

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ITEMS FROM THREE STATES

A Missionary Drawn—Severe Frost Around Moscow—A Mysterious Murder in Spokane—A Round House Burned—Huckleberry Crop Good This Year.

A waterspout struck the vicinity of Mission, in Kittitas county, a few days ago, striking near the residence of A. S. Burbanks. The path visited by the storm was torn up badly, and buildings weighing as much as a ton were tossed about as if they were mere pebbles.

A large colony of Dunkards has just reached the Yakima valley. The people are from Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Dakota, where there are strong settlements of Dunkards, and they are going to the Yakima valley with the plan to build up a farming settlement.

Fire destroyed the round house at the Central Washington railway at Coulee City last week, together with engine No. 697. When discovered it had gained such headway that all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing.

The stockholders of the First National bank of Walla-hung have resolved to go into voluntary liquidation, and the local stockholders with Levi Ankey of Walla Walla, have organized the National bank of Walla Walla with a capital of \$25,000, all subscribed and paid in.

The last issue of the Colfax Gazette contained an interview with Sheriff Sims in which the latter states he has discovered positive evidence against "Bokota Slim" which would prove him guilty of the murder of Dr. O'Connell, which was committed by the witness who would give this evidence, the sheriff says, are in the Philippine islands and two more in Alaska. A. M. Craven, who defended "Slim," says he has equally positive evidence that "Slim" was in another part of the world when the murder was committed.

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The object of State Fish Commissioner Little's visit to Dayton was to look up the feasibility of establishing a fish hatchery in Columbia county, near the mouth of the Tucuman. On the lower Columbia it has been found difficult to handle the early run of Chinook salmon, and it is thought much could be gained by the establishment of a hatchery near the natural hatching grounds. It is now the practice to get the fish in the pool and hold them until ripe for spawning. Although fairly successful, this plan is not satisfactory. A hatchery is needed at the natural spawning grounds, and if a sufficient number of fish can be obtained a hatchery will be between five and six thousand dollars. Quite a force of men will be employed, twelve men being required to handle 1,200,000 spawn.

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ROUSES TO RAISE THE PRICE TO 12 1/2 CENTS.

It is evident in this case who pays the tax. P. G. Gates, expert timber estimator and appraiser employed by the state to estimate an acre of timber, says that the white pine lands in the northern part of the state, has arrived in Boise from Arkansas. Mrs. Gates accompanies him. They are guests of Secretary of State Lewis. Mr. Gates will go north in a few days to proceed with the work. He will be accompanied by some members of the state land board.

A letter from Camp Merritt, San Francisco to the Boise Statesman contains the following paragraph: "Our beautiful flag arrived on the 13th and Mrs. A. H. Boomer carried it through camp amid the cheers of all the boys. And right here we want to say that there has been no one that has equalled Mrs. Boomer's attention and work for the regiment. She has been deservedly named the 'Mother of the Regiment.'" Today Major Piggins is calling on the boys for a small donation with which he intends to get a remembrance from the boys, and it is with joy that the boys respond.

On the lower hills near Wallace, there is an occasional ripe huckleberry found, and it will not be long until there will be plenty of them. Higher up the mountains they are later and ripe ones can be seen no fire around them, but the frosts come next fall. The crop promises to be an abundant one, the bushes everywhere being loaded with green berries. It is only once in two or three years that there is a full crop, the frost usually killing them except in favored localities.

Walla Walla has organized the National bank of Walla Walla with a capital of \$25,000, all subscribed and paid in. This change was made for the reason that the National bank with its capital of \$50,000, and thereby heavy taxes and other expenses, has been an unprofitable institution. The officers of the new bank will probably remain the same as in the old organization.

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TROOPS REACH MANILA

LADRONE ISLANDS TAKEN.

First Relief Expedition Arrived Last Thursday—Captured Gunboat on the Way Without Resistance—Sixty Prisoners Taken—Gunboat Surrendered.

Washington, July 4.—A cablegram from Admiral Dewey was received at the navy department shortly after 5 o'clock this morning announcing the safe arrival of the first fleet of transports. The message is given out as follows:

Ladrones Islands Ours. "Hong Kong, July 4.—Cavite, July 1. Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured the gunboat on the way without resistance. Sixty prisoners taken—gunboat surrendered.

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LITTLE GUNBOATS' VICTORY.

Overshadowed by the Great Success but a Good Fight Itself.

New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Francisco, via Playa del Este, July 3, says: Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, during which they sank two Spanish gunboats, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled a Spanish torpedo boat, considerably damaged several of the enemy's gunboats and compelled the captain of a troop ship to run towards shore.

One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the Hornet, was struck 11 times and another, the Albatross, was disabled by a shell which hit her main stem-pipe. She was towed out of danger.

Admiral Sampson sent the Hornet, the Albatross and the Wampatuck to Manzanillo to destroy four Spanish gunboats which the admiral had been informed were lying in that harbor. Instead of encountering that number of vessels the Americans encountered only two, including a torpedo boat and cruiser. They also found the most of the vessels flanked by the land batteries and armed pontoons, while a heavy battery of artillery was in position on the water front to aid in making warm the reception of Sampson's vessels.

When the firing was the hottest a shell went scurrying in the direction of the Hornet striking in the stem-pipe of that vessel, scattering over the deck and doing great damage. As soon as the Hornet and the Wampatuck discovered that the Hornet was disabled their captains decided it would be useless to fight longer against such a superior enemy. Accordingly the Wampatuck hastened to the rescue of the Hornet, the Hornet meantime keeping up his sharpest fire. After the Wampatuck had succeeded in getting a line on the Hornet she steamed out to sea with the disabled vessel in tow. The Hornet followed close after, pouring shot at the enemy until out of range.

During the engagement the American vessels succeeded in sinking one of the Spanish gunboats, one sloop and damaged two others. The Spanish vessels were damaged to such an extent that they were unable to make a marked impression on the harbor and small batteries.

As if this was not enough excitement for one small auxiliary cruiser, the Hornet, which was disabled by a shell which hit her main stem-pipe, was immediately opened fire on the Spanish vessel, which taken so completely by surprise, replied feebly and inaccurately. She was sunk by the Hornet in 10 minutes.

Attack on San Juan. New York, July 4.—A dispatch to the Evening World, dated "In the field, two miles from Playa del Este, July 1," and captioned "San Juan heights have fallen and the way is now open for the advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but very costly, particularly for the Americans. The Spanish general, who was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings, but the American troops stormed the heights and Spanish valor and heroism were very bravely and courageously the Anglo-Saxon.

As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind, and our troops have suffered severely. The place was in their hands and they don't count the cost.

El Cacer is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 p. m., has been successful all along the line. After driving the enemy out of El Cacer, the troops took possession of the hill and destroyed the Spanish force by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into Santiago, where they now are. Losses on both sides are very heavy. The burning of a Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our troops.

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MOST GLORIOUS FOURTH

CERVERA'S SQUADRON GONE

Washington, July 4.—The secretary of the navy has received the following: "Pinar, Cuba, July 3, 1898. 2:15 a. m. To the Secretary of the Navy: The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. The fleet attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m. yesterday. Admiral Cervera, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago and had down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forest ashore, and burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed. One killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is probably several hundred from the gun fire, explosions and drowning. We have about 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was Geo. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn."

Washington, July 4.—The war department has given out the following: "Headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 3. Tonight my lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north of the city to a point near San Juan river on the south. My lines hold from the west bank of the San Juan river to its mouth up the railroad to the city. General Pando I find tonight is some distance away, and will not get into Santiago. (Signed) SHAFER."

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