Stars and Stripes Replaces the Red and Yellow Spanish Ensign.

BRIEF, IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Amid the Strains of Music and Roar of Onnon Spala Surrenders Her Sovoreignty Over Cuba to Repretatives of the United States Gevernment - Culmu Generals Present.

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

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting of only an exchange of speeches in the saloon of the paince, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States on the flagstaff en the palace roof. Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and the warships before and after the change of flags. The raising of the stars and stripes was greeted with sheers by the people who covered the roofs of the buildings around the

palace and plaza. No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the palsee to witness the epoch-making function. At 9 o'clock a guard composed of the second battalion of the Yenth infantry marched into the Plaza de Armas, under command of Captain Van Vicet, and formed around the square. Captain General Castellanos watched them with interest from the balcony of his apartments as they entered the square and were stasioned at all the streets approaching the plaza. No one was allowed to enter without a pass, and all the doors of the palace facing the square were ordered to be closed. Only those who



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKS

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. With the band were the bugiers of the Eighth and Tenth infantry.

The weather was warm, the sun bursting at intervals through the light clouds and the soldiers in blue who were forced to stand in the sun found the heat oppressive. The troops were formed in extended order around the square, three paces apart, and the band was massed in front of the palace entrance across the street, at the edge

of the park. 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. Colonel Dudley was assigned to the department of justice, office of the secretary of the captain general; Major I. W. V. Kenson, adjutant general of the department, to the department of commerce and agriculture; Colonel T. U. Bliss of the commissary department, to the treasury; Captain Frank B. Hanna, assistant adjutant general, to the department of public instruction, and Colonel Dunwoody, of the signal corps, to the public works department. Each of these officers was instructed thus:

"On the firing of the last gun of the arst twenty-one at noon, you are to go to the place assigned you and de-mand possession of the office in the same 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. In a carriage near by were the American flags which were to be raised at various points

At 11:10 Major General Wade and Major General Butler of the American evacuation commission arrived from El Vedado, on horseback, accompanies by their staffs. They were met by Brigadier General Clous and Major T. Bentley Mott of General Ludlow's staff. About the same moment Lucien 3. Jerome, the British vice consul, arrived. He was warmly greeted by the

American officers.

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 sarriages, General Brooke and General Adna R. Chaffee, General Brooke's chief of staff, in the first car riage. In each of the other carriages rode a Cuban general with American officers. The Cubane were Generals Lacret, Mario Menocal, Mayia Rodro-

gues, Serafin Sanchez, Jose Miguel Gomez, Nodarte, Rafael de Cardenas, Agramente 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 Salamanea, presented arms, and the American band started up with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the Spanish colonel salut-

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. The Cubans wore the blue uniforms, brown feit hats and gray gloves, and they carried

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession, and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans en-tered the palace. The Cubans re-mained outside until escorted in by members of General Brooke's staff, the Spanish soldiers remaining all the while at "present arms." As soon as all were within the Spanish troops formed in column of fours and marched around the right side of the plaza to the docks, while the band of the Second Illinois volunteers played the Spanish royal march.

Spanish Officers Present.

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. Here were gathered the members of the captain general's staff, Colonel Gelpi, Lieutenant Colonels Belled, Girauta and Bonitas, Major Priego, Captain Ritene and Captains Adolfo and Ramon Castellanos, sons of the captain gen-

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. The Americans now grouped themselves near a large mirror between the two windows, the Spanish staff being on the right, while on the left were the American staffs, the Cuban generals and the correspondents.

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 sofo, while General Castellanos moved toward the group of Cuban generals. British Vice Consul Jerome introduced him to General Mayla Rodriguez. Shaking both the hands of the Cuban officer, in the usual Spanish fashion, General Castellanos said:

"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 Brooks. 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 Spanjards, the former tall, heavy, and wearing much gold cord; the latter small and slight, in blue striped cambric uniforms. The Spaniards were depressed, the Ameri-

cans correspondingly buoyant. Hour of 12 Arrives.

At the last stroke of 12 the boom of s 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. The captain general stepped to the left, taking his position directly in front of his staff. On his right stood Captain J. S. Hart, interpreter to the United States military commission. Next to Captain Hart, in the order named, were Generals Chaffee, Brooke, Ludlow, Lee, Wade, Butler and Clous. Immediately behind General Chaffee was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia.

At this moment the band on the plaza was playing the Spanish national hymn. As the guns at Cabanas fort. ress ceased firing there was a breathless pause in the saloon. Everybody knew that the American flag was being raised on the palace by Major Butler, son of General Butler, and that the stars and stripes was going up on all the other official staffs in Havana After this second of silence the band on the plaza played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the guns of the fleet and fortresses began to roar out the national salute of twentyone guns.

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. "Close the windows," said some one, and the casements were closed; but the sound of the cheering still visibly disturbed the

captain general. Addressing himself to Major General Wade, president of the United States military commission, though he seemed to look at the floor, General Castellanos said:

"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 bogins 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 cabinet crisis

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 com-

mand to you." Major General Brooke said: "I se-cept 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 Brooks 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." Generals Brooke and Chaffee, with others, then stepped upon the balcony and looked down upon the plaza. A big American flag flying over the arsenal was in full view, and farther away the stars and stripes

Meanwhile the officials of Spain were saying farewell to their nation's seat of power in the new world. Turning to his officers, General Castellanos said, with tears in his eyes:

could be seen over Cabanas fortress.

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. Adleu 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. At the corner of the plaza; with tears in his eyes, he turned to take a final look at the palace. He could see the American generals on the balcony.

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 Cloud and Chaffee bade him farewell and the retiring captain-general put off for the Spanish transport Rabat, on which he will proceed to Matanzas. He will be accompanied by a battalion of the

Thirty-eighth infantry.

Major General Brooke held a reception in the palace salon, 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. All bared their heads and bowed low. Next came the municipal authorities, headed by the mayor, and after them the economical society, formerly an advisory board to the captain-general, with Senor Alfredo Zayas, its president, leading. Then came the firemen. Numerous speeches were made, to all of which General Brooke replied briefly.

At the close of the reception the Cuban generals were introduced.

The only lady who witnessed the scene in the salon was Mrs. John Adams Fair of Boston, who was ushered into the palace by mistake. When she was about to retire Colonel Gelpi, 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 Achi 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. In the Achia del Norte the troops passed under the skeletons of triumphal arches, left unfinished when it was decided to postpone the demonstration. The roofs, streets, parks and the wayside in the suburban districts were crowded with curious, but, for the most part, silent spectators. Now and again there was a cry, "Viva los Americanos!" followed by a burst of cheering, but there was no general expression of public rejoiding, though Major General Lee, who rode at the head of the column on a gray charger, received a personal ovation along nearly the entire route.

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 exhibarating music. General Wood, following an ancient Santiago custom, held a reception at the palace, appearing for the first time in the full dress uniform of a major general.

Spaniards Reconciled.

Madrid, Jan. 2 .- The New Year's editorials in the Madrid press are sad Missouri Boys Will Be Given a Taste of 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

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. The administration hesitates to take decisive action until the result of General Miller's expedition to Iloilo is at hand. Should the insurgents relinquish control of Iloilo in response to the demand of General Miller the latter will be designated as military governor of Panay, under the command of Major General Otis.

It is generally understood that after the occupation of Panay General Ot's 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.

This decision probably will be distasteful to Aguinaldo, but the authorities say this government stands in a different relation to the Philippines than it does to Cuba. In the latter its occupation is simply temporary, while in the Philippines the United States are sovereign.

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 of-

It is the general understanding that advertisements will be issued probably during the coming month for bids for the repatriation of the 15,500 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.

ENE. Kan., Jan. 2.-A letter seived 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 cat tle 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 ...oney.

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.

Filipino Leaders About Ready to Revolt Against Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Jan. 2 .- Revolts against the insurgent government in the Zambeles and Tarlac provinces, combined with dissatisfaction among the Filipino 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 in more onereus 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.

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 Biuff, and rain at all points between there and Sacramento. Dunsmuir, during the last twentyfour hours, has accumulated thirty inches of snow, and there is almost as much at Redding. On the Central rain from that point westward. From having been resumed: Colfax eastward to Reno the snowfall for its continuance.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 2.—The worst storm in this section since 1893 has been raging for the past twenty-four eral points on the island of Negros, hours. The snow fall is almost un- fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo. precedented, and a strong northerly is at a standstill. Telephone service is a consultation, insist upon inaction impeded. In the suburbs householders until General Aguinaldo shall have are stormbound.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2 .- The new year was ushered in by a heavy snow clined to concede them time, and inwhich has already reached a depth of sisted upon an answer being given twelve inches. Thus far there has him by noon to-day. At the same been but little delay to railroad traffic. time he gave assurance that lives and All Puget Sound steamers have been delayed from six to seven hours.

DINGLEY IS SICK.

The Leader of the House Down With Paeamonia.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Representa-tive Nelson Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means commit-



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 Mis-

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3 .- 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 almed at Whitecotton, who has been receiving liberal attention from the governor these last few days.

Kansas Soldler 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 Burell, D., Twenty-third Kansas volunteers, died December 29, acute dysentery; Frank Paffenlarger, 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 Csimea. 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 \$160,000, 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 Romind 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 goverament 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 dis-

atch, dated Friday afternoon, December 30, at Iloile, island of Panay, has Pacific line snow has fallen to-day as just been received here by boat, telefar down the mountain as Colfax, with graphic communication with Hoilo not "The situation at Holle is grave.

has been very heavy, with indications Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Melo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at sev-

"All the women have withdrawn gale has blown the snow into impassa- and many familles have taken refuge ble drifts. Tramcar and railway traffic with the Americans. The rebels, after been heard from. General Miller, when this demand was first made, deproperty would be protected.

"The foreign residents then petitioned General Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a light 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 tee and framer of the Dingley tariff 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 re-sist. 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

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 sixtyfive 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.

PERING, 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 overything 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 emtion is serious and that all hope of the country's future lies solely in reform.

Ex-Senator Dubols Will Marry. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-Cards are out announcing the marriage of ex-United States Senator Fred T. Dubols of Blackfoot, Idaho, and Miss Edna Maxfield Whited of Dolan, S. D., in Chica-

go, 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 citi-