

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE WAS THE MOTTO.

A Unanimous Vote in the Senate Also.

Twelve Minutes After the Bill Was Reported

The Vice-President Announced That It Had Passed.

There Was No Debate and Each One Simply Voted "Aye."

The Bill Was Immediately Signed by the Vice-President and Transmitted to the President, Who Signed It.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The measure appropriating \$50,182,000 for national defense, and it is now a law. The Vice-President signed the defense bill at 3 p. m., and it was hurried to the White House by special messenger.

The Vice-President will announce to the Senate that he has signed the bill when the Senate meets to-morrow. There are precedents for this proceeding, although it is unusual.

SENATE UNANIMOUS.

It Passed the Bill for National Defense Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley's hands have been upheld by both branches of the American Congress. With enthusiasm, fervor and promptness almost unparalleled in the Senate in the history of the nation, the bill carrying the emergency appropriation bill, carrying \$182,000 of deficiencies, and placing at the disposal of the President \$50,000,000 for national defense, was passed unanimously. Seventy-six short, sharp and ringing yeas were delivered in favor of the bill, each one being simply a ringing "aye" during the roll-call upon the passage of the measure. Not only did every Senator present register his vote in favor of the bill, but for every absent member the authoritative announcement was made that if he were present he would vote aye.

From the time the bill was presented to the Senate by Hale (R.) of Maine until it was passed not an inharmonious note was sounded. Party lines were swept aside. In a general outburst of patriotic feeling pairs were broken, every Senator being anxious to register his vote on the measure. It was just 12:13 when Hale reported the bill to the Senate and asked that it be placed on its passage. The members of the Committee on Appropriations had previously entered into an arrangement whereby there would be no debate on the bill, and after it was read, the realization among all of them being kept that a situation which warranted the passage of so unusual a measure was too grave to prompt an outburst of applause. The earnestness and determination were evinced on both sides of the chamber, but there was not a note of levity that would detract from the seriousness of the work performed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Two hours before the Senate convened to-day speakers began to appear in the galleries to secure seats, and long before 12 o'clock the public and reserved galleries were filled. In the corridors outside were long lines of surging people, anxious to secure admission to witness a session of the Senate that in its consequences, if not in its actual proceedings, gave promise of being momentous. In fact, it was thought that the Senate's action to-day might mark the beginning of a new epoch in the country's history. Among the spectators were scores of ladies.

On the floor of the Senate the attendance was unusually large when the Vice-President's gavel fell, calling the body to order. Several members and officers of the House were in the chamber. Among the bills introduced was one by Sewell of New Jersey, establishing Government protection of homing pigeons. At the conclusion of the morning business, Hale of Maine, of the Appropriations Committee, quietly arose and said: "I report from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment, an Act to supply urgent deficiencies for the current year and for other purposes, and I ask that it be placed on its passage."

The bill was the measure appropriating \$50,182,000, of which \$50,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the President for the national defense, which was then, amid an intense silence, read in full.

At the conclusion of the reading, there being no amendment to the bill, it was placed on its passage. Hale asked that the yeas and nays be called. Such unanimity as the roll-call developed was as unusual as it was significant. Pairs were broken on the floor of the chamber in order that all those present might evince their patriotism and desire to uphold the hands of the President at his time of emergency, by voting directly for the measure.

Within twenty-six minutes after the Senate had convened, the roll-call had been completed and the Vice-President had announced that the bill was passed, seventy-six Senators voting in the affirmative, and not one in the negative.

As the Vice-President made his announcement a slight ripple of applause ran through the galleries, but the members of the Senate remained calm and dignified, repressing the enthusiasm which, it was evident from the smiling faces and intense interest manifested in every look and gesture, a great majority of them felt.

During the roll-call it was authoritatively announced for every absent Senator that if he were present he would vote aye.

Allen of Nebraska, in making the announcement for Thurston, said: "My colleague is unavoidably detained from the Senate, but if he were here he would vote aye."

Vest of Missouri suggested a veto vote that Thurston might vote in Havana (where Thurston is now), and the rally created a laugh among those near by.

When Perkins of California made a similar announcement for White of California, he said: "My senior partner, if he were here"—and, then catching himself, joined good naturedly in the general laugh which followed.

Chandler of New Hampshire presented the following resolution, which indicates that the disaster to the battleship Maine is to have a thorough investigation by the Senate:

"That in conducting the inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898, under resolution of the Senate on February 21st, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to make investigation by the full committee or by sub-committees thereof, the cost of said investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. At 12:40 p. m., on motion of Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on the Senate, the Senate adjourned at 1:35 p. m.

OFF FOR ENGLAND.

Commander Brownson on His Way to Buy Warships, if Needed.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Commander W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., sailed for Southampton on the American line steamer St. Paul to-day. He said to a reporter: "I am going to England under orders directly of the Navy Department, not from the President. My mission is to prepare for the exigencies of the situation, and to see what can be had and what can be done in case of war, the possibility of which I think are very remote. The vote of \$50,000,000 shows our readiness to enter upon vigorous preparations, and that in itself will have the effect of making war unlikely."

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Spain Denies the Reports Regarding the Philippines.

MADRID, March 9.—It is semi-officially announced here that the rumors in circulation of a recrudescence of the rebellion in the Philippine Islands are without foundation. The celebrated torero, Frascuelo, died yesterday. The interest taken in his illness was so great that bulletins were displayed at the house where he expired, and the Queen Regent and other officials made inquiries regarding his condition.

Twenty minutes after the bill was reported to the Senate the Vice-President announced its unanimous passage. The business was accomplished so quickly that most of the people who crowded the galleries scarcely realized that the measure, so far as Congress was concerned, had become a law. Some of the spectators fully grasped the meaning of the Senate's action, and when the announcement of the vote was made a murmur of applause ran through the galleries. The members of the Senate, however, maintained a dignified silence, the realization among all of them being kept that a situation which warranted the passage of so unusual a measure was too grave to prompt an outburst of applause. The earnestness and determination were evinced on both sides of the chamber, but there was not a note of levity that would detract from the seriousness of the work performed.

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GUNBOAT MACHIAS.

Has Returned From a Three Year's Cruise on the Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The arrival of the gunboat Machias at Norfolk this morning gave rise to all sorts of speculation. As a matter of fact this vessel, which has just concluded a three years' cruise on the Asiatic station, was ordered home about two months ago, but the present situation had not reached anything like an acute stage.

The gunboat Castine, of the South Atlantic station, which recently went to St. Lucia, in the Windward Islands, for the purpose of receiving slight repairs, left that port yesterday for Barbadoes. The Cincinnati, flagship of the South Atlantic station, is also at the latter port, and it is expected that both vessels will remain there for the present awaiting a decision of the Department as to whether they shall return to the South Atlantic station or come to the United States for such service as may be required of them in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

WEYLER BOUGHT DYNAMITE.

An American Company Sold It to Him Over a Year Ago.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), March 9.—Captain G. A. Hamlin, General Manager of the Dittmar Powder Company of New York, is visiting in this city. He confirms the report that the Dittmar concern sold explosives to Weyler's agent in November, 1896, Captain Hamlin does not know for what purpose the explosives were used.

"I sold to Weyler's agents 9,000 pounds of dynamite in November, 1896," said Mr. Hamlin. "At the same time, 150 tons of rubber-covered insulated copper wire was purchased and sent to Cuba on the ship carrying the dynamite. This might have been used in the destruction of the Maine three weeks ago to-night, as it was pretty well established Weyler was using this powerful explosive to form the most terrible naval destroyers of modern times."

SHOT AND SHELL.

They Were Taken to the Fortifications Near Boston.

BOSTON, March 9.—A consignment of ammunition, consisting of twenty-four tons of shot and shell, came in to-day and is being transferred by lighter to Fort Warren and the fortification at Long Island Head. This week eight 8-ton guns are to be taken from Port Winthrop and shipped by rail to some southern port. The revenue cutter Daniel Manning left this port to-day for New York, there to receive sailing orders, understood here to be for Key West.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

CONSIDERED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION BY THE SENATE.

Amendment Offered by Senator Bacon That It Be Submitted to a Vote of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Davis to-day moved an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of taking up the Hawaiian annexation treaty. After some amendments had been considered he moved that the treaty be taken up, and that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by Senator Bacon providing for the submission of the treaty to a vote of the electors of Hawaii. This amendment is as follows:

"That this Act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of 21 years, and all naturalized male persons of the said islands of the age of 21 years, shall be duly qualified voters. The said election shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the President, and to be prescribed by the President of the United States."

Senator Bacon objected to immediate consideration of his amendment, saying he had not had notice of intention of the committee to have it taken up at this time, and that he desired some opportunity to what appeared to be the presentation of the reasons for submitting the treaty to a popular vote of the Hawaiian people. He proceeded to say in a general way that he thought the Hawaiians should be consulted in a matter which concerned them so deeply, and that he desired to see the government, and to show that they were opposed to annexation he referred to a petition protesting against annexation which had been signed by 30,000 natives of the islands, and which he said had been presented to the Senate by the Mayor of Honolulu. He referred to the Massachusetts Society's petition in reference to the treaty, and said that it must have changed since his presentation of this petition.

This remark brought Senator Hoar to his feet with a declaration that there was nothing inconsistent between the presentation of the petition and his support of the treaty. Senator Bacon then asked for additional time, and also put the question to Senator Davis whether it was the intention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to press the treaty to a vote. To this Senator Davis replied that he was not prepared to say what the committee would pursue with regard to a vote on the treaty beyond the fact that they did not want to deprive Senators who might wish to speak of an opportunity of doing so. He also said that while he was willing to submit to what appeared to be the popular desire that the Senate should adjourn after the passage of the \$50,000,000 defense bill he would again an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of going on with the treaty and that he would pursue these tactics from day to day or as far as would permit.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

There are men who have a creed a dog logic who do business with a short yardstick.

THE FUND IS NOT YET ALLOTTED.

It Will Not Be Until Necessity Becomes Apparent.

Steps to Be First Choice in the Steps for Defenses.

The Sum That Can Be Profitably Spent for Them Cannot Be Guessed at With Approximation to Accuracy Just Now—It Will Be More Easy to Obtain Supplies of Ammunition and Arms.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The features of the day's events was the promptitude with which the Senate passed the House bill authorizing an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defense, and the haste with which it was put through the formal proceedings, engrossed and signed by the President. While the matter has been considered, it can be stated that the fund has not yet been allotted among the various branches of the Government services. Each of these had prepared roughly for warships an estimate of the funds it could dispose of to advantage, but upon looking over the ground the President concluded that it would be well, perhaps, to avoid making the allotment until the necessity became apparent. The reason back of this is that the sum that can be profitably spent for warships cannot even be guessed at with approximation to accuracy just now.

As the ships are to be first choice in the steps for defense, until their cost is ascertained, it is not possible to divide the remainder of the appropriation among the other branches of the military and naval services.

The Secretary of the Navy is making every effort to secure for our naval attaches and by diplomatic officers abroad all information obtainable respecting the number of ships building, their price and other data. This not necessarily interferes with the execution of the plans outlined by Captain Brownson, who sailed for Southampton to-day, but rather promises to assist him materially in making speed with his inquiries. Up to this moment not only has the Government bought no warships, but it has not even secured an option on any.

There is less difficulty experienced in securing tenders of war material, such as shot and shell and powder and the Navy Department has almost assured itself of an abundant supply of certain kinds of smokeless powder abroad, at about the same price as the department are in daily correspondence by mail and telegraph with agents of ammunition houses, and besides are now fully acquainted with the plans of domestic powder-makers for enlarging their plants to meet an increased demand.

The little other business of the Department to-day that the report of the Maine court of inquiry would probably come to the department some time next week. It did not appear, however, that this statement was founded on any direct report from the court, but rather an estimate based upon the progress of the work as revealed by the change of methods on the part of the court.

Admiral Sigsbee has been authorized to enlist suitable men for the navy at Key West if he can find the material. He reported that he had received some men, and was given the power to take the men. The department is still striving vigorously to secure machinists, especially men who know how to run stationary engines. These men can be quickly taught how to run marine engines and how to acquire the other training to make them valuable aboard ship.

Official reports indicate that the autonomy scheme projected for Porto Rico has been put into successful operation. This is interesting, mainly because of the resemblance between the project and the plan which is now sought to put in force in Cuba.

The War Department is arranging to secure a large supply of the most modern rifles, sufficient in time of emergency to arm a force of 500,000 men. The need of these modern guns has long been apparent, but Congress has not shown a disposition to supply any reserve of rifles for use by a volunteer force in time of war. Now, however, an adequate supply of the most effective rifles will be among the uses to which the War Department will put its share of the defense fund.

It was noted by high officials of the Department to-day that no board was necessary to inquire into the merits of the various guns on the market, but that the Department would turn to the best sources of supply. These, it is said, are ample within the United States to supply the most approved patterns as fast as the Government wants them. It is not unlikely, however, that the demand will require the army to turn to the Krug-Jorgensen rifle now in use and adopt in part, at least, one of the American-made guns.

Like attention is being given to supplies of powder, cartridge, etc., for the army. Those in authority say orders can be filled without delay, and that about the only branch of ordnance on which the facilities are not fully up to an emergency demand are those for heavy fortification guns.

Senator Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, said to-day that he had received no information as to the reported negotiations toward the purchase of Brazilian warships now in course of construction in foreign yards.

In other official quarters the impression is growing that there is better prospect of securing ships with building for Argentina and Chile. Brazil has been active in building up her navy, and there is doubt as to her willingness to part with any of the ships now building for her. These include two ironclads building at the Armstrong yards, two ironclads at La Sienne, France, and three torpedo boat catchers at Berlin, Germany. Considerable payments have been made on these and they have become largely the property of Brazil. It is claimed, however, that the report of a treaty between Brazil and Chile, which would prevent either from selling a ship unless the other sold one at the same time, is erroneous.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There were fewer signs of excitement and haste at the War and Navy Departments to-day, and preparations being made toward putting the army and navy into efficient condition are now going on with more method and less exhibition of the feverish spirit of the previous days characterized the proceedings of the last few days. There is a general expression of belief that for the time at least there is no prospect of a hostile collision and that what seemed to be a crisis has safely passed.

THE MONTGOMERY ARRIVES AT HAVANA.

She Went to Replace the Steamer Fern.

Fired the Usual Salute and Was Saluted in Turn.

Commander Converse is a High Authority on Explosives and His Advice Will Be Useful to the Court of Inquiry—The Court is Holding Its Usual Sessions—Provisions for the Starving Cubans.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here at 9:35 a. m.

The arrival here of the Montgomery was very quiet, it being generally understood that she comes to replace the coast survey steamer Fern as quarters for Captain Sigsbee and others.

Commander Converse of the Montgomery is a high authority on explosives and his advice will be useful to the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Maine. After firing the usual salute and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor near the wreck of the Maine and in the center of a circle of Spanish ships.

Later in the day Commander Converse received the Associated Press correspondent on board the cruiser, though he had nothing to tell him beyond the facts already sent. Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright and Ensign Powelson will occupy quarters on the Montgomery, the Fern having Havana this afternoon. The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission, but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the visit. There is no intimation of the length of the cruiser's stay in this harbor, any more than there is any news of the duration of the stay of the officers of the Court of Inquiry here.

The court held its usual sessions to-day, examining the divers. Only the Spanish divers were at work, and they were only occupied part of the day. The wreckers are steadily removing the upper debris of the wreck, some of which will be dumped into the sea. Other portions of the wreck are worth saving.

THE NUCES ARRIVES.

She Brought Provisions for Starving Cubans to Key West.

KEY WEST, March 9.—The Mallory liner Nuce arrived here to-day with 6,200 packages of provisions for the starving Cubans and 820 cases of ammunition. She was moored to the Government dock and the work of discharging her cargo was begun at once. Two more bodies have been recovered from the wreck, according to advices from Havana. Any that may be found hereafter will be brought to Key West on the lighthouse tender Mangrove, instead of on the Bache.

The fleet at the Tortugas remained stationary to-day.

SHOT HIS CHUM.

A Jealous Boy Attempts Murder and Commits Suicide.

LANCASTER (Pa.), March 9.—Roy Gehrig of Milton, Pa., shot and roys fatally wounded Will E. Davis of St. Clair, Pa., at Millersville to-day and then killed himself.

The boys were pupils of Pierce's Business College at Philadelphia and went to Millersville Saturday and upon two lady students at the Normal School last night about 10 o'clock and securing a room at Hoak's Hotel retired immediately. Early this morning the ladies were awakened by a noise caused by a fusillade of pistol shots, and a moment later Davis came running down stairs with blood gushing from several wounds in his face. Another shot was heard, followed by the sound of a body falling to the floor. Davis ran into the hall, exclaiming, "My chum shot me."

Davis was in bed when Gehrig, who was walking about the room, drew a pistol and fired three times in quick succession at Davis. Those who rushed to the room where the tragedy occurred found Gehrig lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his left temple. He died without regaining consciousness. A note written by Gehrig was found, explaining the tragedy, as follows:

"We are dead in love with Alice Cummings and Annie Holmes, and not being able to see them, and they keeping away from us, we resolved to take our lives. My name is Roy Gehrig of Milton, Pa., and the little fellow is William Davis of St. Clair. Please notify our parents at once. We would like to be cremated, so notify our parents at once."

Davis says he knows nothing of the note, and denies there is any compact to commit suicide. From what can be learned it seems that Gehrig, who was introduced to the ladies by Davis, was desperately in love with Miss Cummings, and that he and Davis had a dispute over her. Gehrig then, it is supposed, decided to kill Davis and take his own life to make the affair appear like a double suicide. They were each about 19 years old.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—At Pierce's College it was stated that Gehrig left the school for good on Monday. It was said that he was of a peculiarly nervous disposition. Gehrig's father is a broker at Milton and Davis' father is a coal operator at St. Clair.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Their Presentation Gives Great Satisfaction in England.

LONDON, March 9.—The presentation of the British naval estimates (increasing the expenditures by \$7,202,000, adding to the personnel of the navy by

6,340 men and providing for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers and four sloops of war, has been received with much satisfaction by the press and public.

The total appropriation for the year, exclusive of that for that amount was \$17,520,000 was appropriated for the uses of the navy. Adding this year's naval appropriation to the army estimates, over \$240,000,000 is to be expended on defenses for the year, exclusive of the amounts to be spent on the Indian army and the armies of the self-governing colonies. The naval estimates show that surveys are in progress for works at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Island of Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

PAUNCEFOTE'S VISIT.

It Was to Convey the Queen's Message to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Much conjecture has been indulged in touching the visit paid the White House by the British Ambassador, The Washington "Post" this (Thursday) morning says on this point:

Queen Victoria has, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, conveyed to President McKinley her gratification at the wise and conservative course which he has thus far pursued in relation to the Cuban and Spanish situation. She also expressed to him her thorough sympathy with the efforts put forth by the United States to relieve suffering humanity in Cuba, with the hope that these endeavors may be conducted to a successful conclusion without war.

The reply of the President expressed his pleasure at the utterance of the Queen, with the additional statement that he also hoped that war could be averted.

Insists That He Was Right.

LONDON, March 9.—The Pekin correspondent of the "Times," despite Chinese denials that the Russian demands as to Port Arthur and Tallien Wan were in the nature of an ultimatum, maintained the correctness of his original dispatch of Sunday last, to the effect that Russia had called upon China to surrender all sovereign rights upon Port Arthur and Tallien Wan for the same period, and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiau Chau, giving her five days for a reply and insisting upon the signing of an agreement within a month.

Wanamaker Is a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—John Wanamaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor. He gave out his letter of acceptance to-night.

The Marsh Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Marsh bill, to promote the efficiency of the National militia, was reported to the House to-day, with several minor amendments.

Salutes Were Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Navy Department at 3 o'clock received a dispatch from Captain Sigsbee, at Havana, saying: "Montgomery arrived. Salutes were exchanged."

Troops and Ammunition for Cuba.

MADRID, March 9.—It became known to-day that the Spanish transport steamer Alphonso XIII. sailed from Barcelona on Saturday last, having on board 4000 men, 800 soldiers and 4,000,000 Mauser cartridges.

The Nation's Cash.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$224,541,637; gold reserve, \$168,883,170.

RIOTING IN BOMBAY.

PLAGUE INSPECTOR ATTACKED BY HINDOOS.

Police and Soldiers Are Stoned and Fire on the Mob, Killing a Number.

LONDON, March 9.—Special dispatches from Bombay say the riot broke out at noon, among the low caste Hindoos and Mohammedans against the European police. It has its origin in an attack upon a plague search party. Two soldiers, as these dispatched were sent, had already been killed and the police had fired on the mob, killing six persons and wounding many others.

Other special dispatches from Bombay say that the plague inspector and thirty-seven members of the Shroombrook regiment were stoned to death.

A still later dispatch from Bombay says the mob attacked the hospital, burned the offices and stores and savagely assaulted the doctors, killing one of them. Detachments of the Shroombrook regiment and artillery were hurried to the scene, a volley was fired into the mob and seven persons were killed. Before this, the dispatch adds, two soldiers of the Shroombrook regiment and one artilleryman were stoned to death. The riot is described as causing a tremendous sensation. All the available troops and artillery have been called out and business suspended.

The rioting trouble arose through a plague party inquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan woman. An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police and then returned and demanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Parsee Magistrate, who exhorted the populace not to resist the police, was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so, and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

The disturbance spread with alarming rapidity until the whole quarter around the Bhandi Bazar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1885. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindoos, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met, and a hysterical mob attacked European dwellings in the suburb of Bycaulla. The residents barricaded themselves in their houses and fired blank cartridges from their windows, which drove the rioters off.

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