

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON SANTIAGO FIGHT

Called to Siboney by Shafter—Criticism of Blockade—Says Brooklyn Did Excellent Work in Battle.

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 the points in controversy as a result of the Santiago campaign.

The questions and answers which follow were transcribed and the typewritten copy of the interview submitted to the admiral for correction:

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

"I went to Siboney upon the urgent request of Maj. Gen. Shafter, who had demanded a council of war. He being ill at the time and, moreover, being unable to go, it was incumbent upon me to go in his place. I chose the time of day when it seemed most likely that Cervera's fleet would come out of the harbor. This opinion is substantiated by the fact that Cervera has been severely criticized for choosing this most inopportune time rather than waiting until 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 criticized for sending your fleet by sending the battleships Massachusetts to Guantanamo for coal. Your critics say that the fleet has been court-martialed for not keeping your entire force on the blockade line and coaling from coaling ships."

"The weakening of the line was an unavoidable feature of the blockade. Although we did do considerable coaling from the coaling ships, the blockade 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 in enough of 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 aboard 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 we 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 the fleet 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 and 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—it did 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 every one else may have access for the asking. I did find it expedient, however, shortly after my arrival to order the blockade distributed in a semi-circle, 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. Assurance was made doubly sure by stationing at night a picket line of small vessels in a semi-circle well inside the fighting line and the entrance 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 office of naval intelligence, which is the diary of a Spanish officer who was stationed in Santiago throughout the blockade who remarks upon the disappearance of the blockade fleet some time around twilight each night to the time of the arrival of the New York and the Oregon, and on the night following their arrivals, says, in effect, that at that time the blockade ships came closer to the entrance instead of disappearing, as it had been hitherto the case. I cannot and must not, however, criticize the blockade established previous to my arrival, but only quote the observations of others from which you must draw your own conclusions."

"One other thing, admiral. Rear Admiral Schley's recent statement claimed that the Brooklyn inflicted 55 per cent of the damage done to the Spanish ships and received 54 per cent of the damage sustained by the blockade squadron."

"I do not wish to criticize 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 criticized 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."

Yukon Geological Party.

Washington, July 27.—A report on the operations of the Kowak river party in Alaska for the geological survey, has been submitted by Geologist Mendenhall, in charge of the work. He says the party reached the Yukon river territory, June 4, Mr. Reardon on the party, with three camp hands, immediately began to survey a line from Fort Yukon to the mouth of the Del River approximately 19 miles. The geological party Yukon flats offered no geologic problems other than those involved in the history of a large area of fluvial glis. After detailing the movements of the other individuals of the party, the report says the waters there June 17th were high and rising, but little rain had fallen, and the thermometer ranged from 40 to 60 degrees. The party gained ten days' time by declining to wait until the ice left the lakes at the head of the Yukon.

DANIEL E. MEYERS ARRESTED

Alleged to Have Stolen a Check for \$27,502.

New York, July 27.—Daniel E. Meyers, a member of the wholesale drug firm of Benton, Meyers & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived here today in charge of a detective who had arrested him on a warrant charging with the larceny of the first degree. It is alleged that he stole a check for \$27,502 from the Manhattan Insurance company, of which he was former president, and which is now in the hands of a receiver. On January 1 the Manhattan Fire Insurance company made a report to State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to the effect that the insurance had an unpaid capital of \$500,000 and a surplus above its liabilities of \$33,000. An examination of the books disclosed a record of a check for \$27,502, which, apparently, had been given for the private account of Mr. Meyers in payment of a personal note given at the time of an issuance of 200 shares of stock. It was on this transaction that the prosecution was begun. In court today his counsel said that the check had been given as alleged, but that it was in payment of the note which was authorized by the directors. It was given to secure stock subscriptions. He said Mr. Meyers had lost between \$5,000 and \$5,500 on the money in trying to keep the company afloat. Mr. Meyers was released in \$5,000 bail.

Gov. Wood Sails for New York.

Havana, July 27.—Gen. Wood was taken on board the steamer Moor Castle today. He expressed himself as being quite well and wanted to walk aboard the vessel, but the vessel, which was being carried aboard on a portable cot. Deep sympathy with Gen. Wood was shown by Cubans of all classes upon his departure.

The Moor Castle Is Due at New York

Fatal Gravel Train Accident.

Dayton, O., July 27.—A gravel train, used by the Chase Construction company, which is superintending the construction of the traction line between this city and Troy for the Dayton & Northern Traction company, was wrecked today eight miles north of this city, resulting in two deaths and the serious injury to four persons. The engine and five loaded cars jumped the track while going down a steep grade. Fourteen persons were aboard.

THE DEAD.

Orville D. Chase, Detroit, superintendent of the Chase Construction company.

W. B. Gravell, Chicago, engineer, aged 32.

THE INJURED.

Leslie Lueenthaler, Dayton, water boy.

E. C. Miller, Arkansas, fireman, internally.

Robert Sloan, Stillwater Junction, machinist.

H. Douglas, Chicago, internally.

LEUT. BROWN'S TRIAL.

It Is Finished and an Acquittal Is Expected.

Manila, July 27.—The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown, of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binangonan is finished. During the course of the proceedings it was proven that the native was killed while trying to escape and the acquittal of Lieut. Brown is expected.

Fire Destroys Machine Shops.

York, Pa., July 27.—The machine shop of the American Machine and Foundry company, located at Hanover, this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated from \$75,000 to \$125,000. This plant was owned by the American Tobacco company and was used in the manufacture of its machinery. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Battleship Maine Launched.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—The battleship Maine was successfully launched at the William Cramp Ship & Engine building company's yards at 10:30 today. An immense crowd witnessed the launching. There was not a hitch to mark the success of the battleship's initial dip.

Boers Drive Steinkamp's Horse.

London, July 27.—Telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of July 26, Lord Kitchener reports to the war office as follows: "A detachment of the Steinkamp's horse, occupying Bremerdorp, was forced to evacuate July 24 by a superior force of Boers, probably the commandos from Amsterdam and Pietre. The detachment fought its way to Lembo, a distance of 15 miles, losing about ten killed or wounded and a few missing."

H. C. Payne Seriously Ill.

Berlin, July 27.—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, a leading member of the Republican national committee of the United States is seriously ill, with gout at the Frankfurt hotel in this city.

Thrashing Machine Explodes.

Utah, Cal., July 27.—A thrashing machine exploded at Anderson Valley last night, killing two men, William Rose and D. L. Lehr. Much grain was destroyed by the fire following the explosion.

SCHLEY MAY OBJECT.

But Navy Department Would Not Necessarily Heed Objection.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Long received word today from Rear Admiral Schley, Kimberly or Benham to whom the precept to the court of inquiry was mailed yesterday. It was hardly expected, however, that they would be heard from today. While it is possible that Admiral Schley might object to one of the members of the

Another Bank President Pardoned.

Washington, July 27.—The President has granted a pardon to John F. Johnson, former president of the State National bank of Logansport, Ind., who was convicted of misappropriating funds of the bank and other violations of the national banking act. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and already has served five years.

EIGHT MEN INJURED.

Caused by Fire Damp at Cincinnati Water Works Tunnel.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27.—By an explosion of fire damp at the new water works tunnel east of this city at noon today, eight men were seriously injured. Eleven men were working there. Of these three saved themselves by diving into the water on seeing the flash. The other eight were badly injured and the damage to the tunnel was considerable. The tunnel is 140 feet from the surface at the point of explosion, but the men were soon rescued. The injured are: John Chan, Edie Henderson, Charles C. Crouse, all colored; Wm. Hicks, Ed-

Injury to Constitution Slight.

Bristol, R. I., July 27.—A thorough examination of the underbody of the Constitution shows that the yacht received no serious damage by striking the reef in the race from New London to Newport last Thursday. The examination revealed a slight dent in the starboard side of the hull, in well down towards the base and a few plates were roughed a little from contact with the sunken object. The dent was not repaired, but the plates were smoothed and the craft is practically ready for racing again. She will be floated again this afternoon.

SALT LAKE SHOULD WIN.

Chances for Getting the Internal Revenue Office Are Good.

[Special to the "News."] Washington, D. C., July 27.—It is understood that the chances of Salt Lake getting the office of collector of internal revenue moved from Helena, Mont., to that city are very good. The two reports of inspectors who were sent there last week certainly make recommendations for the change in the location of the office. The reports will be received some time next week by Commissioner Yerkes.

A FORTUNE OF \$296,000 INVOLVED

Austin Mining Company Brings Suit Against Philo T. Farnsworth and Allan C. Washington of the Horn Silver, Alleging Secret and Fraudulent Transactions.

More mining litigation with Anson Phelps Stokes as the plaintiff and Philo T. Farnsworth the defendant, was opened this morning when Dey & Street, solicitors for Mr. Stokes, filed a petition in equity in the United States court. The case will be known in the clerk's office and the court as Austin Mining company, a corporation, vs. Philo T. Farnsworth and Allan C. Washington, et al; but the petition was signed by Mr. Stokes and he is the prime mover in the case.

The petition sets forth first that the Austin Mining company is a corporation, organized under laws of New Jersey, and doing business in Nevada, at Austin, Lander county. It was organized by the defendants, Farnsworth and Washington, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares at \$100 each. It is alleged that Farnsworth took 205 of these shares, Washington subscribed for 135 and the remainder, 260, were taken by Anson Phelps Stokes and his associates. Allan C. Washington was chosen president and director of the company and Philo T. Farnsworth was elected director and general manager. At the time of the incorporation, \$40,000 of the capital stock of the company was called for and paid.

It was the intention of the company to purchase mining property belonging to the Manhattan Mining and Reduction company. Farnsworth and Washington, on the one side, and Anson Phelps Stokes on the other, to furnish the requisite capital. The price asked for the mine was \$300,000, and the Austin company is alleged to have contracted to purchase the mine for \$200,000 in installments at stated periods from September 8, 1891, to January 1, 1894. The payments were to be made to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

The complaining company alleges emphatically that Farnsworth and Washington, who managed the affairs of the company, were furnished, through loans from banks and from other sources, with a sufficiency of funds to meet the payments promptly and to run the mine until the \$300,000 was all paid. All the affairs of the company were entrusted to the president and manager, who, it is claimed, represented to the company that the full sum of \$300,000 had been paid.

The petitioner here avers on his information and belief, that notwithstanding the fact that Washington and Farnsworth reported that the purchase of the mine was completed, they had paid, instead of \$300,000 only \$174,599.52 and no more; and that Washington had later withdrawn from the bank, \$10,122.50.

The Austin company, through Anson Phelps Stokes, further alleges that Washington and Farnsworth, by means of false and fraudulent contracts, secured to themselves a large amount of the funds of the company, aggregating something over \$125,000, the exact amount being unknown to the petitioner.

It is further alleged that a plan was agreed upon whereby Farnsworth and Washington were to sell to Stokes and his associates 410 shares of the company's stock. In order to secure the individuals of the company, of Farnsworth and Washington, the company issued 630 bonds at \$1,000 each, payable in ten years, at 4 per cent interest, giving 26 of these bonds to the defendants, who thereupon released the company from all of their claims against it. Misrepresentation and misappropriation of the company's funds is here alleged.

The petition goes on to claim that at the time the Austin company was incorporated, the defendants owned the Horn Silver mining company, holding similar positions to those which they held in the Austin company. The charge is made that \$200,000 of the Austin company's money was used to operate the Horn Silver mine, this being effected by false and misleading entries on the books of the Austin company.

It is also charged that Washington and Farnsworth made a secret profit from the business of the company, but the crookedness of the books and the general affairs of the complaining company made it impossible to state how much.

The principal claim is that the company was not indebted to Washington and Farnsworth in the sum of \$296,000 at the time the bonds were issued, and that if the books were straightened out, it is doubtful if there would be anything owing. It is alleged, too, that through the frauds perpetrated by the defendants, the stock of the company was greatly depreciated and the stockholders were damaged to the amount of \$200,000, no part of which has been paid. An accounting for all these transactions is prayed for, and the court is asked to see that the accounting is made according to equity and good conscience.

Mr. Farnsworth and his family have gone to Alaska on a holiday trip, and it was therefore impossible to serve him today. Mr. Washington, the other defendant in the case, resides in New York, making only periodic visits to this city to attend to his mining interests.

THE M'KEESPORT SITUATION GRAVE

Men Feeling Ugly—Trouble May Ensnare if Attempt is Made to Break Strike—Tube Men Still at Work.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—The threatened strike at the National Rolling mill and the Boston Iron and Steel works of the National Tube company at McKeesport has not materialized as yet. President Holloway, of the McKeesport lodge of the Amalgamated association, says the men have no intention of striking at present, but others still claim that the closing of these mills is likely to occur before the day is over.

The McKeesport situation is considered grave. There is an ugly feeling among the men which promises to cause trouble if any active effort is made to break the strike at this point. The strikers were exceedingly vigilant last night and no man who looked like a stranger passed near the Dewees-Wood plant without a challenge.

The attempt of the National Tube company to induce the welders in its employ to sign individual five-year contracts is exciting much hostility among both strikers and non-union men. It is likely, however, that most of the welders will sign. The mill could not be run at all without them.

President George E. Holloway, of Enterprise lodge, has issued a proclamation upholding Mayor Beck's stand against the importing of non-union workmen.

The Wellsville plant will close down at noon today and will resume operations at 3 o'clock Monday morning. Supt. Brookman says he does not expect a full complement of men by that time, but that he will soon have the entire works in operation. He denied the rumor that representatives had gone to Lisbon in the interest of getting out injunctions against the strikers. This was pay day, and the mill officials were busy paying off the strikers and non-union men. Every effort is being made by the leaders to keep the men from the mills. It was mainly for this reason that the mass meeting called for this afternoon was abandoned. Instead of a mass meeting a secret meeting of the strikers will be held in the city hall. Notwithstanding the temporary suspension of work at the mill the strikers are keeping a close watch for non-union men. A rumor quite generally circulated that several carloads of men were to be shipped into the plant after midnight tonight caused some uneasiness among the strikers.

Asst. Secy. Tighe reported everything quiet in Amalgamated circles today. The absence of President Shaffer and Secy. Williams caused the circulation of a rumor that a conference was in progress, but Secy. Tighe assured the newspaper men that they were attending to private business.

Leo West, counsel for the American Sheet Steel company and American Tin Plate company, said today that the issue of an injunction was not in contemplation at this time.

NO GENERAL STRIKE YET.

San Francisco, July 27.—The San Francisco Labor Council has decided not to order a general strike at present, but has given its executive committee power to take such action against the Employers' association as may be deemed advisable.

MR. SCHWAB VISITS MR. MORGAN.

New York, July 27.—President Schwab, of the United States Steel corporation, paid an early visit to J. P. Morgan today, where he had a talk with Mr. Morgan. Neither Mr. Schwab nor Mr. Morgan would say anything about the steel strike.

A news bureau quoted an official of the constituent companies of the United States Steel corporation today as follows:

"Unless something of an unexpected nature comes up, it is reasonably certain that the differences now existing between the mill owners and the strikers will be adjusted before the end of the month."

ELKS REACH HOME TOMORROW.

Will Come on the 10:30 p.m. Train—Local Antlers Will Assemble at Kenyon Hotel an Hour Earlier—Convention Preparations Going On.

Captain Stoll received a telegram this afternoon announcing that the Salt Lake Elks would arrive home tomorrow evening at 10:30. The dispatch was sent from McCook, Nebraska, and was signed, "The Boys." He is also in receipt of the following from the Elks Lodge at Rock Springs, Wyoming:

White Mountain No. 624 extends congratulations to the Greatest Lodge of Elks of the Greatest City of the Rocky Mountains on their magnificent achievement in securing the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. We are with you.

Elks' headquarters are taking on a very busy appearance, and preparations for the street fair and carnival are going on apace. Last night the Elks' "Purification committee," consisting of Director General Stoll, Grant Snyder, C. O. Ellingwood, Frank Shiner, and George Silks, went through the midway last night to see what kind of features to cut out. Within the carnival enclosure there will be 230 booths to let for privileges, and all

A CHAIN OF BIG WESTERN HOTELS

Gus Holmes of the Knutsford, Salt Lake, and Angelus at Los Angeles, to Manage Them All, Including Brown Palace at Denver, and a New One at San Francisco.

The "News" is informed from a reliable source that Gus S. Holmes, lessee of the Knutsford, and the Angelus, now in course of erection at Los Angeles, will shortly secure a lease upon the big new fireproof hotel, the Brown Palace, in Denver. It is stated in addition that the syndicate of wealthy capitalists who are behind the enterprise, will soon erect a handsome first-class hotel in San Francisco. With these hotels secured, or erected, Mr. Holmes will be at the head of a chain of hostels which will extend from Denver to the Pacific coast and will handle all the gilt-edge tourist business of the west.

Corroborating information along the same lines comes from San Francisco, but owing to the fact that Mr. Holmes has the present time absent in New York no statement from him was today obtainable.

The institution of a chain of hotels upon the "community of interests" plan would mean great things for Salt Lake City.

SHAMROCK II SAILS FOR NEW YORK

Gourock, July 27.—The Shamrock II, accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10:30 o'clock this morning for New York. Great enthusiasm was displayed as the challenger departed.

Capt. Sycamore desired to go out under canvas, and he was favored with a slight easterly wind, sufficient to keep the flag streaming in the direction the yachts had to sail. The challenger cut a strange figure with her stunted spar and scanty canvas as she lay ready to start. At 10 o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson, the yacht's designer, boarded her, and a few minutes later the challenger's moorings were slipped, her head sails broken out and the Shamrock II started on her voyage across the Atlantic. Thousands of people gathered along the shore and on the pier at Gourock and greeted the yacht's departure with a great outburst of cheering, rain and again renewed. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, guns saluted and steam whistles and sirens shrieked. The Shamrock's crew was all manly and deck, and led by Sir Thomas, gave a hearty response to the greetings. For miles along the shore crowds occupied every vantage point, and the cheering passed from group to group until the challenger, with her racing flag at the mast head, and flying the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, disappeared into the distance. An immense crowd witnessed the launching. There was not a hitch to mark the success of the battleship's initial dip.

Boers Drive Steinkamp's Horse.

London, July 27.—Telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of July 26, Lord Kitchener reports to the war office as follows: "A detachment of the Steinkamp's horse, occupying Bremerdorp, was forced to evacuate July 24 by a superior force of Boers, probably the commandos from Amsterdam and Pietre. The detachment fought its way to Lembo, a distance of 15 miles, losing about ten killed or wounded and a few missing."

CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Washington, July 27.—Confirmation of the simplest kind of the encouraging news that has come to the press from Peking relative to the settlement of the financial problems that have engrossed the attention of the ministers there for many months, has just come to hand from Special Commissioner Rockhill. Moreover, he adds to the general items already reported the news that the ministers will be ready to sign a protocol within two weeks that will result in the speedy withdrawal from China of all foreign troops except the legation guards and those who will occupy certain strategic points to be held under the treaty to safeguard the road between Peking and the sea.

The advice is in substance as follows: The Russian government has signified its intention of not further pressing the question of the eventual increase of the import customs duties beyond 5 per cent, (the present figure). It is agreed that in case the revenues of China are not sufficient for the pay-

ment of interest and principal, the powers are to examine the revenues and determine what changes are necessary in order to supply the deficiency. The imperial maritime customs are to be included in this arrangement. The British minister is satisfied with the arrangement and the whole question of financial measures is therefore settled. The \$50,000,000 tael constituting the indemnity are to be converted into gold at the equivalent of the tael value on the first of last April. In case the import duties are subsequently increased the free list will have to be abolished except for cereals, but it is understood that compensation will in that case be asked for, probably the financial participation of China in evening the war approaches of Shanghai and Tien Tsin. All the principal points of the negotiations are now settled and it is expected that the results will be summarized in the final protocol within two weeks and that all the powers will become signatories.

In connection with the indemnity payments a question has arisen whether the United States government will take its share to be issued by China in American gold or in pounds sterling. The disposition of this government is to take