

IN NORTHWEST STATES

Interesting News Notes From Various Places.

EVERETT SHOWS ENTERPRISE

Immigration Records in Oregon and Washington Organized to Invite Desirable Immigration—Washington.

A new road has been opened from the Silliquash at Grand Falls to Canyon Creek.

Walla Walla county is advertising for bids for the erection of a house on the county farm.

A regularly organized band of horse and mule thieves have been operating in Yakima and Kittitas valleys.

The counties that have not bonded debts in Washington are, Coville, Garfield, Kilkist, San Juan and Whatcom.

A log boom in the Snohomish river, containing about 10,000,000 feet of logs, has broken and the logs are fast going to sea.

The salmon men of Blaine have inaugurated a crusade against minors, who have been in the habit of visiting their saloons.

A large number of men are engaged in rebuilding the Northern Pacific telegraph lines between Pasco and Prosser. The work will be completed this month.

The shipments of Washington lumber to foreign countries increased from 86,000,000 feet in 1894 to 180,000,000 feet in 1895, with prospects for still heavier shipments in 1896.

Parties have leased a boom at the mouth of the Nookachuck river, and will begin work at once to remove the jam that has made steam navigation and log driving impractical for the last four years.

Everett has several mills in view. The construction of the Bell lumber mill, on the subsidy site will begin at once. The new company who are rebuilding the burned Smith mill at Lowell, are actively pushing the enterprise forward, and preparation for the foundation of a plant are now being made.

The local land office at North Yakima, has an application from the commissioner of arid lands for the segregation of 77,100 acres of land in Yakima county to be withdrawn under the Carey act. The work of selecting lands and making preliminary lines for the canal has been quietly going on since the existence of the commission, though advantage has been taken to a very large extent of previous surveys made.

The contract for furnishing and placing the machinery in the flour mill at Spokane has been concluded, and the mill will be in operation about the first of April. It will rank as one of the best equipped mills in the United States, being one of the very few having only the latest improved machinery throughout. This establishment will not contain a single piece of machinery or material of any kind that was ever in place before in any mill, and every piece is of the most recent design.

Great interest has been manifested throughout Washington in the immigration convention, which has just concluded its session in Seattle. The result of the convention was the organization of a permanent state immigration association. The plan of organization provides that the organization shall consist of one member from each county; that there shall be an executive committee of seven chosen, who shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer from their number. C. L. Webb, of Seattle, has been elected president. The committee earnestly recommended that an appropriation of not less than \$25,000 per annum should be made by the next legislature, and there seemed to be no doubt that this recommendation would be granted for the question.

Oregon.

Unatilla county has a movement on foot to stamp out the Russian thistle.

The Bandon woolen mills have started up again and are running at full capacity.

Eighteen million cans were made during the past season by an Astoria can company.

The work on the lighthouse at Cape Arago has been abandoned for the present, owing to rough weather.

A new steamer called Ruth has been put on the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

The amount of revenue to be raised for the state this year is \$999,338, and the resulting rate is 4-8-10 mills.

The machinery has been placed in the iron works at Ashland and everything is now running very nicely with a full force.

Material has arrived at Bandon for the light and fog-horn at the lighthouse there. The tower fixtures are now being placed.

The reports from Tillamook come to the effect that there is one of the largest runs of steel-head salmon ever seen in the Wilson, Trask or other rivers.

Oregon shows a great increase in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the past ten years. In 1885 the number of pounds manufactured was 5,386,933; in 1895 this was increased to 5,931,667.

Although little work has been done on the actual construction of the Astoria railroad, the surveying is being pushed right along, and the prospects of building the road are now considered good.

Pendleton's first installment of flour shipments is the first ever made from Eastern Oregon to Australia. It consists of 5,000 barrels, which in Australia will have a valuation of about \$15,000.

The Beaver Hill coal mine district is reported to show indications of a very prosperous future, and an extra vein of coal has been recently discovered, and the small camp has grown to be a prominent district.

The contractors who are constructing the look at the Cascades will maintain that they will have an open river between The Dalles and Portland by April 1st, unless an unusually heavy fall of snow should intervene.

The state military board have decided against an enlargement of the Oregon national guard. The enlargement would have been about \$60,000, and the members of the board were averse to so large an expenditure at this time.

Laborers have been indulging lately in rabbit drives, and thousands of the animals have been killed. The farmers of Walla Walla have placed on the market this fall about 4,000 head of hogs, which at the prevailing low prices have realized the owners about \$15,000.

Before the coming summer is over upward of 500 more stamps will be dropping in Baker county than during 1898. Hundreds of men will be added to the payroll, and placer mines will be operated on a scale unprecedented in the county.

Shipments of ice have commenced by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for their ponds at Ferry. Their ice houses at Pendleton hold 600 tons, which are used entirely by themselves. The city of Pendleton consumes about 1,000 tons. Dealers have not yet commenced shipping.

One of the sheep kings of Unatilla county, says there is a heavy increase in the demand for sheep for spring delivery, and he believes that sheep will be worth more this year than for some time past, and that there would be an increase of 75 per cent over last year in the number of sheep.

The Pacific Northwest immigration board, an organization that promises to be a most important factor in the near future, in advertising Oregon throughout the East and turning the tide of a desirable kind of immigration in this direction, has been organized by some of Portland's most prominent business men. As soon as its proposed subscription fund of \$30,000, of which \$10,000 has already been secured, has been raised, the work of the board will begin in earnest. The amount of money needed for control, and with the application of business ideas and principles to its expenditure, its work is likely to be much more effective than that of the Oregon immigration board, and should secure for this state its share of immigration.

Idaho.

Boise City had 900 public school children.

There are 125 convicts in the Idaho penitentiary, four of whom are mere boys.

A Grangeville citizen intends to put in a hotel and livery stable at Dixie the coming spring.

Boise City is ready to receive bids for city sidewalk contracts. The improvements were recently voted by the people of the city.

A movement is on foot for the incorporation of the town of Wardner. An attempt was made to incorporate it three years ago but the legal requirements were not all fulfilled.

Water will be running to Dry creek by July 1. The Farmers' Union Ditch Company have expended thus far \$10,000 in the prosecution of this work. It will water 8,000 acres of land in Ada county.

The contract for the construction of the irrigation canal in Bingham county, has been added by Secretary Hoke Smith. The contract price is \$90,000 and the work is to be completed by June 1.

There was patented in the state of Idaho during the year, 9,895 acres of land in aid of the State Agricultural college, 8,703 for insane asylum, 19,954 acres for penitentiary, 1,320 public buildings, 23,388 for scientific school, 9,493 for charitable institutions, 5,607 for the normal school. Of public lands in Idaho there were surveyed during the year 480,895 acres. The Northern Pacific company received patents for 91,411 acres of Idaho land during the year.

Montana.

The war department has issued a call for bids for the erection of five brick buildings at Fort Assinibone. The bids will be opened February 1.

A colony is being organized in Central Illinois to settle in Montana on government lands. About 400 families are preparing to move to the state in the spring.

The Boss Tweed group in the Poney mining district is now under option of English capitalists. When the sale is consummated the sum of \$1,000,000 will be spent for the purchase of the property and the erection of an immense mining plant.

One of the largest contracts for mining machinery concerns to submit estimates on will be the new plant of the Katie mine at Basin. It is understood the concentrator will have a capacity of 500 tons. In addition to this will be a smelting plant to treat the concentrates.

The work of removing the debris from the Mair tunnel is being pushed from both ends very successfully. About 100 men are being employed. It is the intention of the company to arch the center with brick masonry. Surveys have been made for an overhead line to prevent the track crossing the tunnel at any point.

British Columbia.

The steel pipe works at New Westminster have been reopened, several orders being on hand to run several months with a full output.

The work of the government bridge is to commence at once at Victoria. This bridge will give the settlers a road to the sea on the Indian reservation side of the river where the wharf is also to be built.

The Cagston creek iron properties are now being worked to their full capacity, and the product is being shipped to Pilot Bay smelter.

Some fine specimens of mica were brought into Ashcroft the other day. They came from the section south, and there is said to be a large ledge of mica there.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Continued from the Dispatches.

Canada is to have a naval reserve.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma territory have all left their farms, and have gone to ghost dancing.

Peter Hougard, believed to have been insane, killed himself and his wife and five children in Chicago.

Vigorito search is being conducted for the hidden wealth of an old Spaniard, who died some years ago in Los Angeles.

The matter of the Behring sea arbitration treaty is at last in a fair way to be settled, Canada having agreed to its terms.

The Occidental college at Los Angeles, Cal., a Presbyterian institution, has been consumed by fire. The loss is \$70,000, partly insured.

The overtaxation of the public architect's office is given as the reason for the delay in the construction of the Portland, Or., public building.

Colonel Ingersoll, the great infidel, has been extended an invitation to preach in a Chicago church, and to give his views of ideal Christianity.

Through the cheapness of corn, American distillers, for the first time in ten years, can successfully compete in the French market with the Germans.

It has been authoritatively announced that the Yale management has decided to abandon the project of a race with Oxford-Cambridge crews, of London.

The candidacy of Senator Allison is announced for nomination on the Republican ticket for the presidency. Iowa's congressional delegation is solid for him.

The second coming of the Redeemer has been prophesied again by the evangelist of Baltimore, who thinks the present war talk is the beginning of the millennium.

The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of funds collected in this country by the Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering Armenians.

A dispatch from London says the statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zibah, on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy, is officially denied.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned, and that his resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czechs and the Germans.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable, off Highland light, Boston harbor. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen saved.

The Prussian diet has been opened. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated the budget of 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895, owing to increased receipts due to improving trade.

Mail advices from Hawaii state that friends of the ex-queen are anxious for the return of England and the United States, believing that in the event of such hostilities England would seize the Hawaiian islands and restore Liliuokalani.

A cablegram from Prague announces the death of Charles Jonas, United States consul at Orefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas was formerly consul at St. Petersburg, but exchanged positions with John Karl. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin.

The certainty of the settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute is still in doubt, since Venezuela repeatedly affirms that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution.

The City bank, of Minneapolis, a state banking institution, suspended payment this week, pending examination. The capital stock is \$300,000. The deposits at the last statement, December 31, 1895, were \$233,604. It is claimed the depositors will be paid in full.

"There is a general opinion," says a letter to a Boston tobacco dealer, "both among insurgents and Spaniards, that General Campos has become demoralized. His actions, not only in the direction of the campaign, but his private and ordinary doings are such as to give good grounds for this belief."

The members of the government bond syndicate received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from the commitment to furnish their payment in 4 per cent government bonds. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the loan by popular subscription.

The Chilean treaty with Brazil has been shorn of its importance by the announcement that Argentina has an anterior treaty with Brazil, giving all the rights of a favored nation. It is the intention of the United States minister to demand of the Brazilian government that similar privileges be accorded this country. This will minimize the damages that may possibly accrue in favor of Chilean flour and cereals.

The liabilities of Keene, Satterlee & Co., leather dealers of Philadelphia, Pa., whose failure is announced with loss of \$4,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the assets. Frederick W. Satterlee, head of the firm, left the city before the assignment was recorded, in company with John M. Feinlin, a tobacco merchant, who failed at the same time, and neither have been heard from.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, and British high commissioner, has sent a

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Senator Davis' Resolution a Strong Enunciation.

ITS TERMS ARE TO BE EXPLICIT

Said to Be a More Forceful Declaration Than Any Which Has Yet Been Introduced in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The resolution drawn by Davis and adopted by the committee on foreign relations today will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, when its text is made public. It is a more forcible declaration than any which has been introduced in congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood. The advancement of the Monroe doctrine, as set forth in the report, is said to be vital to the welfare of the country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force, and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean that acquisition of territory by purchase, concession or otherwise, on the American continent by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the question, the report that the English and the American governments are about to reach an agreement, and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution asserts that when disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement. In fact, it means that a resolution or agreement between foreign governments and governments of the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that this government must be satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement.

This portion of the resolution caused much apprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand the supporters of the resolution say it is everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be made, that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine is violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every contingency which may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition, or the sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent or islands which are considered a part of the Western hemisphere.

TO SUCCEED CAMPOS.

Another Captain-General of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—The cabinet has unanimously decided to supersede Captain-General Martines de Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderuiz, owing to differences which exist between the military and the political parties in Cuba. General Arderuiz and General Pando, who are in command of the Spanish troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba, will replace General Campos and General Arderuiz, temporarily.

The names of General Polavieja and General Weyler are both mentioned for the post of commander-in-chief of Cuba. When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection last year, General Polavieja was slated by public rumor for the position of captain-general of the Spanish forces in Cuba, to succeed General Calles, it being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as a politician in the former insurrection led to his selection of Campos and a reliance upon a more conciliatory policy which he avowed himself to pursue toward the Cubans with the hope of winning them to peace.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, Jan. 20.—Bradstreet's weekly report says: While general trade has not shown a widespread depression to revive from the holiday depression, there are favorable features in a revival in iron and steel prices and continued heavy cereal exports. Reports from jobbers in staple lines are slow. Travelers are on the road, but returns are irregular in only a few instances, indicating the usual volume of orders for spring delivery. Relatively the greatest improvement is shown in the request for dry goods, clothing, hats and shoes. Prints and ginghams are only fairly active with the mills at work in spite of the reduced demand.

The New Bond Issue.

New York, Jan. 20.—President St. John, of the Mercantile National bank of New York, has issued a circular letter to customers announcing that the Mercantile National intends to bid for \$1,000,000 of the bonds, and offers to receive for \$4,000,000 additional, on which the bank will furnish gold in exchange for lawful money, for the first 30 per cent, and will procure the remainder at actual cost by importation or otherwise, but not from the United States treasury, the bank to charge its customers one-fourth of 1 per cent for the service.

Weyler Has Accepted.

Madrid Jan. 20.—General Valeriano Weyler has accepted the appointment to governorship of Cuba. He will sail for the island Friday next. General Suarez Valdes has been appointed second in command.

A dispatch from Havana reports an interview with General Marin, governor pro tem of Cuba, in which he said that the situation there was not dangerous, since the insurgents were always defeated in every engagement in which they took part. He intended, he said, to organize a fresh plan of campaign in Cuba.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

During the week few changes were noted in the local market. A carload of oranges were received. Eggs are firm, being quoted at 34¢ per dozen. The American Wool Reporter says that Oregon wool is bringing good prices in Eastern markets, and more is being moved than is accredited to returns.

Wheat Market.

The local market is unchanged. The East closed at a slight advance, and English cables reported a steady tendency, with buyers for distant cargoes holding off. Export quotations here are as follows: Walla Walla, 54¢; Valley, 57¢ per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Camas and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.75 per barrel; Goldrop, \$3.80; Snowflake, \$3.90; Benton county, \$3.75; Graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$4.00.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 34¢; milling, 34¢; gray, 19¢. Hulled oats are quoted as follows: Rega \$4.25; 55¢; barrels, \$4.50; 70¢; chest, \$4.50; 55¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; chest, \$6.00; clover, \$6.00; oat, \$5.50; wheat, \$5.50; 55¢.

Barley—Feed barley, \$14.50 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Milk—Butter, \$12.50; shorts, \$13; middlings, \$16.00; rye, 75¢ per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 45¢; fancy dairy, 35¢; fair to good, 35¢; common, 17¢ per roll.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 30¢ per sack; sweets, common, 25¢; Merced, 23¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 65¢ per cental.

Peas—Oregon, 12¢ per bushel; mixed, \$2.50; 27¢ per bushel; ducks, \$3.50; 40¢; peas, \$5.50; turnips, 8¢; 80¢ per bushel; dressed, 12¢.

Beans—Oregon, 24¢ per bushel.

Chickens—Oregon fall cream, 12¢; 12¢; mixed, \$2.50; 27¢ per bushel; ducks, \$3.50; 40¢; peas, \$5.50; turnips, 8¢; 80¢ per bushel; dressed, 12¢.

Young America, 10¢; skims, 4¢.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$4.00; 50¢; choice, \$3.50; 40¢; Sicily, \$3.50; bananas, \$2.50; 30¢ per bunch; California apples, \$3.50; 30¢ per box; pineapples, \$4.00; 10¢ per dozen.

Onions—Vegetables—Cabbage, 15¢ per lb; radishes, 10¢ per dozen bunches; green onions, 10¢; cauliflower, 1¢ per pound; tomatoes, 50¢ per box.

California Vegetables—Garlic, 8¢ per pound; artichokes, 85¢ per dozen; sprouts, \$1.35; 10¢; cauliflower, 80¢ per dozen.

Fruit—Pears, Winter Nellis, 61¢ per box; cranberries, \$1.10; 11.50 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1.10; 10¢; common, 50¢ per box.

Dried Fruits—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4¢; 4¢; sun-dried, 3¢; 4¢; sun-unsprayed, 5¢.

Walla Walla, 11¢ per pound; East- Oregon, 7¢.

Horse—Oregon Oregon 47¢ per pound; medium, neglected.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 90¢ per pound; paper shell, 10¢; 12¢; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11¢; 12¢; standard walnuts, 10¢; 11¢; Italian chestnuts, 12¢; 14¢; pecans, 13¢; 15¢; Brazil, 12¢; 13¢; almonds, 14¢; 15¢; peanuts, raw, fancy, 60¢; 65¢; hickory nuts, 80¢; 100¢; coconuts, 80¢ per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11¢; 12¢ per pound; hams, picnic, 8¢; 9¢; breakfast, 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; short clear sides, 8¢; 9¢; dry salted, 7¢; 8¢; dried beef, 15¢; 16¢; lard, compound, in tin, 7¢; 8¢; lard, pure, in tin, 8¢; 9¢; pig fat, 80¢; 85¢; pig fat, 85¢; 90¢; 100¢; Oregon smoked hams, 12¢ per pound; pickled hams, 8¢; 9¢; bones, 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; dry salted, 8¢; 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Salmon—Columbia, River No. 1, 11¢ per lb; No. 2, 10¢; No. 3, 9¢; No. 4, 8¢; No. 5, 7¢; No. 6, 6¢; No. 7, 5¢; No. 8, 4¢; No. 9, 3¢; No. 10, 2¢; No. 11, 1¢; No. 12, 1¢; No. 13, 1¢; No. 14, 1¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; No. 92, 1¢; No. 93, 1¢; No. 94, 1¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 1¢; No. 97, 1¢; No. 98, 1¢; No. 99, 1¢; No. 100, 1¢.

Sugar—Golden C, 4¢; extra C, 4¢;