

PRESIDENT DOLE AT CHICAGO.

Greeted by a Distinguished Party.

Chicago's Mayor and United States Officials Welcome Him.

He and His Wife Greatly Pleased With the Reception Accorded Them—He Discusses Freely the Affairs of the Islands, but Refuses to Talk Regarding Annexation While It is Before Congress.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—President and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii arrived in Chicago at five minutes past 8 o'clock this morning.

A distinguished party greeted the President of the little island republic on his arrival. The Federal Government was represented by Judge Grosscup, General John C. Black, United States District Attorney, Thomas E. McMillin, Clerk of the United States District Court, and Hon. Thomas W. Cridler of the State Department at Washington.

President Dole's party consisted of himself, Mrs. Dole, Secretary Iulica and Dr. Day, his physician. The following ladies were also present: Mesdames Grosscup, Harrison and Brooke.

On arriving in Chicago the Reception Committee entered President Dole's private car and welcomed him to Chicago. The first to shake hands with him was Judge Grosscup, who said: "President Dole, I am instructed by the President of the United States to introduce you to Secretary Cridler, representing the President, and Mayor Harrison of Chicago."

After the exchange of courtesies and a welcome to Chicago on behalf of the city by Mayor Harrison, the President and Mrs. Dole were escorted to the hotel on the northeast corner of the hotel on the parlor floor, and are the same apartments occupied by President McKinley two years ago.

The party at once proceeded in carriages to the Auditorium annex, where suite 1102 had been reserved for the guests. The party was situated at the northeast corner of the hotel on the parlor floor, and are the same apartments occupied by President McKinley two years ago.

At 1 o'clock to-morrow a luncheon will be tendered the distinguished guests at Kinsey's by a number of former residents of Hawaii and other friends. Dr. Henry Lyman has charge of the affair, which promises to be a very pleasant reunion of old acquaintances.

At 3 o'clock a formal reception will be held at the Union League Club. While the arrangements are not entirely completed, it is probable that President Dole will leave Chicago at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday morning for Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio road, this company having tendered him the use of the finest private car in its service.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press to-day President Dole discussed freely conditions in the republic of which he is the executive head, but refused repeatedly to talk of the Hawaiian annexation question now before Congress.

"I can't go into a discussion of a matter which is before Congress now," he said. "It will be, I think, discourteous. The newspaper men appreciate my position, I think, in regard to it, and have been very courteous. But there is one thing I do wish to say," he continued, "and that is this. There is absolutely no foundation for the stories of a war which will be waged by Japan. There is absolutely nothing in it. We are not at war with Japan, and we will not have a cabinet meeting to discuss a matter of the kind referred to, either before leaving or at any time, and there is no element in our relations with Japan which has hurried me to America."

Mr. Dole discussed at length the social and political features of the island republic, talked interestingly of the tariff, Honolulu's municipal improvements and similar matters. In answer to a question as to what would become of the present Government should the United States refuse to annex the islands, the President said: "Well, the republic is there. I don't know that anything will happen except that things will go on as usual. I don't see any immediate danger from possession by any other country."

"Annexation of the island is under consideration by the Government. The planters who wish laborers apply to the Govern-

ment from time to time, stating the number they wish. The Government approves or disapproves. If they approve of the application, then immigration companies who are in the business recruit these men. The native population is insufficient to supply the demand for labor. The mixed Hawaiian population is increasing; the pure Hawaiian population is diminishing. This is because the mixed population has greater intelligence, greater thrift, greater latent ability, more enterprise. I think that it is principally in the mixed Hawaiians that the sexes are equal, which is a good sign and represents a normal condition. In the pure native population the males predominate considerably."

Returning to a discussion of the Japanese, President Dole characterized them as law-abiding, bright and intelligent, and said they make useful men in the islands.

"The papers of this country three or four months ago had reports about Japanese entering the country in the guise of laborers who were in reality soldiers. These reports originated here, I think. It is true that a good many of the laborers have been soldiers. Some of them have brought their uniforms and medals. They have not concealed them at all. It is evidently a coincidence. These men wanted to come as laborers. We cannot find out anything different from them, and found no drillmasters or commissioned officers among them."

"Is it your opinion that in the event of the failure of the Senate to ratify the annexation treaty the Government of Hawaii will then take steps to stand on its own bottom, fortify its harbors, drill its people, etc., to prevent absorption by any foreign Power that may swoop down?" the President was asked.

"We are not strong enough to fight any of the great Powers. But all of our Constitution and our legislation for some time past, while it has looked forward to annexation, has completely prepared the way for the republic to continue indefinitely. We should not require any legislation for the continuation of the republic. It would simply be an adequate appropriation that we would have to take up. I suppose, if we should not be putting ourselves on a footing to withstand one of the naval Powers, because we could not do it."

"Suppose this treaty of annexation fails, and one of them wants to swoop down upon Hawaii?" the President was asked.

"I don't think it is our interest in the question of annexation, our sense of its importance, to the Hawaiian Islands, that brings me here."

"Do you expect to be heard before the Senate on the Senate committee?" "No, I do not."

"Have you any intimation now when you will have an audience with the President?" "No; no time is set that I know of."

BUSINESS MEN'S CONVENTION. Indications that It Will be Largely Attended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Private advices reaching here from Indianapolis are to the effect that the Business Men's Convention, which will be held in that city Tuesday and Wednesday next, will be more largely attended than was the first convention of a year ago. The purpose of the convention is to endorse the report of the Monetary Commission, which provides a comprehensive plan for reform of currency.

At the city Tuesday and Wednesday announced their intention of being present, and it is expected that the actual number will be greater. A number of Southern and Western States will be represented. These circumstances are regarded as significant, and add to the wide interest in the movement.

Governor Mount of Indiana will deliver the address of welcome. The permanent Chairman of the convention will be Governor Shaw of Iowa, whose recent inaugural address showed him to be in sympathy with the work of currency reform.

C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League of Philadelphia, and one of the eleven members of the Monetary Commission, will present the report to the convention, and explain the circumstances which surrounded its preparation, and it will prove of interest to the delegates.

The principal address of the first day's meeting will be delivered by Charles Fairchild of New York, former Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, and who was in attendance at the convention.

In the evening delegates will be entertained at a reception to be given by the local commercial bodies.

COLONEL BRACKETT'S LETTER. Criticizes Benjamin's Claim that He is Sole Survivor.

ANACONDA (Mont.), Jan. 22.—Colonel William S. Brackett of Peoria, Ill., says that the story published a few days ago relative to the man who claims to be the sole survivor of the Custer massacre of June 25, 1876, is not strictly in accordance with the facts. The name of the man who claimed to be the last of that ill-fated company is George Benjamin of California, and it was reported that he was on his way to California to secure a pension, and that Senator Stephen M. White of California is assisting him in the matter. Colonel Brackett to-day said:

AUTHORITIES FEAR FRESH OUTBREAKS. Officers Prohibited From Going Through O'Reilly Street.

Where the Printing Office of "La Reconcentrado" Is.

Confirmation of the Report that General Castellano Has Destroyed the Headquarters of the Cuban Government—Spain May be Expelled From the Postal Union for Searching Mail Matter Before Delivery.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—(Via Key West, Fla., Jan. 23.)—Insurgents concealed behind the railroad station at San Miguel, eight miles from Havana, fired upon a train, killing several animals in one of the cars. Another band entered the town of Las Vegas, near Havana, destroying all the huts and the crops that had been planted.

General Pando has sent Colonel Domingo of Captain-General Blanco's staff back to Spain under serious charges. A private report from the Cuban Republic confirms the report that General Castellano has destroyed Esperanza at the extreme west of the Sierra Cubitas, the headquarters of the insurgent Government, which moved to Navajas, saving documents and files. When the insurgents retired they left fifty-seven of their number dead on the field, but carried away their wounded. The Government troops lost twenty-seven killed and eighty-seven wounded.

Juan Maso, whose surrender was recently reported, is a nephew of Bartolomeo, President of the Cuban Republic, not a brother, as before stated. It is reported here that the Governor of Havana Province, who is a stockholder in "La Discusion," has secured a subscription of \$250 monthly for that paper. Additional troops are to be sent to the Province of Santiago de Cuba to carry on the operations there.

The action of the Government in searching certain mail matter before allowing it to be delivered, is considered by persons well informed on the subject a direct violation of the international postal convention. Many persons, including a number of Spaniards, such as Senor Francisco de los Santos Guzman, ex-President of Congress, and others of social standing in the city, make complaint of the non-delivery of letters addressed to them. It is reported that in consequence of the Government's action, a number of letters taken to expel Spain from the postal union.

Endeavors have been made to induce Dr. Cabrera to remain at Sagunee and to obtain the surrender of the leaders of the rebellion through O'Reilly street, in the landing of provisions, and an English vessel. The schooner was sighted by a gunboat six miles off the coast and the crew decided to surrender. The member of the schooner's crew who made the above statement, added that the insurgents did not lack clothing and that they were short of ammunition.

Several of the local papers comment upon the report of the surrender of Maso with 110 men, which number they declare exaggerated. "El Diario La Marina" says that the papers which preach loyalty most cordially print the news without flavoring the same, adding that "El Liberal" of Spain declares that there are many Spaniards who would see with pleasure the defeat of autonomy in order to avoid the triumph of principles contrary to their own.

The "Union Constitucional" replies to the "Diario," saying that the autonomists brag of the success of autonomy, it is necessary to obtain the surrender of the real leaders with the greater masses of their followers.

The cigar manufacturers and the offices of "El Diario de La Marina" and "La Discusion" are still guarded day and night. The Government to-day prohibited officers passing through O'Reilly street, on which are situated the university and the printing office of "La Reconcentrado." Detachments of cavalry are patrolling the streets in the vicinity of Central Park and in other localities. These new precautions give rise to the belief that the authorities fear fresh outbreaks.

NO NEWS FROM HAVANA. State and Navy Departments Regard It as a Good Sign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—So far as could be learned, the Administration has no advices from Havana to-day. Both the State and Navy Departments affirmed that nothing had been heard from General Lee, and professed to look upon the lack of news as a good sign.

On the other hand, the city was full of rumors, ranging in importance from the statement that the white squadron had sailed from Key West to that of General Lee being assassinated at Havana. Inquiry, however, failed to reveal any basis for sensational reports.

FLEET OFF KEY WEST. An Important Message Sent to Admiral Seward.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Jan. 23.—A telegram from Key West says: Admiral Seward, with the Battleships New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Texas, arrived at the bar at 10 o'clock. The Maine, Montgomery and Dupont went out and joined the fleet. An important message was received here at 11 o'clock for Admiral Seward, but there is no way of transporting it to the fleet.

RECIPROcity MATTERS. Negotiations Continue to Proceed Satisfactorily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Reciprocity negotiations continue to proceed in a manner satisfactory to officials, but there is no present prospect that treaties or agreements will be concluded in the near future. The negotiations with Peru are farthest advanced, and they have reached a point where the draft of the treaty has been made. There are a number of points to be settled, however, and Minister Eguiguren is now in communication with his Government with a view to closing the matter. In connection with the negotiations, he has received from Peru samples of the remarkable cotton grown in that country. Unlike the cotton of our Southern States and other cotton sections, that of Peru has many colors other than white.

The Brazil, Argentine and Chile Governments have made no moves thus far toward reciprocity. A more satisfactory trade condition has been established with Argentine, however. It was understood at one time that retaliatory legislation would be resorted to by Argentina as a means of offsetting the Digley Act restrictions. This has not been done, however, and the new tariff law of Argentina is said to contain no provisions specially burdensome to American goods. The French negotiations are awaiting Ambassador Cambon's further instructions from Paris. The German negotiations are not being pushed, so far as can be learned, and it is felt that action on them will depend considerably upon the success of the movement to have European countries which give bounty on certain products, mainly sugar, unite in common action.

TRAILED THE MURDERER OF HIS BROTHER LIKE A BLOODHOUND. C. J. Hooley Swore That He Would Not Rest Until the Murderer Was Avenged.

WINNEMUCCA (Nev.), Jan. 23.—H. H. Hubbard, who is alleged to have shot and killed Frederick B. Hooley, a sixteen-year-old boy, at Lovelock, Cal., December 27, 1896, was captured by Sheriff McNeil of Humboldt County last evening at Lovelock, Nev. Hubbard was working on a road near town when the officers approached him. He was taken by surprise and offered no resistance, although he was armed, having a gun in his blankets near the road. He was immediately taken to Lovelock and arrived here this afternoon and was lodged in jail, awaiting the arrival of the necessary requisition papers from California.

The murder of Hubbard ends the long chase of C. J. Hooley, brother of the murdered boy, for months has followed Hubbard's trail in two States. He swore not to rest till his brother's death was avenged. He is in a fair way now to see his great desire gratified.

Hooley was interviewed to-night by a reporter for the Record, and in his statement, but finally admitted that he was the man the officers were after, and stated that at no time was he trying to elude the officers; that he was merely traveling overland in the hope of finding land upon which to establish a home, and that he was over the matter, and expressed his desire to be taken back and have the affair settled. He said that he did not know that the Grand Jury of Sierra County had found an indictment against him until he read it in one of the papers. He said he had been in the mountains, and he positively denies the charges against him. After the killing Hubbard gave himself up and was discharged by Justice Simms at Sierra. He remained in Loyalty until August 17, 1897, when a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he escaped to the mountains. As cold weather set in he again returned to Loyalty, and was concealed in the house occupied by his family until November 1st last, when he was indicted by the Grand Jury. Hubbard had the contract to use every effort to conceal his identity, having shaved off his mustache and cropped his hair.

C. J. Hooley, a brother of the murdered boy, set out on Hubbard's trail to capture him if possible, having been appointed a special officer. He struck Hubbard's trail at Carson and lost it in Esmeralda County. About a month ago Sheriff McNeil ascertained that a man answering Hubbard's description had arrived at Lovelock with his family. The Sheriff pursued his investigations quietly, and finally became satisfied that the man was the one wanted. He located C. J. Hooley, informed him of the circumstances, and the latter arrived here a few days ago and the arrest followed.

There can be no mistake in the man, as he was positively identified by the brother of the murdered boy. Hooley gave the following story of the murder: On December 27, 1896, the Hooley brothers, Frederick, Joseph and Cornelius, were doing some work in a house on their father's homestead. They had a difficulty with H. H. Hubbard, but a quarrel arose and he shot a hole in the glass of the window of the house where Hubbard was concealed, and a little later saw Hubbard leaving the house with a gun in his hand. They were not aware of the presence of Hubbard on the premises, or they would not have permitted Fred to venture out. The deceased was not armed when he was shot.

AFLOAT WITH FLAGS AND BUNTING. San Francisco Awirls the Week's Festivities.

Decorators Have Satisfactorily Completed Their Work.

Portraits of Marshall Everywhere Draped With the Color of the Precious Metal He Discovered—Jubilations Will Begin at Sunrise With a National Salute from Each of the Ports—The Procession Will be Four Miles Long.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Having satisfactorily completed a fortnight's engagement with the decorators in honor of California's golden jubilee, San Francisco appeared to-day to be afloat with flags and bunting. Never has any city looked so well. From the critical standpoint of the carnival lover, as in the gayest of Sunday garb, he awaits the week's festivities which will begin at sunrise to-morrow. All previous attempts at decorating the city, all the arrangements for former processions and jubiliations, have been eclipsed by the elaborate and artistic preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California.

On every hand are displayed large portraits of James Marshall, who picked up the first gold nugget in California in the year 1848, the paintings and statues of this pioneer of the gold fields being draped with the color of the precious metal he discovered in the Golden State.

Yellow, the shade of the State flower, the golden poppy, as well as the precious nugget, is the civic color in this week of jubilee. All the streets are already alight with it, but to-morrow there will be flowing, rippling, dancing streams of the State's own favorite hue. Across all the streets in the business portion of the city are strung at frequent intervals rows of many colored flags. There are arches and pillars, inscriptions and devices, waving stars and stripes, California bears on a white background, and the flags of all nations displayed from every store and commercial building. San Francisco alone here, and all the visitors who are crowding the hotels and filling the streets are loud in their praises.

The jubiliations will begin at sunrise to-morrow with the firing of the national salute of twenty-one guns, and each of the United States for about the bay. The day is a legal holiday by proclamation of Governor Budd, and the principal feature of the opening of the jubilee will be a monster parade. Fifty floats, illustrative of California's mining history and mining progress, will be in line. There will be thirty bands and it is estimated that the procession will be four miles long, so that the head of the parade will have been reviewed by Governor Budd on Van Ness avenue and dismissed before the end of the line moves from its starting point near the ferries on Market street.

A jubilee concert will follow the parade. There will be literary and musical exercises, a ball under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a banquet by the California Pioneers and a fireworks display by the Civic Committee.

On each succeeding day of the week there will be some novelty for the entertainment of visitors. Games and athletic contests, a sham battle at the presidio, a wild west show daily, are some of the features of jubilee week.

The culmination of the Golden Jubilee will be the opening of the mining fair, where will be shown the mining products of every county in the State, valuable nuggets, practical illustrations of every phase of mining life and all kinds of mining machinery.

Programme for the week—Monday—Sunrise, firing of national salute at the forts; 10:30 a. m. parade; 1 p. m. reception to visiting firemen and collation at Veteran Firemen's rooms, Pioneer building; 1 p. m. concert at Woodward's pavilion; 2 p. m. literary and musical exercises at Woodward's 8 p. m. ball by Pacific Parlor, Native Sons' Hall; 8 p. m. ball and banquet, pioneers, Pioneer Hall; 8:30 p. m. fireworks, Pioneer Hill.

Tuesday—Afternoon and evening—Reception and refreshments, Native Daughters, Native Sons' Hall, dancing at night; 2 p. m. football, United States army vs. National Guard, Central Park. Wednesday—2 p. m. military and athletic contests, army vs. National Guard, Central Park.

Thursday—1 p. m. Opening of the floral market, Union Square, concert at afternoon and evening; 2:30 p. m. Wild West show, Central Park; 2:30 p. m. Turn West, San Francisco and Oakland Turn Venues, Woodward's Pavilion, dancing at 11.

Friday—2 p. m. military display and sham battle, Presidio; 2:30 p. m. Wild West show, Central Park; 8 p. m. concert, City Hall dome, day and evening—floral market, Union Square; concerts.

A meeting of the California Miners' Association was called in the Marble Hall of the Palace Hotel this afternoon to protest against the position assigned to the miners in the jubilee parade to-morrow.

The Grand Marshal had placed the miners in the eleventh division, just in front of the Chinese, and when President Neff of the Miners' Association heard of it he had an elaborate set of resolutions drawn up and issued a call for an indignation meeting. The matter was remedied this morning, however, and the miners were assigned to

WILL TAKE MOST OF THE WEEK. Teller's Resolution Will Go to Vote on Thursday.

Senator Turpie Has Given Notice of a Speech on It.

Speeches Will Also Be Made by Teller, Pettigrew, White and Others for It—Pension Appropriation Bill Will Come Up To-day—The Indian and District of Columbia Appropriation Bills Will Consume the Week in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The present outlook is unfavorable to the Senator's giving much attention to the jubilee taking place during this week. The agreement to vote on Thursday on the Teller resolution reaffirming the doctrine that United States bonds are payable in silver at the option of the Government will, in all probability, result in the Senator giving the major portion of its time until that date to this measure, with the exception of that necessary to the consideration of appropriation bills.

Senator Turpie has given notice of a speech on the Teller resolution this week, and it is expected that it will be made by Senators Teller, Pettigrew, White and others, and that there also will be some addresses in opposition. Senator Nelson has offered an amendment declaring for the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, but the silver standard committee has proposed modification hostile to the purposes, will not accept it. They say they will insist upon a vote upon the resolution as it stands.

The pension appropriation bill will be called up Monday, and as soon as it is disposed of the Senate will be asked to take up the legislative collection ways of judicial appropriation bills. Each of these will provoke some debate, but it is not expected to be prolonged in either case. When the treaty next comes up Senator Teller will be recognized to speak in its support, and he probably will be followed by Senator White in opposition. The vote on the treaty now appears at least three weeks distant.

The House programme for this week includes little of interest beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. Almost by the time the bill is devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It is expected the Indian appropriation bill, the discussion of which was begun yesterday, will be completed to-morrow. The only item in the bill which is likely to cause much of a contest is that providing for the leasing of the gilsonite beds in the State of Wyoming in Utah. This provision was beaten in the last Indian bill, and will be stubbornly contested now. The District bill will probably consume the remainder of the week.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS. An Algiers Mob Invades the Jewish Quarter and Pillages the Shops.

ALGIERS, Jan. 23.—Anti-Jewish riots were renewed here to-day. The mob invaded the Jewish quarter and pillaged the shops in the Rue de la Casbah, driving the Jewish merchants out into the streets. A squadron of chasseurs were ordered to the scene and charged the mob with drawn swords, but the mob reformed further on, cheering for the Arab leaders.

Revolvers and daggers were freely used. One man who was stabbed in the back and shot in the head died on the spot, and many were seriously wounded, one named Cayol, dying from his wounds at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The crowd, hearing of this, became dangerously excited, shouting: "They're murdering us. Death to the Jews!" and resumed pillaging. The fronts of six shops were destroyed. The police repeatedly charged the rioters, but were stubbornly resisted, and were powerless to restore order until the troops arrived. The rioters were severely maltreated. Many arrests for theft have been made. The Jewish authorities recommend the co-religionists to remain indoors. Both the men killed in the riots were Christians, and their companions have sworn to avenge them. It is feared there will be further riots.

The belief that there would be further rioting was well founded. Disturbances and the looting of Jewish shops continued throughout the evening, despite the efforts of the troops to quell disorders.

At 10 o'clock to-night some Jewish flower stores were pillaged and their contents thrown into the streets. Zouave then charged the crowd with fixed bayonets and dispersed it, many persons being injured. At the moment this dispatch is sent (11 o'clock) the rioters are reassembling in the Casbah and setting fire to the Jewish spirit stores. Troops are being hurried to the spot. Already there have been 150 arrests to-day. The maintenance of order has been entrusted to the military.

Midnight—By midnight the town had become more quiet, and the fire on the quays had been extinguished. The streets are patrolled by the troops.

BARON REILLE DEAD. The Son of Marshal Reilly, Napoleon's General, Passes Away.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Baron Rene Charles Francois Reille, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Castros, is dead. Baron Reille was the son of Marshal de Comte Reille, one of the most celebrated soldiers of the first empire. He was born in Paris on February 12, 1815. He carried his banner in the Chamber of Deputies in 1870, and took an important part in the defense of Paris. In 1871 he was appointed Under Secretary of State. In the Chamber he always took a prominent part in the discussion of military questions, which he was able to discuss with exceptional competency.

DR. HALL RECONSIDERS. He Will Continue in the Service of the Church.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Dr. John Hall to-day announced from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church that he had reconsidered his determination to resign the pastorate, and would continue in the service of the church.

He said: "In view of the unanimous action of the congregation, I have decided to continue, God willing, the work of the pastorate while strength is given from above, and I am prepared to welcome any form of assistance regarded as desirable by the congregation and its officers."