

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

General Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 300 miles westward, near Narciso, has issued a proclamation to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed.

By the purchase of a large block of stock of the Calabrian railway, in Cuba, La Ruiz & Co., bankers, representing English capitalists, have secured a controlling interest in that line. The same men have also been large purchasers of the stocks of Sagua and Cienfuegos companies.

The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, December 31, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,129,176,286, an increase during the month of \$1,703,799. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent bonds of the new issue, previously paid for.

At Evansville, Ind., Minor Garrett, Edgar Gardner, Elijah Scott, Frank Carl and William Morris, boys ranging in age from 10 to 12 years, were given a public whipping in the police court for stealing some old wash boilers. Their parents were given the option by Judge Winfrey of whipping the boys or having them sent to the reform school.

Governor Roosevelt, Greater New York's new executive, has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applications for pardons and commutations of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been severe or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

A most remarkable wedding has taken place at the village of Trail, O., four brothers being married to four sisters. The four knots were tied at the home of the brides, who are the daughters of a farmer named James Hochstetter. Their ages range from 18 to 28, and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

A dispatch from Rome says a mob of 4,000 people had assaulted an internal revenue entry box, and stoned the gendarmes around Niccoli, Sicily, as a protest against excommunication. A number of persons were wounded.

John Wellmer, of Lafayette, Nicolett county, Minn, was shot in the head and hip by two tramps, to whom he had given shelter. They bound Mrs. Wellmer to a lounge with a clothes line and escaped with Wellmer's team.

The governor's office at the statehouse in Springfield, Ill., was entered by parties unknown and \$580 stolen from a drawer. The crime is surrounded in mystery, as all floors of the building are guarded by watchmen. The theft was discovered by Colonel J. M. Tanner and an investigation is pending.

One of the most notable celebrations in the history of American colleges was in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky. It was notable on account of its many famous alumni, including Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states, and Justice Harlan, of the supreme court of the United States, scores of congressmen and men prominent in public life.

King Charles has opened the cortes gerases at Lisbon. In the course of his speech from the throne, King Charles said that during the war between the United States and Spain, two friendly nations, Portugal proclaimed, and, as was her duty, maintained strict and absolute neutrality. His majesty said he greatly sympathized with the cause of the disarmed colonies, and made a reference to the rumors of the sale of Delagoa bay.

In China the Yellow river floods have destroyed the crops, and famine has resulted. Thousands of natives are starving. Thousands of hungry and ragged refugees are moving down the river in boats, only to find the walls of the cities lower down closed against the starving hordes. The government appropriated 800,000 taels for their relief, but less than one-fifth has been distributed. It is claimed dishonest officials have pocketed the balance. A relief fund has been started at Shanghai. Rev. B. Craig Patterson, of the Chian Kian mission, appeals to American friends for aid.

Minor News Items. Sebastian Bach Mills, the well-known composer and pianist, died in Wiesbaden, Germany, aged 60 years. The preliminary report of the Nicaragua canal commission shows that it will require about \$135,000,000 to build the canal. Encouraging reports of the condition of affairs in Manila and Porto Rico reached the war department from the officers commanding the troops in those departments.

LATER NEWS.

At a fire which broke out in the Hotel Richelieu, at Pittsburgh, Pa., three guests lost their lives and five people were badly hurt.

A Paris paper says it learns from an indisputable source that the court of assizes is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

Colonel Potter, special emissary of General Ota to Ilo Ilo, reports that the rebels threaten to burn the town if the Americans bombard the place.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, has commuted the sentence of J. R. Coleman, who, while cashier of the State bank, of Fort Scott, in 1895, stole \$52,000 of its funds.

Four dead, two injured, one of them perhaps fatally, and the loss of property of the Southern railway to the amount of about \$25,000, is the result of a wreck which occurred at Knoxville, Tenn.

A heavy wind storm swept over the remote section of Scott county, Ark. At Boles, a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, another was fatally wounded, and a dozen or more sustained more or less injuries.

A tremendous landslide occurred near Spence's Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railroad. A mountain which has long been an object of curiosity to travelers crashed into the Fraser river, damming it completely, and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola valley. The course of the river was changed completely.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the London Times, who has been touring in Eastern Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian government to give effect to the disarmament proposals of Emperor Nicholas, says all his observations were quite to the contrary, and that Russia is increasing her military strength.

According to late advice from Dawson, the United States government will be called upon to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Dawson Nugget says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington for the purpose of enlisting the United States government in the cause of aiding in remedying the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers and Granesmen of America, held in Chicago, resolutions were adopted, urging congress to pass the Nicaragua canal bill and also that a law should be passed making eight hours a day's work on said canal. Resolutions were also passed urging congress to pass the river and harbor bill at the present session of congress. Congress was also urged to create a labor commission of three union men to see that the laws in the interest of workmen were enforced on all government work.

Senator Hale has been renominated by the Maine Republicans.

Hon. Joseph E. Choate will be our next ambassador to Great Britain.

Dr. H. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, is mentioned as successor to Senator Morrill as senator from Vermont.

The first formal state dinner of the season took place at the White House Thursday, when President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the cabinet.

A sensation has been created in Germany by the publication in a Cologne paper of an alleged conversation had with the late Prince Bismarck, in which he predicted the fall of the Austrian empire.

An American named Boynton, who is trying to travel around the earth without money, met with a terrible fall into a stream while entering France by night through the Pyrenees. He was seriously injured.

Another disagreeable consequence of the late war has been presented to the government of claims from the cable companies for damages sustained through the suspension of their business by the United States military and naval forces. The aggregate amount of these claims cannot be foretold.

Representative Tongue, of Oregon, has prepared an amendment to the bill for codification of the laws of Alaska, now pending in the house, providing for the licensing of main business concerns in the territory, and especially the liquor business. Mr. Tongue says that the Treasury does not pay anything in the way of taxes to the support of the territorial institutions, and that from the region surrounding Jeannet about \$8,000,000 in gold is produced annually, and does not contribute a cent to the government.

The Havana afternoon papers sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace. The Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners. According to their accounts, the floor of the chamber was covered with dried blood, and its walls were indented with machete strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the house which was last occupied by General Parrado.

CLOUDS OVER AFRICA

Tension Between England and France Increased.

THUNDERER'S FIERY LANGUAGE

Cromer's Plain Words at Khartoum—Rhodes Plans a Cape Town-Cairo Railroad.

London, Jan. 10.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be due to superstitiousness upon the part of France and to the unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting on what she considers to be her rights.

The past 24 hours brought the publication of Madagascar blue book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are contrasting them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man in the streets, is Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and not be noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive, foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance, some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the Times led the "no surrender" cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration.

One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to avert an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issuing of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable announcement at Khartoum by the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the sheikhs, that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" was written in large letters, though the government's mouthpieces carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

In the meantime an enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-premier and alleged instigator of the Jameson raid, and the so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape Town-Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3 1/2 per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the Congo convention, guaranteeing neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autocrat of Rhodesia will find hard to force. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without an indemnity.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The socialist annual pilgrimage today to the tomb of Blanqui, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, led to riots between rival partisans of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, and M. Jaures, editor of the Socialist Petite Republique. Many were injured, and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

Insurgents Respect Europeans. Madrid, Jan. 10.—Advice were received here today from a leading merchant at Ilo Ilo, to the effect that agricultural operations in the vicinity of Ilo Ilo have not been interrupted, and that all the insurgents respect the Europeans, both at Ilo Ilo and on the island of Negros.

Present Release of Prisoners. Madrid, Jan. 10.—Rios, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that strained relations between the Americans and insurgents prevent steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.

Immigration at San Francisco. San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The report of the immigration commission for December shows that the total immigration into the port of San Francisco was 490 persons, of whom 98 were females. There were 149 Japanese. Twelve assisted Japanese were deported, and 87 others were not admitted who could neither read nor write.

Record Catch of Halibut. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—With her rigging and decks covered with ice, the steamer New England arrived in port early this morning with a record catch at the halibut banks off Queen Charlotte islands. The steamer had 180,000 pounds of fish. During the three months the New England has been engaged this season she has brought to port 600,000 pounds of halibut.

Medicine was the first profession to which women were admitted in Russia.

HONORS TO A DEAD SOLDIER.

Services Over the Remains of Colonel Mayberry.

AGONCILLO'S NERVE

Hopes to Be Received Officially at Washington.

New York, Jan. 10.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The body of Colonel Mayberry, of the First Texas, rested in state in a tent near Lee's headquarters at Buena Vista on Thursday. Short services were held at 5 o'clock by Chaplain Watson, Generals Lee, Kiefer and Hasbrouck being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted by the Almansara river by his entire regiment. It will go to Miami on Friday to be forwarded to Texas.

Adjutant-General Dorst, of the Fifth cavalry, is critically ill with malarial fever. Lee's former forces are being lessened day by day. Four companies now doing garrison duty in the suburbs have been detached from his command and ordered to report to General Ludlow.

When the American occupation took place the members of a lottery company that was famous a few years ago in a Southern city made an attempt to secure a concession here. Local papers have apparently been subsidized, but General Brooke declares that so long as the American occupation lasts lotteries will be barred.

SANTIAGO'S TRADE.

General Wood's Report Shows It is on the Increase.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The trade of Santiago is already showing a surprising growth under American administration. General Wood has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of non-discriminatory intercourse extended to the vessels of all nations in Santiago province has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are being gradually found for shipping, but exportations from the mines of the province have contributed the bulk of the exports.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago was important in that the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores."

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has received from the collector of customs at Havana, Colonel Lester H. Bliss, under date of December 29, 1898, his report. Colonel Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the custom-house at Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. The first official step was to obtain a full list of employees in the custom-house, their salaries and nationality, and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity.

Colonel Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several pieces in the custom-house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed being 259. The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot of course begin by tearing the house down.

Pilgrimage Ended in Riot. Paris, Jan. 10.—The socialist annual pilgrimage today to the tomb of Blanqui, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, led to riots between rival partisans of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, and M. Jaures, editor of the Socialist Petite Republique. Many were injured, and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

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AGONCILLO'S NERVE

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TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE

General Miller Has Been Ordered to Land His Troops at Ilo Ilo at Once.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senor Agoncillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such, and to be accorded the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay.

Today, Don Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Senor Agoncillo, visited the state department, and presented to the officials a letter to Secretary Hay, requesting, on behalf of Senor Agoncillo, an interview for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet the Philippine representative.

The letter of Senor Lopez further states that he is instructed by Senor Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations; such understanding to be reached either at Washington, through the joint representatives of the two governments, or in the Philippine islands, in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two nations "may ever be maintained."

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic, and the provision for a detailed system of government. From the facts submitted, says Senor Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine government is now, and it has been practically ever since June 18, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it represents."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

General Miller Has Orders to Proceed Against Ilo Ilo.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Ilo Ilo. It may lead to a harrassing war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed that such calamities will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be.

The president has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Ilo Ilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives, but at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

STEAMERS MAY BE CRUSHED.

Yukon Craft Will Be in Danger When the Ice Breaks.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon river steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and can scarcely escape being wrecked. The Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet, is stuck fast on a bar 50 miles below Circle City. The five steamer Arnold, of the Alaska Exploration Company's fleet, was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some 80 miles below Forty-Mile.

A crack boat of the Empire line, the Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice is jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

GAMES' AMBITION.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A colonel in the insurgent army says that Gomez recently sounded the army on his old ambition of uniting Cuba and Santo Domingo under one government. The wily old chief thinks that the United States can offer no objection to this plan, which, if accomplished, would create a state strong enough to absorb Haiti soon.

With this done, Gomez believes the foundation would be laid for a republic which would soon take rank in the Western world second only to the United States.

DISMISSED CADETS.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—News is received from Lexington tonight that today the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of 35 cadets. The young men dismissed represent 13 states, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

ENGLAND WILL WELCOME CHOATE.

London, Jan. 9.—The Daily News this morning in an editorial welcoming the expected appointment of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, as United States ambassador to the court of St. James, says: "Englishmen will thank President McKinley for his choice. Mr. Choate will have an easy and pleasant task. He comes neither to take part in a quarrel nor to heal one, but to foster a cordial friendship into still more friendly cordiality."

NO APPROPRIATION.

Anti-Civil Service Reformers Victorious in the House.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the house today. The executive legislative and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and then, when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Evans made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but invariably failed. But today the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a decisive vote upon the proposition, and were therefore compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow margin, 67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole, where no record was made of the vote. Moody gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision.

When the senate convened today the resolution offered yesterday by Hoar, calling on the president for information as to the instructions to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, asked that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Hoar insisted that the senate had as much right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee, and that the president should determine whether the senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Vest, in opposition to expansion, Caffery delivered an extended speech.

At the conclusion of Caffery's argument, Morgan announced, on behalf of the Nicaragua canal committee, the acceptance in modified form of the amendments offered by Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the senate.

MISSIONARY OUTRAGE.

Catholic Priest Brutally Treated in a Chinese Village.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Letters received here from Kiao Chou, the German fortified settlement in the province of Shang Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, November 9 last. The missionary was about to leave Tiao-Tao, province of Shang Tung, owing to the anti-Christian feeling. Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut, but he was dragged out, his clothing torn from his back, and he was struck with sticks and picked with knives and lances and his beard torn out. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive. The following day, his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally, a mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district with a promise never to return.

DAVIS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The United States torpedo-boat Davis arrived today from Astoria, via Tillamook, and after taking on coal proceeded to Mare Island. She proved to be a good sea boat, but owing to the heavy weather along the coast she did not attempt a greater speed than six or eight knots. The Davis crossed out of the Columbia about two weeks ago, but put into Tillamook to escape a storm, remaining there until Wednesday morning, when she again headed south. She was in command of Captain Thomas F. Neill, and Arthur Zwicker and J. E. Wolff, of the firm which built the vessel, were in charge of the engine and boiler-rooms.

AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington, says: The president has practically selected William Potter, of Philadelphia, for ambassador to Russia. Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration. His record during that period has been carefully examined by the president and Secretary Hay, and both feel confident that he will satisfactorily fill the St. Petersburg post.

EXPLOSION IN SHIPYARD.

London, Jan. 9.—A big boiler being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yards at Barking burst today, and the superintendent, engineer and eight other men were killed. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally. The whole ship-building works were wrecked. A woman was found dead 300 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing. Windows half a mile away were shattered.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—Colonel Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce when the United States troops under General Miles landed on the island, and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 9.—Governor Smith has tendered the place in the United States senate, left vacant by the death of Senator Morrill, to B. E. Fildes, of this city. Mr. Fildes has not yet accepted.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house committee on Indian affairs today ordered a favorable report on the bill granting to the Kettle River Valley road a right of way through the Colville Indian reservation, Washington.

BATTLE ON THE NILE

Last Dervish Chief Routed by the British.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS KILLED

Fifteen Hundred Were Captured—Loss on the British Side Was Small.

London, Jan. 7.—Particulars regarding the recent battle on the Blue Nile have been received in a dispatch from Cairo to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Colonel Lewis, it appears, when he routed Emir Fedil, the last remaining Dervish chief, killed 500 of his followers, and made many prisoners. The Emir, however, succeeded in escaping.

An official dispatch from Colonel Lewis says that with a Soudanese regiment he attacked Fedil while he was crossing the Nile at the cataract south of Rosseir (Reseres). The colonel's force stormed the island on which Fedil took his position, and some severe fighting followed. Eventually, Fedil fled with 500 followers across the river, where his force was dispersed by the Maxim guns.

On the British side Major Ferguson, six Egyptian officers and 18 men were wounded, and 27 men were killed.

Cairo, Jan. 7.—Colonel Lewis defeated the Emir Ahmed Fedil on the Blue Nile December 26. His position was taken by storm and 1,500 dervishes were captured.

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Will Resist the Landing of the Americans by Force of Arms.

Paris, Jan. 7.—An official telegram received by the Philippine junta here dated Manila, January 4, says Agoncillo has gone to Ilo Ilo at the request of the insurgents, there to place himself at their head with a view to fighting the Americans.

The dispatch also gives facts as to the antecedents of members of the new Filipino cabinet. The following have accepted: President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini; interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, who was educated abroad; war, General Balomero Agoncillo, cousin of Agoncillo, president of the so-called Filipino government; finance, General Trias, a close ally of Agoncillo; public works, Gregorio Gonzalez, a lawyer, formerly Spanish attorney-general of the Visayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices to resist the military occupation of the Philippines. Members of the Filipino junta here explain that Agoncillo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountain region behind Cavite in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Ilo Ilo."

The Filipino who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops, the whole Filipino tribe will resist by force of arms.

SANTIAGO IS SATISFIED.

The Customs Receipts Will Not Be Sent to Havana.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 7.—A dispatch was received from Havana today saying that the customs receipts may remain in Santiago. The effects of this information are good, and particularly so for the laborers are concerned. Senor Bacardi, the mayor, has assured the laborers that all work now in progress will go on, and, therefore, there is not likely to be any immediate trouble.

Prominent Cubans emphatically assert that if a Cuban government should assume to issue such an order—concentrating the customs receipts at Havana—civil war would break out immediately. It is hoped that a civil government may be established in every province, distinct from the rule of the governor-general, who should be merely the military chief of the island.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

New York, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is to receive the breast rank of brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service during the battle of San Juan. A board of officers, consisting of Generals Swan and Boynton and Colonel Carter, adjutant-general, which had been considering the question of the officers entitled to brevets for heroism, have recommended that Colonel Roosevelt be brevetted. Secretary Alger has brought the recommendation to the attention of the president, who directed the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for the brevet grade.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—General Polavieja, ex-governor-general of Cuba and of the Philippine islands, and Senor Silveira, the conservative leader, have agreed upon the formation of a new cabinet, and have been summoned by the queen regent. The early advent of the conservatives to power is regarded as certain.

KILLED IN A FRIEDIGHT.

New York, Jan. 7.—George Tily, 24 years of age, was killed in an unexpected prize fight tonight in Jersey City by Thomas Foley, aged about 25 years. The two men had an unusual factory bout a few days ago and decided to settle it tonight. In the first round Foley landed a right swing to the point of Tily's jaw. Tily dropped, and after being counted out was taken to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken.