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NO. 10.

CUBA RELEASED BY SPANIARDS

The Stars and Stripes Now Float Over the City of Havana.

Ceremonies Attending the Transfer of Government Were of a Simple But Solmely Impressive Nature.

General Castellanos, Who Made the Delivery, Was Moved to Tears--Cuban Officers Were Present.

The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States at noon Sunday.

The form of the transfer which took place at Havana 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 of 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 around the palace and 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.

Brigadier General Clous, the master 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 cabinet, Major L. W. V. Kennon, 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 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.

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 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 soldiers remaining all the while at "present arms."

At this point Captain General Castellanos entered the salon without ceremony and greeted General Brooke and others.

British Vice Consul Jerome introduced him to General Mayia 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 sorry for the Spanish soldiers who defended the banner it has sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hands."

Captain General Castellanos then took his position near Major General Brooke.

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. 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 Chaffee was Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

LIABILITIES A MILLION.

Boston Failure May Grow Still Larger When Facts Are Known. While no statement has yet been made the total liabilities of the Assabet Manufacturing Company at Boston, Mass., may reach from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000. The heaviest indebtedness to any one firm is stated to be about \$50,000. Another firm is said to hold \$35,000, while other houses vary in approximate amounts from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

A GROUNDLESS FEAR.

Canadian Paper Thinks We Now Want the Dominion.

The Toronto (Ont.) World, which opposes the present liberal government at Ottawa, had a startling editorial Thursday under the heading "Canada on the Brink," in which it warns the people of this country that times are critical, so far as the maintenance of Canada as a free independent and integral portion of North America is concerned. The World says:

"Unless Canadians are fully alive to the situation and speak out in no uncertain way, they will find themselves between a grasping annexation movement in the United States, having for its end the domination of the whole continent, and a great party in England is prepared to make almost any sacrifice to the United States in consideration of some kind of support of England in her recent wars with Russia, France and other European powers."

The World then refers to the recent speech at Macon, Ga., of Major General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, in which that gentleman expressed the hope that he "would see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere in the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central America." Then The World proceeds:

"We believe that these words of General Wilson only show too well the opinion of Americans when once their appetite for expansion is aroused in the direction of the north, and if once they get it into their heads that they only have to go far enough in their great game of bluff, which seems to be their best and their strongest card in diplomacy, they will force Canada into annexation."

In conclusion the paper says: "We are nearer to absorption than ever we were. Do Canadians realize it?"

CAPTURED IN CALIFORNIA.

S. L. Almand, a Georgia Merchant, an Alleged Absconder.

S. Lafayette Almand, a Georgia merchant who is charged with absconding with some thirty or forty thousand dollars, was arrested in Tulare, Cal., last Sunday morning, and Monday night City Detective Hewitt quietly slipped out of Atlanta and went to California after the muchly wanted man.

Almand's headquarters were at Conyers, and did a large business throughout the state. He had the unbounded confidence of the business men of the state and almost unlimited credit. He appeared to be flourishing, when about three or four weeks ago he suddenly disappeared from the scene of his business career, and when those who trusted him examined his affairs they claimed he had carried with him several thousand dollars which he ought to have turned over to them.

Just how many were victimized cannot be said, as all of them decided to keep quiet and try to catch the man who had absconded. Nor can the exact amount of the money alleged to have been taken be named, as even the victims do not know, but it is estimated that the amount will be between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

BUTLER'S EFFORTS CONDEMNED.

Confederate Veterans' Camp in New York Opposed to Pension. The following resolution, offered by Comrade Beasley, formerly of North Carolina, was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Confederate Veteran camp of New York.

"Resolved, That the confederate veterans' camp of New York condemn in unmeasured terms the efforts of Senator Butler, of North Carolina, who is not a confederate veteran, to denounce the members of the south by seeking to obtain pensions from confederate soldiers from the United States and that any similar effort by any southern member of congress will be abhorrent to the camp and meet with unified condemnation."

WHEN THE ROLL IS CALLED.

Each Cuban Soldier May Be Advanced the Sum of \$100.

In anticipation that the government will take favorable action on the plan of paying off the Cuban troops by giving them \$100 each, the Cuban authorities now in Washington have taken steps to secure exact detailed information as to the number of Cuban troops who bore arms and are now in a position to rightly receive this bounty if the government decides to pay it.

JACKSON DAY BANQUET.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made at Chicago For the Occasion.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in Chicago for the third annual Jackson Day banquet, which takes place on the 7th day of January under the auspices of the William J. Bryan League of Chicago. Mr. Bryan will be the guest of honor of the occasion and the banquet will be the most elaborate, as well as the most significant, ever given by the league. Seats have been arranged for several hundred at the banquet and distinguished democrats from all parts of the country will be present.

SPANIARDS SAVE AMERICANS.

The Crew of a Spanish Ship Picked Up By a Spanish Brig.

Advice from London state that Spanish brig Gabriel, Captain Pages, from Cardenas, November 22d, has arrived at Coruna, having on board the crew of the American bark Evie Reed, Captain J. D. Stelman, from New York November 25th for Bahia, which is lost. The crew were rescued near the island of Bermuda.

FIRST NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. MCKINLEY.

THE WHITE HOUSE WAS CROWDED.

Was a Brilliant Function and Was Attended By all the Notables at the National Capitol.

A Washington special says: The president and Mrs. McKinley received the season's greetings Monday from a great throng of callers representing every branch of public life, who attended the white house reception.

It was the first time since the present administration began that circumstances permitted the observance of custom, and this, as well as the happy and propitious circumstances under which the year begins, added to the interest and enjoyment surrounding the event.

The executive mansion was elaborately decorated for the event, a wealth of cut flowers, palms, potted plants and ferns transforming the apartments into bowers of shrubbery and bloom. In the receiving line with the president and Mrs. McKinley were the members of the cabinet and the cabinet ladies, while back of the line stood many ladies from the army, navy, congressional and judicial circles.

Among the most notable figures in the line of callers were the foreign ambassadors and ministers in their rich diplomatic uniforms. Officers of the army and navy also were in full uniform, giving a brilliancy and dash to the occasion. The army group which attracted most attention was one made up of Major General Miles, Shafter and Lawton and Brigadier General Corbin, who, after greeting the presidential party, were invited to join the receiving party. The reception lasted something over two hours and was in every way a successful and happy ushering in of the new year.

Shortly after half-past 10 o'clock the members of the cabinet with their families began to arrive, and closely following them were the ladies who had been selected to assist Mrs. McKinley in the reception. They were shown into the private reception room, where they left their wraps, and then they ascended the stairway to the library, where they were met by the president and Mrs. McKinley.

Following the members of the cabinet came the ladies invited behind the receiving line. Then came the diplomatic corps, ambassadors, ministers and their suites, in the gorgeous uniforms and decorations characteristic of the foreign representatives. At their head was the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, and the numerous staff of the embassy. The ambassador greeted the president and Mrs. McKinley most cordially, passing a moment for an exchange of Anglo-American greetings. Sir Julian showed the effect of his recent serious attack of the grip, and moved about with some effort.

Dr. Von Holsten, in the German diplomatic uniform of the highest rank, with its abundance of gold lace and medals of distinction. With him walked Baron Speck Von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy. In the absence of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the French embassy was represented by a trio of richly decorated officials--Mm. Thiebaut, Taigny and Boenfe. There was one very notable feature of the French party, in that on the breast of each showed, for the first time at an official function, the superb decorations conferred on them by the queen regent of Spain for their services in re-establishing peace.

BLEW UP FOURTEEN FORTS.

Spanish Commander Rios, Who Surrendered Iloilo, Reached Manila.

General Rios, the Spanish commander, cables Madrid, that he has arrived at Manila on board the Leon XIII after having completed the evacuation of Visayas and the northern part of the island of Mindanao and after blowing up fourteen forts and the fleet of gunboats on Lake Lanao.

COL. ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED.

Takes the Oath of Office As Governor of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as governor of New York at Albany, Monday. In spite of extreme cold weather, the ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd of people gathered in the assembly hall of the capitol.

Preceding the inauguration there was a parade of civic and military bodies. Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, offered prayer and Secretary of State McDonough administered the oath of office to the governor-elect, after which Governor F. S. Black welcomed his successor.

TO CONNECT ISLANDS.

War Department Orders Cables For the Philippines.

A New York dispatch says: Colonel Kimball, of the quartermaster's department, has received orders to secure at once an iron ship of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons for use as a cable ship to lay cable to connect the islands of the Philippines.

NAVY OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Secretary Long Arranges Future Work For Admirals and Commodores.

The following assignments were announced by a high official of the navy department Friday as having been determined by Secretary Long: Rear Admiral Sampson is to retain command of the north Atlantic squadron. Commodore J. W. Philip to command the Brooklyn navy yard. Captain Louis Kempf to command the naval station at Guam and to be naval governor of that island. Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Howison to be assigned to sea duty.

W'VEAUGH SERIOUSLY ILL.

Friends of the Noted Statesman and Diplomat are Apprehensive.

Wayne MacVeagh, who was attorney general in President Garfield's cabinet and ambassador to Italy under the last Cleveland administration, is lying very ill at his residence in Washington City. His family physician has been summoned from Philadelphia to assist in the treatment of his case. His condition is dangerous.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DIES

REPRESENTED MEXICO AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SERVICE COVERED MANY YEARS.

Dead Minister Was An Able and Efficient Diplomat and Did Much For His Country.

A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics, and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Senator Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead ambassador:

"Senator Romero is one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca February 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the capital of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer.

"In 1855 he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senator Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when in the absence of the minister he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1863 to take part in the war against the French and was appointed colonel by the president. General Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as his chief of staff.

Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at his post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country.

"On his return to Mexico he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged on account of ill health to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Soconusco devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster general. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury.

"As representative of his country in the United States Senator Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press.

"Senator Romero was a member of the International American conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the bureau of American republics, and ever since its organization has shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau when that body was first organized, and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the international union of American republics."

This sketch necessarily fails to do justice to the life-work in behalf of his country performed by the dead man. He has seen his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable and prosperous republic. In much of this he had a share.

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The department has already ordered for this purpose 166 miles of marine cable, weighing 625 tons.

MRS. BOTKIN GUILTY.

Gets Life Sentence For Causing Death of Mrs. Dunning.

At San Francisco Friday night Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was found guilty of murder in the first degree for causing the death of Mrs. John F. Dunning, by sending a box of poisoned candy to her temporary home in Dover, Delaware.

The condemned murderess will be spared the ignominious death on the gallows, however, the jury that found her guilty imposing only the penalty of life imprisonment.

The verdict was unexpected. An acquittal was confidently awaited by the defense, while the prosecution feared a disagreement. Rumors had been in circulation to the effect that several of the jurors strongly favored the defense and that their opinions were too firmly grounded to be capable of change.

Although the jury was out only four hours, more than one of which was devoted to dinner, it is currently reported that the verdict was the result of a compromise. Considering the unexpectedness of the verdict, Mrs. Botkin kept herself well in hand when her fate was announced. Not until that several of the spectators had left the court room did she give evidence of collapse. Then she sank back half fainting, but speedily revived.

The jury retired at 5:55 p. m., but soon afterward was taken to dinner in charge of a deputy from the sheriff's office. During the meal hour no reference was made to the case by any of the men in whose hands lay the fate of Mrs. Botkin.

On returning to the jury room the evidence was carefully gone over and prolonged discussion followed. It is not known how many ballots were taken before a final agreement was reached.

At 9 o'clock word was sent to Judge Carroll Cook that the jury was prepared to make a report. Court was immediately convened and at 9:15 o'clock, just four hours after the case had been placed in its hands, the jury stated, through its foreman, that an agreement had been reached, the verdict being that Mrs. Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John Dunning, by means of poisoned candy sent through the mails, was of murder in the first degree. In accordance with the laws of California, which empower the jury to decide between hanging and imprisonment in such cases, the penalty was fixed at imprisonment for life.

While at no time during the trial had Mrs. Botkin expressed herself as anticipating such a verdict, she received it with remarkable calmness, exhibiting no trace of emotion, though she sat close to her sister, Mrs. Roberts, and seemed to look to her for sympathy. After the jury had been polled in the usual manner, Judge Cook announced that sentence would be pronounced on Saturday, January 7th. He then remanded the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff, to be imprisoned in the county jail until called to pronounce sentence, when she will be removed to the penitentiary.

When the courtroom was cleared, after Mrs. Botkin had announced to the deputy sheriff in a clear voice that she was ready to go with him to prison, occurred the only sensational incident of the evening. The condemnation of a woman strangled to rise, when her highly strung nerves seemed to relax, and suddenly she fell back into the arms of Mrs. Roberts.

It was thought that she had fainted, but in a moment a glass of water revived her and she resumed her usual appearance, though the intense nervous strain was still apparent in the twitching of her facial muscles and the quick movement of her hands as her fingers drummed on the table. In a few minutes the apparently shock of all signs of excitement and quietly accompanied the deputy sheriff out of the courtroom.

PENSIONS NOT WANTED.

But Alabama Veterans Do Not Object To Aid in Care of Graves.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: Camp Hardee, United Confederate Veterans, held a social session Friday night and among other features were a number of speeches by prominent confederates. A sentiment against asking the federal government for pensions was expressed and McKinley's suggestion that the government assist in taking care of the graves of the confederate dead was heartily endorsed.

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BANK DIRECTORS RELEASED.

Held in Jail For a Week For Violating a New Law.

The directors of the Moran, Kas., bank, which failed last January, have been in the Allen county jail for nearly a week, charged by depositors with having violated the new banking law of Kansas, Thursday they appeared by counsel before Judge Schoonover in Garnett and presented a petition for release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Schoonover issued an order releasing them on \$200 bond each until March 14th.

APPEAL TO CUBANS.

Delegation Now in United States Issues a Circular.

A New York dispatch says: The Cuban delegation to the United States has just prepared and sent to Cuba an elaborate appeal in circular form to be widely distributed to all natives, to remember that they fought for independence and not for annexation. The manifesto reviews the struggle to throw off Spain's tyranny and counts the glories of the victory and refers to the action of congress in declaring that a stable government should be established.

ARMY WILL BE HELD INTACT

UNTIL SITUATION IN CUBA AND PHILIPPINES CLEARS UP.

DISQUIETING NEWS THE CAUSE.

Mustering Out List of Fifty Thousand Volunteers Will Be Laid Aside For the Present.

A Washington special says: Although the secretary of war has prepared a list of the volunteer regiments to be ordered mustered out under the decision reached by the cabinet to muster out fifty thousand soldiers now in camp, it is stated at the war department that the list may be held for a time until the situation in Cuba and the Philippines clears up and becomes settled.

While the administration does not look for any serious outbreak or disturbance, both the president and secretary of war deem it advisable at this time not to reduce the army until after the first of the year and the occupation of Cuba by the United States is completed.

General Lee, since his arrival at Havana, has requested the war department to hurry as many regiments to his command as possible. It is expected that the celebration of the end of Spanish sovereignty in the island will result in disturbances, if not conflicts between the Cubans and Spaniards, and General Lee is anxious to have as large a force as possible to preserve order. The administration, therefore, thinks that it is best not to issue orders for mustering out any of the year anyhow.

It is stated at the war department that the colored regiments in the southern camps will be among the first mustered out, as it is found that these regiments will not be serviceable in Cuba.

Lawton Assigned to Manila. The war department has issued orders assigning Major General Lawton to service in the Philippines. This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance, as General Lawton, who was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, will be second in command to General Otis, and in the event of General Otis' appointment as governor general of the Philippines, will assume military command of the forces in the Philippines.

His new duties will require a combination of nerve and tact. General Lawton recently has been in command of the camp at Huntsville. General Frank, as ranking officer, will assume command on the departure of General Lawton. The latter's selection for duty in the Philippines was owing largely to the character of his service during the war and later at Havana.

The War Investigation.

The war investigating commission held only a short session Thursday devoted to executive business. There were no witnesses ready for examination. The Swift Packing company, of Chicago, which protested against the statements in General Miles' testimony, derogatory to the canned fresh roast beef, furnished his expeditious, has notified the commission of its inability to be on hand on January 4th, as expected, and January 9th has been set for the date of the appearance of its representative. So far no final action has been taken on the insistence of the commissary, General Egan, that he be recalled to testify in answer to General Miles' charges, and no decision has been reached as to recalling Generals Shafter and Miles.

INVITATION IS PUZZLING.

British War Office Applies to the United States For Definite Information. A London cable dispatch says: The war office is puzzled by an invitation received from the governor of Florida, to send representatives to the national militia convention, which is to take place at Tampa, Fla., on February 8th. The British officials have been endeavoring to ascertain the purposes of the convention, and finally decided to write to the government of the United States on the subject asking for information prior to coming to a decision.

BIG ELEVATOR BURNS.

Two Hundred Thousand Bushels of Wheat Destroyed at Minneapolis.

Elevator X on the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway at Eleventh avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., burned Thursday. The main elevator with its annex and 200,000 bushels of wheat were consumed and the loss will be at least \$2,000,000.

This property was owned by the George C. Bagley Elevator Company. The insurance is ample to cover the loss.

GUARANTEED TERMINAL BONDS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Georgia States For Definite Information.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama railway was held Friday morning at the company's office in Savannah, for the purpose of getting the stockholders to guarantee \$1,000,000 worth of terminal bonds. The purpose was carried out by the adoption of a resolution making the guarantee. The money realized from the bonds will be used in building the Georgia and Alabama terminal across the Savannah river on Hutchinson's island.