

# LAST DERVISH CHIEF

## Defeated by British in a Battle on the Nile.

### FIVE HUNDRED REBELS KILLED

#### Five Hundred Were Captured—Loss on the British Side Was Fifty-Two Killed and Wounded.

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 defeated 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 Sudanese regiment he attacked Fedil while he was crossing the Nile at the cataract north of Roseires (Reseres). The dervish force stormed the island on which Fedil took his position, and some severe fighting followed. Eventually, Fedil fled with 300 followers across the river, where his force was dispersed by the Maxim guns.

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

### 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 Aguinaldo 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 been accepted: President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini; interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, who was educated abroad; war, General Balomero Aguinaldo, cousin of Aguinaldo, president of the so-called Filipino government; finance, General Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo; 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 Aguinaldo 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 far as 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 brevet 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 Poliaveja, 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.

## 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 Tie-Tau, 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 pricked 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.

## QUICK TIME FROM DAWSON.

### Portlanders Break Overland Record—New Yorkers Have Hard Luck.

Seattle, Jan. 7.—William Welch, Frank Rehole and W. Devine, of Portland, Or., who arrived here today from the Klondike, claim to have broken the overland record from Dawson to Skagway. They left Dawson, December 12, and arrived at Skagway, December 29.

Antone Grobesits and Albert Bernard, two young men from New York, met with very hard luck on the way out. They broke through the ice on Thirty-Mile river and were in the water some time. They finally were rescued and cared for by the police. Grobesits lost \$2,800 in gold, which was tied on his sled. He arrived here today absolutely penniless. His partner is at Tagish house in the police hospital, and will lose both feet as well as several fingers. Grobesits will need to have a toe amputated.

The Williams sawmill on the Klondike river, near Dawson, was totally destroyed by fire December 10. A number of horses perished. The total loss is estimated at \$7,000.

Sulphur creek, which was disappointing last year, is reported to be showing up well this winter.

### DAY IN CONGRESS.

#### Several Bills of Minor Importance Passed in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the absence of the vice-president, on account of illness, Frye (Rep. Me.) was president pro tem at the opening of today's session of the senate. Berry (Dem. Ark.) presented a protest from J. E. Murray, camp of United Confederate veterans of Arkansas, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Butler (Pop. N. C.) to the pension appropriation bill, providing for payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Hoar (Rep. Mass.) gave notice that next Monday he would address the senate on the resolution offered by Vest (Dem. Mo.), relating to the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States. Caffery (Dem. La.) announced that he would address the senate tomorrow on the same resolution.

The senate passed a resolution directing the foreign relations committee to investigate the status of claims of United States citizens against Spain and passed bills to ratify agreements with the lower Brule and Rosebud reservation Indians, to grant California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of cash sales of public lands in the state, classifying clerks in first and second-class postoffices.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Under a special order adopted before the holiday recess, the house proceeded today to consideration of bills presented by the committee on judiciary. The bills were first considered in committee of the whole. The first bill called up was that to create an additional circuit judge in the sixth judicial circuit. The bill was finally laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Favorable action was also had on a similar bill providing an additional judge for the third judicial district. The bill was called up providing for the retirement of Judge Cassius G. Foster, United States district of Kansas, and occasioned some debate. Foster, Mr. Broderick explained, had served 24 years on the bench and had broken down physically, but had not reached age (70 years), when he can be legally retired.

### OPEN DOOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Frye, of the American peace commission, said in the senate committee on commerce today that it was the understanding of the American commissioners that an absolute open-door policy was to be observed by the government of the United States with reference to trade in the Philippines, and that other countries were to be given the same facilities as the United States in that trade.

The question came up in connection with an informal discussion of the coast trade policy of this country and its extension to the Philippines. Frye also said the policy of excluding textile fabrics would not, according to his understanding, be applied as in this country.

### MAY EXCLUDE AMERICANS.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—Much talk is heard over the announcement in the speech from the throne at the opening of the provincial legislature today, that a bill will be introduced to exclude aliens from taking up or working placer mining claims within the province. The importance of this is in no way to be gainsaid, for it will shut Americans out of the Atlin country completely, and it will preserve Atlin's riches for British subjects alone. At present Canadians are not allowed to take up mining claims in the United States.

### LEECH LAKE INDIANS PARDONED.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The president has pardoned the 12 Leech lake Indians sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and fined at the late term of the United States district court of Minnesota for resisting the United States marshal in making an arrest.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS

### Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

#### The Country's Apple Crop.

In connection with demand in the East and in Europe for our fruit, we quote from the Orange Judd Farmer in regard to the extent of the apple crop: This crop in the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,000,000 barrels, as compared with something over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 in the record-breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach an average. (This is not true, however, where the crop is not a failure.) In the great apple states of the Central West the crop is almost a total failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crops of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop. The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was an excessive rainfall, which washed out the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequent moist, humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases. The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal.

#### Idaho's Mineral Output.

The mines of Idaho have shared the general prosperity of the state. In every section of the commonwealth new strikes were made during the year just closed, and many of them have developed into promising properties. The state's mineral production for 1898 is \$1,659,570 more than it was last year, and \$3,663,610 more than in 1896. J. W. Cunningham, superintendent of the United States assay office at Boise, has made an estimate of the production of the state for the past year, upon which the foregoing comparison is based. The following gives the actual production for 1897, and the estimated production for 1898:

	1897.	1898.
Gold, ozs.....	110,000	\$ 2,273,700
Silver, ozs.....	4,000,000	7,740,000
Lead, lbs.....	341,467,260	5,375,755
Total		\$15,389,455
Increase, 1897-1898		\$3,729,885

In 1896 the gold production of the state was \$2,323,700; silver, \$4,464,765; lead, \$2,953,380; total, \$11,751,845.

#### New Milling Company.

A flour milling company, to be known as the M. M. & B. Co., has just been incorporated at Chelan Falls. The incorporators are Messrs. R. T. Murdock, James Marshall and George D. Brown. It is their purpose to at once inaugurate the building of a 100-barrel flour mill at the falls, although but 50-barrel machinery will be put in at the start. When it is remembered that at present there is but one flour mill between Wilbur and the Cascade mountains, in an area considerably more than 100 miles square, it will be seen that the present move means a large and profitable business from the start.

#### Olive Crop.

A Los Angeles Times man writes to his paper that throughout a great part of Southern California the olive crop is this year a complete failure. At Fallbrook, in San Diego county, the large acreage of olive trees on the Red Mountain ranch represents a considerable production of the fruit, though neighboring orchards are barren. Beginning at Santa Paula, and extending westward through Santa Barbara county, there is a territory embracing several large orchards, in which the trees are laden with heavy crops. This constitutes the production of Southern California for the present year.

#### Aiding an Oregon Industry.

The Portland linseed oil works are desirous of establishing a flax center at Dallas, and offer the farmers the following proposition: First, we will furnish prime, clean seed to each farmer who will sow from 20 to 30 acres or more, this growing seed to be paid back at harvest of crop. Second, we will guarantee the farmers \$1 a bushel of 55 pounds clean and f. o. b. cars Portland. Any further information regarding the successful handling of the flax crop will be cheerfully furnished by E. E. Larimore, manager Portland Linseed Oil works, Portland, Or.

#### Improving Gas Plants.

A new plant, double the size of the present works, will soon be built at Spokane by the Spokane Falls Gas Light Company, which now estimates spending \$20,000 in improvements. The consumption of gas in that city has doubled within the past two years, necessitating an increased capacity. Twenty thousand dollars will also be spent at Butte, Mont., in doubling the capacity of the gas works there, which are controlled by the Spokane company.

#### Bood Sale.

The sale of the \$2,000 worth of bonds issued on school district No. 1, of Mason county, Washington, and to run six years at 5 per cent interest, have been sold to the directors of the school, who consider themselves quite lucky in securing the investment.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, \$15@17.  
Beets, per sack, 75c.  
Turnips, per sack, 50@60c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.  
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.  
Cauliflower, 50@75c per doz.  
Celery, 85@40c.  
Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, 35@50c per box.  
Pears, 50c@\$1.50 per box.  
Prunes, 50c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@23c per pound.  
Eggs, 27c.  
Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.  
Poultry—Old hens, 12c per pound; spring chickens, 12c; turkeys, 16c.  
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 6@7c; veal, 6@8c.  
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22.  
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24.  
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24@25; whole, \$22.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 38@39c per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16.00 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; seconds, 50@53c; dairy, 45@50c store, 30@35c.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@13c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.  
Potatoes—60@70c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, 75c@\$1 per sack.  
Hops—15@18c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.  
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 26c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.  
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, 8.50@\$9.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per lb.  
Veal—Large, 6@6½c; small, 7@8c per pound.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.  
Onions—Silverskin, 50@75c per sack.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 26c; do seconds, 20@23c per pound.  
Eggs—Store, 25@30c; fancy ranch, 34@37c.  
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

### Ourselves and Our Clothes.

"Happily," said Mr. Stoggleley, "we do not realize the change in our personal appearance as we would grow older, the change is so slight from day to day; and then, as a matter of fact, we are, to ourselves at least, ever as young as we feel. But it is not so about our clothes; we cannot make them even feel young, as they grow old, to say nothing of keeping them looking so—they will get worn and threadbare. And we are likely to forget about that, and to give no thought to the impression they may make upon other people. There we make a mistake. We should keep an eye on our apparel; and, as to trimness, at least, have that in keeping not with our gray head, but with our fresh and ever youthful heart."—N. Y. Sun.

### A Claude Duval in Skirts.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph devotes much space to the curious case of a highway-woman, who operates in the districts of Kutais. Barbara Danelia is her name. She disappeared some ten years ago from the village of Bandza, and since then has held a whole countryside in terror by her operations on the road.