

SITUATION VERY GRAVE AT HAVANA

Rioters, Better Armed, Continue Their Attacks.

Autonomist Leaders the Objects of the Fury of the Mob.

Troops Charge the Crowds and Many Persons Are Wounded.

VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS.

Now the Cuban Capital is So Turbulent That Martial Law Practically Prevails.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A special cable to the Sun from Havana, via Key West, says: The situation continues very grave, with a great deal more fighting than yesterday, and with serious results. Since last night the rioters, better armed, have given hard work to the troops of General Arolas, Military Commander of Havana. In spite of the presence of troops, the rioters, strongly armed, gathered in great numbers in Prado in front of the building of the Centro Gallego, or Galician Club, and also at Campo de Marte, not far from there, which is the largest park in the city. About midnight they became so threatening that General Arolas sent several detachments against them. The Government forces charged, and the rioters after some resistance dispersed. This evening rioters got to Central Park again, notwithstanding the heavy forces there, where several of them took possession of a large one-story house which occupies a whole block, called Manzana Gomez. From the top of it they fired several shots into Central Park, and especially at the office of Diario de la Marina, wounding several persons. A fierce attack was made by the troops on Manzana Gomez, and the rioters finally were dislodged. The wounded in this affray were treated at the police sanitary station. Martial law is practically in force. The condition of public disorder and the tremendous excitement continues. Rioters parade the streets in defiance of the troops, arms in hand and shouting generally: "Long Live Weyler!"

This statement made to-day by Assistant Secretary of State Day contains the latest information received by the State Department regarding the situation in Havana, the attitude of the administration on this new phase of the Cuban question and the naval precautions which have been taken to meet any possible emergency. It may be said that the President will not feel easy until a sufficient length of time has elapsed to show there is no likelihood of a repetition in a more aggravated form of the riots of Wednesday. While hopeful that the Spanish authorities may be correct in stating that the danger is past, they are fearful that the recent riots may be more significant than the Madrid officials are willing to admit. They are apprehensive that it may be a death blow to autonomy. While having no intention whatever of putting any obstacle in the way of a continuance of the present Spanish Cuban policy, the administration is making preparation to meet any contingency which may result from the new situation on the island. As a result of cable dispatches received early this morning from Consul-General Lee and deliberated upon at the Cabinet meeting the authorities have been very active to-day in perfecting arrangements for affording immediate relief for Americans and their interests in Havana in case they should be seriously endangered. To show the concern of the President and his anxiety to be fully prepared for all possible events it is only necessary to mention that Commander F. W. Dickens, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared before the Cabinet to-day and gave the President and his official family information in regard to the present positions of various vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. As a precautionary measure the President wants to be assured that the navy is in condition to meet any new developments that may occur. The President sincerely hopes that it will not be necessary for the Maine to sail for Havana, but, recognizing the possibilities of the situation, he desires that there shall be no delay in affording protection to American inter-

ests, and not only the Maine will be sent, but other vessels will be ordered to Cuba should circumstances require it.

As an indication that the administration does not believe that the Cuban situation will involve the United States in war, naval officers point to orders just issued assigning the Nashville to the European station. Department officials say if there were any danger of trouble every available ship would be retained on the home station. It is also understood the Nashville will carry to Europe a draft of long-time men for the cruiser San Francisco. This shows the intention of the administration to retain the San Francisco as the flagship of the European squadron. The Nashville will take the place of the cruiser Raleigh, now on her way to the Asiatic station. The Raleigh will arrive at Colombo in a few days, and it is expected that Commodore Dewey will direct her to report to him at Nagasaki. There has been no move on the part of the authorities, so far as can be learned, to order any vessels home from foreign stations.

The North Atlantic squadron, which has been gathered at Hampton Roads, is to sail southward to-morrow. Last there should be a misunderstanding of the purpose of the cruise, which has already been described in the orders as one of evolution and drill, planned many months ago, the orders under which the vessels will proceed have been made public, and, taken in connection with the department's order to Admiral Seward, the Navy Department says, show that the squadron's movements have no reference to Cuba.

These orders are made by Admiral Seward, and are issued in identical form to the commanders of the various ships making up the squadron. They are dated at Fort Monroe, January 11, on board the flagship New York, and begin as follows: Sir: The squadron is to be prepared to sail from Hampton Roads, weather and contingent circumstances permitting, with steam for ten knots, at 10 a. m. on Saturday, January 17, in the vicinity of the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida. Vessels will unmoor in the morning watch unless signal is made to the contrary. Squadron under sailing orders at 8 a. m. The order of ships will be: First division (1) New York; (2) Iowa, making the first section; (3) Massachusetts; (4) Indiana, making the second section. Second division: (5) Texas, first section. The fleet will proceed singly to Key West unless otherwise directed.

Mr. McKinley, Iowa and Indiana will proceed from Hampton Roads to the sea rendezvous off Currituck, N. C., lat. 36° N. long. 75° 29' W., in about fifteen fathoms of water, the lighthouse bearing W. S. W. 7-8 distant 25 miles, and will remain in that vicinity, weather permitting, until noon Sunday the 19th. They will then proceed to a second rendezvous off Cape Fear, N. C., in eighteen fathoms of water, Fry's Pan Shoal light, being north distant about seventeen miles, and remain in that vicinity until about 6 p. m. Tuesday, when they will proceed to Dry Tortugas, communicating possibly by some light draft vessel with Key West in passing that port. It is expected that the Massachusetts will leave the navy-yard on Friday, the 14th inst., and the Texas on Saturday, the 15th inst. The Massachusetts will endeavor to join the flag first on the Currituck rendezvous, and if that is missed, then on the Cape Fear rendezvous. It is hardly expected that the Texas will be able to join the flag on the Currituck rendezvous; therefore, directly the Massachusetts joins there (prior to noon of the 16th inst.), the squadron will not then await the Texas, but proceed to the Cape Fear rendezvous, and there it is expected that the Texas will be able to go in at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, January 18. Should the Massachusetts miss the flag at both rendezvous, or should any ship be separated from the flag by weather or other contingencies, the next, third and final rendezvous will be the harbor of Dry Tortugas, where they will await the flag. While the squadron is on the Florida drill ground, which will include occasional anchorages in Dry Tortugas Har-

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- NEWS OF THE DAY. Weather forecast for San Francisco: Cloudy on Saturday, but without rain; southerly winds. Maximum temperature for the past twenty-four hours: San Francisco 51 degrees, Portland 50 degrees, Los Angeles 60 degrees, San Diego 56 degrees. FIRST PAGE. Rioting Yet in Havana. McKinley Expected Dole. McKenna's Confirmation Delayed. The Jute Bag Scandal. SECOND PAGE. The Meeting of Whiskers. THIRD PAGE. Pope Leo Said to Favor a Republic. Riverside Mystery Solvable. General Clay's Wife in Trouble. Did Bacon Write Don Quixote? Made a Dollar Every Minute. Alaska Boundary Disputes. Two Railways to the Yukon. Ueber Lynchers Scared. The Santa Rosa Strangler. FOURTH PAGE. Congress at Work. Weak Airm for Winters. Poet Whittier's Early Love. FIFTH PAGE. Los Angeles School Scandal. Married Sixty-three Years. Doctors Disagree on Diphtheria. News Along the Water Front. SIXTH PAGE. Editorial. The Passing of Dole. Make It Twenty Thousand. The Cat Out of the Bag. Hospital and Zoo. The Immigration Question. Gold in the East. Plagiarism in the Police Courts. Stories From the Corridors. SEVENTH PAGE. School Board Loses a Suit. Ordination of a Priest. An Actor as a Hypnotist. Capron Case Decided. EIGHTH PAGE. Sports of the Day. NINTH PAGE. Supervisors Refuse Boxing Permits. A Convict Assails Judge Wallace. Preparing for the Jubilee. TENTH PAGE. Commercial World. ELEVENTH PAGE. News From Across the Bay. Farmers Protest Against Hawaii. TWELFTH PAGE. Jordan on City Governments. Faces at Oakland. THIRTEENTH PAGE. Births, Marriages and Deaths. FOURTEENTH PAGE. A Poet's Daughter as a Dancer. Durrant Case Aftermath. Railroad Commissioner Wanted. Arch for Golden Gate Park. Masked Robbers at Work.

McKINLEY EXPECTED MR. DOLE

He Comes to Make Terms for His Republic.

Willing to Grant Anything if the Islands Are Annexed.

No Surprise Among the Officials When the Visit Is Announced.

STATEHOOD UNNECESSARY

In Fact the Island President Comes Prepared to Accept Any Amendment.

Correspondence of The Call.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Times Washington special says: Hawaiian annexation would be beaten if a vote were to be taken at once on the treaty now before the Senate. This is the opinion of Senators on both sides. While the treaty is under consideration no Senator can talk about it for publication without subjecting himself to severe penalties, so that it is impossible to induce any Senator to be quoted about the situation, but ascertained facts show plainly that the treaty cannot be ratified by the votes of the men who are now for it. Several canvasses have been made to show the probable division of the Senate on the treaty. Most of these canvasses seem to have been influenced by the supporters of the treaty, for none has been without a doubtful list, and a list of doubtful men inclined to vote for annexation. As a matter of fact, it is asserted that a correct doubtful list would be made up of names now carried in the list of those said to be for the treaty, while those mentioned in the several canvasses as doubtful are certain to vote against ratification.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 14.

The announcement from Honolulu that President Dole is coming to Washington did not create any surprise at the State Department, and it is evident his trip was expected. While Mr. Dole comes in favor of the treaty and will lend his influence to that end, it is understood here in official circles that his visit means something more. It is said he comes clothed with extraordinary powers from the Hawaiian Government to act for it in accepting any amendment or change that may be made in the treaty.

It is understood that the Turpie amendment now pending, which puts certain restrictions upon the admission of Hawaii as a State, will probably be adopted. If this or any other change is made in the treaty it will have to be again ratified by the Hawaiian Government.

To prevent this delay, which may mean a great deal for Hawaii, the Government at Honolulu has considered it best to send President Dole to Washington with power to accept any change or amendment he may consider proper or admissible. It is also understood here that no objection is raised to the Turpie amendment as long as the islands are annexed. Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, formerly Hawaiian Minister to the United States and at present in this city as the island republic's representative in behalf of annexation, to-day made the following statement relative to President Dole's mission to the United States: "The Hawaiian Legislature meets in regular session in February. If annexation is to take place, there will necessarily be some legislation to adapt the laws to the changed conditions. If it is not to take place the refunding of the bonded debt will probably be taken up, which would not be done if annexation occurs. The present bonds draw 6 per cent interest, and can be taken up at any time. The entire debt can be refunded at from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent by the present Government. There being no cable communication, and the mails being so slow and so far apart, advices being at present very unsatisfactory, President Dole determined to come to Washington and observe the condition for himself in order to guide him in making recommendations to the Legislature."

Friends of the Hawaiian annexation programme are now addressing themselves particularly toward neutralizing the effect of the allegation that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands within our tariff limits would be a blow at the beet-sugar interests. It is being urged that the entire sugar production of Hawaii, which has about reached its maximum, is only 200,000 tons, or less than one-tenth of the quantity of sugar imported into this country annually. This quantity, it is contended, is not sufficient seriously to cut into the American beet-sugar interests. The persons promoting that particular industry are of the opinion that within a very few years the United States will be raising beets enough for the entire home consumption of sugar.

McKENNA'S CONFIRMATION IS DELAYED

Action by the Senate Postponed for a Week.

Hoar Declares That the Charges Were Not Sustained.

Fight of the A. P. A. Ignored and the Question of Fitness Only Considered.

ALLEN AS AN OBJECTOR.

Demands Further Investigation Before the Nominee Is Given a Seat on the Supreme Bench.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 14. Almost the entire four hours of the executive session of the Senate to-day were devoted to the indirect consideration of the nomination of Hon. Joseph McKenna, now Attorney-General, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The discussion was the result of an effort on the part of Senator Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska to secure a postponement for two weeks. In the end a compromise was reached, deferring consideration until a week from to-day, on the condition that the Nebraska Senator should agree to allow a vote to be taken on that date. The Hawaiian treaty was not touched upon during the session.

The debate upon Mr. McKenna's nomination was precipitated by Senator Hoar, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, who called up the nomination in accordance with his notice of yesterday and asked for immediate action. In doing this Hoar spoke briefly of the opposition to Mr. McKenna, saying that the Judiciary Committee had investigated most of the charges made and had reached the conclusion that they were without foundation. He said that the greater number of charges had been made for the members of the American Protective Association, and as they had been founded solely upon the fact that Mr. McKenna was a Catholic in religion they had not been deemed worthy of serious consideration. Hoar dwelt at some length upon this point, exhorting any man who would attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for office. He said that such an effort was entirely un-American and unpatriotic and should not for a moment receive the consideration of fair minded men.

Senator White of California also spoke of the effort of the A. P. A. to interfere with the course of the Senate in giving proper attention to a question the determination of which should depend upon considerations of fitness and justice as between man and man rather than upon an appeal to bigotry, prejudice and a false claim of patriotism. He spoke of the A. P. A. as fools, who could not be properly characterized in the Senate. He had no patience, he said, with men who held the opinion that Catholics must necessarily consult the Pope or some other high functionary of the Catholic church in every important transaction of their lives, and added that he was convinced that the Senate would not be influenced for a moment by such representations as an order of the character of the A. P. A. would make. Mr. McKenna's confirmation should depend entirely upon different considerations. As for himself, while he did not contend that Mr. McKenna was a giant in his legal attainments, still he believed him to be an honorable man, a competent lawyer and a just jurist, and he would support his confirmation.

It was here that Allen interposed an objection to immediate action. When his request for two weeks' delay was met with refusal he took the floor and proceeded to give his reasons for the request, which were in the main that he wanted, and he thought the Senate should have, more time for consideration than had been given to it. He called attention to the importance of the office to which Mr. McKenna had been named, saying it was a place which he would occupy probably during the remainder of his life, and that the Senate and the American public had a right to demand that the charges should be sifted to the bottom. He said as far as the opposition of the A. P. A. was concerned, it did not influence him in the least, and he agreed with all that had been said as to the impropriety of any interference in a matter of this character on account of the religious prejudices or predilections. There were still other charges which were, to his mind, far more serious, and to prove that such was the case, he read at length from letters and newspapers attacking Mr. McKenna's record as an attorney and jurist on the ground of want of legal attainments.

The greater part of Allen's speech was devoted to reading those documents. He called special attention to an attack made by the bar of the Pacific Coast which, he said, was deserving of more scrutiny than had been given it. He also stated that he had understood that the charge had been

made that large corporations had been instrumental in securing McKenna's nomination. He thought this matter should be looked into more thoroughly than the Senate had had opportunity to do. Allen disclaimed any intention to father any of the charges made, but asserted that his sole purpose was to secure time for their proper investigation. He added that he might himself vote for Mr. McKenna's confirmation, but said that before doing so he desired to be convinced that the assertions made derogatory to Mr. McKenna's character as a jurist were without foundation.

Senator Perkins followed Senator Allen. He eulogized the nominee as a conscientious and upright man. Born in Philadelphia he removed to California at 12 years of age. At the age of 22 he was elected District Attorney of Solano County, served in the Legislature of California, was four times elected to the United States Congress; served on the Ways and Means Committee in that body, and was then elevated to the United States Circuit Court bench by President Harrison. This was done, notwithstanding the fact that President Harrison was favorably inclined toward Judge Spencer of San Jose, but the bench and bar of California endorsed Mr. McKenna. Then, after serving ably and honorably, the President of the United States, William McKinley, selected him as one of his advisers, and made him Attorney-General. "He had been intimately acquainted with him while he served on the Ways and Means Committee, of which he was chairman and the latter had learned to appreciate his worth."

"When McKenna was appointed," said Senator Perkins, "the bench and bar gave him a banquet in San Francisco at which many felicitous and congratulatory addresses were made. Afterward he visited Sacramento, the capital of California, and the Legislature gave him a reception at which the Governor of the State presided."

Senator Perkins said that the very first requisite for a jurist was honesty, and eulogized McKenna's character as a man, lawyer and judge. He said that no man was learned in all branches of the law. Clifford of Maine and Miller of Iowa were not better qualified than McKenna when they were appointed on the Supreme bench, but were afterward regarded as among the ablest members of that body. Senator Perkins said that perhaps the distinguished Senator from Nebraska (Allen) was not versed in all the different branches of the science."

The only Senator besides Allen who manifested any opposition to the confirmation was Morgan of Alabama, who just before the executive session closed said that while he was in California recently he had heard McKenna spoken of among lawyers as a corporation attorney and unfit for this high judicial position. The Senate then, upon request of Senator Allen, agreed to lay the matter over one week and to take it up again for consideration on next Friday.

There is no doubt whatever that the nomination will be confirmed, and not more than four or five votes will be cast against it, in the opinion of Senators White and Perkins.

BIG DEALS IN PRISON JUTE BAGS

Positive Proof That Dealers Were Favored Last Season.

Middlemen Secure Large Lots of Bags by Telegraph, Without Affidavits.

THE LAW CUT NO FIGURE.

San Francisco, March 8, 1897. Mr. W. E. Hale, Warden California State Prison, San Quentin, Cal.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., advising that you have reserved 100,000 grain bags for us at 5 cents. We have sent affidavits into the country to be signed by our customers, and as soon as we receive them will forward them to you, together with the necessary deposit. Thanking you, I remain, yours very truly, G. W. McNEAR.

OVER THE LIMIT.

San Francisco, Feb. 19, 1897. Mr. R. Lichtenberg, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of even date, with order of Mr. George McDaniel for 50,000 bags and check for \$237.50 to cover deposit on same. Bill for same showing balance due, please find inclosed. I have booked this order, although it exceeds the 2,000,000 limit, and have wired to the Board of Directors, who meet at Folsom to-morrow, for instructions as to the 100,000 you placed in Los Angeles. The limit being reached, all orders at 4 1/2 cents will be refused hereafter until we hear from the directors. Yours truly, W. E. HALE, Warden.

It is now determined beyond question that the grain bag product of the San Quentin jute mill is largely controlled by speculators and middlemen in violation of the Ostrom law, and to the detriment of the small wheat raisers of the State. If any doubt were entertained as to the intimate relations subsisting between certain middlemen and the board, it will be dissipated by the revelations The Call makes this morning. While the board and Warden Hale have striven to maintain the appearance of conformity with the law, it is plain from the nature of the facts now brought to light that they disregarded their duty much more seriously than was at first supposed. In the case of Marshall Diggs, the Woodland middleman, it has been shown already that he dealt in more than 150,000 sacks, between the purchase price of \$4.75 and \$5 per hundred, and the \$5.40 rate fixed by the board before the sacks came into use; and that, furthermore, he procured 66,000 bags by telegraph, without affidavit and without deposit, the day before the price was raised by the board from \$4.75 to \$5. It would now seem that the Diggs transaction was the lesser one of a number in which dealers, not actual

HON. D. OSTROM, FATHER OF THE LAW.

