

GOMEZ TO THE CUBANS.

The Ex-Commander's Farewell Address to His Followers.

HE GIVES THEM GOOD ADVICE.

"We Must Make Useless by Our Behavior the Presence of a Strange Power and Must Assist Americans to Complete Their Honorable Mission."

Havana, June 7.—General Maximo Gomez, former commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, issued his farewell manifesto yesterday. In substance it says:

"The mission I have been entrusted with is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business.

"A parting word to the people for whom I have sacrificed 30 years of my life and to my friends in the army just disbanded, which action should have been taken instantly after the removal of the bloody weight of Spain's merciless regime. We armed ourselves, and therefore we no longer want soldiers, but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare.

"We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest, and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies, who treat us as a people incapable of acting for ourselves, and who have reduced us to obedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid in every pacific method in finishing the work of organizing, which the Americans accepted in the protocol, and which is as disagreeable for them as for ourselves. This aid will prove useless without concord among all the islanders.

"We must make useless by our behavior the presence of a strange power in the island and must assist the Americans to complete the honorable mission they have been compelled to assume by force of circumstances. This work was not sought by those rich northerners, owners of a continent. I think doubts and suspicions are unjust. We must form immediately a committee or club to be a nucleus of a government. This will serve Cuban interests purely and act as an aid to the intervenors.

"I, as one of the first Cubans, although one of our last old soldiers, and not far from the grave, without passions or ambitions, call on you with the sincerity of a father and urge a cessation of the superfluous discussions and the creation of parties of all kinds, which disturb the country and tend to cause anarchy.

"My mission having ended, I will absent myself, temporarily, to embrace my family, but I will return shortly to Cuba, which I love as much as my own land."

New York's Hottest June Day.

New York, June 7.—The record for the hottest June day in New York since the establishment of the weather bureau, was reached yesterday. From early morning, when the thermometer stood around 73, until late in the afternoon, the mercury went steadily up. At 3 o'clock it reached the limit, 93. On only two June days in the past 12 years has the temperature reached anything like it did yesterday. In the year 1888 and also in 1893, the maximum for June was 96. The record at the weather bureau was 98 degrees; on the street it was several degrees warmer and the atmosphere was terribly oppressive. In New York city and several of the nearby towns there were 31 prostrations recorded, mostly working men. Seven have died.

Baby Clark Safe at Home.

New York, June 2.—Marion Clark, the kidnapped New York baby, was found near Garnersville, N. Y., and returned to her New York home. Her abductors, C. B. Barrow and wife and the nurse, whose real name is Belle Anderson, are under arrest, the two former at Nyack, N. Y., and the latter at Elizabeth, N. J. The nurse has confessed, saying that she was drawn into the plot by Barrow and his wife. Barrow is the son of Judge J. C. Barrow, one of the oldest and wealthiest lawyers of Little Rock, Ark., and is himself a lawyer. Mrs. Barrow's father is a newspaper publisher at Goshen, N. Y. Baby Clark had been kindly treated by her abductors.

The Message From Andree.

Christiania, June 7.—The slip of paper found inside the cork buoy picked up by two boys on May 14 last on the north coast of Iceland was inscribed: "Drifting buoy No. 7. This buoy thrown from Andree's balloon July 11, 1897, 10:55 P. M., Greenwich time, 52 north, 25 east. We are at an altitude of 600 meters. All well." The balloon, thus, had only traveled seven hours and 50 minutes when the buoy was thrown out. The cork buoy contained also a small chart indicating the route of the balloon.

Denial From the Count and Countess Paris, June 6.—Comte and Comtesse Boni de Castellane assure the correspondents of the American papers that there is no truth in the statement that the countess was mixed up in the rioting on the Auteuil race course on Sunday. The countess was disagreeably surprised to see her name connected with the affair. The story originally appeared in La Presse, of this city, which said it had received the information from a source usually reliable.

Philadelphia's Hottest Day.

Philadelphia, June 7.—Yesterday was the hottest day that Philadelphians have experienced this year, the government thermometer reaching 97 degrees at 3 P. M. This record was exceeded only once during the month of June, and that was in 1895, when the mercury touched 98 degrees. There were a large number of prostrations reported, but no deaths.

GUARDING THE TRANSPORTS.

Uncle Sam's Ships of War in the Wonderful Sapphire Seas of the West Indies.

In the afternoon the great fleet steamed southwest until Tampa light sank in the distance, says Gov. Roosevelt, in Scribner's.

For the next six days we sailed steadily southward and westward through the wonderful sapphire seas of the West Indies. The thirty-odd transports moved in long, parallel lines, while ahead and behind and on their flanks the gray hulls of the warships surged through the blue waters. We had every variety of craft to guard us, from the mighty battleship and swift cruiser to the converted yachts and the frail, venomous looking torpedo boats. The warships watched with ceaseless vigilance by day and by night. When a sail of any kind appeared, instantly one of our guardians steamed toward it. Ordinarily, the torpedo boats were towed. Once a strange ship steamed up too close, and instantly the nearest torpedo boat was slipped like a greyhound from the leash, and sped across the water toward it; but the stranger proved harmless, and the swift, delicate, death-fraught craft returned again.

It was very pleasant, sailing southward through the tropic seas toward the unknown. We knew not whither we were bound, nor what we were to do; but we believed that the nearing future held for us many chances of death and hardship, of honor and renown. If we failed, we would share the fate of all who fail; but we were sure that we would win, that we should score the first great triumph in a mighty world movement.

HAT WAS PASSED.

To Buy Sailors a Christmas Dinner—Movement Squelched by Dewey.

An American dentist in Manila, in a happy or unhappy moment, conceived the idea of providing by public subscription a grand Christmas dinner for the United States soldiers garrisoning the city, in the same manner as paupers at home are regaled with all the good things of this life on that day, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The idea took beyond all expectations, for when the hat went round the money flowed in so freely that in a couple of days over \$3,000 was collected. The soul of the movement waxed enthusiastic. And so did the whole American community.

Consul Wildman, in a thoughtless moment, also allowed himself to be caught by the fever. Committees and subcommittees were then appointed, and preparations began to be made in right earnest and on a most elaborate scale for the grand spread.

But the American would-be patriots counted without their host, who, in the person of Admiral Dewey, issued a general order quashing the whole thing and ordering the refunding of the money to the subscribers. Admiral Dewey very sensibly says that the acceptance of a public subscription dinner is incompatible with the dignity of an American sailor, and that the United States government may well be trusted to look after his comfort. The American dentist is sad. Consul Wildman is sadder, and the saddest of all were the troopers and bluejackets.

BABIES OF THE WORLD.

Statistician Makes Unique Calculation of the Boys and Girls Born Every Year.

It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year, says Woman's Life. The rate of production is, therefore, about 70 per minute, or more than one for every beat of the clock.

With the one-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not everyone who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well-known statistician, that could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the world.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

Pocket Picking in London.

Pocket picking is an occupation that admits of a vast display of ingenuity. While disclaiming any particular merit for that country, says a London paper, it is an indisputable fact that again England is in the van of all nations in that her pickpockets hold their own against all foreign competition. In London alone over 100,000 men, women and children gain their daily bread entirely by this unscrupulous mode of living.

To Float Stranded Vessels.

Vessels can be easily removed from sandbars by a new apparatus consisting of an endless chain of buckets to be attached to the sides of the vessel and driven by engines to excavate the sand from around the hull until the ship floats free.

NO ENNUI AT GUAM.

There Will Be Plenty of Games and Books to Interest Our Marines While There.

Officers and members of the marine corps probably will not be troubled greatly with ennui at their far-away post in the middle of the Pacific. The novelty of life at the isolated little government station will keep them contented for several months. There will be many things to see and hear. To guard against discontent and weariness of spirit the government will have care for the amusement of its servants practically cut off, as they will be, from communication with home and country. Of course there will be swimming and boating, but the sports which the men enjoyed at home they will also enjoy at the island of Guam. For outdoor sports the government will see that there is a supply of balls and bats, footballs and tennis racquets and balls. During the long days when the weather outside is inclement and there are no drills the men will be able to play checkers, chess, cards and other indoor games. Col. Percival C. Pope has secured a great supply of such outfits, says the Boston Transcript.

There will be men who do not care for sports and games. For such as these there will be a well-stocked library. The government has provided a large stock of books. In addition, there are many thousand volumes of books and periodicals given privately. Some time ago Col. Pope made a request through the papers for donations of books and light reading matter. The response was immediate, and so generous that Col. Pope now requests that no more be sent to the navy yard, as it will be impossible to take them to Guam. From Boston and vicinity came over 4,000 volumes and periodicals, and New York sent almost as many more.

SNOW SLIDE IN ROCKIES.

When Railway Men of All Stations Risk Their Lives to Open the Roads.

There has never been a better time to round out one's experience of life in the Rocky mountains than during the past winter. After having seen the grandeur and beauty of the mountains in summer storms and sunshine many times, it was my good fortune to get into the midst of drifts and "slides" in the heart of the mountains of Colorado, to see the worst of it, and slip through the great snow trap west of Leadville on one of the few trains that succeeded in getting over the range, says a writer in Harper's Weekly.

There is all the difference in the world between a drift and a "slide." A rotary snow plow will merrily bore its way through almost any drift, but a "slide" brings down a mass of rocks and trees with it, and these must be removed with ax, pick and shovel. With the thermometer at 22 degrees below zero, 300 men—engineers, firemen, section men and common laborers—worked for five days, sometimes as much as 36 hours without sleep, all cheerfully risking their lives in the simple performance of duty—a commonplace courage, but all the more genuine for that—and finally, after losing four or five of their number, cleared the track for five blocked trains. These pressed through in the midst of a howling blizzard, and, after various mishaps, the east-bound trains reached the eastern slope of the mountains. Then came two feet of snow, blizzard after blizzard, and the blockade was once more established.

BIGGEST CHECK EVER DRAWN.

The Piece of Paper Called for the Payment of a Mint of Money.

There were made out last year two checks which were and still are the largest ever drawn in single financial transactions, says the St. James Budget. The smaller of the two checks established a record as the largest ever drawn; but although it was for more than \$5,000,000, it did not long remain the largest, being soon eclipsed by a check for \$22,500,000.

These valuable pieces of paper were drawn in connection with the last Chinese loan, and the final installment of the war indemnity money which was due to Japan from China, and changed hands in the parlor of the Bank of England, in the presence of the governor of the bank, the plenipotentiaries of the Chinese and Japanese governments, and the managers and sub-managers of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai banking corporation.

Their record check was the largest ever drawn by any banking firm. It was an ordinary looking document enough, and folded would easily go into one's vest pocket. If it were possible to make a golden column of these millions by piling the coins one on top of the other, the height of 10 1/2 miles would be reached. If a chain were made of the coins, they being placed side by side, it would extend 148 1/2 miles.

English Poets of Foreign Birth.

Many of England's leading poets had very mingled strains in their blood. Tennyson's extraction was Danish, French, and English. Robert Browning had "brown" blood in his veins, for his grandmother was a creole lady. Rossetti was Italian, with an admixture of English blood; Algernon Charles Swinburne has both Scandinavian and French blood in his veins. Austin Dobson is French as well as English, and the late Coventry Patmore was "fractionally German."

Healthiest Spot in the World.

The healthiest spot in the world seems to be a little hamlet in France named Aumont. There are only 40 inhabitants, 25 of whom are 80 years of age, and one is over 100.

A THIEF-PROOF SAFE.

The Novel Device of a Western Banker for Balking Safe Cracking Burglars.

"I've been in the fire and burglar-proof safe business for 20 years," remarked the veteran drummer, "and I guess I have sold my goods in nearly every state in the union, but until I visited a month ago a western town of 5,000 people I had never seen a really safe safe—one that was proof against any and all forms of assault. It was the first time I had struck the place, and I went there because I had learned that it had opened a new bank, and I'm always on the lookout for that kind. I got into town about five o'clock, and, without stating my business, I strolled around before supper to where the bank building was located just to have a look over the situation. It was quite a modern building for the size of the town, and the builders had put in a boiler and engine to give the power for water and electric light and steam heat.

"There was nothing remarkable about this, but at the rear of the building I found something that was at least novel. It was a plain brick addition 20 feet high, with large windows on its four sides, giving a full view of the interior, and right in the center, between heaven and earth, five feet below the ceiling and ten feet above the floor, hung a big safe suspended to a heavy anchor chain. It was an entirely new wrinkle to me, and after studying it awhile I went back to the hotel, determined to ask a few questions before letting anyone know what I was there for. The hotel clerk, after the manner of his kind, knew it all, and when he had finished his elucidations I had learned that the bank people, instead of spending their money on a high-priced, time-lock, burglar-proof, stone-walled vault and safe that might be dynamited full of holes, had simply bought a good, cheap, big safe, and, having put it in the high room they had built for it, had rigged a chain and pulleys and attached the combination to the engine down cellar.

"At closing time the safe was drawn up between floor and ceiling, out of reach from above or below, and left to swing until time to begin business again next morning. The steam was down by 11 o'clock, and then the only possible way to get at the safe was to raise steam and let it down within reach, a job the most skillful burglar could not perform without detection, because steam engines are not run on a silent schedule, as a rule. The next morning, after I had taken another look at the working of the arrangement and saw how easy it all was, I never said a word about having safes to sell, or even that I was in the business, but slowly and sadly packed up my traps and got out of town."—Washington Star.

SUGAR AND MUSCLE.

Sweets Are Recognized by Chemists as Nourishing for Athletes and Soldiers.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an article on sugar as food, from the pen of a German chemist, that might appear to be written in the interest of the sugar refiner were it not for its evidently scientific treatment of the question, based on practical experiments. According to this account, sugar is not only most welcome to the palate, but from its powers to nourish almost the most valuable thing which one can eat. There is scarcely any other equally important feeder of muscle force. The laborer can do nothing better than keep a few lumps of sugar in his pocket. The negroes in the sugar plantations renew and quicken their weary bodies by sucking the sugar cane. Sugar is a fine restorative for soldiers. The Dutch troops in their campaigns in Sumatra maintain their vigor and freshness not only during the march, but during the fight, by a generous allowance of sugar. Each man is served with a handful at a time. The Swiss chamois hunters bear similar testimony to its marvelous powers of sustenance and recuperation from fatigue. The German writer gives an account of successful experiments made with sugar as food for athletes by rowing clubs, by pedestrians, by cyclists and others whose bodily forces need "a rapid, portable and innocent stimulant." Sugar is used in Holland in the course of training for contests, and is found to be as good for beasts as it is for men. Cheap sugar the professor declares to be a treasure for the poor. As to the teeth, he says, it is not the sugar that injures them, but the so-called "fruit acids" introduced in candy to flavor the sugar. The negroes on the plantations, who devour sugar in immense quantities, have the best teeth in the world.—Albany Argus.

Distances.

From the Philippine islands to San Francisco direct is 6,520 miles. From Manila to Honolulu is 4,700 miles, and from Honolulu to San Francisco is 2,039 miles. From Honolulu to Cape Horn is 6,300 miles, and from Cape Horn to New York is 13,109 miles, making the total distance from Manila to New York by way of Honolulu and Cape Horn is 15,240 miles, making the distance from Manila by this route 21,760 miles.—N. Y. Sun.

Not Her Fault.

Mrs. Perkleigh-Hannah, I heard you talking to that policeman in the kitchen again last night. Hannah—Well, mum, if ye do be after eavesdroppin' constant Oi can't help it.—Chicago Evening News.

A Sad Case.

"Emeline has been again." "What's the matter now?" "Well—she had to spend the 65 cents she had saved towards going abroad."—Detroit Free Press.

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Mrs. T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. Several prominent physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash which they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. I improved from the start, as the medicine seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble and force the poison out. Twenty bottles cured me completely." Swift's Specific—



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