THE FLAG FALLS

SPANISH SOVEREIGNTY IN CUBA PASSES FOREVER

STARS AND STRIPES SENT UP

CEREMONY UNOSTENTATIOUS BUT DEEPLY AFFECTING

CAPTAIN-GENERAL IN TEARS

CASTELLANOS FAILS TO CONCEAL HIS EMOTION

Manly in His Department and Accorded Every Courtesy—Cuban Leaders Take Prominent Part in the Ceremony

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States at noon today.

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches in the salon 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. 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 cheers by the people, who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and the plaza.

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 Vliet, 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 stationed 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 could get on the roofs and balconies of the 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 buglers 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 close across the street, at the entrance of the park.

Clous Issues Instructions

Brigadier-General Clous, master of ceremonies for the day, at 11 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 L. W. V. Kennon, adjutant-general of the department, to the department of commerce and agriculture; Colonel T. C. Bliss of the commissary department, to the treasury; Captain Frank R. 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 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 by 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.

Wade and Butler Arrive

At 11 o'clock Major-General Wade and Major-General Butler of the American evacuation commission, arrived from El Vedado on horseback, accompanied by their staffs. They were met by Brigadier-General Clous, and Major T. Bentley Mott, General Ludlow and staff. At the same moment Lucien J. Jerome, British vice consul, arrived. He was warmly greeted by the American officers.

Major-General John R. Brooke, governor of Cuba, and Major-General Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, accompanied by their staffs, arrived at half past 11 in carriages. General Brooke and chief of staff, and General Adna R. Chaffee in the first carriage. In each of the other carriages rode a Cuban general, with American officers. The Cubans were Generals Lacret, Mario Menocal, Mayia Rodriguez, Serafin Sanchez, Jose Miguel Gomez, Nodarte, Rafael de Carrenas, Agramente and Vidal, and Colonel Vallente. As the carriages drove up, the second company of the Thirty-eighth Spanish infantry, under command of Colonel Don Rafel Salamanca, presented arms, and the American band started up with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the Spanish colonel saluting.

Fitzhugh Lee Joins the Party

At 11:15, 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 the Cuban officers. The Cubans wore dark blue uniforms, brown felt hats and gray gloves, and they carried machetes.

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, the Spanish soldiery 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.

On entering the palace, the American generals went to the salon facing the plaza, which is on the second floor. It is a lofty chamber, decorated with mirrors of deep gilt frames, white 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 Gelphi, Lieutenant-Colonels Belled, Girauta, and Bonitas, Major Priego, Captain Ritene, and Captains Adolpho and Ramon Castellanos, sons of the captain-general.

His Last Social Function

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 central 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 salon without ceremony, from the left, and greeted General Brooke and others.

After shaking hands, General Brooke sat upon a sofa while General Castellanos moved towards the group of Cuban generals. British Vice Consul Jerome introduced him to Gen. Mayal 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 hands."

General Rodriguez replied:

"I thank you, General. I feel sorrow for the Spanish army, which has defended the banner it was sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hand."

Captain General Castellanos then 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.

Marked Contrast Between Them

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

At the last stroke of twelve, 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. The captain-general stepped to the left, taking his position directly in front of his staff. On his right stood Capt. 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 of the plaza was playing the Spanish national hymn. As the guns at Cabanas fortress ceased firing there was a breathless pause in the salon. Everybody knew that the American flag was being raised on the staff on the roof of the palace by Major Butler, son of General Butler, and that the stars and stripes were going up on all the other official staffs in Havana. After this second silence the band on the plaza played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the guns of the fleet and fortress began to roar out the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Captain-General Speaks

Tollanos handed the manuscript of his speech to Captain Hart and begun 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 sovereignity 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 you. Peace having been established between our respective governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States government, and I hope that the good relations already existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

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

General Brooke's Response

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."

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 doyn upon the plaza. A big American flag, flying over the asenal, was in full view, and farther away the stars and stripes could be seen over Cabanas fortress. 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: "Gentlemen, I have been in more battles than I have hairs on my head, and my self-possession has never failed me until today. 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.

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.

HONORS TO THE DEAD

FUNERAL OF MEXICAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON

SERVICE OF PUBLIC NATURE

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ATTEND

Diplomatic Corps Well Represented as Well as Many Departments—Beautiful Array of Floral Offerings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Public funeral services over the remains of the late Don Matias Romero, the ambassador from Mexico to the United States, who died Friday morning, were held at St. Matthews' church today. 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. At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to Mt. Olivet cemetery, and placed temporarily in a vault pending its removal to Mexico.

Before the body was taken to the church there were brief services at the house, attended mainly by the official staff of the legation and the relatives and immediate friends of the family, those present including the mother and brother of the late Mrs. Romero, and members of the brother's family.

Mrs. Garcia, the sister of the ambassador, and an aunt living at the embassy were unable to attend because of illness. The honory pallbearers also assembled at the house, and at the conclusion of the services there, accompanied the remains to the church. At the church, the casket, preceded by the president and cabinet, honorary pallbearers and other distinguished persons was borne to the body of the church in front of the altar rail, and placed on a catafalque.

President at the Church

The president was met at the door by Senor Don Jose Godoy, the first secretary of the Mexican embassy, and escorted to a seat reserved for him. Representatives from the state department, the army and navy, and from the diplomatic corps, acted as ushers. The services at the church were very brief, consisting of a low mass followed by absolution services. Father Charles M. Bart, assistant pastor of St. Matthews, was the celebrant.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the casket was placed in a hearse, and accompanied by relatives and friends, was taken to the cemetery and placed in a vault, Father Bart conducting the final services.

Many handsome floral tributes were sent to the embassy, only a few of which could be placed on the casket. The president, and Mrs. McKinley contributed a wreath of camellas, and other white flowers. From the state department there came a wreath of white roses and from the bureau of American republics an appropriate design. Others who sent floral remembrances were Senor Arriago, the Guatemalan minister; Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. Frederic Emory, of the bureau of American republics; the Costa Rican minister; Representative and Mrs. Hitt; Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, Mrs. Grant, Richard Wells, Hon. John W. Foster, the Ecuadorean minister, Mrs. Hearst, the Venezuelan minister, the Chilean minister and members and relatives of the deceased.

The honory pallbearers were the German ambassador, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, the ministers from Guatemala and Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mr. John W. Thompson. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had been announced as an honory pallbearer, but was unable to attend because of indisposition.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON

Telegrams Sent to Secretary Alger and the President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following brief cablegrams conveying information of the transfer of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to the Americans, and of the raising of the United States flag, were received here during the afternoon:

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1899.—Secretary of War, Washington: The flag raised on castle Morro, Cabanas, the palace and other buildings in city. Government formally turned over by General Castellanos to commission, and by it transferred to General Brooke. (Signed.)

WADE, Chairman.

CLOUS, Secretary.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1899.—The President, Washington: The government formally surrendered by General Castellanos to American commission at 12 o'clock, and by latter transferred to General Brooke. Ceremonies successfully carried out. The American flag flies from Morro castle, Cabanas, the palace, and other buildings. City orderly. (Signed.)

WADE, Chairman.

CLOUS, Secretary.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1899.—Secretary of War, Washington:—The flag sent up on Morro castle and the palace at 12:04 p. m., local time. (Signed.)

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General.

SIGHT A SHIP IN DISTRESS

Crew of British Vessel Rescued With Much Difficulty

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamship Paris, which arrived today from Southampton, after a tempestuous passage, reports that on Tuesday, December 27, in latitude 49.29 north, and longitude 31.29 west, at 8:30 in the morning, she sighted the British tank steamer Vindobala, Captain Clark, from Rouen, France, December 15, for Philadelphia, in ballast, showing signal "must abandon vessel." A life boat was launched in charge of Chief Officer Bradshaw and eight seamen. A dangerous sea was running at the time, and it was impossible to get the boat alongside the Vindobala. The Vindobala's crew were fastened to lines thrown from the boat and hauled aboard. The ship's carpenter, A. Oersterreich, a native of Stettin, let go of the line fastened to him, and was lost. It took two and a half hours to rescue the men.

The Vindobala sprang a leak on December 22. On Monday morning, December 26, a steamer passed and paid no attention to four rockets sent up. During that night the steamer made seven feet of water, putting out all the fires.

GRAND DUKE SEES CHICAGO

Russian Scion of Nobility Makes Short Stop in City

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The Grand Duke Cyril, accompanied by two lieutenants of the Russian navy, reached Chicago this morning from San Francisco. He was given a breakfast at the Virginia hotel by Baron Schlippanbach, the Russian consul, and left for the east at 3 in the afternoon via the Michigan Central, to see Niagara Falls. He will sail from New York on the Fuerst Bis-

DINGLEY VERY ILL

Condition of Maine Congressman Causes Apprehension

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The condition of Representative Dingley has grown worse, and some apprehension is felt for his recovery.

SMOKE CLEARS AWAY

OPPONENTS TO CLARK TAKE A DAY OF REST

HIS FORCES STEADILY GROW

LEGISLATORS COME OUT AND DECLARE THEIR CHOICE

Senatorial Question Being Dropped by Supporters of the Field—Political Gossip

Scarcely any change was apparent in the speakership situation yesterday. Although the day was Sunday, the hotel lobbies were filled to overflowing with legislators and their friends, all anxious to see their way clear to a settlement of the fight today. The prospect remained unchanged except that some of the members who are fighting against Clark so bitterly began to realize the futility of their efforts and talked as if they would enter the caucus in the evening. There were many rumors in circulation that sailing would not be smooth, but these seemed to have little foundation.

Saturday night the report was that supporters of Haller, Pollard and Rouse would decline to enter the caucus in the evening, a situation which would throw the speakership fight on the floor of the house. Republicans generally discredited the rumor and the majority of the legislators were busy late Saturday night and yesterday running the report down. The rumors were found to have had their origin in conversations between the members which had been capable of double meaning. As a matter of fact the opposition to Mr. Clark had come to no agreement whatever in regard to a plan of action. This will be decided this morning when it is reported a caucus of the field will be held to determine what is best. The change of the Fisher men to Clark is an indication of the way the wind is blowing and every action points to a settlement of differences among candidates for the speakership before noon tomorrow.

Senatorial Talk Less

Opponents to Clark have been industriously working the report that a vote for Mr. Clark was the same as one cast in the interest of a senatorial candidate. On Saturday night especially were Clark opponents desirous of making the most of assertions of this character. The fact that no senatorial candidate has his hand in the fight and that Mr. Clark has numerous supporters among supporters of different candidates for senator, coupled with the fact that so few members have really expressed their preference for senator has brought a realization to the minds of many that they may possibly be mistaken. As the day wore on yesterday, the sentiment against entering a caucus died down. Haller's men were not in evidence to any great extent and preferred to play a waiting game.

One point which weighs heavily among the opposition to Clark is the large number of republicans working for him. Careful investigation among the members, who are almost without an exception in the city, reveals that Clark has supporters numbering thirty-four who have openly declared their adherence to him. Haller's support is figured by some of the men who are watching the fray at seven, while Pollard is thought to have four and Rouse two. This leaves five of the republicans who have not yet spoken. No trouble is anticipated from these latter, as they have all expressed a desire to see the contest settled without any resort to the exceedingly ticklish plan of deciding the fight on the floor of the house.

As near as could be ascertained the strength of Clark is as follows:

Wenzell and Scott, Pawnee; Armstrong, Nemaha; Blake, Johnson; Harris, Otoe; Beverly, Burman; Cox, Detweiler, Houck, Myers, Olmsted, Douglas; Anderson, Love, Barnes, Hirkom, Lincoln; Man, Smith, Grafton, Sulme; Chittendin, Jones, Hebbert, Gage; Bisner, Thayer; Thompson, Merrick; Broderick, Clay; Hicks, Webster; Evans, Adams; Wilcox, Lincoln; Fisher, Davis; Melbourn, Kearney; Hathorn, Red Willow; Walling, Dawson.

Haller's supporters are believed to be among the following:

Nesbitt, Chambers, Durt; Hastings, Zellers, Dodge; Smithberger, Woyar; Hall, Rock.

Those for Pollard seem to be: Young, Cass; Jansen, Jefferson; Burlett, Nemaha.

Rouse's principal supporter is Prince, from the same county.

Those who have not declared themselves are:

Chivale, Smith, Richardson; Dittmar, Cass; Tucker and Sandall, York.

These lists exclude the names of the candidates themselves.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Generally Fair and Warmer in Nebraska With Southerly Winds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Forecast for Monday in Nebraska: Generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

In a new trap for catching fish and water animals a bait trigger is suspended in the water, with a spring arm set over it to drive a pronged spear into the animal as soon as it disturbs the trigger.

KEEP TAB ON FIGHT

WASHINGTON INTERESTED IN THE NEBRASKA CONTEST

HOPE FOR MAN OF STANDING

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO SENATOR ALLEN'S SUCCESSOR

New Member Will Be Heartily Welcomed by the Republican Majority—Question of Service for Third Regiment

STATE JOURNAL BUREAU,
Room 16, Post Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—

Echoes of the Nebraska senatorial contest are reaching Washington. The local papers are publishing dispatches from both Omaha and Lincoln, which seem to indicate a lively contest for the shoes of Senator Allen. We are treated with brief biographies of the various candidates and with speculations whether or not there is to be a caucus and whether or not the geographical line of the Platte is to determine the contest and bar out candidates from north of the river.

The Nebraska delegation professes dense ignorance regarding the situation, which they agree is a mixed one, the only certainty being that a republican will be chosen. General Manderson, who was in the city this week, thought that the successful candidate would come from south of the Platte and that any combination between disgruntled republicans and populists was out of the question. There will be such a large republican majority in the senate during the Fifty-sixth congress that Nebraska's vote is not of as much importance as it would be if the parties were more evenly balanced.

Need a Man of Standing

It is to be hoped, however, that a man of standing, character and ability will be chosen as the colleague of Senator Thurston. The position of senator from Nebraska in Washington is no sinecure for a man who does his duty to his constituents. Senators from the far western states have an enormous correspondence and an overwhelming amount of work in the departments. This is due to the fact that the old soldier element in the western states is very large, that questions relating to land entries which are unknown to members of the senate from the east are constantly pressing upon their attention and that such subjects as the establishment of postoffices and post-routes, the Indian reservation matters and topics peculiar to the west are steadily forced upon their attention in the interests of their constituency.

In Nebraska, owing to the fact that only two of the congressional districts of the state have republican representatives, the next senator from Nebraska will be called upon to determine many matters of minor patronage, which ordinarily would fall to the decision of the representatives if they were republicans. When Senator Allen retires on the 4th of March next, vacancies will be made by his retirement upon the committee on forest reservations and the protection of game, of which he is chairman, on claims, Indian affairs, privileges and elections, public lands, transportation routes to the seaboard, and transportation and sale of meat products. Several of these are important committees and it is scarcely likely that the new senator, at the beginning of his term of service, will be as well placed. He will, however, be given a private room for his office, either in the capitol or in the Maltby building, adjacent, will be afforded a clerk and possibly a messenger. He will also be given a share of senatorial patronage, by which he will be able to place two or three political friends in positions carrying annual salaries from $900 to $1,200 per year.

Senate Reorganization

It is very certain that there will be a reorganization of the officers of the senate as soon as practicable. The present secretary and sergeant-at-arms, both of whom are democrats, will go and their places will be taken by republicans chosen in caucus of the republican senators. With these changes will follow a number of changes in the personnel of employes of the senate. These will be most noticeable in the office of the sergeant-at-arms, who has control of four-fifths of the senate employes. Most of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the state are fixtures, veterans in the service, and who remain through successive changes in the senate. There is not likely to be more than two or three changes under the new secretary. The sergeant-at-arms appoints and dismisses the messengers, laborers, employes of the folding room and charwomen who make up the bulk of the pay roll. During the existing anomalous condition when no party has a majority in the senate, this patronage has been fairly evenly divided among the senators, a certain salary amount being apportioned and employes appointed in accordance. When the organization changes the democrats are likely to lose at least a portion of the patronage which they hold. The new senator from Nebraska ought to be able, if he is a rustler, to do better than either of the present senators have done under a democratic sergeant-at-arms.

Service for the Third

The Third Nebraska has gone to Cuba, in spite of the intimation of Colonel Bryan in his Lincoln speech that his own resignation from the service would probably make easier the muster out of the regiment. It has been billed for service outside of the United States ever since its organization and the fact that its colonel has deserted it at a time when it was about to leave the country will not operate to interfere with the original plan. It is expected that the regiment will be sent to western Cuba, either to the province of Havana or to that of Pinar del Rio. How long it will remain in the Antilles depends upon the action taken by congress in increasing the regular army so that the services of volunteers can be dispensed with. If the regiment does as good and uncomplaining service as the First Nebraska has done in the Philippines, it will receive nothing but congratulations upon its return to the United States. The First will start for home on the earliest transports which leave Manila. This result has been accomplished by the personal solicitation of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. It had at first been decided that the regiments were to return in the order in which they were sent, but the assistant secretary of war obtained the consent of the president that an exception should be made in the case of the Nebraska troops. The sick will precede the regiment and it is understood that a number have already started. The entire regiment should be back in Nebraska within sixty days. They will bring with them a record of admirable service in Asiatic waters and the unique distinction of being the only men from their state who have fought under the flag in the far east.

Thurston as an Entertainer

Senator Thurston is becoming known as one of the most frequent entertainers of the senatorial club in Washington. His handsome apartments in the Cairo are the scene of semi-weekly dinners, at which the senator gathers always an interesting company. A few weeks ago he played the host for the newspaper men, who attended the Omaha exposition. On Thursday night he gave a handsome dinner to Omaha friends in the city. The Cairo apartment house, where Senator Thurston lives while in Washington, is located in the fashionable section of the city, and is one of the most handsomely appointed and select buildings of its class in Washington. Senator Thurston enjoys society and knows how to entertain. Now that he has disposed of all the high patronage in the state, the district attorneyship being the last of the offices of moment he has been called upon to fill, Senator Thurston feels a relief from the burdens of patronage distribution which affords him opportunity for social relaxation.

Senator Allen, unlike his colleague, has kept out of the social vortex and oscillates between his committee room and his boarding house, except on such occasions when he gravitates from Capitol Hill down town to call upon his friends and others. The senator takes his forthcoming exit from Washington philosophically, and declares he will find quite as much satisfaction in the practice of law in Nebraska as he has in the practice of politics in Washington. He will return to his home in Madison with some little saving from his six years' service as a senator at the national capital, in which time he has drawn $30,000 salary. It is not likely, however, as was the case with his friend Kem, that he will be able to leave the state and purchase a farm in Colorado from the savings of his congressional career.

The announcement this week of the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Porter of the Twenty-second infantry, stationed at Ft. Cook, will recall to many residents of northern Nebraska the time, only a few years ago, when three captains of the Eighth infantry were stationed at Fts. Niobrara and Robinson. These were Captains Worth, Bailey and Porter. They were intimate personal friends and had been in the regiment for more than a quarter of a century. Captain Worth was stationed at Ft. Robinson for a number of years, subsequently became major of the Second infantry at Ft. Omaha, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth infantry. He was wounded in the charge at San Juan hill, and has recently been retired as a brigadier-general in the regular army. Captain Bailey is now a colonel and Captain Porter is retired as a lieutenant-colonel as the result of disabilities contracted in the Santiago campaign. All three were wholesouled, genial, efficient officers who served throughout the civil war and whose lives since were chiefly spent in service on the frontier in Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska, paving the way for a civilization in the west for which the regular army has always been the pioneer. In any other country than ours their length of service would years ago have given to all the shoulder straps of a brigadier.

The Occupation of Cuba

Military occupation of Cuba by the United States forces is to be something more than a name. The order of General Brooke prohibiting demonstrations on the part of the Cuban soldiery upon January 1, when evacuation by the Spanish was to be completed, is evidence that as a preliminary to securing a stable government for Cuba the inhabitants of the island are to be given to understand that anarchy and disorder will not be tolerated. The average Latin-American idea of government is opportunity for loot and plunder. The mass of the Cuban insurgents are to be disabused of this idea. The administration pledges itself to protect life and property in the island to afford the planters opportunity to resume agricultural operations and to sternly suppress marauding and depredations throughout the provinces. Within the next few weeks a sufficient number of troops will be in garrison in Cuba to bring about these ends. So far as possible the garrisons are to be regimental, located in the cities on the coast with smaller garrisons scattered in the interior. The system which General Wood has so successfully put into operation at Santiago by which revenues are honestly collected and honestly disbursed, sanitary regulations rigidly enforced and crime sternly punished, will obtain in Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and other cities throughout the island. General Brooke as military governor will be in absolute control, and will have as his subordinate picked men from throughout the army selected for their efficiency, integrity and tact.

President McKinley believes that the United States can evidence its ability to bring order out of chaos in a semi-civilized community, as well as Great Britain has done in her possessions in the east and west Indies. He does not propose to turn Cuba over to a collection of bandits or soldiers of fortune. He does propose if possible, to prepare the island just as soon as practicable for self government.

The Cubans are to be placed upon their good behavior. Their representatives in Washington and elsewhere have been informed of this fact. With the alleged Cuban government and the Cuban army, the United States will have no official dealing. While this government is in temporary possession the United States flag alone will float over the island. It will be the symbol abroad as it is at home of honest government. The revenues as they come in will be spent solely for the interests of the island in improving its harbors, cleaning up its pest holes, giving sanitary facilities to its cities and opening up means of transportation to the interior. If possible, the Cuban will be taught that it will pay him better to work than to act as a bushwhacker and that at whatever cost, disorders will be suppressed and agriculture and commerce stimulated. It is well understood by the administration that the Cuban problem is not an easy one. It was quite as well understood last winter when congress was attempting to hurry the country into a recognition of a republic which never existed and into a war with Spain for which we were totally unprepared. Events have since thoroughly justified the president's attitude and the future is likely to as thoroughly justify the policy which will be enforced from now on in the island as long as military control continues and which will be pregnant with untold benefits to the Queen of the Antilles. W. E. ANNIN.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 73,370 postoffices in the United States.

MUST GIVE WAY

AN ULTIMATUM ISSUED TO FILIPINOS AT ILOILO

WARM TIMES IN PROSPECTS

GENERAL MILLER DEMANDS SURRENDER OF CITY

DECLINES TO GRANT DELAY

PLEA FOR CONFERENCE WITH AGUINALDO REFUSED

Machine Guns Being Transferred From Boats and Preparations Begun to Land Forces—Non-Combatants Flee

MANILA, Jan. 1.—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 today. At the same time he gave assurances that lives and property would be protected.

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

Miller Issues an Ultimatum

At the designated time a native commission again boarded the United States transport Newport and asked for delay, saying that 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 great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The buildings, churches and boats along the river are filled with rebels.

"The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries this 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."

THE NATIONAL EISTEDFODD

Singing Society Opens Its Session at Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 1.—The National Eistedfodd was formally opened at the Grand Avenue Congregational church tonight. The sessions of the Eistedfodd proper will open at the Pabst theatre tomorrow. About 1,000 of the Welch singers arrived in the city today, including large delegations from Chicago, Ill., Racine, Oshkosh and Sparta, Wis., and Mankato, Minn. Other large delegations are expected to arrive tomorrow. Some of the most prominent Welchmen in the country are present, including Judge H. M. Edwards of Scranton, Pa., one of the best known musical conductors; Evan Stephens of Salt Lake City, Jenkin Powell Jones of Painesville, O., William Apmadoc and Samuel Job of Chicago. Mr. Job presided at tonight's meeting, which was opened with the rendering of Handel's "Largo" on the pipe organ by Miss Overhiser.

Mr. Job addressed the congregation in Welch, urging that greater interest be taken in singing for church congregations. Hon. H. M. Edwards of Scranton, Pa., delivered an address on "The Eisteddfodd," the rest of the evening being devoted to the singing of hymns.

The chief choral competition tomorrow night will be one of the most interesting features. Two prizes of $500 and $100 will be given and choruses from Appleton, Oshkosh, Racine and Milwaukee will compete.

Evan Stephens and Jenkin Powell Jones have been selected as the adjudicators.

Stocks Strong at London

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The stock exchange wound up the year in remarkably good form, with prices rising, and business active all round, especially in Americans, which were remarkably strong, and scored further advances. Reading shares rose one-fourth point; Reading first preferred one-fourth, New York Central & Hudson River three-fourths, Union Pacific three-fourths, Illinois Central one-half, Denver & Rio Grande one-fourth, Erie one-fourth, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe one-fourth, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul one-fourth; New York, Ontario & Western one-fourth, Baltimore & Ohio fell one point. Money was in strong demand, on call at 3 1-2@4 per cent, and on three months bills at from 2 7-8 to 3 per cent.

Nebraska Pensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Following is the issue of Nebraska pensions:

Original—John J. Moore, Saratoga, $6; George W. Day, Kearney, $6.

Restorations and Increase—William Kreitz, Lexington, $12 to $14.

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