

DIARIO DE LA MARINA
EDICION DE LA TARDE

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DIRECCION Y ADMINISTRACION:

PRADO NUM. 103, ESQ. A TENIENTE REY.—Habana.

Precios de Suscripción.

Table with subscription rates for Union Postal, Isla de Cuba, and Habana.

TELEGRAMAS POR EL CABLE
SERVICIO PARTICULAR
Diario de la Marina
ESPAÑA
DE HOY

Madrid, Junio 18
EN EL CONGRESO
Ayer intervino en el debate sobre el Mensaje incondicional a la patria...

REDUCCION DE PLANTILLAS
Se atribuye al Ministro de la Guerra el propósito de reducir las plantillas de personal de tenientes generales...

NOTAS
Un Comerciante Cubano propone a Mr. Magoon en una carta dirigida a La Unión Española...

los liberales no retardaría un sólo día la restauración de la República.
Como el plazo aún no se ha fijado, ni ha de fijarlo el Gobernador Provisional...

Los fabricantes de tabacos
Habana, 18 de Junio de 1907.
Sr. Director del DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

continuar de tan prolongada huelga; y que el mencionado Comité, a quien preguntó el general García Velez...

que ya saben que ha de costarles el que adquieran de la nueva cosecha para sus manufacturas...

que si con algún sacrificio más para la Compañía que está dispuesta a oír las proposiciones de arreglo que se le hagan...

El tiempo reinante en la semana última ha sido el propio de la estación, formándose en todas partes diáfanamente turbonadas...

AGUA MINERAL MERCURIAL
DE SAN ANTON (ORIHUELA) UNICA EN EL MUNDO
LA CASA BORBOLLA
Acaba de recibir un gran surtido de muebles de mimbre...

YO USO-CASPINA
LOCION ANTISEPTICA
CONTRA LA CASPA
SUAVIZA, PERFUMA Y TONIFICA EL CABELLO

Casi esquina a Compostela
EN OBISPO 54, EN EL "ALMENDARES"
Obispo, 54. Apartado 1024.
ALMACEN DE PAÑOS LA DIANA

Gran Café "La Granja"
DE JOSE PRADO.
Los mejores cigarros que hoy se fuman son los de LA MODA











ENGLISH PAGES OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA Havana, June 18, 1907

EGYPT'S GREAT EXAMPLE.

Many times have we spoken about Lord Cromer's work in Egypt which became the subject of wide discussion on the occasion of his return to England last month where he was given a hearty reception by the King and the people.

Today we reprint from the London "Daily Chronicle" the following high tribute to that wonderful statesman to whom the present prosperity and civilization of the old Pharaoh' land are due.

"Richly has Lord Cromer—says the "Chronicle"—earned the favour of his Monarch and the gratitude of his country. The work he has accomplished in Egypt has no parallel in modern times. To realise the magnitude of his achievement it is necessary to contrast the prosperous and progressive Egypt of to-day with the broken, discredited and bankrupt State that the Khedive Ismail passed on to Tewfik nearly thirty years ago.

such unlovely qualities are swallowed up in a noble zeal for the common good. No conscientious trustee ever watched over the affairs of his ward with a keener solicitude than Lord Cromer showed for the interests of the Egyptians. He approached every problem thinking first not of British interest or of his own position, but how the interests of the Egyptian people would be affected.

Let us add to the above well merited praise of England's foremost colonizer that he was greatly helped to success by the steady policy of his home government.

Had he depended on the shifting results of political and electoral campaigns in his country how could he have accomplished the marvellous works on the Nile, the settlement of Egyptian finances and the establishment of an orderly administration in a land so constantly shaken by civil strife and wanton agitators?

It is the only way to carry out vast and important plans like Lord Cromer's. It is the only way to obtain lasting results.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON DOCTOR FINLAY

Cuban Born of Scotch-French Parentage.—Studied in Europe and in Philadelphia

BY DR. JUAN GUITERAS

Interesting Article in May Issue of Cuban Medical Review.—List of Honors

In the May issue of The Cuban Medical Review Dr. Juan Guiteras publishes some interesting notes on the life and work of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, the scientist who discovered and formulated the theory that yellow fever is transmitted by the bite of the mosquito and who, in enunciating and proving that theory, did more than any other one man to free his native land of the plague of centuries.

The notes are followed by a list of the honors conferred upon Dr. Finlay in recognition of his services to science, and by a list of the printed contributions Dr. Finlay has made to the literature of medicine.

Translated freely and in part Doctor Guiteras notes on the eminent Cuban's life read as follows:

Carlos Juan Finlay was born at Camaguey, in Cuba, on the 3rd of December, 1833. His father was a Scotchman and a physician; his mother was a French woman. He is therefore, like that other great West Indian, Alexander Hamilton, the illustrious offspring of two great races: the Scotch and the French.

In his early infancy he was brought to Havana where he lived to the age of eleven years, in this city and in Guanin where his father owned one of the coffee estates which at that time made rich and beautiful the region about Alquizar. There, living close to nature, his love of nature studies probably awoke; his education was in the hands of his aunt, Ann, who had left a school in Edinburgh to live with her brother in Cuba.

At the age of eleven, in 1844, he was sent to France where he continued his studies at Havre until 1846, when he was forced by illness to return to Cuba. This nervous attack left the boy with a habit of stammering which he succeeded in curing however thanks to his father's methods; but there remained a certain slowness of enunciation which appears to be due to his manner of thinking rather than to any defect in articulation.

He returned to France in 1848 to complete his education there but the revolution of the year compelled him to remain in London, and he spent about a year in Mainz. He entered the Lyceum of Rouen where he continued his studies until 1851 when he was compelled to return to Cuba again to recuperate from an attack of typhoid fever.

graduated Doctor in Medicine from Jefferson Medical College.—the same institution from which Brown-Séquard and Marion Sims had graduated before him.

Among all the professors of the college faculty, the man who seems to have made most impression on young Finlay was John Kearsly Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell was the first to set forth and explain systematically the theory of the part played by microbes in propagation and development of disease. Dr. Mitchell's son, S. Weir Mitchell, famous today, but then only recently arrived from Paris and an assistant professor in the Jefferson Medical College, was the private instructor of young Finlay and he too had a strong influence upon the developing genius of the Scotch-French Cuban. Between Dr. Mitchell Jr. and Dr. Finlay there developed a friendship which lasts to this day.

Dr. Finlay married a Cuban lady, distinguished for her intellectual attainments but above all for her gentle womanhood which has made her the center of a happy home, and a family distinguished in local society.

From his Scotch forebears Dr. Finlay inherited tenacity of purpose; from his French forebears he inherited a lively imagination which had aided him in scientific investigation, and a love of renown which while not evident in him at cursory glance has nevertheless inspired him. Gentleness, amiability, courtesy and modesty, he has from his French side and from his Cuban birth, which endowed him also with an intense love for his island.

In science Finlay has accomplished much. His most famous triumph however was his discovery that yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito. This discovery was the legitimate outcome of years of patient investigation.

Dr. Finlay is a hard-worker. Outside the routine work which falls on him as head of the sanitary department he finds time to write on pathology and therapeutics, to decipher mediaeval manuscripts and prove them the work of the Emperor Charles V, to study theories concerning immunity and express his own opinions of what Metchnikoff, Ehrlich, Buchner and others have thought. All this, and the man is past 70 years old.

Dr. Finlay has been named by the government to represent Cuba at the Medical Congress to be held in Berlin in the autumn of this year.

MAKING CAPITAL OF MINOR MATTERS

Japan's Common Sense Opposes Mingling of International Questions with National Politics

London, June 18.—According to the London Times' correspondent in Tokio the attempt of the progressive party to make political capital out of the looting of a Japanese restaurant in San Francisco, has proved fruitless, for the national common sense of Japan opposes the mingling of international questions and internal party politics.

ONE MILLION DEATHS IN LAST THREE YEARS

Awful Mortality from Dreadful Sleeping Sickness Reported at Uganda, Western Africa.

"ATOXYL" THE REMEDY

Natural History Department of British Museum Hears from its Commissioner Doctor Wollaston.

Reports of the devastation wrought by the sleeping sickness—says the N. Y. Evening Post—come from Dr. Wollaston, a member of an expedition sent out to Western Africa by the Natural History Department of the British Museum. In a hitherto unknown valley of the Tanganyika region, the population is dying of this disease by thousands. When a native is attacked by sleeping sickness, he is turned out to die. During the last three years, in Uganda alone, there have been over a million deaths. In view of this, it is interesting to learn that Dr. Hollebeck has just left Brussels for the Congo, to try upon the natives the remedies with which he has been experimenting at home. "AtoxyL" a drug which he has successfully administered to seven Europeans suffering from sleeping sickness, is said to be a sure cure. If the malady is so fatal in the few communities well known to Europeans, it is easy to imagine how great the mortality must be in the many regions of Africa from which no detailed information has been received.

UNCLE JOE IS THE MAN

A portrait of "Uncle Joe" in his everyday clothes, at home among his neighbors, is presented by the enthusiastic "Inter Ocean" of Chicago. No one can doubt from this description that Mr. Cannon is the one man for the Presidency: "All find him simple and unostentatious in manner and speech, frank and direct in thought and utterance, shrewd and kindly, fathoming men and their motives with clear insight, but gentle and charitable, sagacious and resolute—a trained statesman and the greatest living American legislator, but also an unpretentious friend and a good neighbor."

OUR MOTHER TONGUE A MONGREL LANGUAGE

That is What a Great Wit Says and He Ought to Know.

"A Pioneer in Spelling Reform" is the title which Mark Twain gives to the latest chapter of his autobiography in the "North American Review." If any one supposes him to have been a worshipper of the English language as it is, this paper will correct such an impression: In truth, there is a certain sardonic propriety in preserving our orthography, since ours is a mongrel language

which started with a child's vocabulary of three hundred words, and now consists of two hundred and twenty-five thousand; the whole lot, with the exception of the original and legitimate three hundred, borrowed, stolen, smothered from every unwatched language under the sun, the spelling of each individual word of the lot locating the source of the theft, and preserving the memory of the revered crime.

Why is it that I have intruded into this turmoil and manifested a desire to get our orthography purged of its asinities? Indeed, I do not know why I should manifest any interest in the matter, for at bottom I disrespect everything that has been said by anybody in defence of it. Nothing professing to be a defense of our ludicrous spellings has had any basis, so far as my observation goes, except sentimentality. In these "arguments" the term venerable is used instead of mouldy, and hallowed instead of devilish; whereas there is nothing properly venerable or antique about a language which is not yet four hundred years old, and about a jumble of imbecile spellings which were grotesque in the beginning, and which grow more and more grotesque with the flight of the years.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF ASCOT MEET

King and Queen of England, Princess of Wales With Princess Andrew of Greece Arrived in State.

London, June 18.—The most brilliant gathering of years attended the opening of the Ascot Race Meet today.

The King and the Queen, the Princess of Wales accompanied by Princess Andrew of Greece, and other distinguished guests, drove in state from Windsor preceded by cavalry and accompanied by outriders. The day was perfect and the costumes of the ladies beautiful.

KILLED BY LIGHTENING

A bolt of lightning struck and killed two men near Sabalo in Pinar del Rio yesterday.

KANEKO MENTIONED TO SUCCEED AOKI

Japanese Embassy Seems to Have No Information Concerning Recall. Significance of Incident.

Washington, June 18.—The Japanese embassy here professes ignorance concerning the possibility of the recall of Ambassador Aoki. It is well-known however that Marquis Ito desires to bring about his recall and it is believed that he may succeed in doing it.

Baron Kaneko is mentioned as Aoki's probable successor. Kaneko

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is not opposed by the party in power. He is a strong supporter of the Saionjo government. He is well-known in this country. He was here as a financial agent during the Russian-Japanese war and was the principal factor in the flotation of the Japanese loans, both here and in England.

### CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG AT LAST!

It is Profitable to Have Bombs Tossed at President. Fifteen Millions in Sight.

### TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY

Guatemalan State to Seize Property of Ten Citizens Executed for Attempt on Cabrera.

By Associated Press  
Mexico, June 18.—The government is informed that proceedings have begun in Guatemala to confiscate for that government the property belonging to the ten Guatemalans recently executed for their share in the attempt to assassinate President Cabrera.

If this proposition is carried into effect the state will be some fifteen millions the richer by the deal.

### THE IDAHO TRIAL

Special to the Diario  
Boise, June 17.—Orchard will take the stand in the Haywood case again tomorrow for the purpose of finishing the cross and redirect examinations. Orchard was taken to Caldwell today where the charge of murder entered against him was formally continued.

### A NEW INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH

Heidelberg Scientists Give Attention to Disease.—Is Not Contagious. Knife Only Cure.

The presence of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden at the opening of the new Institute for Cancer Research at Heidelberg helped to emphasize the significance of the occasion according to the New York Evening Post. German medical men feel encouraged in their hope that a remedy may at last be found for a disease which still slays 9 per cent. of all persons who die after reaching the age of thirty-five years. The Institute, which is under the direction of the indefatigable Dr. Czerny, has forty five beds and abundant room and means for experiments on animals. Apropos of its opening, Dr. Richard Milner of Heidelberg contributed to the Munich 'Allgemeine Zeitung' an article on the present state of cancer research which leaves one, on the

whole, in a hopeful mood. While the exciting cause of the disease remains a mystery, much has been done to allay popular fear. It is reassuring to know that not a single indisputable case is on record of cancer having been conveyed by contagion from one human being to another. Nor is there any proof that the disease is on the increase. Hereditary transmission has been shown to play an extremely subordinate role, if any at all. And while the surgeon's knife remains, of all remedies, the only one that can, so far, be recommended, it presents much better chances of success than is commonly known. Provided the operable cases are treated in time, the result are in many cases satisfactory; the tendency to fatal delay is encouraged by the painlessness of cancer in its early stages.

### CONCERNING VESSELS CAPTURED IN WAR

May Be Used by Captor but Not Destroyed.—Must Be Restored with Indemnity Later.

By Associated Press  
Hague, June 18.—A proposition is up which is intended to effect a compromise between England, America and the continental powers regarding private property at sea. It is proposed to make ships capturable during war and when so captured they may be used by their captors but not destroyed for they must be returned at the end of the war, together with indemnity. It is believed that this compromise will be acceptable to all sides.

### GOVERNMENT EXPECTS SERIOUS TROUBLE

Supposed that Recent Events in Russia Will Rouse Terrorists to Do Their Worst.

By Associated Press  
St. Petersburg, June 18.—A Russian official is quoted as saying that "recent events will doubtless create unrest in Poland and in the Caucasus, as well as increase the insurrectionary spirit throughout the entire empire. The government supposes that the numbers of the terrorists will grow and that they will not shrink from the worst deeds in order to avenge alleged wrongs. The government expects uprisings and is preparing to suppress them with determination when they do occur."

### THREE STORES ROBBED IN EASTERN CUBA

Rural Guards Sent from Guantanamo to Yaya to Investigate.—Four or Five in Robber Band.

According to a dispatch published in El Mundo yesterday a band of four or five men attacked and robbed three stores at Yaya near Guantanamo. Rural guards were sent out from Guantanamo to investigate.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MAXIMO GOMEZ

Many Visited Tomb in Colon Cemetery and Decorated It With Floral Offerings.

### LIBERAL GATHERING

Alfredo Zayas Presides.—Speeches by Regüíferos and Juan Gualberto Gomez.

The second anniversary of the death of General Maximo Gomez was yesterday observed by visits to the tomb of the Liberator, and by a memorial reunion last night in the Circulo Liberal.

The public buildings of the city were draped with mourning, and the flags upon them lowered to half-mast. The memorial gathering, in the Circulo Liberal, at night, was well attended. Dr. Alfredo Zayas presided. The chamber was decorated with flowers and draped with mourning. On the right of Dr. Zayas sat Dr. Juan Ramon O'Farrill, and on his left Dr. Varela.

On the wall behind the tribune, and a little to the left of the presiding officer was a life-size portrait of Maximo Gomez, festooned with the Cuban flag twined with crepe. At the foot of the painting was a bank of flowers. Many ladies were present, among them the widow of the dead hero, accompanied by her daughter, Clemencia, and her son, Urbano. Music was furnished by an orchestra under the direction of Prof. Martin, and the ceremonies were opened with Gounod's Ave Maria.

The first speaker was Erasmos Regüíferos, who delivered the funeral eulogy, and dwelt upon the many great deeds of the deceased and the debt that Cuba owes him.

The oration was followed by Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," at the conclusion of which the eminent journalist Valdivia (Conde Kostia) recited a poem written by him for the occasion, the sense of which was that Maximo Gomez had given to Cubans a country which they had not known how to preserve.

The orchestra played Niedermeyer's "Adieu de Marie Stuart." Juan Gualberto Gomez then mounted the tribune and uttered a touching tribute to the patriotism and self-abnegation of the commander-in-chief. Referring to the revolution of last August, he recalled the words of Maximo Gomez, spoken in that same hall in 1905: "I hear the rumblings of revolution."

"That we did not take warning and avoid it, is the fault of all of us," said the speaker; "but we must prevent a repetition of such things." He appealed to all Cubans to unite and to fill their hearts with mutual love, instead of hatred. He spoke hopefully of the country's future, expressing the conviction that soon again the solitary star will float the emblem of undivided sovereignty in Cuba, relying upon the present generation, educated to patriotic sacrifice, not to submit to the oppression of foreigners, and confident that the next generation will have been educated by their

### TO APPOINT FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

Suggestion Made That Government Consider Great Question of Tariff.

### HIGH COST OF LIVING

Advisability of Appointing a Commission to Devise Means of Alleviating Present Distress.

The following article from 'The Economist' deals with one of the most important subjects to which the DIARIO DE LA MARINA has for a long time been calling public attention: "Mayor Cardenas' endeavor to supply the city of Havana with condensed milk at cost price, and his proposition to abolish duty on fat cattle, in hopes to lower the exorbitantly high price of meat, have amused the newspapers of the capital; but his failure to accomplish anything has not appeared so amusing to the man whose wife doles out pennies to the stallkeepers in the market of a morning vainly endeavoring to make what the landlord left of his wages stretch out to buy wholesome food enough to keep vigor in the man and herself and the children.

"Having long since given up the purchase of fresh milk as a luxury which his babies must do without, this man felt an interest more than academic when the condensed variety soared past the 12 and 14 cent mark to 20 cents a can. He saw a reason for Mayor Cardenas' proposition; he was unable to appreciate the futility of dealing with effect, rather than cause. When in reading the daily papers to discover when the cheap milk would go on sale he found instead columns of ridicule poured upon the town council for its desire to relieve his condition, this man began to inquire why it is, after all, that a laboring man, slave as he will, can not earn money enough in this city to provide his family with clean lodging and fresh food fit for human consumption.

"The answers to his demand for information have been varied. The drought has burned the island bare; hard times must follow after revolution; the currency system, or lack of it, in Cuba, is all wrong; and so on. They tell him to cheer up and go to work on the government roads. The government is rich and is prepared to spend money.

### MOSQUITOES AND FEVER AT GUINES

Overripe Mangos and Other Fruit Unfit to Eat Sold in Guines.—Sanitary Brigade Missed.

La Lucha yesterday published from its correspondent in Guines a report that there is a plague of mosquitoes in that town, and that paludic fevers are very prevalent. The mosquitoes, it is said, have multiplied since the sanitary brigade was transferred from Guines to the Teresa sugar estate. Cases of paludic fever, the correspondent says, are daily increasing in numbers and the infant mortality is alarming. Much of the sickness is attributed, by the correspondent, to the sale of mangoes and other fruits, which are often overripe and unfit to eat.

### IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR

To offset the deficit caused by frost in the Argentine sugar crop the 'Refineria Argentina' has imported 15,000 tons of raw sugar. Of the quantity imported, 4,500 tons are from Peru, 4,800 tons from Brazil, 3,500 tons from Mauritius, and 2,000 tons of beet sugar from Germany. The Brazilian sugar is reported very superior both as to quality and condition, less loss in weight being also reported.

by indirect taxation (which blinds the citizen's eyes to the fact that every cent of its millions is drawn from his pocket) so much money that heretofore the government has proved unequal to the task of spending it honestly. The pride of the Palma administration was its surplus. And yet, when that surplus was greatest, despite the fact that there had been neither drought nor revolution, prices were still high, although not quite as high as at present, and even then, in days of the republic's greatest prosperity, the laboring man was still unable to properly provide for himself and his.

"There is something wrong with a tariff which makes a government rich and a people poor. Demands that the Cuban customs regulations be investigated are imperative, and arise from so many sources that they may no longer pass unheeded.

"The existence of the Advisory Commission has suggested the idea that a similar commission, though smaller in matter of numbers (to avoid grandiloquent debate and secure action in its stead) ought to be appointed to consider the great Cuban question of what is the matter with the tariff and settle it in accordance with the rules of common sense.

"In this commission the commercial, industrial, economic societies, the conservatives and the radicals, and the government, in the person, probably of the advisor to the treasury department, or his delegate should be represented.

### PERUVIAN RUBBER

The figures published for the rubber production of Peru during the first six months of 1906 indicate an output of 1,062,497 kilograms, an output of £390,554, on which customs duties of £4,386 were paid. In the corresponding period of 1905 the output was 1,033,924 kilograms with a value of £350,400, and on which customs duties amounting to £13,600 were paid.

### PERU AND NEW YORK

During the eleven months, January-November, inclusive, 1906, receipts of merchandise from Peru at the port of New York were valued at \$1,977,710, the leading items being cotton, \$476,667; copper in bars, \$323,658; alpaca wool, \$255,913, and goatskins, \$255,386.

### A WORD IN SEASON

Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### HIS UPS AND DOWNS

A man maybe way up in the financial world and still be weighed down with cares.—Philadelphia Record.

### NOT READY TO RETIRE

"Well, have you made enough money to retire on?"  
"Better yet—I've made enough to stay up all night on."—Cleveland Leader.

### WHERE THE FARMER IS SEY

The farmer in the Northwest says wheat never gets as high as a dollar until it has reached the elevator.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### AT THE PLAY HOUSES

National Theatre.—San Rafael and Prado.—Spanish Dramatic Company, beginning at 8:30 o'clock: La Dolores. Prices range from \$5.00 to 20 cts.

Payret Theatre Prado corner of San Jose.—Moving pictures in hourly acts.

Albisu Theatre.—Zulueta, head of Obispo street.—Spanish Zarzuela Company. Regular performance this evening at 8 o'clock: La Diva, Certamen, Certamen Nacional, La Viejeita. Prices from \$1.00 to 5 cts.

Alhambra Theatre (For men only).—Consulado corner of Virtudes. Regular performance this evening 8:15. De quien será; 9:30, La Guabinita. Prices 40 cts. to 30 cts. per act.

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