

## A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME

For the Relief of Cuban Poor  
Will Be Presented.

### THE PLAN OF DR. JOSE A. FRIAR

Provides That Certain Revenues Be  
Appropriated to the Payment of Cu-  
ban Soldiers After Disbandment.

New York, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Press from Washington says: Dr. Jose A. Friar, chairman of the finance committee of the Cuban assembly and one of the leading lawyers of the island, has arrived in Washington, and will present to the department of state a plan for the settlement of the financial system of Cuba. This plan includes a method of appropriating certain revenues toward the payment of the Cuban soldiers when they are disbanded, and other financial measures for the relief of the poor.

Dr. Friar is a leading candidate for the appointment of chief justice, although it is asserted that his mission in Washington at this time is not to further his candidacy for that office, but is solely for the purpose of presenting his financial plans.

"In addition to the financial scheme which we have proposed," said Dr. Friar, "Dr. Casote, president of the Cuban assembly, has, with others, worked out an admirable plan for the government of the island drawn from the knowledge of existing laws and practices of the courts and various local officers which will be submitted to the United States.

"Already General Brooke has surrounded himself with some of the ablest Cuban leaders as advisers. They realize that for the present American intervention is necessary. The leaders have been reconciled to it, and the great mass of the people are steadily coming to take this view of the matter. I regard it as necessary, however, that Cubans should be made the police officers in all the large cities, for the reason that they understand the people, know who the malefactors are, are better able to apprehend them and prevent trouble than the Americans. The Spaniards, if retained, are sure to encourage dissension. It has always been their policy to accept bribes, and they will continue to do so as long as they are maintained in official positions, and trouble is sure to result from it under an equitable government.

"General Gomez has been grossly misrepresented in a great many respects. I have reason to know that he is not anti-American, as has been charged against him. The statements that he has opposed American intervention, I know to be absolutely and maliciously false. General Gomez is a true patriot, and has made as many sacrifices as any man for the cause of independence. Patriotic as he is, he realized that American intervention at this time is necessary, he not only tolerated it without objection, but is in favor of it.

"General Gomez is remaining with his army near Narciso because he believes it is his duty to do so, and permit others to take part in the affairs of the new government. The army, in the struggle for office and reconstruction of the government, is apt to be forgotten, and it needs General Gomez. There are 45,000 men in the Cuban army. They are anxious to return to their deserted homes and build them up, and General Gomez is desirous to have them do so, but it is necessary that they should receive some compensation."

### FIRE ON JAPANESE CRUISER

Several Members of the Crew Burned  
to Death and Many Injured.

Seattle, Jan. 12.—News by steamer from Japan says: The second-class Japanese cruiser Kaimon Kan has reached Amoy a partial wreck, as the result of a fire that broke out during a storm at sea. Several of the members of the crew of the cruiser were burned to death and many others badly injured.

The Kaimon Kan was a wooden vessel of the old style, and had on board a number of soldiers besides her regular crew. When a few days out in the midst of a gale a fire was discovered in one of the bunkers to the rear of the engines.

The Japanese crew behaved with great bravery, and streams of water were soon playing on the fire. At this juncture an accident to the machinery made it necessary for someone to go down the alley. It was a case of almost sure death. Two men volunteered to go down. Before they got to the machinery in need of repair the smoke overcame them. No one would go in after them and the fire soon consumed their bodies. The engines were kept running and the vessel would surely have foundered. The vessel is repairing at Amoy.

### Victims Number Sixteen.

New York, Jan. 12.—So far as can be ascertained the total victims of the Lehigh Valley collision at West Dunellan, N. J., yesterday number 16. Three died during the night. The bodies of three women are still unidentified.

## HONORS TO A DEAD SOLDIER.

Services Over the Remains of Colonel  
Maybry.

New York, Jan. 10.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The body of Colonel Maybry, 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, Keifer and Hasbrouck being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted to the Almandares 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 provost 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.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Mariana, and General Lee has ordered a number of infected houses burned. Franklin Scott, a private of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, has the smallpox. Two hundred and fifty negroes arrived on Thursday on the transport Covedonga, and were turned loose in a body.

### 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-discriminative 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 Lasker 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. His 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 places in the custom house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed being 239. 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. Juarez, 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.—Advices 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 420 persons, of whom 93 were females. There were 149 Japanese. Twelve assisted Japanese were deported, and 27 others were not admitted who could neither read nor write.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Tension Between the Two  
Nations Increases.

### DARK CLOUDS OVER AFRICA

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 supersensitiveness 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 construing 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 swerve 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 shiekhs, 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 mouthpiece 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 3½ 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.

### PASSED THE SENATE.

No Debate on District of Columbia Bill  
—First Appropriation Measure.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At a brief session of the senate today, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to the body, the District of Columbia bill, was passed. It carried a trifle over \$7,000,000, and was passed practically without debate. The presentation of a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans in opposition to the proposition of Butler of North Carolina to pension ex-Confederate soldiers was made the text by Allen of Nebraska for some remarks, during the course of which he said that Butler, in making his proposition, and the president, in suggesting that the nation care for the graves of the Confederate dead, had been carried away by their enthusiasm.

The house was engaged all day on the legislative, executive and judicial bill and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil-service commission, which went over.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

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, 40¢@41¢; choice gray, 39¢@40¢ per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton.  
Millicuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢@55¢; seconds, 45¢@50¢; dairy, 40¢@45¢ store, 25¢@30¢.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢@13¢; Young America, 15¢; new cheese, 10¢ 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¢@16¢ per pound.

Potatoes—60¢@70¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90¢; turnips, 75¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75¢ per dozen; parsnips, 75¢ per sack; beans, 3¢ per pound; celery 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50¢ per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per sack.

Hops—15¢@18¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢.

Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 26¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4¢; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ 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, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 6¢@6½¢; small, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85¢@90¢ per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, 20¢@25¢.

Beets, per sack, 75¢.

Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢.

Carrots, per sack, 45¢@60¢.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Cauliflower, 50¢@90¢ per doz.

Celery, 35¢@40¢.

Cabbage, native and California

\$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 35¢@50¢ per box.

Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box.

Prunes, 50¢ per box.

Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢@22¢ per pound.

Eggs, 30¢.

Cheese—Native, 12¢@12½¢.

Poultry—Old hens, 12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 12¢; turkeys, 16¢.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½¢@7¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 6¢@7¢; veal, 6¢@8¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24.

Hay—Paget 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, \$25@26; 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.

Millicuffs—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.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10¢@12¢; Valley, 15¢@17¢; Northern, 9¢@11¢.

Millicuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskin, 50¢@75¢ per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 28¢; do seconds, 25¢@26¢; fancy dairy, 26¢; do seconds, 20¢@23¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 25¢@30¢; fancy ranch, 34¢@37¢.

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.

### PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

An average star of the first magnitude is one hundred times as bright as one of the sixth magnitude.

Exports of flour from the Pacific coast to the Orient have grown in the last five years from 30,000 to 135,000 tons annually.

The presence of a considerable quantity of liquid carbonic acid in the rocks is among the surprising revelations of the microscope.

A snake does not climb a tree by coiling round it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake could not climb a glass pillar.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year to the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Last year 852,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom. The annual output of coal is about 200,000,000 tons.

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily article of food. Fully one-half of the people of the world subsist chiefly on rice.

## 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 \$1,652,570 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, lbs.         | 110,000     | \$2,273,700  |
| Silver, ozs.       | 6,000,000   | \$2,740,000  |
| Lead, lbs.         | 141,467,260 | \$3,375,735  |
| Total              |             | \$15,389,435 |
| Increase, 1898-97. |             | \$1,652,570  |

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 56 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.

### Bond 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.