THE VIEWS OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON

Talks on Points in Controversy in Santiago Campaign.

MANY POINTS ARE COVERED

Avoids Criticism of Schley but Does Not Approve of Initial Movement of Brooklyn—Says It Was Error of Judgment.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Herald from Boston says:

The Herald correspondent has obtained an authorized interview with Rear-Admiral Sampson upon he points in controversy as a result of the Santiago campaign. The questions and answers were transcribed and the typewritten copy of the interview submitted to the admiral for correction:

"Admiral, you have been severely criticised of late for starting to Siboney on the morning of the Santiago battle. What was your reason for so doing?" was asked.

"I went to Siboney upon the urgent request of Major General Shafter, who demanded a council of war. He being ill at the time and, moreover, being senior to me, it was incumbent upon me to go to him. I chose the time of day when it seemed less likely that Cervera's fleet would come out of the harbor. This opinion is substantiated by the fact that Cervera has been severely criticised for choosing the most inopportune time rather than waiting until just before dark when he would have had an opportunity to scatter his ships with a good chance of some escaping in the darkness."

"You have also been criticised for weakening [illegible] by sending the Massachusetts to Guantanomo for coal."

"Your critics say that you should have been courtmartialed for not keeping your entire force on the blockade line and coaling from colliers."

"This weakening of the line was an unavoidable feature of the blockade. Although we did do considerable coaling from the colliers on the blockading line, we found it impossible to keep a sufficient supply on board all the vessels by this method. It must be remembered that the vessels were constantly under way and had to keep steam enough in their boilers to be ready to move at good speed on immediate notice. This involved the expending of coal faster than it could be put on board by coaling in the open and we were, therefore, obliged to send a vessel each morning to Guantanamo to coal, the vessel returning to her blockade station at nightfall. In this way you can see that the whole force was on hand throughout every night—the time when all supposed it was most likely to be needed.

"Furthermore, while it would, of course, have been best, had it been possible to have had every ship in her station at all times, there never was a time from June 1 to July 3 when our force on the blockade was not far superior to the Spanish force inside. So the absence of one ship as events afterwards proved, left us with sufficient force to make successful the outcome of the engagement."

"The message, which you sent to the navy department immediately after the victory which read: 'The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present,' etc, admiral, as you know, has caused much criticism. Was that written by you or at your dictation?"

"No, the message was written by a member of my staff. I don't clearly recollect which. I approved the message however. The Colon was on the beach, was sinking and all hands were making every effort to save this vessel for the government. I must say if I had dictated the message myself I should have expressed the facts differently. I am not attempting in the least to shift the responsibility for this message to any other person. I read it and approved it and accept the full responsibility for it."

"As to the blockade Schley had instituted—did it meet your approval of what a blockade should be?"

"Of course, I was not an eye witness to the blockade as it was maintained during the few days prior to my arrival. The only official information that I have on the subject is contained in the official records to which you and everyone else may have access for the asking. I did find it expedient, however, shortly after my arrival to issue an order of blockade distributing the force in a semicircle, with the entrance to the harbor as the center with a radius of six miles in the day time and a lesser radius at night.

"After bombarding the batteries and discovering their weakness, this radius was decreased; a vessel was stationed with her searchlight lighting up the entrance and all that part of the harbor visible from the entrance so that no sortie could have been attempted without having been discovered long before the enemy reached the entrance. Assurances were made doubly sure by stationing at night a picket line of small vessels in a semicircle well inside the fighting line and a third semicircle of ships launches still further inside. I am of the opinion that none of these things was done previous to this time, but whether or not the blockade previous to this time was efficient, you must, as I say, form your opinion from the official records comprising orders, signals and reports.

"There is a most interesting and presumably authentic pamphlet that has been published by the officers of naval intelligence which is the diary of a Spanish officer who was stationed in Santiago throughout the blockade with remarks upon the disappearance of the blockading fleet some time around twilight each night in the time of the arrival of the New York and the Oregon and on the night following their arrivals, says in effect that at dark the blockading ships came close to the entrance instead of disappearing as it had been hitherto the case. I cannot and must not, however, criticise the blockade established previous to my arrival but only quote the observations of others from which you must form your own conclusions."

"One other thing admiral, Rear-Admiral Schley in a recent interview claimed that the Brooklyn inflicted 58 per cent of the damage done the Spanish ships and received 54 per cent of the injuries sustained by the blockading squadron?"

"I do not wish to criticise Schley, or any of his statements. I do not want to be brought into any discussion in which he is involved. His statements may be perfectly true. The exact figures are unimportant. I will repeat now what I said before, that the Brooklyn did excellent work in the battle. To the best of my recollection I never criticised the Brooklyn except for her initial movement, a movement which in my opinion took her too far to the southward. This, in my opinion, was an error of judgment. I do not wish to say anything more on that subject."

WU IS NOT RECALLED.

Says He Has No Knowledge His Government Has Taken Such Action.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Tribune from Atlantic City, N. J., says:

Minister Wu Ting Fang, when asked whether he had any official knowledge concerning the rumor current that the Chinese government had recalled him from his duties in this country, said:

"What you tell me is a surprise. Though I have been kept informed as a matter of course of the procedure of events there, I have heard nothing of any such action on the part of my government.

"This is about the twelfth hundredth time these rumors have gained currency and in each instance I have been in complete ignorance.

"I will admit, however, that I am getting a little touch of homesickness and would not look with disfavor upon a trip to China. Every man has an affection for the place of his birth and I am no exception to the rule. My wife and son have already returned home and I hope I shall be shortly able to follow them.

"I like the American people and they have always appealed to me in every way, but I have homesickness and would like to go home. Perhaps—who knows—even now the message of permission is traveling across the sea. If I can go home in either event I ought like to return very much. I would even like to live here, but then we never know our destinies and that is all I know about the matter. As to the recall, I can only repeat I have no knowledge of it whatever."

WILL STUDY COLONIES

Prof. Ireland of Chicago Will Spend Some Time in The Far East.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

We will sail on February 19 for a circuit also from our foreign and colonial offices in preparing for my extending journey in the far East for which he has been commissioned by the University of Chicago.

He is working in the British museum and will remain in Oxford several weeks and read a paper in September before the British Association on the influence of geographical environment on political evolution, returning in October to America.

We will sail on February 19 on a circuit of work in tropical countries which will occupy two and a half years including successively Burmah, Siam, the Malay states, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, French Indo-China, Hong Kong and the Philippines and studying [illegible] institutions in each country.

ABOLISH LOCK STEP

Chicago House of Correction Shows a Way.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The lock step has been formally abolished in the Chicago house of correction by Superintendent John Sloan. Hereafter officers confined there for any period of time will march the same quick march, erect, hands and arms to the side and with the "keeping time" step.

Superintendent Sloan and the staff of assistants experimented for a month with the inmates of the house of correction before deciding that the lock step could be done away with.

For a number of years various charitable organizations and humane societies have been striving to induce prison authorities to substitute the "free and rythmical" step for the lock step. At first a great deal of opposition was manifested, wardens and guards insisting they could not control the prisoners in line without it. Recently, however, several leading prisons decided to abandon the lock step while other institutions in Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan are seriously considering the proposition.

STRONG TALK OF PEACE

GIBSON BOWLES WARNS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Says Active Preparations Are Under Way on Continent to Enforce Peace.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Following the information cabled that the rumors of an important step toward enforcing peace between England and the Boers had pervaded the house of commons, for several days came a speech by Gibson Bowles, Conservative, that caused a profound sensation, says the London correspondent of the World.

Mr. Bowles gave the government solemn warning that unless peace was made in South Africa before spring extremely grave complications would confront England in Europe.

The speaker declared further that he knew that negotiations had been proceeding on the continent within the last six months and were still active with the object of inducing or enforcing peace.

In view of these conditions, he said, England could not persist in outraging the feelings of the great powers without paying a heavy penalty.

A Ministerialist's contradiction of the statements made by Mr. Bowles was looked for but none came.

Upon inquiry in the lobby of the author of the warning a World correspondent learned that Mr. Bowles, who, though a Conservative is somewhat disaffected and more or less antagonistic to the ministry, referred in his speech to a movement set on foot by Premier Dekuyper of Holland, aided by Queen Wilhelmina, by which he had stated in interesting the emperor of Germany and the czar of Russia so far that their negotiations were fast approaching a point where England could no longer safely ignore them.

Edmund Robertson, mother of the recent Liberal parliament corroborated what Mr. Bowles had said, and declared that he spoke from his knowledge of the situation.

These public utterances, uncontradicted by the government, mean, in conjunction with President Kruger's return to The Hague and with the repeated journeys of Mr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the South Africa Republics in Europe between Berlin, Brussels, The Hague and Paris, recently, point to important developments at an early date.

As previously cabled it is said that the kaiser is to assume the role of peacemaker having been empowered by Kruger to act for the Boers; that the kaiser is willing to take the initiative in order to preserve his relations with the German people who disapprove his friendship for Great Britain.

DIPPING FROM KOCH.

New York Veterinary Surgeon Says Animals Can Spread Tuberculosis.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Dr. William J. Gaynor of the American National Veterinary College, thinks that the views recently expressed by Dr. Koch on tuberculosis will result in increased research [illegible] disease and that the task of determining whether tuberculus bacilli should be taken up at once by the man should be taken up at once by the Rockefeller Institute for Research. In an interview he said:

"I am of the opinion that tuberculosis is transmitted from animals to man. Slaughter houses, medical and veterinary colleges and recent specific cases in which a fatal disease was contracted by human beings from cattle and other animals, are impossible through milk and meat. Dr. Koch is an eminent man and an authority on tuberculosis. Still he assumes a position he has recently made on insufficient data to be proved, in my judgment, to be wrong.

"Microscopical examination reveals no difference of the appearance of bovine and human tubercular bacilli. Bacteriologists say that most of them—cannot tell which are tubercular bacilli from animals and from human beings by appearance only for the bacillus of one looks like the other. And the general symptoms of animals which have been inoculated with tubercular bacilli are identical and of human beings have been the same according to all reports of such experiments that I have seen."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LATEST.

Has Written a "Tract" for the Times on the Science of Rebellion."

NEW YORK, July 27.—Rudyard Kipling has written for the Imperial South Africa Association what he calls a "tract for the times on the science of rebellion," according to a dispatch to the Tribune from London.

The tract is directed mainly against the Boers which is described as seeking to attack England through her pocket and keep Cape Colony on the seesaw, filling it with rumors and unrest, sympathizing here and suggesting there just enough to force the British government to grant amnesty to the rebels and recruit the Dutch party for further constitutional warfare.

The logic of the pamphlet is that it is assumed in Cape Town that the Liberal opposition will save the bond and South Africa, for the bond of only the comandos make the war expensive and that the Boer maurauders, north and south, are working for a common object, namely, the manufacture of pro-Boers in England by doubling the income tax and by throwing a delicate gloom over every aspect of the situation.

The Canadian is represented by Kipling as making these acrid remarks:

"We need not suspend the constitution for keeps, but we ought to have a family council. Canada, Australia and England, I mean, and hang the whole story up for two years until our erring sister has got over her hysterics. A constitution for a country that don't know enough to run its own hay, where I've had to lie out for a year in the open for fear the plains wind would blow up the railway bridges behind me, no sir."

TO UNIFY REPUBLICS.

Peaceful Steps Taken to Revive the Central American Union.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Managua correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser writes as follows:

A very skilful effort is being made by President Zelaya and his ministers to revive the Central American union. Zelaya is not trying this time by force as did Morazan of Honduras who was captured, tried and shot as an armed invader in Costa Rica, nor like Maximo Jerez of Nicaragua who was defeated in Nicaragua, nor like General Espet Justino Barrios of Guatemala who was shot dead while leading his soldiers in Salvador to force that union into the Central American union.

General J. Santos Zelaya, now president-dictator of Nicaragua, commanded a division of Barrios' army. Morazan and Barrios died in their boots but Jerez died in bed in Washington, D. C., in 1880 as Nicaragua's minister to the United States. His remains were brought to Rivas and removed in 1885 to the City of Leon by order of President Zelaya.

Now Zelaya and his ministers have engaged some of the prominent and influential men in Guatamala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica to join them in a pilgrimage to Leon to honor Maximo Jerez and by toasts and speeches to start a wave of enthusiasm in all the Central American states in favor of a national union. Zelaya is looking forward to the presidency of a united Central American union.

MATTERHORN TRAGEDY

English Party Plunged Over Precipice and Two Are Dead.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Zermatt, Switzerland, describing the accident to the English party who, with three guides, plunged over a precipice late Wednesday while ascending the Matterhorn, says:

"The relief party from the Hotel Mont Cervin, from whose terraces it could be seen that something had gone wrong with the party of tourists heard a woman's voice from the bottom of an ice gulley crying out: 'We are not all killed.' It was Miss Tyco, daughter of a London clergyman, who with Miss Bell, daughter of Edmund Bell the publisher, and Dr. Black of Bingham, and also Lennard Carrel, the guide, had fallen from the heights above. She was not much hurt. Near her was Carrel, alive but unconscious. Five hundred feet further down were the dead bodies of Dr. Black and Miss Bell.

"Miss Tyco and Carrel then fell over an ice ledge 50 feet high. They then slid down a slopeless steep after which with terrific speed they slid down the remaining 1000 feet.

"The rope broke connecting the other two who plunged over another precipice."

SOLDIERS ARE SUSPECTED

Of Robbing a Paymaster's Safe at Santa Cruz, P. I., of $20,000.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The robbery of the paymaster's safe in Santa Cruz of $20,000 yesterday is supposed to have been the work of soldiers. It appears that Major Cassy, who was paying the troops in the Laguna district, left the safe in the guard house and that while it was there the thieves succeeded in abstracting its contents.

General Chaffee has sent the chief of the Manila detectives to investigate the affair. Chief Paymaster Tower was not apprised of the robbery until informed of it by a representative of the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Total Show an Increase Over Last Year of $11,555,561.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The annual preliminary report of Collector of Internal Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $306,871,669, an increase of $11,555,561 over the year 1900.

Western states and territories contributed as follows:

California and Nevada, $4,590,478; Hawaii, $162,182; Montana, Idaho and Utah, $755,673; New Mexico and Arizona, $169,308; Oregon, Washington and Alaska, $1,223,013.

COLONEL SMITH ASSIGNED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General Gillespie, chief of engineers, has ordered the assignment of Colonel Jared A. Smith to the Pacific division which will embrace districts with headquarters at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

MOTOR PACE RACE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Bob Walthour, of Atlanta, won the fifty mile motor pace race in an hour and 22 minutes and 29 3-5 seconds tonight.

RUSSIA HAS ACCEPTED

AGREES WITH ENGLAND ON CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The Action Looked Upon as the Termination of Complications in China.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Russia has accepted on trial the modified proposal of England concerning the method of payment of the Chinese indemnity, so that at the next meeting of the representatives of the powers at Pekin a perfect agreement can be come to—a thing which, up to the present time, has not been possible, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald.

This is the most important piece of news since the commencement of the troubles, because it means that a settlement has been reached enabling and indeed compelling the powers immediately to withdraw their troops in keeping with their promises thus removing the chief obstacle to the return of the Chinese court to the capital.

It will also prevent a renewal of the serious outbreaks which, according to excellent information, were sure to have taken place if the present show of foreign force had been maintained in the Chinese capital. In fact this management is looked upon as terminating the complications in China.

CHILI ELECTS PRESIDENT

Electoral College Casts Votes for Senor Jerman Riesco.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

The electoral college has just cast its vote for Jerman Riesco for the next president of the republic. All the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignation in order to leave the vice-president free to name a new cabinet in accordanc with the views of the parliamentary majority.

It is believed however that the present cabinet will remain in office until September 18 when Senor Riesco will assume the presidency.

PERU BUDGET PRESENTED

Contracts Have Been Let for New Guns and Ammunition.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says:

President Romana will be the first executive who has complied with the law requiring the presentation of the budget to congress on the opening day, July 28.

The president will show that all persons in the public service have been paid up to date and that the diplomatic service of Peru has been largely extended. Contracts have been let and are already being carried out for a large number of new guns, rifles and ammunition.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 27.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 56.

TACOMA, July 27.—Wheat, bluestem, 57; club, 56.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Wheat, December, 101½; cash, 98¾.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Wheat, September, opened, 69½@¾; closed, 69¾.

INSPECTED BY AN INSPECTOR.

Just the Man the Montana Postmaster Had Been Looking For.

Denver Post.

Omaha was headquarters for this entire district a few years ago. The chief inspector there was informed that a postmaster in Montana was not sending in reports of his office receipts, etc. Repeated letters and warnings had no effect, the postmaster was silent.

At length the indignant chief detailed Inspector Furay to proceed to Montana and investigate the strange silence. After a long and tedious ride by rail and stage Furay arrived at the provoking postoffice. There were two dwellings in the town, and but two men. One of the small houses was stocked with a few dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. Furay entered and saw a lone lank individual on top of a counter. Furay asked where the postoffice was.

"Right hayr," said the tall man, puffind his cob pipe.

"Who is the postmaster?" asked Furay.

"I be," was the indifferent response.

"Is there any mail here for me? My name is Furay."

"Luk yonder fer y'rself," responded the postmaster with another puff at the pipe, and he pointed to a box at the other end of the counter. The inspector did so, and then asked if the postal business there was always conducted in such a manner.

"Why, suttingly," said the lank smoker. The inspector then announced himself, and proceeded in a vigorous term to state the law regarding the handling of mail, and the absurdity of allowing people to pick out their own letters.

"What you goin' to do about it?" queried the postmaster, calmly.

The inspector stated sharply that if necessary he could revoke the postmaster's commission at once, etc.

"Could you take this hyar office aawy from me immediately?" asked the postmaster in surprise.

"Of course I could," replied the inspector tartly. "If you had read the regulations you'd know that."

"Wal," said the postmaster, straightening up suddenly and placing his hand on his hip pocket in a suggestive way—"wal, I'll jest give yer jes ten minutes to take it away then. Yer the feller I've been awaitin' fer six years. Now, I kin git rid of this hyar durned postoffice, an' I'll do it. Take it away, Mister Inspector, if ye value health an' happiness. After six years I'll git shut of this offis. Hooray! Now be quick!"

Arguments were futile. Furay took it away, and, as the only other man in town prudently declined the honor of being postmaster, the inspector discontinued this office, which accommodated but eight people.

CALL FOR WARRANTS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties holding Clatsop county warrants, endorsed prior to February 1, 1900, to present the same to the county treasurer at his office, 164 Tenth street, for payment; interest ceases after this date.

H. C. THOMPSON,
County Treasurer.

Dated Astoria, Ore., this 19th day of July, 1901.

What S. S. S. Does for Children

Children are constantly exposed to all sorts of diseases. The air they breathe is filled with germs, sewer gas and dust from the filthy streets are inhaled into the lungs and taken into the blood. At the crowded school rooms and other public places they come in contact almost daily with others recovering from or in the first stages of contagious diseases. You can't quarantine against the balance of the world, and the best you can do is to keep their blood in good condition, and thus prevent or at least mitigate the disease. You have perhaps learned from observation or experience that healthy, robust children (and this means, of course, children whose blood is pure) are not nearly so liable to contract diseases peculiar to them, and when they do it is generally in a mild form. On the other hand, weak, emaciated and sickly ones seem to catch every disease that comes along. This is because their blood is lacking in all the elements necessary to sustain and build up the body. Poisons of every description accumulate in the system, because the polluted and sluggish blood is unable to perform its proper functions.

Such children need a blood purifier and tonic to give strength and vitality to their blood, and S. S. S., being a purely vegetable remedy, makes it the safest and best for the delicate constitutions of children. S. S. S. is not only a perfect blood medicine, but is pre-eminently the tonic for children; it increases their appetites and strengthens the digestion and assimilation of food. If your children have any hereditary or acquired taint in their blood, give them S. S. S. and write to our physicians for any information or advice wanted; this will cost you nothing, and will start the little weaklings on the road to recovery. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

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J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon. C. J. EDDY, Gen. Agt., Portland, Ore.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF ASTORIA,

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$252,415 27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,716 36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	88,261 74
Other real estate owned	6,160 45
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	2,307 78
Due from State Banks and Bankers	38,594 34
Due from approved reserve agents	80,550 54
Internal-Revenue Stamps	266 04
Notes of other National Banks	340 00
Nickels and cents	52 94
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $191,800 00	
Legal-tender notes 590 00	192,390 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	625 00
Total	$597,180 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		50,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		30,179 67
National Bank Notes outstanding		12,500 00
Dividends unpaid		1,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$384,265 89	
Demand certificates of deposit	94,234 90	478,500 79
Total		$597,180 46

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clatsop, ss: I, S. S. Gordon, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1901.

C. H. THOMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
Jacob Kamm,
W. F. McGregor,
Geo. Flavel,
Directors.

J. A. FASTABEND

GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.