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SPLIT
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REPAIRS
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Peach, Orange and Apple Ciders
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guaranteed. Write for prices.
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Diseases of
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and Throat...
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Take This In! Grand Excursion to
Port Lavaca and Ret'n
Round Trip Rate \$1.50
SUNDAY, MAY 25th Train leaves Grand Central
at 7:00 a. m. Purchase tickets at City Ticket Office Saturday, 24th, and avoid
trouble at depot.

T. P. A. Grand Excursion to PORTLAND and Return... The
Superb Sunset Limited Train Leaves Houston May
28, at 11:15 p. m. SECURE YOUR SLEEPING
CAR SPACE AT ONCE.
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HOUSTON DAILY POST.

XVIII YEAR—NO. 50.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902.

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BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE. FITTINGS, VALVES, ETC.

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Send us your orders, we are headquarters.

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PRICE OF MEAT IS TO BE
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No Attempt to Refute Evidence, but an
Effort Will Be Made to Show No
Law Has Been Violated.

Pins and Brackets BARDEN Electric and Machinery Co., 1009 Texas Avenue.

We carry the largest stock in the state

LIME, CEMENTS and BRICK. ALL KINDS OF BUILD- ING MATERIAL.

Write for Prices...

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A splendid Nitrogenizer.
Write for prices. . . .

T. H. THOMPSON Seed & Rice Milling Co.

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In order to make room for our stock
coming in for fall trade we offer
Special Inducements
to buyers on seasonal goods. Also
offer all STAPLE GOODS as low
as can be bought in any market al-
lowing difference in freight. Orders
have prompt and careful attention.

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We Are Leaders
In the Building Material line.
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Safety Water Tube Boilers
and Machinery of all kinds
CONNELLEY & CO.,
215 1/2 Main Street

Guaranteed the only reliable Roof
Paint made. GAR.
VIN'S FIREPROOF ASPHALTUM.
LONE STAR OIL CO., HOUSTON, TEX.

20 BEN WILBUSH
BACK D RUGS
FROM EACH 1.00

San Angelo.—W. W. Means has
bought in Crockett county about 700 mu-
nion at \$5.15 per head.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

Dubois Attacked Government Policy
on Economic Grounds.

ISLANDS WILL NEVER PAY

If Retained the Laborers of the United
States Will Suffer.

SHOULD NOT AWAKE THE DRAGON

Millionaire Syndicates Would Reap an
Illegal Profit

CONFERENCE ON ARMY APPROPRIATION

Item Concerning Construction of Bar-
racks at Manila May Cause Deadlock
Between House and Senate.

Washington, May 23.—A temperate

carefully prepared speech was delivered in
the senate today on the Philippine bill by
Mr. Dubois (Iowa). He entered himself
most entirely to a discussion of the com-
mercial and industrial aspects of the Phil-
ippine question, his purpose being to show
that it would be a disadvantage to the
people of this country to retain the islands.

A reply to Mr. Dubois was made by Mr.
Beveridge (Ind.), who contended that the
development of China's resources would be
of advantage in trade and commerce to the
United States as the industrial develop-
ment of other nations had been.

Soon after the senate convened, Mr.
Stewart (Nev.), chairman of the Indian af-
fairs committee, offered a joint resolution
which he said met some objections of his
colleagues. The resolution provided for the
cession of certain provisions of the Indian
appropriation bill and to the settlement of
the Indian lands. The resolution was passed.

The army appropriation bill, with the
message from the house asking for a con-
ference with instructions to its conferees
not to agree to the senate amendment re-
lating to the construction of barracks and
quarters at established military posts, thus
striking out the appropriation for such
buildings at Manila was laid before the
senate.

Mr. Proctor moved that the senate agree
to the conference asked.

Mr. Spooner thought the procedure of
the house was inadvisable, and if the
senate acquiesced now in the proposition
made there would be no end to the trouble
which would arise.

Mr. Teller requested the action of the
senate on the proposition, and Mr. Dubois
said that the situation would
be a deadlock and conference was the
question was not met.

The conference report was not discussed.

The senate agreed to a conference with
the house on the Philippine public buildings
bill, and Messrs. Patterson, Warren and
Rawlinson were named as conferees.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine government
bill was taken up and Mr. Dubois (Iowa),
one of the minority members of the com-
mittee, addressed the senate in opposition
to the present policy of the government in
the Philippines.

Mr. Dubois said he was satisfied that
there was great danger to the white labor
of the United States attendant upon the
development of industrial activity by the
government in the Philippines, and declared
that the United States would not compete
with Japan for the Oriental trade.

The large exportation of flour from the
United States in the Orient he thought
had misled people into believing that we
could establish there a large trade. This
was an idle dream. He believed it would
be but a short time until all the wheat
needed in China would be raised by the
Chinese.

"The dragon is sleeping quietly now,"
said Mr. Dubois. "The monster is inert,
surrounded by the conservatism of cen-
turies. Looking to the interest of the
white laboring race, we are pursuing a wise
course in awakening this sleeping dragon."

If the islands were annexed and exploit-
ed as contemplated in the pending bill, he
said, a few individuals might reap a profit,
but it would be at an enormous expense to
the United States and especially to the
laborers, the manufacturers and the farmers.

Mr. Dubois said that under the clause of
the bill which permitted corporations to
take up 4000 acres of land in the Phil-
ippine islands for agricultural purposes, the
richest ultimately would fall into the hands
of great syndicates, thus encouraging a
tremendous production of cane sugar, cotton
and tobacco.

The total trade of the United States with
the Philippine islands, he said, was about
\$5,000,000 a year. We have spent more
money in the Philippine war than all the
trade in the islands with the United States
would amount to in a hundred and fifty
years and every day we remain in the
islands our loss will be increased.

Mr. Dubois asserted that within six
months after America, New Mexico and
Oklahoma were admitted to statehood the
profit to the manufacturers of the United
States on their trade with any one of the
new States would be greater than the com-
bined profit on all of their trade with the
Philippines and other oriental countries.

Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) declared that the
whole argument of the Philippine question
had been made for the purpose of brighten-
ing the American people with the dragon of
China. He said our exports had increased
most rapidly to those countries in which
the international development was increas-
ing, as thereby the people of those coun-
tries were better able to purchase from the
United States. Japan had recently a
wonderful development and along with that
development our exports had increased
from about \$3,000,000 a year to more than
\$20,000,000 a year. This would be true of
China.

The Philippines, he maintained, were a

door to the Chinese trade. He said that
Great Britain sold to her dependencies each
year products amounting to \$80,000,000.
Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) pointed out that
Great Britain's trade had been declining,
while that of the United States had con-
stantly been increasing.

Admitting that fact, Mr. Beveridge said
the reason for it was that Great Britain,
having long enjoyed a monopoly of the ex-
port trade to her dependencies, had grown
careless and other nations—the United
States and Germany—more active and en-
ergetic and enterprising, slowly had been
undermining England's foreign trade.

"Mr. Carmack having intimated that the
treaty with Spain had been ratified because
the controlling powers had put the dollar
above every other interest, Mr. Spooner (Wis.)
declared that in ratifying the treaty the
senate had even attempted to reduce the
Philippine situation to the standard of the
colony."

Mr. Carmack, he said, was not in the
senate at the time.
"I know what is in the record," retorted
Mr. Carmack, "and I know that the then
secretary of the treasury said that there
was a good deal of selfishness in the trans-
action."

"That is merely the opinion of an in-
dividual," suggested Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Dubois in his speech having con-
tended that if Governor Taft should die, or
other members of the present Philippine com-
mission should pass away, it would be
difficult to supply their places with equally
efficient and patriotic men, Mr. Beveridge
said: "When is another Taft not far away,
he will be here in a few days. Leonard
Wood is another Taft. He meets all the
requirements of a great administrative of-
ficer."

He mentioned also Luke Wright, a mem-
ber of the Philippine commission, as able
to take up the work of Governor Taft if
the latter should relinquish it.
The senate at 5:30 p. m. adjourned until
Monday.

BOERS ARE DELIBERATING.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TERMS DEPEND
UPON THEIR CONVENIENCE.

Leaders Unable to Convince Their Fol-
lowers of the Wisdom of a General
Surrender.

London, May 23.—The Associated Press
has every reason to believe that peace in
South Africa is practically assured. How-
soon it will be announced depends appar-
ently more upon the convenience of the
Boer leaders than upon the inclination of
the British government. The private and
official advices received tonight in London
from South Africa all point to the same
conclusion. The Boer leaders are unable
to convince all their followers of the wis-
dom of acquiescing in the terms of peace.

The surprise of one well informed person
placed the sum total of the deliberations
of the cabinet ministers today at a decision
regarding the points of the peace agreement
of entirely minor importance. Another sur-
mise is that the cabinet has merely sent a
rather mock ultimatum to South Africa
which can be used by the Boer leaders in
explanation of their forces.

Were the Boers a thoroughly disciplined
force, dependent upon the action of their
general officers, peace probably would be
proclaimed tonight, but both De Wet and
the other generals seem themselves un-
able to positively guarantee the degree to
which their example will be followed.

The delegates at Vereeniging, accord-
ing to information in possession of the
war office, are fairly evenly divided. Con-
sequently extreme precautions are exer-
cised both in London and Pretoria to pre-
vent any premature action or report which
might adversely influence the bargainers.

A member of the house of commons who
is in close touch with the government said
to a representative of the Associated Press
that he believed everything was being
settled and the Boer terms would be found
unexceptionably liberal. The stock exchange
throughout the day was a seething mass
of brokers who eagerly bought South
African shares, while long after the clos-
ing of the exchange nearly a thousand
unwieldy crowds thronged the streets and
did a frigid, high business on the strength
of the peace outlook.

LONDON IS HOPEFUL.
Believes Peace in South Africa Is Now
Assured.

London, May 23.—Peace in South Africa
is regarded as assured, but an official de-
claration to that effect is still lacking, and there
is nothing official to indicate when an an-
nouncement may be expected. Meanwhile,
outside the Boer commandos immediately
connected with the peace negotiations fight-
ing continues.

Local's agents surprised Fischer's com-
mando in Cape Colony on Wednesday and
captured most of the Boer supplies.

WAITING FOR
BOER SURRENDER.

London, May 23.—Interesting references to
peace are contained in a letter from Klerks-
dorp, Southwestern Transvaal, dated
April 23.

It says: "Seventy thousand to 80,000 British
troops are here waiting for General De
la Rey's answer from the peace conference
and every hour we are expecting them (the
Boers) to march in and surrender. We have
actually sent out wagonloads of clothes to
enable them to come in tidy, so there is
every prospect of peace. Lord Kitchener
comes here from Pretoria every other day
and seems to be in particularly good spirits.
He actually smiles, and that's something

he not often does. We attach great impor-
tance to these smiles in regard to peace."

A CABINET
COUNCIL.

London, May 23.—Greater public interest
was manifested in today's meeting of the
cabinet than has been the case in any meet-
ing since the earlier stages of the war. The
ministers reached Downing street from all
parts of the country and were greeted by
hundreds of people anxious for some sign
of the probable trend of affairs. The stock
exchange has fully made up its mind how
things are going and declares that the basis
of peace was signed at Pretoria yesterday.
The cabinet meeting adjourned at 5:10 p. m.
The Associated Press has ascertained that
the government regards the war as prac-
tically ended.

Advises received by the war office indi-
cate whatever decision the Vereeniging
conference may arrive at, most, if not all,
of the Boer leaders who went to Pretoria
will not continue to fight. The present nego-
tiations were merely for the purpose of
enabling the Boer leaders to "save their
faces." After they learn the results of
this afternoon's meeting of the cabinet, the
Boer leaders are expected to announce their
reluctant acquiescence with the British
terms.

The war office does not expect any serious
defections of the rank and file from the
line taken up by General Botha and Gen-
eral Buller. Every precaution is being
taken at Downing street to prevent prema-
ture publication, in view of the possibility
that a portion of the Vereeniging delegates
might bolt and continue the struggle with-
out their leaders.

Privately, however, confidence is ex-
pressed in official circles that everything
is over but the shouting.

125 MEN WERE KILLED

BY AN EXPLOSION IN A COAL
MINE.

A Few of the Workmen Managed to
Make Their Escape—Most of Them
Were Foreigners.

Ferne, B. C., May 23.—A terrible ex-
plosion occurred at 7 o'clock last evening
in No. 2 mine, which is connected with
No. 3 shaft and also with the high line
shaft. All three openings were blocked.
One hundred and fifty men were in the
mine at work at the time of the explosion.
Of this number sixteen escaped from No. 2
shaft before the cave-in. The remainder
are prisoners and small hopes are enter-
tained for their safety. Good order pre-
vails and everything possible is being done
to relieve the situation. The fan was dis-
abled, but was quickly restored. No. 3 is
expected to be opened soon. One of those
who escaped, a boy, has since died.

Victoria, B. C., May 23.—William Fernie,
one of the original owners of the Crow's
Nest mine, has received a telegram from
Ferne saying that an explosion had oc-
curred in Nos. 2 and 3 slopes, resulting in
the death of 125 men. The mines affected
are situated on Coal creek, six miles from
Ferne.

No. 2 tunnel is two miles long, and No. 3
about the same length. From these two
mines and No. 1 most of the coal of the
district is taken. It is said by men who
visited the mine that another explosion was
expected.

Ferne is a town in the eastern part of
the province of British Columbia on the
Crow's Nest pass branch of the Canadian
Pacific railroad. It lies in the center of
a country rich in coal deposits. There
are coal fields that J. J. Hill was re-
ported to have asked control of.

Ferne's only industry is mining and its
population is about 5000. Most of the
miners are foreign born.

It is now the unanimous opinion of sci-
entists that this is an explosive volcano, no
real lava or magma rock material having
been emitted, only mud, steam, gases and
fragments of the old crater.

The scientists think it possible that a
new crater has been formed. In the new
crater there is a great stink coming, more
than a hundred feet high, from which
steam and volcanic matter is constantly
pouring.

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MONT PELEE QUIET.

But the Crater May Explode With
Greater Violence at Any Time.

EXODUS FROM MARTINIQUE

Other Volcanic Mountains Are Caus-
ing Anxiety at Present.

SCIENTISTS STUDY CONDITIONS.

They Ascertained that a New Crater
has Been Formed.

MORE VIOLENT OUTBREAK MAY OCCUR.

The Volcano May Remain Silent for
Fifty Years, Then Liable to Destroy
Vast Area.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique,
May 22.—(Thursday).—At 5 o'clock this
afternoon the sky was clear and the popu-
lation was calm, but despite this favorable
change in the situation many families left
Fort de France for the French steamers
Verdun and the Ville de Toulon for the
island of Reunion and for Cayenne, French
Guiana. This, with the 1200 persons who
have gone to the island of Guadeloupe and
many others who have sought refuge at
St. Lucia and other islands, has lessened
the population considerably. Besides these
some 2000 people have left Fort de France
for the southern parts of the island of Mar-
tinique, where 3000 refugees have now as-
sembled. This desertion of Fort de France
has resulted in the disorganization of many
trades.

A number of bakers have been compelled
to close their stores owing to the fact that
their employees are among those who have
left.

The French cruiser Tage, having Admiral
Reyhan on board, arrived here this evening.
She reported that Mont Pelee now presents
more assuring prospect. The clouds of
smoke leaving the crater mingle with the
clouds in the sky and do not have the
threatening aspect which formerly present-
ed. A new crater has formed in the vicinity
of Ajoupa Rollin.

OTHER LOCALITIES ARE
NOW CAUSING ANXIETY.

A locality known as Chasse Trupee is
causing a good deal of anxiety at present.
The Capote river is running with hot water.
The French cruiser D'Assas has arrived
here from Brest having on board the
French government relief commission and
large supplies of money and provisions.

The French cruiser Tage left New Or-
leans May 11 with money and supplies for
the Martinique sufferers contributed by the
citizens of New Orleans.

A torrential downpour of rain in the
morning washed off the ashes from the
vegetation on the mountains.

The United States steamer Potomac made
her usual trip to St. Pierre today with an
other party of scientists. She found the
conditions there unchanged from yesterday.
The top of the mountain was clearly visible
for a considerable time. Captain M. Jean
of the United States cruiser Cincinnati,
who has carefully observed Mont Pelee,
agrees with other experts in reporting that
a new crater has been formed. In the new
crater there is a great stink coming, more
than a hundred feet high, from which
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