ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

SON OF A FARM LABORER-AN INSAT-IABLE THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

We Owes Much of His Success to His Early Instructors-During the Civil War the Ship He Was Commanding Was Blown Up in Charleston Harbor.

Acting Rear Admiral William T. to his own individual efforts, and not to any influence. He has worked hard for all his honors and well deserves them. He is the son of poor parents, had to divide his time, when a boy, between work and study, and in the face of seemingly insurmountable dif-ficulties he has, by close application to his duties and to study, risen to his present high rank. He was born in Palmyrna, N. Y., February 8, 1840. His father was a farm laborer and could not afford to let his son devote much time to his school books. Young Sampson was not willing to do so, ever and his father been disposed to permit him, to spend his time as other boys lid. When old enough he went to school, but the conditions were such that he needs must find time, too, to do the chores, cut and pile wood, and do much other hard work known to far-

He pluckily kept hard at work with his books, however, and Principal Far-mer of the Classical Union School took a great liking to the boy and helped him in his studies. The young man had an insatiable thirst for informa-tion, and despite the fact that he had lass time to devote to it than many of other boys in the school, he soon distanced them in the race for knowl-



WILLIAM T. SAMPSON

Farmer enlisted the interest of W. H. Southwick of Palmyrna, and Congressman E. B. Morgan in young Sampson, with the result that Mr.
Morgan offered to appoint him to the
Naval Academy when there was a vacancy. When the proposition was
made Principal Farmer decided to make a special effort to bring the boy through with flying colors, and he of-fared to give his pupil some special instruction to fit him for the Annapolis examination. The result was that he had the necessary books and worked hard over them. When the examination was held young Sampson's percentage was higher than that of any other ap-

plicant for the nomination.

William Sampson entered the Naval
Academy in 1857, and was graduated
first in his class three years later. His first cruise was made in the frigate Potomac in 1861, and during that year he was promoted master. In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant, and was detailed to the practice ship John Adams, on which he remained until the end of 1863, when he went back to the academy. After that he got his first taste of war and distinguished himself highly. He was detailed to the ronclad Patapsco in 1864. The Pataps-co was one of the vessels on the South Atlantic blockading squadron. On Jan-uary 15, 1865, Lieutenant Sampson was executive officer of the Patapsco, and he was ordered by the admiral of the deet to enter Charleston harbor and remove or destroy all submarine mines, and torpedoes with which the city was protected from invasion. This was an exceedingly difficult and dangerous task, as for several days the Confederates had devoted all their time and erates had devoted all their time and iabor to stocking the water with these explosives in order to repel any ad-

As soon as the ironclad entered the harbor she was met with a rain of bullets from the sharpshooters on the forts. Several of the men on the Pa-tapsoo were struck, and Lieutenant Sampson, who was on the bridge, see-ing his men falling all around him, ordered them below while he remained a target for the rebel rifles. The men had scarcely obeyed the order when there vas a big explosion, and the ironhad been blown up by a mine. Then the vessel sank, and several of the crew went down with her. Lieutenant Sampson was blown about 100 feet, but he was rescued with about twenty-five

After this he was detailed to the Colorado, the flagship of the European station, and while on that vessel he was commissioned a lieutenant commander. He was attached to the Naval Acad-

emy from 1868 to 1871, and was on the Congress in 1872-3. In 1874 he was made amander and his first vessel there After was the Alert, which he con an-ded for two years. Then for two years ded for two years. Then for two years he was at the Naval Academy, and from 1879 to 1882 he commanded the Swatara on the Asiatic station. The two years following he was stationed at the Naval Observatory, and during that time was a member of the Intermational Prime Meridian and Time Conference. He had charge of the tor-pedo station in 1885-6, and was a mem-ber of the Board on Fortifications and Other Defences at the same time.

From 1886 to 1890 he was superinter dent of the Naval Academy, and in 1889
he was a delegate from the United
States to the International Maritimo
Conference held at Washington.
He was promoted to the rank of cap-

He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1889, and the next year he was placed in command of the cruiser San Francisco. In July, 1892, he was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, and the next year he was made chief of the bureau of ordnance. He held that position until the Iowa was ready to be commissioned, when he was detailed to that battleship. When the fleet was sent down to Havana Captain Sampson was placed in

ana Captain Sampson was placed in command, and raised his flag on the cruiser New Pork. At the outbreak of the war he was made acting rear admiral by President McKinley. Socially, Admiral Sampson is a great favorite. He is a slightly built man and his shoulders a trifle rounded. His pair and beard are grey ble sore blue.

hair and beard are gray, his eyes blue, set deep beneath strongly marked brows. He is affable, but a man of few words. Nothing disturbs the evenness of his temper; he is quick to grasp a situation and resourceful in an emer-

ency. Admiral Sampson has been married wice. He has four daughters by his first marriage. They are Mrs. Roy C. Smith, wife of Lleutenant Smith of the United States navy; Mrs. Jackson, wife of Ensign R. H. Jackson, United States navy, and Miss Nannie and Miss Olive Sampson. His second wife was Miss Burling of Canandaigua, and there are wo sons by this marriage, Ralph, ten wears old, and Harold, eight years old. -A. F. Aldridge in New York Times.

ACHIEVEMENT OF A BIG FEAT.

News Issue Printed on Paper Made from Trees Felled the Same, Day.

The Stroudsbury, Pa., Daily Times accomplished a surprising feat a short ime ago by getting out an issue printed on paper made that day from two rees chopped down the same morning. This may at first seem an astounding issertion, but the following description from the paper itself will prove that such a thing can be done:

"It was just on the hour of seven o'clock when workmen of the Minsi Pulp and Paper Mills walked to the ree, which stood in all its freshness, short distance from the works, with

t snort distance from the works, with tharp axes in their hands. "Arrived at the spot they soon struck a death blow to the poplar and in a few minutes the tree lay prostrate on the ground. Horses were at hand and they were fastened to the trunk and core it to the mill. Two trees were necessary to secure the amount of paper for our extra edition.



GEORGE C. HUGHES Publisher of the Stroudsburg Times.

"Stripped of branches the trees were uickly cut into two-foot lengths and he bark taken off. Then the wood was thrown into the grinder and in a liffy the huge stones were crushing and mashing it into pulp. In an hour or so the poplars were in shape to be sucked up into the machine for refin-

ng and extracting the water.
"This done, it was passed into the fourdriner," and by the hour of nine clock the paper you now have in your hand had come from the machinery, clean and ready for use.

"A Times man was at hand with a

wagon, and into the vehicle was placed the roll necessary for the edition, and by 10.30 it was in the press room ready to be printed upon.

"The balance of the work necessary to turn out the newspaper is too well known to need description, but suffice it to say that in eight and one-half nours the living poplar trees were cut down, made into paper and ready for

BRAVE AS THE BURNING DECK BOY. Young Officer Stops to Light a Pipe at a Critical Moment.

"He's a cool 'un," is the way the soldiers in a certain English regiment describe one oftheir officers. The circum. stances which gave this officer his rep-utation is related by Rudyard Kipling.

A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to th almost straight from school to the ar-my, and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass, on returning from a scouting expedition. They were besst by the enemy, who fired at them from behind rocks, and the men were growing very unsteady. Those in the rear began to be impatient, and shouted to the men in front: "Hurry up! What are you waiting for

The young officer answered quite "Hold on a minute! I'm lightoolly:

ing my pipe!"

And he struck a match and lit it. There was a roar of laughter, and a soldier called out, "Well, since you're 50 pressin', I think I'll have a pipe my self." And he, too, struck a match and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadled the men, and they came through in good order.-Westminster

PHILIPPING AFFAIRS A PUZZLE.

What Shall Be Done With the Philip pines When They Are Conquered. What Shall Be Done With the Philippines When They Are Conquered.

Washington, June 22.—The recent turn in affairs which puts Aguinaldo in the position of a cut watching a mouse in a narrow hole is embarrassing to our government, on the theory that we intend to follow up our victory at Manila by the reduction of the whole Philippine group. Already, before we have actually taken possession of the principal city on the principal island, our statesmen at the capital are announcing their policies and plans for disposing of the entire Philippine system. On one hand is heard the discussion of whether we can hold the islands as security for the payment of a heavy war indemnity from Spain. But what would this mean? That if Spain were to tender the money we demanded we should have to surrender the islands. Meanwhile, if the insurgents had overcome the Spanlards, should we be compelled to suppress the insurrection before turning the islands over to their former owner?

The prompt arrival of reinforcements for Rear Admiral Dewey may solve a part of the difficulty, for if Augusti is able to hold the insurgents at bay till a sufficient force of United States troops is at hand to enable him to surrender to us instead of to the rebels, the general belief here is that he will do so, and his recent hopeless and for-lorn reports of the situation indicate this intent.

We should then take possession of

We should then take possession of

We should then take possession of Manila, and constructively of the whole Philippine group, establish a military government and await further events, the insurgents being given their choice between submitting to our authority peacefully or by compulsion.

All this explains the anxiety of the Washington authorities to hasten the Merritt expedition in every possible manner, even at the expense of drawing away some of the men and material really needed for operations against Cuba ani Porto Rico.

The fact that we are taking such pre-

rial really needed for operations against Cuba anl Porto Rico. The fact that we are Łaking such precautions to prevent the embarrassments incident to a complete mastery of the situation at Manila before our policy for the future is definitely formed does not absolutely indicate what that policy will be. As things look now, we may leave the other islands in the group to their fate and hold Luzon as our own territory, thus satisfying the cravings of the annexation element in the Senate with the least possible concession from the life long policy of our republic. This is evidently the purpose which is now taking shape in the mind of the president. It has been suggested that the Philippine islanls, if taken as a whole by us, might be handed over to the insurgents for the establishment of a republic, under an agreement that they should pay for their possession by giving us their surplus taxes and customs receipts after paying the expenses of local government. Whatever may be thought of this plan leter, the administration is not in the mood for considering it seriously now.

sidering it seriously now.

RUMORED SHOOTING OF BLANCO.

Said to Have Been Wounded by a Mar

Said to Have Eeen Wounded by a Man Whose Brother He Had Pat to Death. Washington, D. C., June 22.—There is an unconfirmed story here of an attempted assassimation of Captain General Bianco by Mariano Saiva, a young Cuban member of the volunteer army, and of a condition of affairs in Havana bordering on revolution as a consequence.



GENERAL BLANCO

The story has it that Blanco was severely wounded in the thigh.
According to the rumor, which was started by a Cuban, Salva was a guard in General Blanco's palace. Salva's brother had been shot by order of General Blanco for alleged treason. Salva and paned revence and as Blanco was alleged treason.

prother had been shot by order of General Blanco for alleged treason. Salva planned revenge, and as Blanco was emerging from the palace with his staff shot him. Officers who tried to cut down Salva, it is said, were prevented from doing so by Salva's comrades among the volunteers. The would-be assassin is said to be in Morro.

The story goes that the news of the attempted assassination spread rapidly over the city and long before nightfall its inhabitants were in a state of uproar. The volunteers, sympathizing with their dead comrade and his imprisoned brother, formented the confusion and paraded the streets, shouting "Down with Blanco! Long live Weyler!" and shouting loudly for the recall of Weyler to Havana.
Places of business were closed and the peaceful residents vacated them and their houses and took refuge in the country.

The position in which General Blan-

country.

The position in which General Blanco now finds himself is a doubly serious one. The volunteers are wildly excited over his action and are bitter in their condemnation of him, and especially loud in their demands for the return of General Weyler.

Ordered to Santiago.

Washington, June 22.—The war department has issued orders to Brig. General Henry M. Duffield to proceed with his entire brigade from Camp Alger to Fort Monroe, where they will take transports for Santiago.

The brigade comprises the Ninth Massachusetts and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, about 3,000 men in all.

Astor Battery in California.
Oakland, Cal., June 21.—The Astor
Light Artillery has arrived from New
York. The battery crossed the bay
yesterday and is located at Camp Merritt in San Francisco.

CHURCHES OF THE PHILIPPINES. The Cathedral of Manila Cost \$1,000,00

—Twelve Years in Building.

Church conditions among the people of the Philippine Islands are not ideal. Spain, which demoralizes everything she touches, has used the Roman Catholic church there for political ends, and many priests are notoriously far from what they ought to be as spiritual ad-visers, and also as men. By the law of the islands everybody is Roman Catholic. No other church services of any kind are allowed. There are church buildings in every town, and the church buildings are the finest in the town as a rule. The Roman Catholic cathedral is the finest edifice in the city of Ma nila. It is under the care of the Jesu nila. It is under the care of the Jesu-its, as are many of the churches on the islands. It was twelve years in build-ing and cost \$1,000,000. The very finest and hardest woods in the Philippines were used for the finishing, and the structure is of a blush tint marble. There are exquisite carvings, some of which have recently been made. The education of the young on the islands is in the care of the Roman islands is in the care of the Roman

islands is in the care of the Roman Catholic church authorities. There are no endowed schools and no hospitals. The children go to school only one hour per day for two days each week, and study almost nothing save church history and a four week.

tory and a few verbs. "//raws and All news published is censored by the Archbishop of Luzon. This island gets its name, by the way, from "losong," a wood mortar kept by the Indians jus awood nortest app by the Indians just outside their doors, in which they daily wash their rice before cooking it. The only newspaper in the Philippines is printed in Spanish and everything in it has been approved by the archbishop.

All marriages have to be celebrated by the priests. Some time ago a mar-riage was performed between British subjects in the British legation, and so much trouble came from it that a battle well nigh ensued. The men who are best off in the world are the priests.

A reason for this is the fact that cargoes in the harbor may not be unloaded on feast days except by permission from the priests, which permission has to be paid for. As feast days are rath-er more numerous than those that are not feast days, the fees are given as a regular thing and the church greatly enriched. No music is permitted in the houses of the people after 10 o'clock at noises of the people after to o clock at night unless by special permission from the priests, and this permission has also to be paid for.

The great institution of Manila is the

lottery. This is drawn monthly, the prizes ranging from \$5 to \$80,000. It is managed by the public officials and by the archbishop, and \$200,000 each month is collected for the state and the Spain and the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines derive much of their rmous revenues.

Wages of farm male laborers are wages of farm male laborers are about five cents per day, and each man is required to pay an annual tax of from \$1.50 to \$25. Much of this tax goes to the church, since it is the church officials who collect it all. The archbishop forbids the sale of farm products, but requires them to be sim-ply exchanged. There is a tax for the benefit of the church on cocoanut trees, on animals when killed for feed, on shops, mills and oil presses, and a par-ticularly high tax on cock fights, which are the national pastimes of the peo-ple. Incidentally it may be explained that the word Cavite means fish hook -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HERO OF THE WINSLOW.

Sernadou's Interest in the Little Boat Because He Was Her Sponsor. Lieutenant John B. Bernadou, who was in command of the Winslow in the fight at Cardenas, has been officially ommended several times for meritorious work in the naval service, and on each sleeve of his uniform he wears a star of the insignia of bravery. He knows the Winslow well, for he superintended her building from the day her keel was laid till she steamed out of the dock at Baltimore, Md. When the government accepted the boat he was placed in command.



JOHN B. BERNADGU.

One of the incidents of the career of the dashing young hero was his trip with the Winslow to join the squadron at Key West in February last. The boat had scarcely lost sight of Newport when it ran into the teeth of one of the most terrific gales experienced for years. The torpedo boats are not good sea boats, and the Winslow was just out of the builders' hands and out having been thoroughly tested The navy department was in the greatest apprehension for her safety. she turned up at Delaware Breakwa-

It appeared that in the height of the gale, when the ablest seamanship was required to keep the little torpedo boat above the water, Lieutenant Bernadou had discovered two poor fellows adrift on one of the big garbage scows blown away from New York, without food or water. Regardless of the great risk to himself and his little boat, by adroit handling of the craft he managed to rescue the men and bring them to the Breakwater.

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Bears the Signature Chart Flitching

Washington. By depositing ticket with Joint Agent on or before July 12 and on payment of 50 cents the return limit may be extended to August 31. Tickets for side trips from Washington to Gettysburg, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Southern bat-tlefields will be on sale at the ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Washington during the continuance of the Convention.

An editor in another town said that silver buckles on garters were be-coming fashionable and that he hoped to see more of them. His wife sued for divorce and the only woman in town who had silver buckles on her garters threatened to cowhide the