

nation. In all that article V of the constitutional appendix may be applicable, the government will take care to facilitate the execution of the work of sanitation planned by the military government. The Cuban government will also endeavor, as far as possible, and as far as depends on it, to comply with the necessity of sanitation and the observance of the system established by the military government of Cuba. It is understood that the Isle of Pines continues de facto under the jurisdiction of the government of the Republic, pending what will be agreed upon between the United States and Cuba, and in conformity with what is ordered in the Cuban constitution and by the law voted by the Congress of the United States, passed on March 2, 1901. I receive with great satisfaction the letter which President Roosevelt has addressed to the congress of the Republic and to me, on account of the sentiments of friendship therein expressed for the people of Cuba. I take advantage of this solemn occasion, when there is fulfilled the honest promise of the government and of the people of the United States in regard to the island of Cuba, and when the personality of our country is established as a sovereign nation, to express to you as a worthy representative of that great nation the immense gratitude that the people of Cuba feel to the American nation, to its illustrious president, Theodore Roosevelt, and to you personally, for the efforts which you have made for the attainment of that cherished ideal.

An interchange of courteous expressions having then been made between the outgoing military governor and the incoming president, the latter took the oath of office.

All the foreign representatives thereupon expressed in turn their good wishes to Gen. Wood and President Palma, being led by the new British minister to the Republic of Cuba, L. E. G. Carden, formerly British consul general at Havana, the only foreign minister in attendance. He appeared in the uniform and character of his new office.

Now came the spectacular ceremonial. . Thousands of Cubans had assembled before the palace to see the American flag come down and the Cuban flag go up in its place; and as soon as President Palma had indorsed Gov. Gen. Wood's proclamations of transfer they were gratified. Gen. Wood and Gen. Gomez ascended to the roof of the palace. Their appearance was welcomed with great shout-

ing from the street. Gen. Wood personally lowered the American flag from the staff. As it fluttered down it was saluted by a detachment of American cavalry and the echoes of guns from the forts, which were almost drowned in the cheers of the people as Gen. Wood, assisted by Gen. Gomez, raised in its place the Cuban flag. Having performed this final act of transfer, Gen. Wood said his farewells, and, accompanied by the American troops, embarked for the United States.

So ends a sad episode in history, the general outline of which, filled in with the more important details, may be traced in these columns, beginning at page 8 of No. 1.

For the information of foreign powers Secretary Hay sent a note of instructions on the 20th to all American ambassadors and ministers informing them that the military occupation of Cuba by the United States had that day ceased, and that an independent government, republican in form, had been inaugurated there under the presidency of Tomas Estrada Palma. The ambassadors and ministers were instructed to convey this information to the governments to which respectively they are accredited. On the same day, at the suggestion of Representative Sulzer, Representative Hitt offered in the lower house of Congress a resolution expressing its satisfaction "at the appearance this day of the Cuban Republic among the nations of the world." The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Legal proceedings against the meat trust by the United States government, under the Sherman anti-trust law (p. 89), have reached the stage of a temporary injunction. It was granted at Chicago on the 20th. by Peter S. Grosscup, as judge of the circuit court of the United States for the 7th circuit. There was no opposition, but the injunction is subject to a motion to be made at any time to dissolve it. The injunction restrains the several meat packing houses, together with their respective agents and all other persons acting or assuming to act by their authority—

from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combination, or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be, as to trade and commerce in fresh meats, a restraint of trade or commerce among the several

states, territories, and the District of Columbia, either by directing or requiring their respective agents from refraining to bid against each other in the purchase of live stock; or collusively, and by agreement, refraining from bidding against each other at such sales; or by arbitrarily raising or lowering prices, or fixing uniform prices at which said meats will be sold, either directly or through their respective agents; or by curtailing the quantity of such meats shipped to such markets and agents; or by imposing penalties for deviations from prices, or establishing and maintaining uniform rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such matters; or by imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery of such meats to dealers and consumers; or by any other method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain trade and commerce, as aforesaid.

The injunction also restrains these persons, in terms, from violating the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law by—

combining or conspiring together, or with each other and others, to monopolize, or attempting to monopolize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, by demanding, obtaining, or, with or without the connivance of the officers or agents thereof, or of any of them, receiving from the railroad companies or other common carriers transporting such fresh meats in such trade and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, transportation of or for such fresh meats, from the points of the preparation and production of the same from live stock or elsewhere, to the markets for the sale of the same to dealers and consumers in other states and territories than those wherein the same are so prepared, or the District of Columbia, at less than the regular rates which may be established or in force, on their several lines of transportation under the provisions in that behalf of the laws of the United States for the regulation of commerce.

The coal miners' convention, which assembled at Hazleton, Pa., on the 14th (p. 89), to consider the advisability of continuing the temporary strike order issued on the 9th, and which went into effect on the 12th, has decided that question in the affirmative. The question came to a vote in secret session on the 15th. The total vote cast was 811, of which, as reported by the press, 346½ votes were against, and 461½ in favor of continuing the strike. But the result as officially announced to the public