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 The steamer *Matthewan* will sail from Boston on October 12, taking freight for all Texas ports, via New York, calling from later October 19, to be followed by steamer *Miami* from Boston about October 21, and regularly every two weeks thereafter. Service will be increased by additional steamers to meet the demands of business. We solicit your patronage and co-operation. Rates and other information cheerfully furnished upon application to—  
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tion and recommended Huntsville and 100 miles in that vicinity. Northern and Southern troops will mingle there in a dozen Southern towns.

**G. W. KIDD IN WASHINGTON.**  
 Partly in Interest of the Bayou Ship Channel.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)  
 Washington, October 1.—Mr. G. W. Kidd of Houston, chairman of the Buffalo bayou ship channel committee of the Houston Cotton Exchange, is here partly in the interest of the deep water channel from the mouth of the deep water channel in the Gulf. He is the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Jenkins. While here Mr. Kidd will call upon Attorney General Griggs, who is an alumnus of Lafayette college, of which Mr. Kidd was the first graduate.

**EMPEROR WAS KILLED**

Announcement Made that He Had Committed Suicide.

**CRIME COMMITTED ON SEPTEMBER 2**

Just After He Had Placed the Empress in Control.

**CHINA'S AFFAIRS CRITICAL**

All English Speaking Secretaries Have Been Banished.

**ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.**

Member British Legation, American Missionaries and Secretary of American Legation Mobbed.

London, October 2.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, published today, says telegrams furnished to the (not local) government to a Chinese paper there, allege that the emperor of China committed suicide on September 21 after signing the decrees which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the emperor was assassinated.  
 All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been seized and banished.

London, October 2.—A later dispatch from Shanghai said it was semi-officially announced there that the emperor of China committed suicide on September 21.

London, October 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the announcement of the death of the emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ. One story has it that he died by poison and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)  
 Washington, October 1.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister here, strenuously clings to the belief that the emperor is alive, though doubtless in a critical condition. I read to the minister this dispatch, which was received today at the state department from Minister Conger:  
 "Six alleged conspirators executed by order of Empress Kung. Leading reformer and advisor to emperor escaped on a British vessel. The emperor is reported dangerously ill. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble feared in some interior parts not yet heard from."

"Suppose, Mr. Minister," I said, "that the emperor is dead, who will succeed him?"  
 "In that deplorable event," replied the minister, "he will be succeeded by the grandson of Prince Kung, now a young boy. Kung is consequently entitled to the succession to the throne. Prince Kung was the sixth son of the emperor who reigned before the present emperor. I do not believe, as I have told you, that his death has occurred."

It is explained that it is the usual custom in China to lead up to the decease of the emperor by announcements of his illness in order that the minds of the people may be prepared for the inevitable.

New York, October 1.—A special cable dispatch to the Post from London says: Information reaches me from two high quarters, one diplomatic, the other a leading China financial house, that the Chinese emperor is dead—has been dead, in fact, some days. Perhaps he was poisoned. The dowager empress has summoned all doctors of the empire to the palace merely to lend to his end the semblance of a natural death. What effect all these strange happenings at Peking will have upon international relations is the subject of earnest consideration in the highest quarters here.

**THE NEW EMPEROR.**

He Will Not Be a Puppet in the Hands of the Dowager.  
 (Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.)  
 London, October 1.—The chief interest in the papers centers on China, where the fate of the emperor is still uncertain, although it is the general opinion that he has already been done to death by the

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**THE MODERN SINBAD**



**AND HIS VERITABLE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.**

dowager empress, who, it now appears, was once a barmaid in a Chinese liquor shop.  
 The emperor of China is known to have lately shown leaning toward Christianity, and it was recently reported that he had burned the Confucian classics in the palace.  
 The man who will now ascend the throne of China is Yin, a grandson of Prince Kung. He is a good looking, intelligent young man of decidedly pro-foreign leanings.

English and American officials and missionaries attacked.  
 London, October 1.—The British foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Peking, saying that Mr. Macdonald, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud.  
 Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.  
 Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.  
 Steps have been taken to call the attention of the Chinese government to these outrages.

**MOBBED BY CHINESE.**

Alleged Conspirators Executed.  
 Washington, October 1.—Minister Conger at Peking has wired the following to the state department:  
 Day, Washington.  
 Peking, October 1.—Six alleged conspirators executed by order of empress yesterday. Kang, leading reformer and advisor to emperor, escaped on a British vessel. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble is feared at some interior points not yet heard from. Conger.

**THE CAPTURED CRUISERS.**

Hobson Has Saved Ten Guns from the *Almirante Oquendo*.  
 (Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Herald and the Houston Post. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)  
 Playa del Esca, October 1.—Naval Constructor Hobson returned here last night from the wreck of the *Almirante Oquendo*, bringing with him ten of her guns.  
 Warning of the approach of a hurricane has been cabled here and all the ships sought shelter. The barometer is low, but there has been no blow as yet.  
 The bridge of the *Infanta Maria Teresa* has been decked. Some human bones were found in the inner bilge. A large force is now engaged in the wrecking.  
 Cable repair men on the *Casbet* have succeeded in repairing the cable at Callamapas.

**PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY.**

**United States Government Will Not Be Caught Off Its Guard.**

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)

Washington, October 1.—The secretary of the navy has directed that all vessels of war now in the service be retained in commission. The government proposes to be in a position to dispatch a strong fleet to the coast of Spain if it becomes necessary to compel a compliance with the demands made.

**MAY NEED THE SOLDIERS.**

**No More Volunteers Are to Be Mustered Out of the Service.**

Washington, October 1.—"No more regiments of volunteers will be mustered out of the service of the United States before the peace commissioners conclude their labors in Paris," said President McKinley to Congressman Cannon of Illinois this afternoon.  
 "It is essential to our safety to retain all the troops still in the service," the executive continued, "and we have decided absolutely to disband no more of the volunteer organizations for the time being."

**INTEREST IN DREYFUS.**

DECISION IN THE CASE NOT EXPECTED UNTIL JANUARY.  
 The Pope Has Ordered that French Clergy and the Clerical Press Cease to Mention the Matter.  
 (Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.)  
 London, October 1.—There has been a lull in the Dreyfus excitement since the appeal in the case and the incriminating documents were sent to the court of cassation, whose decision, however, will probably not be rendered until January. The preliminary proceedings will take three weeks and the matter is not likely to formally come before the court before the end of October. The case would have been much more simple if an annulment of the verdict instead of a revision of the case had been asked for. But in the case of annulment all the responsibility would have to be fixed, and this is just what is not wanted. If the court of cassation pronounces in favor of a revision, the case will be referred back to the military authorities, which will order a new court martial, which may again take place in secret. The court of cassation, however, can order an open trial, and it can even summon Dreyfus before it.  
 The interesting announcement is made that the pope has ordered the papal nuncio at Paris to request the clergy and clerical organs to discontinue their discussion of

the Dreyfus case. This is a blow for the Jews, who have been instigating the military authorities and who control the most virulent and most unscrupulous and anti-revolutionary newspaper, the *Libre Parole*. In the meantime Lieutenant Picquart is strictly secluded in the military prison of Cleric Midi. No written messages, books or writing materials are allowed him. The prisoner's meals are taken to him by two soldiers, who stand beside him while he eats, but they must not speak to him.  
 M. Henri Rochefort's newspaper, the *Intergent*, publishes some sensational accusations against the French military authorities in Africa, charging the officers of the naval disciplinary battalion with reviling cruelty and giving names and dates.

**REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.**

Several Spanish Cities Want to Be the Final Resting Place.  
 London, October 1.—A number of Spanish cities are disputing for the honor of being the final resting place of the remains of Christopher Columbus when they arrive in Spain from Havana. The Duke of Veragua, replying to an appeal in behalf of Gragada, respecting the necessity of not abandoning to the usurpers the sacred ashes reposing in the cathedral of Havana, and the right resting in me as the representative of the family of Columbus has led me to take the initiative and to take steps to obtain from the government the desired measures.  
 The duke added that nothing has yet been decided as to the final resting place of the Spanish admiral.

**SITUATION AT MANILA**

All Parties Are Now Waiting on the Paris Conference.

**AGUINALDO FORCED INTO ACTION.**

Realizes that He Must Soon Show Definite Results.

**ILOILO SUBURBS CAPTURED**

Many Spaniards Have Been Murdered by Insurgents.

**PENITENTIARY OFFICIALS ARRESTED**

Used Their Office Against American Interests—Spanish Prisoners Continue to Die Rapidly.

(Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Herald and the Houston Post. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Manila, Saturday, October 1.—No change has been made in the situation here by Aguinaldo's Malolos demonstration. All parties are still awaiting the result of the Paris conference. Even if the delegation from the dictator waits on General Otis to ask an American protest over the new republic, it is not likely he will commit himself.  
 Aguinaldo has been forced into action by hot heads desirous of avenging the grobols policy of the United States. The dictator does not occupy a very firm seat and unless some definite result of his actions can be shown soon he realizes that his own life will be endangered.

The Americans are settling down for a long occupation of the city of Manila. Several wives of officers arrived on the Arizona.  
 There are three more cases of smallpox, making ten up to date.  
 Great mortality continues among the Spanish prisoners in the walled city despite the fact that the whole place is copiously sprinkled with disinfectants.  
 By order of Province Marshal General Hughes every official of the Manila penitentiary was arrested today. General Hughes declares to make the specific charges public, but the men are suspected of possession and of using their office against American interests here.  
 It has been learned that the insurgent seaman Abber, when captured by an American warship recently, had already discharged 2500 rifles and much ammunition, besides several Maxim guns.

Aguinaldo landed 700 armed men near Iloilo. Other insurgent troops, under General Lujan, are marching south to Jan bin.

The suburbs of Iloilo have been taken by the insurgents. Many Spaniards have been killed. At Nueva Caceres, the captain of the civil guard, his wife, four children, a lieutenant, the latter's wife and four other women were murdered. Three children are missing.  
 The fact that the leaders of the anti-Aguinaldo movement in the northern provinces, which centers its hopes in the United States, were not officially represented at the independence celebration, but were present individually, has caused a sinister impression.

**AGUINALDO AGGRESSIVE.**

Orders Issued Not to Allow Americans to Pass Malate.

Manila, October 1.—There is considerable comment here of Aguinaldo's speech at Malate on Thursday. The keynote was the republic of the Philippine islands. During the course of his remarks Aguinaldo said: "Our friends, the Americans, came for the purpose of demonstrating the generosity and grandeur of their government and to assist in relieving the people from slavery without annexing the islands, thus setting a good example. We now understand and appreciate the famous Monroe doctrine of America for Americans, and justice demands that they add the Philippines for the Philippines."  
 The insurgent officials express disappointment at the non-attendance of Americans at the festival at Malate.  
 The provincial governor has declined to allow an American officer to inspect the Dagupan prisons and secure their plans without Aguinaldo's sanction. The half-caste interpreter used threats and consequently Aguinaldo instructed his troops at the railway stations at Malate not to allow any Americans to pass.

**GERMANS WANT REINFORCEMENTS.**

London, October 1.—A special dispatch from Capetown says the German troops have indecisively engaged the rebels at Asosa. Eleven soldiers were killed. Reinforcements have been asked.

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