

**Resume of Events in the Northwest.**

**EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH**

Great Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

The Tigardville flouring mill, in Washington county, is running full time, and is not able to fill all orders.

Professor R. D. Williams, who was stabbed by Ed Meador, one of his pupils, at Prairie City, in Grant county, has since died.

One firm in Coquille City shipped, during December last, 900 dozen of eggs. The poultry shipments, too, were quite large.

The schooner Free Trade was struck by a heavy sea while crossing the Tillamook bar lately. The man at the wheel was injured and the steering-gear demolished.

Work on the Bandon woolen mills warehouse has been stopped for the present owing to claims on the wharf between the river channel and the place selected for the building.

The logging camp of Nixon Bros., near Peoria, in Linn county, burned last week and all of the property in it. The Nixon Bros. were getting out logs for the O. R. & N. wharf in Corvallis.

The mail-carrier, while crossing Warm Springs reservation with a buckboard and four horses, mired down and had to get out with the mail for Prineville on a pack animal on a recent trip.

H. Clay, of Alirington, who has 7,000 sheep that are being fed in Minnesota for the Chicago market, says that there are 80,000 head of sheep near his place that are being fattened for market.

Cut worms are doing considerable damage to fall grain in the vicinity of Oak Grove, in Wasco county. The cold spell in November did some damage to grain in that part of the county, but the injury was not great.

The Umatilla county assessor has just completed the military roll, which has been turned over to the county clerk. The roll contains about 1,800 names, and is compiled alphabetically, so that it is a simple matter to ascertain whose names are upon it whose are not.

The people of Arlington had an extra dish of entertainment served Christmas night in the way of an Indian dance, given by about thirty of the Columbia Indians. The Indians hired the hall and charged an admission. Nearly every one went to see them and hear the music they furnished on such occasions. Like many other ballroom celebrities, they were painted in the loudest colors.

The Indians had a big time at Thorn Hollow, in Umatilla county, on Christmas day. There took part in the festivities 100 Umatilla Indians, five Potlathes and four Nez Perces. One of the Nez Percé Indians was found with a bottle of whisky in his possession. This was promptly taken from him by the Indian police, who poured out the contents. Two other Indians got somewhat hilarious and were put in irons.

**Washington.**  
The population of Chehalis county is 10,473, an increase of 1,400 in two years.

The Electric Light & Power Company is planting maple trees and otherwise improving the Tumwater park, near Olympia.

Judge Hume, in Seattle, has fixed March 28, 1897, as the date upon which William Carey, convicted of murder, will be hanged.

It is thought that a new use has been found for the black beach sand of Gray's harbor, that it will prove valuable for the iron that is in it.

In Kittitas county all approved bills up to January 1, 1896, have been paid. The last payment before this cleaned up all warrants issued prior to April, 1895.

It is said that a measure will be presented to the coming state legislature to re-enact the beet-sugar bounty law passed in 1893, which has now become inoperative by limitation.

The Spokane Reform league will continue in its work of trying to close the saloons in that city Sunday, and has engaged an attorney to assist in prosecuting the cases that are expected to arise.

Mr. Dunham, one of the oldest settlers of Gig Harbor, in Pierce county, died last week at the age of 93 years. He was the first man to settle at Gig Harbor, and lived there during the latter years of his life.

During 1896, the Rev. John F. Damon, of Seattle, married 153 couples. The oldest groom was 66 years of age, and the oldest bride 54. The youngest groom of the year was 20 years old, and the youngest bride 15.

There is a movement afoot in the southern part of Stevens county to divide the county on a line running east and west, about half way between Colville and Chewelah. There are about 12,000 inhabitants in the county.

**SEVEN NUNS PERISHED.**

Lost Their Lives in the Burning of a Convent.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The convent of the Ursuline nuns at Roberval, on Lake St. John, about 120 miles north of Quebec, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 6 o'clock this morning, and seven Sisters are known to have perished in the flames, while about fifty inmates had very narrow escapes. Were it not that most of the students of the convent had gone home for the holidays, the loss of life might have been greater. The students were to have returned tomorrow. Ordinarily there are about thirty inmates in the institution, and about fifty pupils.

The village has no water works, and the work of saving the contents was therefore made difficult, while the flames had made such heavy headway that their extinguishment was an impossibility. Many of the nuns and pupils slept in a dormitory on the fourth floor. There is a fireproof tower near this, but the rapidity with which the flames spread prevented the nuns from reaching it. They were smothered by the smoke.

Several nuns were badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire. The convent and the school are nothing but a mass of ruins. Just how the fire started is not known certainly, but this being the Feast of Epiphany, it is supposed that a lighted candle near the cradle of the infant Jesus ignited the draperies and floral ornamentations. The fact that all parts of the convent were uncompleted caused the fire to spread more rapidly. The convent was a stone building, five stories high, and of 120 feet frontage, and was built eight years ago. The Ursuline nuns of Quebec, by whom it was first controlled, are the oldest order in Canada, and it was in a cavity made by the bursting of a shell within their convent at Quebec that General Montcalm was buried after his death upon the Plains of Abraham.

**THE LOUD POSTAL BILL.**

Passed the House After Two Days of Spirited Debate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the house today, after two days' of debate, by a vote of 144 to 105. The opposition to the bill made a strong fight against it. The most important provision of the bill denies to serial publications admission to the mails at one cent per pound rates. The provision is as follows:

"That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts; whether they be bound or unbound; whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals."

The bill also denies to newspapers the "sample-copy" privilege, and the privilege enjoyed by news dealers of returning unsold publications at the second-class rate.

The only other important change in the present law provides that publishers whose publications are admitted as second-class matter shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by states, cities, towns or counties, as the postmaster-general shall direct.

**Cuba in the Senate.**

Washington, Jan. 8.—The speech of Call on Cuba in the senate today served as the medium for making public a letter, giving a graphic description of the Cabanas fortress at Havana and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Call said it came from a public man of high standing in the United States, who would shortly occupy a place in the legislative branch of the government. The letter dealt with the immediate present, and described a visit made by the writer and General Lee to Cabanas fortress only seven days ago. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sanguilly, and a young man who was the companion of Charles Govin, the American newspaper correspondent, killed in Cuba. The recital of these prisoners was given in full.

During the day the senate passed house bills amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevets to acting or retired officers of the army or navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The bill exempting settlers on public lands from paying the original government price fixed on the lands was debated. Pettigrew and Carter spoke in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

**The Fright Cracked Her.**

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 8.—Sheer fright deprived Jennie Jurgensen of her reason and she was brought here for treatment. Miss Jurgensen was scared by some friends the other day in the carrying out of a joke, and it so affected her mind that it gave way altogether yesterday, and her condition is said to be hopeless.

**AGAIN IN HARNESS.**

The Reassembling of Congress After the Holiday Recess.

Washington—The senate reassembled today after the holiday recess and passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of the recent state laws abolishing capital punishment, and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect, and prescribe death for offenses of various characters. The bill passed today reduces the offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder, and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape, hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate, it is likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference. During the day Mr. Call introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

**The Loud Bill in the House.**

Washington—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling, by taking up the Loud bill, to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure, under a special order, which will bring the bill to a vote tomorrow at 4 o'clock. Mr. Loud, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate today were Messrs. Kyle, Burton, Brownell and Ogden, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Quigg, Johnson and Cummings against it.

**They See Its Importance.**

The Merchant's association of San Francisco, recently forwarded to California's senator and congressmen at Washington, resolutions asking them to lend their efforts to advance the work of the Nicaragua canal. Replies were received from Senators Perkins and White and Congressman McGuire, Lound and McLachlan. All of them acknowledged the importance to California of the completion of the great canal, and all assured the association that nothing would be left undone to bring it about, and thereby establish the advantageous route.

**Sherman Will Not Visit Cuba.**

There is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, intends to visit Cuba.

**MAN OF MANY CRIMES.**

Partial Catalogue of Which is Prepared From Many Cities.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—"Count" Guiglemo J. de Guster, alias Dr. Juster, alias Dr. F. S. Rhodes, said to be a Roumanian of excellent family, and who professes to be studying dentistry in America, has been arrested in this city. He is said to be wanted for several offenses in Buffalo, N. Y., New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Leadville and Denver.

Wife abandonment, embezzlement, forgery, swindling, bigamy and obtaining money under false pretenses are some of the charges for which he is wanted in various parts of the country, and it is believed he has obtained in all about \$100,000 by his alleged illegal methods since he came to America, three years ago.

He is a young man, dressed in the height of fashion and stopped at the best hotels in the American cities he has visited. In Brooklyn he married the daughter of a prominent jeweler and deserted her August 21 last and went West. At Leadville he is charged with swindling a citizen out of a house and lot. He is also charged with forgery. Going from there to Denver he continued his fraudulent methods. Soon after his departure for this city Chief of Police Russell, of Denver, learned of the former swindler he had perpetrated, and sent his description to the police of this city. Here, while in dire distress, after having been ejected from two big hotels for non-payment of bills, he met Belle Catts, who, the police say, is an adventuress, and a marriage with her soon followed. He will be turned over to the Brooklyn authorities as soon as an officer arrives, and will be prosecuted there, it is said, on the charge of wife abandonment.

**The New Inquisition Denounced.**

Paris, Jan. 7.—There was a meeting in the Salle de Rivoli tonight to protest against the torturing of anarchists in the prison in Barcelona, Spain. After the meeting, 500 persons marched to the Spanish embassy in the Boulevard de Courcelles, singing the "Carmagnole" and "Ira" and shouting "Conspuez Canovas." The police dispersed the mob and arrested several of the members.

**WEEKLY MARKET LETTER**

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market has every indication of an upward tendency. It hardened steadily last week in the face of bank failures, and was only affected by them temporarily. A good percentage of the traders were afraid to go into the market, owing to the unsettled condition of finances in Chicago last week. Local influences, however, are only of a transient character, the market being governed more by foreign advices, and also by the great strength of the domestic situation, which overshadows almost everything in the way of local bearish factors. Had the market been a local one prices would have gone lower, but the timely buying of foreigners offset the bearish influences, and made sentiment bullish, overriding everything bearish. English traders who were sharp enough to foresee their wants early in the fall, and took advantage of it by buying them from three to four months in advance, almost before the American speculators were aware of it, have come in the market within a week and taken millions of bushels of both cash and futures for shipment during the next four months, while local traders were as a rule afraid to take the buying side. It is claimed by operators in a position to know that there is a larger short interest than at any time within sixty days. The Northwest is short against its cash holdings there. Foreigners have absorbed the surplus wheat that is afloat in the pit. It is difficult to buy any large lines without sending prices up rapidly, if any of the recognized leaders are credited with being at the back of the orders. This leaves the market in a stronger position than ever, and those who watch the pit operations closely are confident that prices will advance to 90c within the near future. The visible stocks are 14,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Foreigners are expected to lead the buying again next week.

**Market Quotations.**

Portland, Or., Jan. 8, 1897.  
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.50; graham, \$3.75; superfine, \$3.50 per barrel.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 84@85c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.  
Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$13.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00@10; wheat, \$8.00@10 per ton.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.  
Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22½@30c.  
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cwt; sweets, \$1.00@2.00 per cwt for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.  
Onions—85c per sack.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$3@4.50 per dozen.  
Eggs—Oregon, 22½ per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.  
Hops—9@10c per pound.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.25@2.75; cows, \$2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 4½@5c per pound.  
Veal—Net, small, 5c; large, 4½c per pound.  
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$3.50@4.25 per cwt.

**Seattle, Wash., Jan. 8, 1897.**

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.  
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.  
Oats—Choice, \$24@25 per ton.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$24; oilcake meal, \$28.  
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$13.  
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.  
Cheese—Native Washington, 10@12c.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$15@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 75c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, 90c@1.  
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$1.75.  
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 7@8c; dressed, 9@11c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 13@15c.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 24c; Eastern, 22@23c per dozen.  
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 5½c; cows, 5c; mutton, sheep, 5½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.  
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.  
Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5c per pound.

**JACKETS OR NO JACKETS.**

This Is Not a Fashion Article, but Is Interesting to Womankind.

It is rarely in this country that potatoes are boiled before they are peeled, or, in the old-fashioned way of expressing it, in their "jackets," and yet in Ireland the very headquarters of this vegetable, such a thing is scarcely known as pre-peeling them. Those who have never tried them in this way are advised to do so some day, when they can make sure they are brought to the table the moment they are done, and not allowed to stand any length of time before they are eaten. Select those of equal size, allow them, after washing and scrubbing thoroughly, to stand covered with cold water for half an hour, then throw into plenty of boiling water, and after boiling twenty minutes prick to the heart with a two-pronged fork; if not soft, cook a little longer, drain, sprinkle with salt, return to the range, and when the saucepan is hot, toss them, to allow the salt to shake evenly through and to dry well, place in a warm napkin on a red-hot plate and serve with good, sweet butter. The flavor of the snowy, fleecy morsels, taken from the jackets and buttered as they are eaten, will be found to be much better than if peeled before boiling; indeed, epicures declare they can detect the difference at once, and as the most nutritious part of a potato is next to the skin none of this is lost.

Potatoes in their jackets make a suitable adjunct to oysters baked and served in the shell. Wash and scrub the oysters, put them in a large baking pan in a hot oven, and in five minutes or less they will begin to open and must be sent to the table at once, six apiece on hot plates. It is well to have a small red dolley at each plate with which to grasp the oyster while opening. Grilled sardines are also particularly good with these same potatoes; they are very savory, yet easily prepared. Grilling is merely another name for broiling, and unless one possesses a perforated broiler, not expensive, however, shaped like a waffle iron, which comes on purpose to cook articles that would slip through the ordinary grid-iron or broiler, they may be cooked easily, quickly and satisfactorily by proceeding as follows: Make the frying pan or chafing dish sizzling hot, drop in a teaspoonful of sweet butter, or use the oil in which the sardines are packed as preferred. The pan must be kept very hot, when the fish will brown almost instantly on one side, then turned, browned on the other, and they are ready to be served on toasted crackers or squares of toast softened with bouillon.

The butcher will supply marrow bones on purpose for grilling, and they, too, fit in excellently with potatoes in their jackets, as would scallops, done to a golden brown in boiling olive oil, fried shrimps, roasted crabs and the like.

People who have an open grate with a glowing fire of hard coal, possess the means, with the addition of a chafing dish, that make possible the most savory suppers imaginable, and may delight their friends by novel invitations to sup, with the words "potatoes in their jackets" added, instead of "dancing," "cards," or what not.

**No Idea of Music.**

Colonel Burr, of Virginia, was a mighty fox-hunter, and loved the sport beyond words. He owned a fine pack of hounds, and, during the season, thought of nothing but his hunters, his dogs, and the weather. He was once entertaining an army friend from Texas, whose ideas of hunting any animal involved the use of fire-arms, and who had never seen a fox-hound. He had been with difficulty persuaded to go forth one morning with the colonel and some friends to a meet, and they were waiting impatiently for the hounds to take the scent. Presently there burst upon their listening ears the din of thirty canine voices in full cry. The colonel's eyes gleamed, and, as he settled his feet in the stirrups and stretched his arm toward the yelping pack, he cried: "Major, listen to that heavenly music!" The major pricked up his ears for a second or two, and then replied: "I can't hear a thing. Those dogs are making such a noise." The colonel put his spur savagely into his horse's side and dashed away, leaving his guest to his own devices.

**For Advertising Purposes.**

Experiments have lately been made in Switzerland with a view to putting the beautiful lakes of that country to some practical account.

Hitherto these waters have been admired merely because of their natural beauty, but now some enterprising business men have devised a scheme by which they may be made useful for advertising purposes.

The plan is to paint the words of the advertisement in big white letters on a black background.

When sunk and securely held at the bottom of the lake, the advertisement is perfectly legible, the reflection of the light on passing through the water bringing the words near the surface.

It is announced that hitherto the experiments that have been made have been very successful.

Rain falls in the Andes about once in seven years.