

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

SON OF A FARM LABORER—AN INSATIABLE THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

He 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. Sampson owes his position in the navy to his own individual efforts, and not to any influence. He has worked hard for all his honors and well deserves them.

He pluckily kept hard at work with his books, however, and Principal Farmer of the Classical Union School took a great liking to the boy and helped him in his studies.



WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

Mr. Farmer enlisted the interest of W. H. Southwick of Palmyra, 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.

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.

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 Patapsco were struck, and Lieutenant Sampson, who was on the bridge, seeing his men falling all around him, ordered them below while he remained a target for the rebel rifles.

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 Academy from 1868 to 1871, and was on the Congress in 1872-3. In 1874 he was made commander and his first vessel thereafter was the Alert, which he commanded for two years.

From 1886 to 1890 he was superintendent of the Naval Academy, and in 1889 he was a delegate from the United States to the International Maritime Conference held at Washington.

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 command, and raised his flag on the cruiser New York. 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 are a trifle rounded. His hair and beard are gray, his eyes blue, set deep beneath strongly marked brows.

Admiral Sampson has been married twice. He has four daughters by his first marriage. They are Mrs. Roy C. Smith, wife of Lieutenant 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 two sons by this marriage, Ralph, ten years old, and Harold, eight years old.

ACHIEVEMENT OF A BIG FEAT.

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

The Stroudsburg, Pa., Daily Times accomplished a surprising feat a short time ago by getting out an issue printed on paper made that day from trees chopped down the same morning.

"It was just on the hour of seven o'clock when workmen of the Minal Pulp and Paper Mills walked to the tree, which stood in all its freshness, a short distance from the works, with sharp 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 bore 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 quickly cut into two-foot lengths and the bark taken off. Then the wood was thrown into the grinder and in a fifty 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 refining and extracting the water.

"This done, it was passed into the fourdriner, and by the hour of nine o'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 hours the living poplar trees were cut down, made into paper and ready for delivery."

BRAVE AS THE BURNING DECK BOY.

Young Officer Steps 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 of their officers. The circumstances which gave this officer his reputation is related by Rudyard Kipling. He writes:

A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to the army, and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass, on returning from a scouting expedition. They were beset 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 there?"

The young officer answered quite coolly: "Hold on a minute! I'm lighting 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 so pressin', I think I'll have a pipe myself." And he, too, struck a match and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadied the men, and they came through in good order.—Westminster Magazine.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS A PUZZLE.

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 cat 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.

The prompt arrival of reinforcements for Rear Admiral Dewey may solve a part of the difficulty, for if August 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 forlorn reports of the situation indicate this intent.

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 and Porto Rico.

The fact that we are taking 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 islands, if taken as a whole by us, might be handed over to the insurgents, 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 later, the administration is not in the mood for considering it seriously now.

RUMORED SHOOTING OF BLANCO.

Said to Have Been Wounded by a Man Whose Brother He Had Put to Death.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—There is an unconfirmed story here of an attempted assassination of Captain General Blanco by Mariano Salva, 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 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, fomented 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 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 \$1,000,000—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 advisers, 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 Manila. It is under the care of the Jesuits, as are many of the churches on the islands. It was twelve years in building 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 bluish 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 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 few verbs.

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 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 marriage 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 rather 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 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 \$50,000. It is managed by the public officials and by the archbishop, and \$200,000 each month is collected for the state and the church. It is from this lottery that Spain and the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines derive much of their enormous revenues.

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 simply 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 particularly high tax on cock fights, which are the national pastimes of the people. Incidentally it may be explained that the word Cavite means fish hook.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HERO OF THE WINSLOW.

Bernadou'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 commended 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. BERNAODO.

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 without having been thoroughly tested. The navy department was in the greatest apprehension for her safety, when she turned up at Delaware Breakwater.

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.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring a woman in a dress and the text 'A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious.'

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co., Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts, with contact information for Bloomsburg Pa.

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloth, located at 2nd Door above Court House.

Advertisement for Demorest's Family Magazine, priced at \$1.00 per year, published by Demorest Publishing Co. in New York City.

Advertisement for The Columbian and Demorest's Family Magazine, offering a special clubbing offer for prompt subscriptions.

Advertisement for Edward E. Strauss & Co., Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats, featuring illustrations of men in suits and a testimonial from L. Gross.

Advertisement for the National Educational Association Convention in Washington, D. C., with details on reduced rates via the Pennsylvania Railroad and ticket information.