THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

The Views of Generals Miles and Shafter as to the Best Method of Safeguarding Our Troops.

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What a single army corps of three divisions capured it took regular army corps of seven divisions to hold, according to the war department orders promulgated for the garrisoning of Cuba. When asked about the probable difficulties to be faced by the troops which will garrison the island until quiet is restored, General Shafter said:

"Garrisoning Cuba in northern climes will not be dangerous. I suppose every man is likely to suffer from malarial fever, which, by the way, is not like the deadly chagres. The latter, I believe, is peculiar to the affluents of Panama. In winter Cuba is dry, the temperature is fine, and it never freezes. Santiago de Cuba is nothing to be afraid of in the matter of sanitation. It is the foulest place I ever saw, and Gen. Wood is a genius for cleaning it out. According to Colonel Waring, Havana is as bad as Santiago was. In the room the American garrison will occupy outside of the town. The troops could live very comfortable in tents even in winter, and I believe the proposition is to put them in floored tents.

"The rubber which will be supplied them is suitable for winter use, but not so good for summer. Should the troops remain in Cuba until the hot season next year the ration may be changed. It is fixed by law, but congress may vary it according to the season or the peculiar conditions of the climate where the troops are serving. The president has the power to order the ration changed should it be necessary to do so for the health of the men. The ration issued at present to garrison troops comprises a pound of fresh vegetables every day, and this may be 50 per cent potatoes and 20 per cent onions or varied in some other way.

"Camp ovens are supplied by the government for use when troops are in garrison, and a sufficient number of bakers is always found among enlisted men to produce full rations of soft bread. Fresh meat will be issued regularly. It will keep good for a long time in cold storage, as has been shown already in the Cuban campaign. Most recended camps is very important. The universal experience the world over for all time has been that where proper care of troops are exercised here in any climate without fever at all appears. This have had it never been of choice, without any shelter whatever and during a very stormy period. I said at that time that fresh troops reaching Santiago the middle of August, with good camps, good water and abundance of forage, would not have been in serious danger.

"It should be remembered that all military expeditions which have gone into the tropics in summer have had a bitter experience in the matter of sickness. The sufferings of the English troops at Havana in 1762 and the calamity which practically destroyed Napoleon's army in Santo Domingo early in this century are cases in point. In Cuba yellow fever is to be expected in the summer, and men who have never had it will get it.

"The regular army should be increased, and, in my opinion, it will be increased this winter in order to be prepared for garrisoning our new possessions. The country will then not be dependent upon volunteers. As to volunteer officers resigning if sent to the tropics, it is optional with the government whether they accept the resignations or not. I believe the volunteer officers will stay with their commands wherever they may be ordered to go."

The war department order refused to directs the commanders of the First, Second and Seventh corps to move their troops to the chief stations points in Cuba and establish pavilions in winter quarters. The stations named are Havana, Matanzas, Marel, Neuvitas and Cardenas on the north coast and Cienfuegos, Santiago, Manzanillo and Nuevitas on the south coast, with ports of Puerto del Rio, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Sancti Espiritus and other minor towns. These places have all such facilities as are required for the temporary occupation of the several squadrons or troops, either as points of attack, stations for detachments or places of refuge for patrick armies. Four of the regular divisions ordered to Cuba will go to Havana, two of the second corps and two of the Seventh. Two light batteries will be included in the force to garrison Havana. The Havana garrison will not be quartered in the permanent buildings of the city, but will go into camp at Marianao, which adjoins the city on the west, and is the place selected by the military board sent to Cuba by the war department for the purpose of locating the garrisons. The board recommends that only a small garrison be retained in the city of Havana, owing to the fear of infection in case the soldiers were quartered in the old buildings. The administration has decided to have new and clean quarters for the soldiers while in Cuba.

At Marianao the camp will be divided into five sections, some distance apart. The water supply will be taken from the Havana aqueduct. A new dock is being built to facilitate the quick landing of troops, forage and supplies.

Colonel Waring's report of the sanitary condition at Havana and his death, following so soon after his discouraging report, have invested the question of all the affairs in the island with a pause from which they will be slow to recover. Vigorous measures and even force may be necessary to control of the citizens to keep the laws of health, and if an epidemic of yellow fever and of smallpox, as threatened in Havana and at Cienfuegos, north of Santiago, is to be added to Cuba's woes, a change of front may be inaugurated by the corporate and lawless elements which only an army can quell.

The military occupation of Cuba by the United States army has not one precedent in the history of the country. In the Mexican war the American forces occupied the enemy's territory after hostilities ceased, pending the settlement of peace in Mexico proper a republican government was set up with the aid of American troops.

When Santiago was surrendered, President McKinley issued a proclamation which forms a code of instructions for the army commanders and serves as a bill of rights for the citizens of the territory under American sway. The following is the proclamation with the following sweeping statement:

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be made acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

"It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employment and in their peaceful pursuits against the world. All persons who, either by active aid or assistance, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from asperity as possible."

Under this proclamation went into effect in the province of Santiago under General Shafter's rule the government has demanded the evacuation of the whole island by the Spaniards, and as a result the army will guarantee the chief centers of population expressly to protect the property and personal and religious rights of the people until a new power is created to assume the same duty.

Absolute and supreme powers are claimed for the emerging belligerents. Still, in full and unqualified laws are conferred in force unless necessity compels the military governor to set them aside in the interests of justice and order. The courts and municipal laws, police and other officials are continued in office during good behavior and the people allowed to continue in their usual occupations.

In stating that he would not expect trouble from the Spanish element General Shafter intended to restrict his words to the Spanish officers holding property interests at stake in Cuba. The Spanish soldiery, however, form a distinct element without the political spell of the rightness which formerly bound up in the fate of the island. The leopard has not changed his spots, and all history shows that the Spanish official, unbound to the heels of Madrid, is a man of duplicity. It has already been charged that islands is preparing to stir the disaffected element into resistance to American rule. This particular method of double dealing is not new to Spanish rule in Cuba. The ten years' insurrection was ended by treachery of the insurgent leaders, and the Spanish government had not the wretches who betrayed their cause at the public with the white they pretended among natives to be plotting for a renewal of the fight for liberty. With gold at command the circuit ex officiate of Spain will have little authority in manipulating insurrections against American control whenever revenge or political advantage can be gained by it. The task set for itself by the United States in the matter of putting down or suppressing political uprisings either actual or incipient, the army commander has the powers of a dictator and may even expel persons who are dangerous to the peace of the island.

In a practical way the military occupation will put to the supreme test the professions of the Cubans that their desires are purely patriotic and that they exhibited in order to secure civil liberty and domestic quiet. Those they may have by cooperation with a power amply able to secure them.

Another test of Cuban sincerity will be the amount of aid German government will lend to see his last victory at Sedan have stated as follows: "Cuba is the kingdom of gold known that crest rice of gambling. For so it was better than a year's imprisonment."

New Way to Kill Mosquitoes.

The Mexican Central Railway company is engaged in a new experiment, which, if it is as it that is claimed for it, will be of inestimable value. To show how earnest they are in the matter they have created a new office—that of mosquito commissioner—and the portfolio was awarded to Captain George C. Sperry, superintendent of telegraphs for the company.

Experiments in different parts of the United States, and in New Jersey in particular, have demonstrated the fact that the extermination of the mosquito can be accomplished.

An exchange, in discussing the matter, said: "Scientific investigation has disclosed the fact that a few grains of permanganate of potash will destroy all the embryo mosquitoes in a large area of mosquito swamps. At 2 cents an acre all the mosquitoes can be killed off for a space of 20 days, and as the breeding time is but two months 4 costs will insure protection for the entire year. This places it within the possibility of a state, and certainly a city, to entirely rid itself of a great nuisance.

The accumulated filth of centuries has been deposited in the soil and harbors. One cannot pity a pair of oars in Havana harbor without bringing to the surface the germs of disease. If soldiers not immune to these conditions go there, they must suffer. Our garrison troops must come into contact with all the people, since they are to act in a measure as a police and constabulary force. Great concentration of troops may not be necessary, the general thinks, because he does not anticipate local disturbances. When asked if he could outline any original or extraordinary measure to safeguard the American soldiers against disease like that so narrowly escaped at Santiago, he said that he knew of none beyond the methods that will be suggested to every sightseeing person from the very nature of the case. "A hand thrust into the fire will surely get burned."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Gambling Lieutenant.

When the duchy of Baden was occupied by Prussian troops after the insurrection of 1849, the officers were warned against playing at Baden-Baden. One summer evening King Otho Prince Wilhelm strolled into the gambling rooms and noticed an officer in civilian's clothes sitting at play. He had was turn on the red and was about to pick up his money when he caught sight of the prince watching him. Turns stricken, he sat quiet, not daring to reach out for the winnings. The red turned up a third and then a fourth time. As the maximum was quickly reached the prince touched the officer on the shoulder and said gently:

"Take up your money and go, but one of your chiefs finds you here."

Of course the soldier got out immediately.

Two days later there was a review, during which Prince Wilhelm sighted the culprit and sent for him.

"Lieutenant ——," he said, "after you went away the red turned up four times more. I prevented you from winning four times the maximum, which you would certainly have stuck. You will thank me for that amount. But take my advice, do not gamble again."

The memoirs of an old German general who lived to see his last victory at Sedan have stated as follows: "Cuba is the kingdom of gold known that crest rice of gambling. For so it was better than a year's imprisonment."

Richest Club on Earth.

The richest and most exclusive club in the world is the Diamond club of London. It is also one of the most curious. The members are the great diamond merchants of London.

The qualifications for membership are not those which find favor in the south west end clubs of London. You can't do for nothing and dress for fee. In fact, were one of the members of the Diamond club seen discarding kind a the raiment affected by the fine clubs of Mayfair it is safe to say the six fellow members would expel him with the greatest celerity.

Every candidate for admission is required by a committee of admission who inquire minutely into his past, and no man has ever been admitted who career or reputation has been tainted in the smallest degree. For the most the members have the kind confidence in each other, and all are friends.

As few members have office the club is not only a place of refreshment, of of business as well. A diamond attired in clothes perhaps not with a sovereign, but worth his income to at that, is discussing his dinner. Two visitors to him another similar personage, who whispers something in his ear, whereupon the diner hands the newcomer a paper box, which, in turn, is emptied on a table near the window of the other end of the room, lovely to contain diamonds of unusual size and luster.

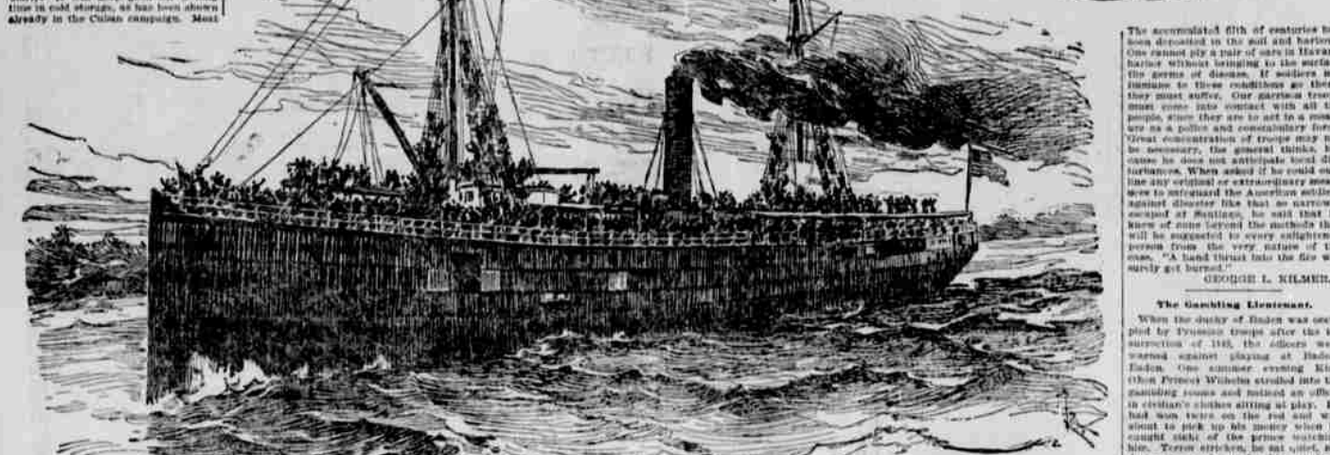
That the committee are able to delve into a man's past is clear, as of the arrangement of the gems. Its diamonds are being passed round the room. Some would be easier than for some of them to secrete a stone worth perhaps $100 you the other guests with his diamond as if he were the most interested party in the room, for he knows that all stones are safe.

The club meets daily at the hottest hour in the dingy little cafe in Hatton Garden, occupying a private room. The experience are so slight that the members, to get a change of scene, must go elsewhere, to get a change of food, they must eat the cuisine. Doubtless they may not care about cooking, but they know what a good dinner is, and like. Taken altogether, the 1 club regard as the most exclusive club was announced on the score of quality to be the finest in the world to spend money.

All disputes are settled by the committee. A "board of arbitration" is formed, which hears evidence and gives the verdict, which the loser abides by.

Venice Getting Dry.

Venice without the waters would be for less picturesque than that it is. Anyone who is a state of affairs it is, and who is not inclined to believe, may eventually see for himself about. The engineer increase in the level of the river Po has been expected. Signor Marinelli, Centurione, of the Austrian map of about 102 years, the records of surveys made in 1840 and that the mean annual increase during these 58 years has been about one tenth of a square mile, and from the known data it appears that the annual increase during six centuries has been 128 square miles. The increase is continuing, and the gulf of Venice is doomed in time to disappear. Signor immediate alarm need, however, be felt, for Professor Pacinotti, the celebrated electrician, has shown that the gulf will disappear before the entire southern Adriatic, which will have become dry land.



VANGUARD OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON THE WAY TO CUBA.

SLANG USED BY SAILORS.

In the vast number of terms which are of late have been added to the ship and the sea by jackies and stokers to form a language which has been called sea terms, or sea slang, in contradistinction to the everyday language of the nearly will marine. "Tell that yarn." The latter phrase has its origin in perpetuating the memory of an old line of battleship. But one property in part, good, or "yarn." "Tell the chance, of course." The phrase also not in a "yarn." "The devil to pay and no pitch." One never thinks why "devil" "pitch" should be associated. The reason is the seams in the planking of a ship, by means of a stick of pitch. The pitch seam, called by sailors the devil's seam, obtained among crews the name of "the devil." Hence the difficulty of calking it. To "pitch" is to use hot pitch along the caulked seams. "Tell the man who is wrong, "he is on the wrong tack," sometimes is either "long" or "short." The tack is a rope used on the tack may drive either to port or starboard. The tack is also a rope to be supplied in the heart of a storm.

Suppose some one comes you a lie. He may tell you of "the cock and bull" who is "among the bushes." To violate "sailing under false colors" is hoodlum showing signs of mutiny. The hoodlum is "taken aback" "cutting wind and tide." Let him be "hove to" the "needle to the point." Suppose the two are "seafoot" by a "landing place" "with port." In "port" the "officer of state" hitches his "belt" to "Nobby" "at the helm." Nobby is "the man who is the helm." Nobby is "the man who is the helm." Nobby is "the man who is