

OLD GLORY OVER CUBA

Stars and Stripes Replaces the Red and Yellow Spanish Ensign.

BRIEF, IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Amid the Strains of Music and Honor of Cannon Spain Surrenders Her Sovereignty Over Cuba to Representatives of the United States Government - Cuban General Present.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States at noon yesterday.

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting of only an exchange of speeches in the saloon of the palace, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States on the flagstaff on the palace roof.

No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the palace to witness the epoch-making function. At 9 o'clock a guard composed of the second battalion of the Tenth Infantry marched into the Plaza de Armas, under command of Captain Van Vleet, and formed around the square.



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE

American Military Governor of Cuba, could get on the roofs and balconies of houses in the neighborhood saw what was going on before the palace.

With the guard was the band of the Second Illinois regiment, which had been selected for the occasion as the best band in the Seventh army corps.

The weather was warm, the sun burning at intervals through the light clouds and the soldiers in blue who were forced to stand in the sun found the heat oppressive.

Brigadier General Clous, the master of ceremonies of the day, at 10:30 o'clock issued instructions to the officers who were to take charge of the various departments of the government at 12 o'clock.

At the firing of the last gun of the first twenty-one at noon, you are to go to the place assigned you and demand possession of the office in the name of the United States.

These orders were given under the arcade of the palace. Each officer had with him a Cuban interpreter, a group of whom stood clad in dark clothes and wearing silk hats.

At 11:10 Major General Wade and Major General Butler of the American evacuation commission arrived from El Vedado, on horseback, accompanied by their staffs.

Cuban Generals Present. Major General John R. Brooke, governor of Cuba, and Major General Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, accompanied by their staffs, arrived at 11:30 in carriages.

gues, Serafin Sanchez, Jose Miguel Gomez, Nodarte, Rafael de Cardenas, Agrament and Vidal and Colonel Valiente. As the carriages drove up the second company of the Thirty-eighth Spanish Infantry, under command of Colonel Don Rafael Salamancan, presented arms, and the American band started up with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the Spanish colonel saluting.

At 11:45 Major General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the palace, General Lee on one side of him and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American generals and Cuban officers.

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession, and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans entered the palace. The Cubans remained outside until escorted in by members of General Brooke's staff.

On entering the palace, the American generals went to the saloon facing the plaza, which is on the second floor. It is a lofty chamber, decorated with mirrors of deep gilt frames with satin draperies and the scarlet arms of Spain over each door and window.

Captain General Castellanos was at this time in a private room off the throne room. He had given a farewell breakfast at 10 o'clock to the members of his staff, and had spent the rest of the morning virtually alone, looking at the Americans from the balcony.

Suddenly Captain General Castellanos entered the saloon without ceremony from the left and greeted General Brooke and others. After shaking hands General Brooke sat upon a sofa, while General Castellanos moved toward the group of Cuban generals.

"We have been enemies, but I respect you for your correct attitudes and opinions. I have pleasure in shaking your hand."

General Rodriguez replied: "I thank you, general, and feel sorry for the Spanish army, which has defended the banner it was sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hands."

Captain General Castellanos took his position near Major General Brooke. The buzz of conversation on the American side of the chamber contrasted with the silence on the Spanish side.

There was a marked difference between Americans and Spaniards, the former tall, heavy, and wearing much gold cord; the latter small and slight, in blue striped emerald uniforms. The Spaniards were depressed, the Americans correspondingly buoyant.

At the last stroke of 12 the boom of a gun brought all eyes to the point in the room where stood the captain general, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately all was silence.

Immediately Captain General Castellanos handed the manuscript of his speech to Captain Hart and began to speak. Amid the strains of the band and the noise of the guns it was impossible to hear him.

"Gentlemen—In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the military commissioners of the island and the orders of my king, at this moment, of noon, January 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence, I declare you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise

you to give all due respect to the United States government and hope that the good relations already existing between our countries will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

After Captain Hart had translated the address, General Wade said to General Brooke: "I transfer this command to you."

Major General Brooke said: "I accept this great trust in behalf of the government, and President of the United States, and (addressing Captain General Castellanos), I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you."

General Brooke to Command. Generals Brooke and Castellanos then shook hands, after which General Castellanos and staff retired from the throne room, shaking hands with Mr. Jerome, who stood near the door of exit. As they retired there was a movement toward General Brooke, Brigadier General Clous shaking him by the hand and saying: "Success to you."

"Gentlemen, I have been in more battles than I have hairs on my head and my self-possession has never failed me until to-day. Adieu gentlemen, adieu."

Then, with arms upraised, he moved swiftly toward the stairway, escorted by General Chaffee and followed by his staff. As he crossed the plaza the American ladies who were standing in the balcony of the barracks waved their handkerchiefs and General Castellanos responded by bowing and kissing his hand toward them.

Without a word he turned sharply in the direction of the wharf. History had reversed "the last sigh of the Moor." At the dock Generals Clous and Chaffee bade him farewell and the retiring captain-general put off for the Spanish transport Rabat, on which he will proceed to Matanzas.

Major General Brooke held a reception in the palace saloon, the various officials paying their respects and promising allegiance to the United States. First came the doctors of the University of Havana, at their head President Barriel. All wore black silk and velvet gowns and small black silk caps with yellow tassels.

The only lady who witnessed the scene in the saloon was Mrs. John Adams Fair of Boston, who was ushered into the palace by mistake. When she was about to retire Colonel Geipi, the captain-general's chief of staff, begged her to remain. All the other ladies were assigned places in the balcony of the barracks overlooking the plaza.

The parade of the United States troops showed the feeling of the Cuban element of the population. The march was from El Vedado, along the Achil del Norte, the Prado and Central park to Cerro and Quemados. About every fourth house displayed some decoration—a palm branch, a bit of red, white and blue bunting, or a flag. Not a dozen flags were to be seen in the stately parade.

Celebrations at Santiago. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 2.—The last day of the old year had scarcely passed when the people of Santiago began to celebrate the birth of Cuban independence. From that hour until dawn crowds marched the streets, singing and cheering for Cuba and the United States, while bands played exhilarating music.

Madrid, Jan. 2.—The New Year's editorials in the Madrid press are sad and dignified reminders that the hoisting of the United States flag in Cuba and the Philippines means the closing of four centuries of Spanish colonial history. With suppressed emotion, rather than bitterness, the papers exhort the people to have confidence in their recuperative powers, urging that there be the smallest possible waste of time in reorganizing the affairs of the country and expressing a special desire for a speedy settlement of the cabinet crisis.

WILL BE UNDER ARMY R'LE.

United States Soldiers Will Govern the Philippine Islands.

JUST THE SAME AS IN CUBA.

Administration Relies on General Otis' Discretion—Government of Our Asiatic Province Virtually Decided Upon—Navy and Army Will Act Separately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It seems to be practically settled that the Philippines are to be given a military government similar to that of Cuba. The archipelago will be divided into five military districts. President McKinley and Secretary Alger have been giving much thought to the question, and the secretary has discussed the question with Major General Greene, who has been in Washington several days.

It is generally understood that after the occupation of Panay General Otis will take steps to occupy the other islands of the group. It is not believed that a large force will be necessary for each island. A few troops are expected to exercise a wholesome effect upon the natives, and it is not believed they will continue in rebellion against the United States when they are assured of the beneficent government which will be extended to them.

The authorities do not purpose to permit Aguinaldo and his followers to have control of municipal affairs in Manila, though the natives are to be allowed participation in municipal affairs throughout the island and, eventually, home rule in its fullest sense. Manila will, it is understood, be governed by an army officer to be selected by the president.

General Otis will be given authority upon the ratification of the treaty of peace to appoint collectors of customs and judges, who shall be army officers.

It is the general understanding that advertisements will be issued probably during the coming month for bids for the repatriation of the 15,000 Spanish soldiers in the Philippines. These soldiers will be sent to Spain at the expense of this government. An official estimated to-day that the cost will aggregate \$1,500,000.

GILLETT SEEN AT DURANGO.

Intimates That He May Return, But Does Not Think He Is Wanted.

ARLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 2.—A letter received here from J. M. Fisher, a former banker here, but now in Durango, Mexico, says he met Gillett, the cattle plunger, in Durango a few days ago. C. R. Troxel, one of his assistants in the cattle deals, is with him. Gillett talked freely of the failure and made no pretense of hiding himself. He claimed to be short of funds, but Fisher says his actions indicated that he had plenty of money.

Gillett has written several letters to his family and friends recently, they being dated on trains in Southern Texas or on the Mexican border. One gives a long story of his cattle deals and tells how he made and lost his money. He says he has not disguised himself or registered under an assumed name since leaving home, and intimates that he "may get tired of Mexico soon," and come home, adding that he does not think the men with whom he was doing business want him to come back.

COMPLAIN OF MANY THINGS.

Philippine Leaders About Ready to Revolt Against Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—Revoltists against the insurgent government in the Zamboales and Tarsac provinces, combined with dissatisfaction among the Philippine leaders at Malolos, arouse hopes that American occupation of the Philippines will be less difficult than has been anticipated. The people in the interior are complaining that taxation under the insurgents is more onerous than under Spanish rule. Aguinaldo refuses to divulge his policy, even to his own leaders and advisers, and consequently they are suspicious of him. Pedro Paterno, the president of the Filipino congress, recently joined the annexation party, which now contains nearly all of the wealthy and influential element.

A former member of Aguinaldo's cabinet said to-day that the insurgent army in the island of Luzon numbered only 10,000 men.

SECOND TO GO TO CUBA.

Missouri Boys Will Be Given a Taste of Garrison Duty.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 2.—The speculation which has been rife regarding the future of the Second Missouri volunteers was set at rest yesterday upon the receipt of a letter from Major Surgeon S. K. Crawford of that regiment. Dr. Crawford says the Second will undoubtedly see service in Cuba and that all preparations have been made for the early transportation of the regiment to Cuban soil.

TERRIBLE STORM IN WEST.

Worst Snow and Wind in Years in All the Pacific Coast States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—A general storm prevails throughout the northern part of California, with every indication of extending to the southern counties.

In addition to generous rains in the valleys, there has been a heavy fall of snow in the higher altitudes. On the Oregon line snow has fallen as far south as Red Bluff, and rain at all points between there and Sacramento. Dunsmuir, during the last twenty-four hours, has accumulated thirty inches of snow, and there is almost as much at Redding. On the Central Pacific line snow has fallen to-day as far down the mountain as Colfax, with rain from that point westward.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 2.—The worst storm in this section since 1893 has been raging for the past twenty-four hours. The snow fall is almost unprecedented, and a strong northerly gale has blown the snow into impassable drifts. Tramcar and railway traffic is at a standstill. Telephone service is impeded. In the suburbs householders are storm-bound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 2.—The new year was ushered in by a heavy snow which has already reached a depth of twelve inches. Thus far there has been but little delay to railroad traffic. All Puget Sound steamers have been delayed from six to seven hours.

DINGLEY IS SICK.

The Leader of the House Down With Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee and framer of the Dingley tariff



NELSON DINGLEY.

bill lies here at the point of death. His illness dates from Wednesday of last week when he had an attack of the grip. He rapidly grew worse and last night pneumonia set in.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

Ward of Stoddard Looms Up in the Missouri Legislature Contest.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—It is conceded by the supporters of Whitecotton, Lee and Barnett that they must get together if they are to defeat Ward, the man front Stoddard, who is now openly acknowledged as the governor's candidate for the speakership. And a most determined effort will be made to combine, not only the supporters of these three candidates, but of all others who are opposed to Governor Stephens' candidate.

The fight for the speakership is the only thing talked of. All other contests are lost sight of in this struggle between Governor Stephens and his opponents in the party. Effective work has been accomplished for Ward, and the argument has been used with much effect that it would be bad politics to place a man in the chair who is in violent opposition to the administration. This shot, of course, is aimed at Whitecotton, who has been receiving liberal attention from the governor these last few days.

Kansas Soldier Dies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—General Wood, commanding at Santiago, Cuba, has under yesterday's date reported the following deaths to the War department: Privates Green Burrell, D., Twenty-third Kansas volunteers, died December 29, acute dysentery; Frank Paffenlanger, H., Fourth volunteers, 31st, maramus, following typhoid fever.

New Fad of Czar Nicholas.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The czar has returned to St. Petersburg after a long holiday in the Crimea. Incidentally his majesty has taken up the fad of papering and decorating his rooms with black and white sketches. He has had his study papered entirely with caricatures of himself which he has collected from foreign papers.

More Money for the Sultan.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The chief eunuch of the sultan of Turkey has just died with a suddenness characteristic of the Golden Horn. He left jewels and plate worth \$60,000, besides over \$200,000 in money, all of which passes, under an old law, into the sultan's treasure box. Poison and the bow string are hinted at.

To Remind United States.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The minister of foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar del Rio, is about to send a note to Washington to remind the American government of its undertaking, by the terms of the treaty of Paris, to obtain the liberty of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

TO FIGHT THE FILIPINOS.

General Miller Prepares to Attack the Insurgents at Iloilo.

THE REBELS PLEAD FOR DELAY.

Request Is Denied and Immediate Answer Demanded—Machine Guns Being Placed—Lighters Preparing to Carry Our Troops Ashore.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—The following dispatch, dated Friday afternoon, December 30, at Iloilo, island of Panay, has just been received here by boat, telegraphic communication with Iloilo not having been resumed:

"The situation at Iloilo is grave. Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Melo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo.

"All the women have withdrawn and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after a consultation, insist upon inaction until General Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. General Miller, when this demand was first made, declined to concede them time, and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurance that lives and property would be protected.

"The foreign residents then petitioned General Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a slight would cause inevitable loss. This also General Miller refused.

"At the designated time a native commission again boarded the United States transport Newport and asked for delay, saying they were unable to control the army, which commanded the city and the surrounding country. General Miller refused and prepared to land forces, sending an emissary back to Manila for instructions.

"The rebels are strengthening their position and are preparing to resist. The streets of Iloilo are full of armed soldiers who are constantly entering in every direction. There is very great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The public buildings, churches and boats along the river are filled with rebels.

"The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries the message is about leaving, are being lowered with four machine guns mounted in their bows. The lighters are alongside the United States transport Arizona. The United States transport Pennsylvania lies three miles to the south, with steam up."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Whole Train Completely Demolished and Not One Passenger Seriously Hurt.

MCKINNEY, Tex., Jan. 2.—The wreck of the northbound Houston & Texas Central passenger train at the East Fork bridge, three miles north of here, was complete, save the engine, which kept the track until it came to a standstill just north of the bridge. The mail, express and four passenger cars were thrown from the track and completely demolished. The miraculous escape from death of the sixty-five passengers aboard is all the talk. The train became detached and tumbled from the trestle, which is twelve or fifteen feet high. About forty passengers were badly bruised, some seriously.

RECOVERED \$100,000.

Leaders of the Gang Which Robbed Texas Bank Captured and Booty Found.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 2.—John Mochonican and Adam Shaw, colored, leaders of a gang of five who robbed the Bank of Prendergast, at Mexia, in Smith county, have been captured. Papers and notes valued at \$100,000 taken from the bank and concealed in Mochonican's house were recovered. The exact amount stolen is not known. Officers are in pursuit of the other three robbers.

Chinese Imperial Edict.

PEKING, Jan. 2.—An imperial edict, issued last Friday, remarks that China is "passing through a severe crisis in her history." It reminds viceroys and governors of the numerous edicts that have been issued lately, ordering administrative reforms, points out that many of these have not been observed, and commands the immediate institution of reforms in the method of training troops, in agriculture, in manufacture and in everything likely to conduce to the prosperity of the empire. It directs the viceroys and governors to memorialize the throne within a month that these reforms have been inaugurated. This edict is highly significant, as showing that the empress dowager realizes that the position is serious and that all hope of the country's future lies solely in reform.

Ex-Senator Dubois Will Marry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Cards are out announcing the marriage of ex-United States Senator Fred T. Dubois of Bluffton, Idaho, and Miss Edna Maxwell White of Dolan, S. D., in Chicago, on January 11.

Funeral of Romero.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Public funeral services over the remains of the late Don Matias Romero, the ambassador from Mexico to the United States, were held at St. Matthew's church yesterday. Distinguished honor to the memory of the deceased was manifested in the presence at the ceremonies of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, nearly all the members of the cabinet, representatives of the entire diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy and private citizens.