

ROW IN REICHSRATH

Austria's Lower House Breaks All Records for Uproarious Conduct.

MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE YET KNOWN

Bedlam Breaks Loose and Prevents the Transaction of Business.

SEVERAL HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS

Challenges to Fight Are Freely Banded About the Chamber.

CZECH LANGUAGE CAUSES THE RIOT

Proceedings Become So Boisterous that the Crowds in the Galleries Cry "Shame! The Sitting Finally Adjourned."

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The members of the lower house of the Reichsrath today excelled themselves in producing the most disgraceful scene yet witnessed in that branch of Parliament. The turbulence resulted from a motion that only one of a number of similar petitions against the ordinance making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German in Bohemia should be read and printed.

This order of the government has been the basis of the many uproarious scenes referred to, estimating it as oppressive and illegal. Meanwhile the members of the lower house became so unruly that the president of that body, Dr. Abrahamovitz, was once more compelled to suspend the sitting and be soon afterward left the house.

The departure of President Abrahamovitz was the signal for a scene of the wildest disorder. Dr. Wolf, the German national leader, climbed up into the president's tribune, seized a heavy bell and swung it to and fro, materially increasing the disorder prevailing. The bell, however, was almost immediately wrested from Dr. Wolf's hand by Deputy Polack.

CHALLENGES TO FIGHT. While this incident was in progress challenges to fight duels and showers of billings-gate and other insults were exchanged on all sides until the interior of the house in every way resembled an inferno. A number of young Czechs and Poles made a rush for the president's tribune and attempted to tear Dr. Wolf down from the position which he occupied, and they in turn were attacked by a number of leftists, and a disgraceful scuffle was the result.

This was only the beginning of the fighting. During the preliminary scuffling some of the young Czechs struck Dr. Wolf, and this caused such an uproar that a regular pitched battle with fists followed, lasting for about a quarter of an hour.

Herr Schoenerer, the leader of a section of the German opposition, caught hold of and brandished over his head one of the ministers' arm chairs, and was evidently about to hurl it at the head of the house. His opponent when he was seized and disarmed by Herr Hagenhofer.

TOO MUCH FOR THE PUBLIC. By this time the disorder was of such a nature that even the public in the galleries cried "Shame!" on the fighting. A Polish member, Herr Polack, rushed upon another member, Herr Piereche, and was nearly strangling him when Piereche, on the impulse of the moment, drew a penknife from his pocket and opened it, and he was disarmed by a colleague before any further harm was done. Herr Piereche was by that time so exhausted by the choking he had received at the hands of Herr Polack and was so overcome that he fainted, still adding to the sensation.

At this moment President Abrahamovitz returned to the house, but after repeated and vain efforts to quell the disorder prevailing he closed the sitting. In so doing the president said: "In view of the acts of violence which have occurred in the house today, I consider it my duty to close this sitting. Will those members who are willing to give me the names of the violent members please come to my office?" Several members of the house accepted the invitation of the president, and it is believed Herr Scherren Wolf and Piereche will be the names of the President Abrahamovitz was greeted with cries of "Polish scoundrel," "Swindler," "Blackguard" and "Badeni Eunuch." One deputy was stabbed in the hand; another had his collar bone broken; a third received a severe scalp wound.

Count Baden, the premier, watched the combat throughout. Herr Delfot declared he would bring his revolver to the next sitting.

The house will meet again tomorrow. DISSOLUTION PROPOSED. Late tonight the cabinet council is discussing the situation, and it is believed that a dissolution is the only practical outcome.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The co-repondent of a London paper, describing the scene, says: "Herr Wolf received the worst treatment. He was struck on the head a dozen times. Blows rained upon his face. The bell was thrown at his head; his clothes were torn. As often as he got up he was knocked off his feet."

"Suddenly, during the melee, a fierce shriek was heard, and a knife was seen flying toward the leftists. It fell upon Dr. Gschwan, whose hand was wounded. It was wrested from Herr Piereche by Herr Lentsche, who threw it across the heads of the deputies. Another scream ran through the house. Herr Piereche had been seized by the arm. Count von der Libbes emptied glasses of water over the combatants with a view of separating them. The police commissioner, with fifteen men, summoned by the president, appeared just as the president was closing the sitting."

Arms Company Gets a Verdict. LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Lee Arms company was given a verdict today and agreed to damages to the amount of \$8,750 against the London & Westminster Contract corporation for breach of agreement to purchase the Lee-Metford rifle patents. The defense alleges fraudulent misrepresentation upon the part of a New York lawyer, L. E. Warren. Eventually the litigation reached a settlement which includes that Mr. Warren should have the opportunity of denying and/or that the allegations made against him.

THORN CHANGES HIS BASE

Phase of the Trial Precipitated by Confession of Mrs. Nack.

ACCESSORY TO MURDER OF GULDENSUPPE

Thorn's Attorneys Announce They Will Prove that Mrs. Nack Was the Principal and He but an Assistant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, was continued in the Queens county court today. The galleries on each side of the court room were mostly occupied by women, for whom the trial possesses an extraordinary attraction.

A fortnight ago Mrs. Nack created a sensation by going on the stand and accusing Thorn of having killed her former lover. Since that time the defense has changed its base, and as Mr. Howe said in court today, the defendant's lawyers will endeavor to prove, through Thorn, as the principal witness, that Mrs. Nack herself committed the crime. The early part of today's proceedings was entirely taken up with evidence to prove the corpus delicti.

Coroner Thwill, during his examination, stated that the cause of death was a stab wound between the fifth and sixth ribs, which penetrated the heart. Later in the day the prosecuting attorneys, through a fellow barber of Thorn's, connected him with the possession of a stiletto the blade of which was over six inches in length.

The district attorney tried hard to get this witness to declare that Thorn had spoken of his relations with Mrs. Nack and Guldensuppe, but Lawyer Howe was equal to the occasion, and the court invariably sustained his objections.

WITNESSES IDENTIFY THORN. Some of the witnesses examined today reside in Woodside and they told of the visits of a gaily dressed woman, who appeared in the vicinity of the cottage with a man in light colored clothes on the day of the murder. They had also seen a man wearing dark blue clothes about the house and on the day in question he was seen by one of the witnesses to go in and out of the house frequently. Three of them identified Thorn as the man in dark clothes, and two of them identified photographs of Guldensuppe as being representations of the man who had worn the light suit. None of them, however, had seen any traces of the latter after he entered the cottage on that Friday morning.

Lawyer Howe requested the court to have Mrs. Nack produced in order that she might be identified by the witnesses. This brought about a legal argument, and finally Mr. Howe was compelled to swear out a writ compelling the sheriff to produce her. Mrs. Nack was brought into court after the midday recess, looking much paler than when she appeared two weeks ago in the same court.

BONES ON EXHIBITION. The morbid curiosity of the majority of the spectators was gratified in the afternoon session by the production in court of a piece of bone of one of Guldensuppe's thighs, to which was attached some shreds of flesh. This ghastly exhibit was sealed in a glass jar. Dr. O'Hanlon explained that he cut this portion off to show how minutely it fitted into the corresponding piece of bone which protruded from the stump of the lower part of the body.

Police Captain Stephen O'Brien, formerly in charge of the New York detective bureau, was on the stand for a considerable portion of the afternoon and told a good deal of what Martin Thorn had said to him when the prisoner was being put through what is known among criminals as "the third degree." Thorn at that time had denied all knowledge of the killing of Guldensuppe. Captain O'Brien said that when he was questioning Mrs. Nack she was arrested, four days after the murder was alleged to have been committed, she said "Guldensuppe did not treat me right. I love Thorn and would die for him." It was at that time that Mr. Howe said: "We say right now we will show that Mrs. Nack committed the murder, and what she said to the captain will bear us out."

The adjournment of court was until Friday.

ADVOCATES OF UNIVERSAL PEACE. Adopt Resolution of Welcome to W. R. Hearst's Peace Treaty. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At a meeting today of the Pennsylvania Peace society, a branch of the Universal Peace union, in commemoration of the society's thirty-first anniversary, addresses were made by Rev. Amanda Deyo and representatives of the Friends' Philanthropic union, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the branch peace societies.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following: "That we welcome most sincerely and heartily Hon. W. Randolph Hearst of England to our country, now for the third time bearing messages of peace, and on this occasion one of the most important positions in the history of the world, representing over 2,000,000 earnest workmen of his country, imploring our government to accept and establish a tribunal of international arbitration with Great Britain."

Mr. Cremer, who was formerly a member of Parliament, was present and at the evening session he delivered an address.

RICH GIFTS TO PHILADELPHIA. Formal Announcement of Dr. Widener's Donation to the Library. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At a dinner given tonight by P. A. B. Widener to about twenty intimate personal and business associates, all men of prominence in Philadelphia, the formal announcement was made by Dr. William Pepper, former president of the University of Pennsylvania, of Mr. Widener's intention to present to the free library of Philadelphia his magnificent residence. The building is to be held in trust forever by the city as an integral part of the free library system under the name of the "Josephine Widener Memorial branch," to commemorate the deceased wife of the donor.

Buy Pittsburg Street Railways. BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—It is announced here that the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons of this city has closed a deal by which the capital stock of \$29,000,000 of the Pittsburg Traction company, including 117 miles of street railway, has been transferred to a syndicate of capitalists in London, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Steamers for Yukon River. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 24.—Ernest Nieber and Superintendent Schlobo of the Alaska Commercial company are here negotiating with Captain E. G. Howard for the building of four steel steamers for the Yukon river.

SIX SHIPS IN CHINESE WATERS.

Germany Has a Strong Force at the Service of Prussia.

DECISION EXPECTED TODAY

Evidence in Court-Martial of Captain Lovering All Submitted.

RECORD OF THE TRIAL BEING REVIEWED

Opinion Prevails that the Decision, if Not for an Acquittal, Will Recommend Only a Light Sentence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A decision in the court martial of Captain Leonard A. Lovering of the Fourth infantry will be reached tomorrow. The court martial today closed the hearing of testimony covering the incidents of Private Hammond's involuntary appearance before the summary court at Fort Sheridan on October 9. There will be a protracted meeting tomorrow, as all the evidence taken during the two days' sessions must be read for the second time in the court in order to follow out the red tape of court-martial proceedings. The entire morning session will necessarily be taken up by these last duties of Judge Advocate Hunter, and then the twelve officers of the court will settle down to a private discussion of their opinions of Captain Lovering and his method of enforcing military discipline. The general opinion is that the verdict, if not for acquittal, will be for a light penalty.

The chief witness of the day was Captain Lovering, who admitted that the stories of previous witnesses were substantially correct. He claimed however, that he did not use excessive force with Hammond, "only stirred him up with my foot and sword," and that the arguments for and against Lovering were very brief, and at their conclusion court adjourned for the day.

COURT VISITS GUARD HOUSE. The hearing of the Lovering court-martial began today with the testimony of the white witness for the prosecution, Post Surgeon Henry Lippincott.

The surgeon said he had been called upon professionally to attend Hammond. "I found no bruises to speak of," said he. "There was a slight abrasion on the shoulder and also scratches on the thighs, but they were insignificant, and after sponging them with iodoforn, I reported the man as fit for light work."

The surgeon stated that the wounds appeared to have been made by an instrument of sharp point and could have been caused by the use of a bayonet.

Judge Advocate Hunter then requested that the court visit the guard house and go over the route traveled by the members of the guard when they dragged Prisoner Hammond to the summary court, after which the prosecution rested.

Attorney Blair for Captain Lovering presented four letters from various officers under whom the defendant had served. These letters all referred to Lovering as an efficient officer and a good soldier. They were placed on file.

Colonel Hall was then called. "What report did Captain Lovering make to you in regard to this affair?" asked Attorney Blair of the commanding officer. "He told me of Hammond's refusal to appear before the court in direct disobedience to my orders and said that he had dragged him from the guard house with a rope."

"What comment did you make?" "I commended him highly for his action, but cautioned him to remove the rope from the prisoner's feet before he appeared in court."

"Has there been any trouble with prisoners during the year you have been here?" the attorney asked. "There has been almost constant trouble," said Colonel Hall. "Prisoners have refused to work and there have been almost daily infractions of the rules. I commended Captain Lovering's action especially because I was informed that the prisoner had defied five prison officers in succession."

Colonel Hall told the court that there was no conveyance at the fort that could be used to convey prisoners from the guard house, if they refused to walk.

Attorney Blair closed his questioning by asking if a report had been made to him that Captain Lovering had kicked and stabbed the prisoner. "Well, now that you recall that," said the witness, "Captain Lovering did tell me that he had stirred Hammond a little, and I also approved that."

Colonel Hunter interposed here with a question. "Colonel Hall," he said, "if a report had been made to you that Hammond had refused to walk to the summary court would you have ordered him dragged?" "Well, not specifically," said the colonel, "but I would have used force."

Colonel Hall was then excused. Captain John W. Bibb of the Fourth regiment testified to the good character of the accused officer. Then Sergeant Wooten, one of the prison officers, gave some new information by making the statement that before Captain Lovering ordered Hammond dragged, he himself had dragged the prisoner around the guardhouse by the heels.

Then Captain Lovering took the stand in his own behalf. He was very nervous and blundered several times while going through the formalities preceding his examination.

LOVERING IN HIS OWN BEHALF. "Is the testimony thus far given before this court correct?" asked his attorney. "It is substantially correct," said Lovering. "Only the amount of force I used has been exaggerated. I stirred Hammond with my sword and foot, but I put only a small fraction of strength into it. It didn't hurt him. I kicked him to make him open his eyes."

Then the details of the entire affair were reported to the evident aversion of the members of the court, who plainly showed that they were tired of the story. Colonel Hunter asked Captain Lovering why he had not reported to his commanding officer the prisoner's refusal to go to the court, postponing action until he received orders from Colonel Hall.

"I should have been ashamed," said Captain Lovering, "to have reported to any person that I allowed a prisoner to get the better of me."

"Could you not have secured a wagon?" continued the Judge advocate. "I would not have done so under any circumstances," answered Captain Lovering. "It would have been a bad example for the men."

After Captain Lovering had told of his twenty-five years' service in the United States army without ever having been court-

INTERESTED IN CANADA'S WELFARE.

Pope Gives a Letter to Archbishop of Montreal.

QUEEN JEALOUS OF THE PRINCESS.

Lily Becomes Admired at Popularity.

PEACEY SAILS FOR HOME.

Colonel, Colombia, Nov. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Joshua L. Pearey, who has been the United States consul here for four years, has turned his office over to his successor and sails for New York on the steamer Alliance. During his term of service the dignity of the stars and stripes has been religiously upheld and he has distinguished himself by his firmness, promptness and courtesy. The local press extols him and all classes of Americans regret his departure. He has set a brilliant example to other foreign representatives.

General Lockhart's Narrow Escape. LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Bagh, province of Cutch-Gundava, Beluchistan, says that during the operations near Datoi, which have been conducted during the last few days by General Sir William Lockhart, with the Fourth brigade of the British punitive expedition, against the insurgent tribesmen on the northwest frontier of India, Sir William Lockhart, the commander-in-chief, had a narrow escape from being shot.

Proposal to Check Germany. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Russian newspapers urge that Russia, France and Great Britain should occupy points in China, to counterbalance the German occupation of Kiao-Chou bay, Shen-Tung peninsula.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Colder; Variable Winds.

COMMISSION IS READY TO SAIL.

Will Examine Into Feasibility of Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—With everything in readiness the United States cruiser Newport, Captain B. F. Tilley in command, is lying off dry dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn navy yard, awaiting orders to sail with the members of the Nicaraguan Canal commission recently appointed by congress.

The commission is comprised of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., as president; Colonel Peter C. Hains, corps of engineers, U. S. A., and Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, civil engineer. With them will go about fifty surveyors, engineers and other employes as members of the expedition. The commission will report on the feasibility of the canal, its probable cost and cost of maintenance and the most desirable route.

The vessel will proceed direct to Greytown, whence Admiral Walker will proceed at once to Managua and pay his respects to President Zelaya. The expedition will remain until March next.

Independent of the commission work a general survey will be made of the harbor of Greytown and another of the San Juan river, which is undergoing constant changes.

ENJOINED FROM MAKING CLAIMS. Cannot Prove Himself to Be Heir to Millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Judgment was entered today by Justice Beekman in the supreme court perpetually enjoining Mrs. Susan Webster Webster from claiming to be the heir of William Henry King, who died in an asylum for the insane at Providence, R. I., March 6 last, leaving an estate of over \$300,000, of which over \$200,000 consists of real estate in this state. The action decided by Justice Beekman was brought by William Dehon King and other heirs of the real estate, and to enjoin her from any further proceedings to secure it.

Simultaneous with the decision rendered today counsel for Mrs. Ross filed in the county clerk's office five summonses and complaints in suits she has brought in the supreme court against Godfried Muller, John Casey, James McCann, Edith E. McCarr, David Heischer, William Dehon King and about twenty others. Mrs. Ross alleges that prior to March 6, 1897, William Henry King was the lawful owner of property in this city now in the possession of the defendants. She reiterates that she is his sole heir and asks that she be given possession of the property.

AFTER INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Sweeping Orders Issued by the Government Officers.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 24.—Judge Springer and Indian Agent Wisdom of this place have issued the most sweeping orders ever given out regarding the liquor traffic in the Indian territory. Agent Wisdom has directed his Indian police to arrest all persons found with liquor and who are in an intoxicated condition and turn them over to the United States marshal. Judge Springer has ruled that all persons be brought before him who are found in the possession of intoxicating liquors, and they will be required to prove from whom they purchased the liquor, the penalty of being declared in contempt of court if they refuse to do so.

GLASS WORKERS WILL MOVE WEST. Purpose Organizing a Co-Operative Glass Plant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—The French and Belgian glass workers at Arnold, Pa., near here, met last night and decided to go to Washington and join Debs' social democracy. On March 1 next thirty-four men will leave, and about the same number of entire colony or nearly 600 persons, will follow. The glass workers all have some money, each of them having saved up from \$200 to \$2,000, and it is their plan to put their individual savings into a large four-tank co-operative glass plant.

FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. John Anderson to Be Tried in a Few Weeks.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—Judge Hughes has here today in consultation with Mr. G. F. Plossant, clerk of the United States circuit court, in regard to summoning a jury for the trial of John Anderson, now in jail at Norfolk for the murder on the high seas of the captain and mate of the schooner Olive Pecker.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 24. At Southampton—Arrived—St. Paul, from New York. At New York—Arrived—Hickla, from Copeland; Werra, from Genoa; Saverio, from St. Louis; for Southampton; Majestic, from Liverpool; Britannia, for Marselles. At Baltimore—Arrived—Munich, from Bremen. At Amsterdam—Arrived—Edam, from New York. At London—Arrived—Massachusetts, from New York. At Bremen—Arrived—Willehad, from Baltimore. At Liverpool—Sailed—Germanic, for New York; Rhyndland, for Philadelphia. At Marselles—Arrived—Massalia, from New York; for Liverpool. At Boulogne—Sailed—Werkendam, from New York. At Hamburg—Sailed—Phoenixia, for New York.

DARING CUBAN RAID

Handful of Insurgents Gives the City of Havana a Good Scare.

APPROACH CLOSE TO BLANCO'S PALACE

Pass Within Stone's Throw of Frowning Walls of Cabañas Fortress.

STAY FOR TWO HOURS AND LOOT A STORE

Camp in Broad Daylight a Quarter of a Mile from the City.

EVASD VIGILANCE OF SPANISH TROOPS

Pass Through Guarded District Four Miles Wide Without Losing a Man—Retreat Safely Through Tremendous Fusillade.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company) HAVANA, Nov. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—A few insurgents raided Casa Blanca, within rifle shot of the palace of General Blanco, on Sunday morning. They stayed almost two hours and looted a store within a stone's throw of the Cabañas fortress. They camped in broad daylight within a quarter of a mile and in full sight of a big floating dock, and they evaded squadrons of cavalry and a double line of fort garrisons in going back to the country. Meanwhile, another party of the same force led by Colimar, near Guanabacoa. At midday both forces united and reached the hills in safety.

It was the most daring raid of the war. The point reached in Havana is a large village, nestling under the walls of Cabañas on the edge of the harbor just across from the palace. Although there are no guards in the palace itself, between it and the country is a district four miles across which is filled with troops. The dozen insurgents were of Aranguren's party. They entered Casa Blanca at 1 a. m., passing within 100 yards of Fort No. 2, the Cabañas fortress, and took food, clothing, shoes and medicine without alarming the sentries. Then they fired a volley across the narrow strip of water at General Blanco's palace and retreated amidst a tremendous fusillade, but none are known to have been killed.

They camped at Ingenito, a small sugar estate just outside the fort, until 11 a. m. Two squadrons of the Pizarro cavalry were sent to reinforce the garrisons, but the Cubans got safely away. Their shots were heard all over Havana and caused consternation. Now the raid is the talk of the town. Some Spanish officers are likely to be degraded in consequence of the raids. General Blanco is said to be extremely incensed. A battalion of Havana police arrived on the scene too late, having been delayed in embarking on the Havana side of the narrow bay.

The party which attacked Colimar had a lively fight. Many Spanish soldiers were killed. The Cuban loss is unknown. Last night another party, supposed to have been commanded by Aranguren entered Santa Maria Al Rosario and sacked the stores. The town is only about three miles from Guanabacoa, Havana, a principal suburb. There was quite a fight there, but the losses are unknown. Reports are constantly arriving, but they are of increasing reliability.

SYLVESTER SCOVOL. MORE PRISONERS ARE RELEASED. Blanco Liberates Men Who Have Been Held as Conspirators.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Under instructions from Marshal Blanco, the authorities have released Luis Somellana, who was arrested on January 15, 1896, on a charge of conspiracy against the government, which accused him of being the agent in Havana of the insurgent junta, and Manuel Fernandez Chaculio, who was captured July 19, 1896, near Jarucho, where he landed with a filibustering expedition, and after trial was sentenced to life imprisonment. Rafael Diaz was also released. The three men will sail for the United States tomorrow. Emilio Dominguez will be released and will sail for the United States Thursday.

Marshal Blanco has been authorized by the government at Madrid to grant a commutation of \$100,000 to be devoted to the immediate relief of the suffering peasants who have been gathered in the vicinity of the towns occupied by the Spanish troops as a precautionary measure, and who have been suffering great hardships and privation.

STRENGTH OF WEXLER IN SPAIN. Newspapers and Military Organizations Are Divided.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—A review of the newspaper situation here shows that ten newspapers are hostile to General Weyler, while five are in his favor. Of the military organizations two support the former captain general of Cuba and one opposes him.

General Weyler has written a letter to a friend in Malaga saying he is prepared to support any political leader "to carry on the glorious enterprise of Cuba." He has been allowed to remain in Cuba, the war would have been ended in May."

Senator Romero Robledo, the former minister of justice and warm friend of General Weyler, has convened a meeting of the dissident conservative, to take place early in December. The program which this party will be asked to adopt is as follows: Strenuous defenses of the national integrity and no concessions to a foreign government nor weakness towards the insurgents; protection for national labor, and the maintenance of the same tariff in Cuba as in Spain.

Sultan Orders New Ironclads. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard learns that the irade on the subject of the much discussed plans of Turkey commands the minister of marine, Hussian Pasha, to contract with Herr Krupp to build four new ironclads, but gives no instructions as to the repairs of the old vessels. He says: "If this be true it is probable that Germany has induced Russia to consent."

Bubonic Plague Spreading. BOMBAY, Nov. 24.—The spread of the bubonic plague shows no signs of abatement from Poona, Surat and elsewhere. It has extended to Ahmednagar. The health authorities of this city reported today that there were twenty-six cases of the plague and ten deaths in this city yesterday.

Requested to Play for Emperor. BERLIN, Nov. 24.—By special order of Emperor William, Mrs. Rojane has been engaged to play "Mme. Sans Gene" at the Schauspielhaus.