealers' association of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Coldly Received by Surgeons.

London, January 18.—Dr. Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, left here for Vienna today. He said before starting for Austria that he had been rather coldly received by many English surgeons, who viewed his methods with suspicion.

CHAMBERLAIN SPOKE

Painted in Glowing Colors the Future of the Colonies.

THE BOERS WERE PRAISED

Said They Were Trying to Repair Damages of the War.

SLAVERY STOPPED IN THEORY

But in Practice It Is Encouraged in Another Form.

MORE BRAINS AND LESS MUSCLE

Is Needed, He Said, for the Proper Development of the Various South African Colonies.

Johannesburg, January 18.—In the course of his remarks at the banquet given here yesterday evening to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in the historic Wanderers hall, Mr. Chamberlain explained the details of the most settlements with the colonies. The principal features were announced by the Associated Press January 15.

According to further reports of the colonial secretary's speech he said, after expressing the hope that the colonies would deal with the matters in a manner looking to the interests of the whole of South Africa and the empire, that all his information led him to believe that the Boers were settling down to recover their positions and repair the damages of the war. He painted in glowing colors the promising prospects of the colonies when development shall have reduced the cost of living and when race prejudice shall have died out. Referring to the details of the financial proposition he said it must be borne in mind that all the propositions must be similar, and he believed the people of the mother country would accept the war contribution as an adequate and liberal recognition of the Transvaal duty to the empire and value it more for the spirit in which it was offered than the relief to the exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain then explained that no war contribution had been asked from the Orange River colony, whose revenue was only sufficient for ordinary expenses, but that in the probable development of the country he thought it would not be unfair, a few years hence, to ask for a moderate contribution if the resources justified it. The colonial secretary repudiated the rumors that there had been ignoble bargaining for the imperial consent for the introduction of Chinese labor, saying such bargaining would have been almost treasonable on his part. He went at some length into the labor question, and said there was plenty if the Kaffir could be made to work. "In theory we have stopped slavery," added the colonial secretary, "but many philanthropists at home would be surprised to hear that we are encouraging it in another and worse form, the Kaffir's idea being to buy wives to keep them in ignorance. The black race is increasing with great rapidity, and unless it can be settled in a regular industry it will prove a danger and a difficulty."

Mr. Chamberlain offered the desirability of increasing the white element in the colonies, and said they wanted more brains and less muscle. The colonial secretary announced that Lord Milner had agreed to call a conference of the South African colonists to consider matters of common interest, including the question of a native administration and legislation.

COMMENTS IN LONDON.
London, January 18.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's frank admission that he started for South Africa with the idea of obtaining a much larger war contribution from the Transvaal than the one he had secured, explains the rumors which have been current for the last few days that his mission had resulted in disappointment to himself, and, although the arrangement completed meets with hostile criticism in a few sections of the London press, on the whole it is favorably received, because it is recognized that if Mr. Chamberlain had not gone to South Africa no contribution might have been forthcoming, and that the contribution is voluntary. Great relief is also felt that everything possible is being done to avoid the introduction of Chinese labor into the colonies. The comment in the papers this morning on Mr. Chamberlain's Johannesburg speech shows it to be regarded as one of his most brilliant efforts, breathing the best hopes for the prosperity and tranquility of the new colonies. Mr. Chamberlain's references to the labor problem have been continued as indicating his desire for measures other than restrict Kaffir polygamy or for a system of taxation to compel the native to work by placing a heavy impost upon every additional wife. In Johannesburg the idea has been mooted that the £10,000,000 war contribution might be spent in building new warships. This suggestion does not meet with much approval in London, where it is thought the contribution ought to apply to the relief of taxation. In editorial articles this morning great hopes are built on Mr. Chamberlain's mistle views of the colonies' future, and that the fact that the settlement era, if anything, on the side of generosity to the colonies.

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