

DISORDER IN THE REICHSRATH.

The Disgraceful Scenes in the Lower House Repeated.

A Detachment of Police Called to Preserve the Peace.

An Indescribable Tumult, During Which a Social Democrat Made a Rush for the President, a Lively Fist Fight Following— The Government Threatened With a Revolution.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The disorder in the lower house of the Reichsrath was so accentuated to-day that a strong detachment of police had to be called in to preserve the peace.

When the President of the House, Dr. Abrahamovics, entered the chamber greeted with vociferous shouts of "Get out!"

The Leftists rose to their feet in a body, many of the Deputies shrieked wildly and an indescribable tumult followed.

During the tumult a Social Democrat, Herr Berner, made a rush for the President, and a lively fist fight followed between Berner and the House attendants, who attempted to protect the Chair. Thereupon another Social Democrat, Herr Resel, jumped upon the Ministerial bench, and hurrying to the President's chair, seized the papers which were lying upon the President's desk and tore them to pieces, while other Social Democrats hastened to Herr Berner's assistance, occupied the tribune and demanded satisfaction for the attendants' punning of Berner.

President Abrahamovics, who was seated in the center of the Social Democrats and Deputies indulged in a free fight and Herr Berner was ejected from the House.

In the meantime a detachment of ten police arrived in the House, and the officer in command called upon the Social Democrats to withdraw from the Presidential platform. They, however, refused to withdraw and resisted the attempts of the police to eject them. They were eventually removed forcibly and singly. The police made then a cordon around the tribune. These scenes were enacted up to the formal opening of the House.

While the Deputies were fighting and howling on the floor of the House a tumult arose in the second gallery, which the attendants promptly cleared. The authorities then caused all the lobbies of the House to be closed and the police gates were closed and the building was guarded by a strong police force.

The session of the House in the meantime was suspended.

When the Lower House of the Reichsrath reassembled this afternoon, after the formal adjournment of the morning, the reappearance of President Abrahamovics was greeted by a storm of abuse, the slamming of desk lids, whistling, etc. He repeatedly tried to address the Leftists, but his voice was inaudible amid the uproar, the only distinguishable sound being the cries of "Out with the police!"

Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, as yesterday, contributed prominently to the pandemonium. Upon this occasion he kept blowing a shrill whistle. Herr Resel, the Social Democrat Deputy, who took such a prominent part in the disturbances of this morning, took part again in shrill whistling.

In the midst of the uproar President Abrahamovics opened the sitting and twice called Dr. Wolff to order. As this had no effect upon the turbulent German Nationalist he twice suspended him from the House for three sittings.

So soon as the Leftists realized what had occurred they burst into a state of unbridled fury, shrieking insults at Dr. Abrahamovics. Herr Daszynski, a Socialist Deputy, yelled, "You ought to be in jail!"

Other infuriated Deputies shouted all kinds of invectives. Individual contributions to the uproar were indistinguishable from the general uproar. In spite of the disgraceful scene and the insults hurled at him, President Abrahamovics was apparently unmoved, but when he recognized that it was useless to make any further attempt to transact business he quietly spoke a few words to a police officer near him and suspended the sitting amid deafening and vociferous cries of "Shame!" from the Leftists and applause from the Rightists. The session of the Reichsrath was suspended.

When the President again re-entered the House he was once more greeted with a shower of opprobrious epithets, including cries of "Criminal!" "Traitor!" "Get out!" After withstanding this storm for a period, the President again left the House, but only for a moment, and on his return he instructed the police to withdraw, declaring amid a tremendous uproar:

"I intrust myself to your care; do as you please, but remember this is no personal question. The honor of your Chair is at stake."

The President called upon Count Stuehrgh to speak but the tumult continued, and the President suspended Herr Daszynski, the Socialist, who had some time previously shouted that the President should be in jail, for three sittings. When Herr Daszynski refused to leave the House, the President summoned the police and the turbulent Deputy was ejected.

Subsequently the President suspended eleven other Deputies.

After 9 o'clock this evening the aspects of the streets became more threatening. It is estimated that a crowd of 10,000, including a very large number of students, assembled and threatened the Government with revolution, and Count Baden, the Premier, with the guillotine.

An attempt was made to attack

Count Baden's house. The police repeatedly charged the crowd, but refrained from using arms. The students resisted with sticks. The Police Inspector was severely injured by a kick from a horse, another was thrown from his horse and so badly hurt that it was necessary to remove him to a hospital. A few students and some citizens received slight injuries.

Not until 11 o'clock was quiet restored. To-day's edition of most of the evening papers have been confiscated, and the police have freely arrested persons offering papers for sale in the streets.

A serious riot is reported at Graz, the Capital City of Styria. It appears that the students and a large body of workmen attacked three newspaper offices, doing some damage. The police, with the assistance of the troops, have restored order, and twenty arrests have been made of the ringleaders.

The cool attitude maintained by Herr Abrahamovics, the President of the Chamber, greatly enraged his opponents.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was among those called from the gallery of the Unterhaus to-day.

The names of the members suspended were Herr Schoenerer, Seriner, Rieger, Resel, M. Kosakowicz, Schrammel, Weller, Linge, Verttauff, Hybes and Benke.

The scenes throughout the sitting and afterward were as disorderly as those of the earliest part of the day, and the house finally adjourned until to-morrow.

Large crowds gathered this evening about the university buildings and the Parliament, owing to the announcement that the students would make a demonstration. This, however, was prevented by the police, who promptly dispersed the gathering.

More than forty arrests were made. There was no violent resistance. Thus far order has been preserved.

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HAWAII WILL BE ANNEXED.

The Islands Will Come Under the Stars and Stripes

Soon After the Assembling of the Next Session of Congress.

Senators and Representatives, Both Advocates and Opponents Who Have Thus Far Arrived at Washington, Practically Unani- mous on the Question.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special to the "Herald" from Washington, says: Hawaii will be annexed to the United States during the coming session of Congress. This is one of the certainties of the session. The Senators and Representatives, both advocates and opponents, who have thus far arrived in Washington, are practically unanimous on this question.

President McKinley's message will strongly urge upon the Senators the early ratification of the annexation treaty, and it will be one of the first topics brought up in the executive sessions.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who will oppose the annexation in any form, said:

"I am radically opposed to the annexation of any more territory to the United States. I think it is foreign to the best policy we can pursue to extend the limits of our jurisdiction over regions of the earth far remote from our natural boundaries."

"The acquisition of all the territory now included in the United States, excepting Alaska, was the natural result of a reasonable and powerful impulse to extend our domain from ocean to ocean between the British possessions on the north and the Latin people to the south. Now that this has long been accomplished, and the entire included region amalgamated, with its population in intelligent sympathy with the Constitution and the institutions which exist under it, the question of territorial annexation should rest."

"I can see no reason or advantage in reaching out 2,000 miles into the Pacific to take in a little group of alien islands, which are not geographically allied to this continent, and the acquisition of which can do little for us beyond constituting an outlying naval station, which we are already able to establish there without annexation. That their territorial extent is small does not prevent their annexation from constituting a dangerous precedent for the addition of other islands."

"Cuba is so much nearer to us than Hawaii that she is almost a part of us geographically, but her people are as alien to us as if they lived at the antipodes. The annexation of Hawaii would naturally serve as an argument for the acquisition of that island also. The annexation of Danish America and more of Spanish America would then follow, as I understand it. I acknowledge the existence of a powerful element in the Senate in favor of annexing Hawaii, but can see no reason in following its leadership."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri is also opposed to the treaty, though he believes that Hawaii will be annexed by legislation probably during the next session. He said:

"I doubt very much if the necessary two-thirds of the Senators will be found in ratification of the annexation treaty, when the time comes to vote. I expect, rather, to see the islands become a part of the United States by an Act of Congress in the same manner as we acquired Texas. An annexation treaty could not be passed at that time, but legislation to annex the republic was easily passed."

"The conditions appear to me to be similar in the case of the Hawaiian Islands. I know just in what political status Hawaii may become a part of the Union, but she will probably not be endowed with Statehood immediately. Provisional Government of some kind will probably be established at first."

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana said: "The ratification of the treaty will be accomplished during the coming session without serious opposition. The whole subject is thoroughly understood in all its phases, has been thoroughly discussed, and there is a practical unanimity of feeling here and in Hawaii, in favor of annexation. I anticipate the speedy ratification of the treaty."

Senator Burrows of Michigan expressed a belief that a majority of the Senators are ready to ratify the treaty, and that annexation will be an accomplished fact in a short time.

Results in a Riotous Demonstration at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Advises just received from Porto Rico says that a riot occurred there yesterday. It appears that a steamer having on board a number of political prisoners recently released from the Spanish penal settlements on the African coast, in accordance with the amnesty decree, arrived there, and the liberated men were allowed to land. They soon found their way to a drinking saloon, partook of stimulants, and began to quarrel with the United States, crying "Hurrah for Free America." This demonstration was resented by the crowds about the place, and a riot followed. The police were called upon to interfere and compel the liberated men to re-embark.

During the disturbance the police captured the insurgent Colonel Alip Sanchez, who is described as being incognito in Porto Rico.

Senor Marcos Garcia, the Governor of Santa Clara, has arrived at Sagua, in order to better able to judge of the condition of the reconquered. From this day on these unfortunate people will receive rations.

The Spanish authorities to-day released from prison Thomas J. Jordan, a prisoner captured, according to the allegations, after the landing of an expedition by the American steamer Three Friends, and Manuel Hernandez, who is said to have been a member of another

filibustering expedition. Both men were under sentence of death.

The Government has also released from prison Juan Arias, Augustin Cossi, Emil Betancourt and Rosendo Betancourt.

No American citizen is now confined in prison in the island of Cuba.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS.

Issued by Governor Marmaduke of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—General Vincent Marmaduke of Sweet Springs, Mo., who was recently appointed by the ex-Confederate Veterans of Missouri as Chairman of a committee to write an authentic history of the part Missouri and Missourians took in the civil war, to-day issued a remarkable address.

It was addressed to the ex-Confederate of Missouri, and read in part: "The honor and glory of this great struggle was with the South, and Southern soldiers sought in justice to themselves and their dead comrades to preserve the memory of it. While the North and Northern soldiers are investigating against the manifestations of sectional feeling, they are erecting monuments to their successful leaders, and telling the story very much to their credit and to our detriment."

"The North had more than four soldiers to one in the South. Its ships were reinforced and assisted by 600 ships of war, manned by 35,000 sailors. It had unlimited credit, which meant an unlimited supply of money. It had factories to manufacture everything needed for its great armies and fleets. It had railroads running in every direction for the transportation of its troops. It had intercourse with the whole world, and would draw recruits for its army and navy from the whole world. The South had none of these advantages, or had them only to a limited extent. But, notwithstanding all its advantages, it took the North four years to crush the South, and then it did it by a grinding process, and without having gained a single decisive victory."

UNDOUBTEDLY MURDERED.

A Canadian Farmer Meets With Foul Play.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—The body of Isador Poirer, a farmer, was found last Monday at his house at St. Canute. Poirer had been undoubtedly murdered, the body showing many stab wounds and his throat had been cut.

Mrs. Poirer, when questioned as to the killing of her husband, said he had killed himself. The woman at first made a good showing of grief, but later treated the matter very lightly. Detectives were sent for, and yesterday Mrs. Poirer and a man named Samuel Barstow, who had been paying attention to her, were arrested, charged with the crime.

Barstow made a full confession to Detective McGaskell. In his confession he says that on Sunday evening, urged on by Mrs. Poirer, he stabbed Poirer with a butcher knife. Poirer was in bed at the time.

Mrs. Poirer absolutely denies any complicity in the affair. She claims that she does not know anything about the murder, and that she was at her father's house at the time that Barstow says he stabbed her husband.

COAL STRIKE ENDED.

Miners in the Northern Illinois District Return to Work.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The coal mining strike in the Northern Illinois district ended to-day. Twelve thousand have gone back to work in the Coal City, Braidwood, Carbon Hill, Spring Valley, Lodi, Seatonville, La Salle and Oglesby fields. One thousand more returned to work in the Point of View district. A settlement there is expected within a week.

Victory is with the miners, although they have not won all they asked. Their chief demand was for a "mine run" price, that is, a rate per ton equal to a part of the cost of production. This has been conceded in some places. Where the rate remains fixed in price per net ton of screened coal, substantial advances have been won. The increase in wages all through the district amounts, approximately, to 10 cents a ton over the schedule made last May.

The strike has been on since July 4th. It started as a part of the general strike ordered by the United Mine Workers of America. The Pennsylvania and Ohio miners settled the differences early in September. The Indiana miners were ready to do the same time. The 30,000 miners of Illinois refused to ratify the terms of the agreement made at Columbus, O., and continued the strike.

FANNING WON.

The San Franciscan Now Holds the Diamond Trophy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The twenty-five live-bird shoot, under the auspices of the St. Louis Trapshooters League, was completed to-day. Fanning of San Francisco, Charles Budd of Des Moines, and W. S. Sergeant of Joplin, Mo., tied for first money, each scoring twenty-five straight. The big end of the purse was divided among the first three.

In the shoot-off for the diamond trophy Fanning won, scoring 14 out of 15. Sergeant fell down on his seventh bird, while Budd dropped out on his twelfth. Twenty-three experts shot in the event.

Fred Gilbert and Harvey McMurche divided second money in the twenty-five-live-bird event, each scoring 24.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

Orders Issued for Advertisements for Proposals to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Orders were issued to-day by Secretary Alger to advertise for proposals for the building of the breakwaters at San Pedro Harbor, Cal. This is irrespective of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has been asked whether any available fund for the general expenses of the San Pedro project, there will be sufficient means to advertise the project, but not to pay civil engineer, inspectors and other necessary expenses of the general plan.

The bicycle, as well as the Bible, now forms a part of the missionary's outfit.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

The Town of Chesterfield, Indiana, Almost Wiped Out.

Every House Moved From Its Foundation and Badly Damaged.

Daleville, Two Miles Distant, Also Suffers—Many People In- jured—Almost a Miracle That No Deaths Resulted—The Jar of the Glycerine Explosion Felt for Fifteen Miles in All Directions.

ANDERSONVILLE (Ind.), Nov. 26.—Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped out the map at an early hour this morning by the explosion of eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine in an open field a half mile from town.

Marion Mansey and Sam Maguire were working at a gas well near by when the explosion occurred. Mansey was thrown fifty feet, but not fatally injured. Maguire was thrown a hundred feet in the air and badly injured, but will recover.

James Gold's house, 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces.

The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every animal in the neighborhood was killed instantly.

The little town of Chesterfield is a mass of ruins. Every house was moved from its foundation, windows shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out, and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Daleville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, five miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is a miracle that none were killed outright. The jar of the explosion was felt for fifteen miles in all directions.

The gas in the well was blown out and a workman named Cooper lighted it and caused another explosion, in which he was fatally burned.

The damage cannot be estimated.

AUTONOMY FOR CUBA.

The Decree Officially Published at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—"The Official Gazette" publishes this morning (Saturday) the royal decrees granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the Government's reticence and unexplained delay.

Article 1 explains the principles of the future governments of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the Government of each island shall be composed of an insular Parliament, divided into two chambers, while a Governor-General, representing the home Government, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws of colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the Governor-General.

Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations with equal power, a Chamber of Representatives and a Council of Administration.

Article 5 provides that the Council of Administration shall consist of thirty-five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen nominated by the home Government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the Council of Administration must be Spaniards over 25 years of age, who were born on the island, and who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials, such as Senators, Presidents of courts and of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies, as eligible to election to the Council.

Articles 7 to 14, inclusive, deal with nominations and the conditions of election to Councils.

Article 15 empowers the throne or the Governor-General to convoke, suspend or dissolve the Chambers, with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

BATTLESHIP IOWA.

Naval Board Makes a Favorable Report of Her Recent Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Naval Trial Board has made a report upon the recent two days' trial of the big battleship Iowa at sea that thoroughly sustains Commodore Dewey's comment that the ship was as fine a type of a ship of her class as there is in the world. The board says in part:

"The vessel under all circumstances behaved well, being very steady and rolling and pitching but a few degrees. Her high free board forward adds greatly to her comfort for the crew, but not to her sea going efficiency and the power of the firing of her guns under all circumstances. Altogether her sea-going qualities appear to be excellent. The speed was 13.45 knots, but this was under natural draught, and with a poor quality of coal. The machinery worked well in every particular."

A STEAMER STRANDED.

Strikes on a Rocky Bottom on North Manitowish Island.

GREEN HAVEN (Mich.), Nov. 26.—This afternoon a yawl containing a mate and a portion of the crew of the steamer Gogebic arrived here. The Gogebic stranded on North Manitowish Island last night during the snow-storm. The steamer was empty and bound for Chicago for a port on Lake Erie. She struck on a rock bottom and was pounding heavily, so the Captain scuttled her. Her situation was so dangerous that the mate and some of the crew volunteered to go for help, and they reached this port after a perilous trip in their little boat.

The steamer Gogebic has been dispatched from Cheboygan and unless fine weather sets in it is thought she will be too late to render aid.

The Gogebic is a wooden steamer of 1,312 tons, and is valued at \$70,000.

London Engineers' Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The conference between the representatives of the employers and delegates of the striking engineers that began Wednesday morning behind closed doors, after many weeks of negotiation, has taken a decided step toward a settlement of the points in dispute by an acceptance on both sides of the general principle of non-interference in the management of either the trades' unions or the employers' workshops. An adjournment was taken to Tuesday next, when the discussion of details will proceed.

Ohio Legislation.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—At the recent election the fusion ticket which carried the county contained five Democrats and five Republican members of the Legislature. There has been some doubt as to how the Republican fusionists would vote on joint ballot for United States Senator. At a meeting of the fusionists here they decided to vote for the Republican caucus nominee, which will make the Legislature stand 80 Republicans to 65 Democrats on joint ballot for United States Senator.

The Brooklyn Docked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn was dry-docked to-day in the timber dock at the New York navy yard in Brooklyn. Because of the ship's immense displacement, the task of getting her into the dock was looked forward to with some anxiety. It turned out, however, that with the exception of the port bilge keel fouling the side of the dock and cutting through the timber for a foot, the Brooklyn was docked in tip-top fashion. It is the same dock that the Texas smashed with her bilge keels eighteen months ago.

No Lynching Occurred.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Nov. 26.—It develops to-day that the reports of lynchings near Blackshear and Screven last night were false and that the newspaper correspondent who sent them out from Waycross was imposed upon.

No Yellow Fever in Mazatlan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 26.—The Board of Health reports that there is no longer any yellow fever at Mazatlan. Vera Cruz is healthy, and has been able to show a clean bill of health.

Snowstorm in Wisconsin.

MADISON (Wis.), Nov. 26.—The first snowstorm of the season came last night in the form of a blizzard, which lasted eight hours. The wind is still blowing a gale. The storm knocked out telephone and trolley companies.

Two Girls Drowned.

DULUTH (Minn.), Nov. 26.—Miss Louise La Salle and Miss Jennie Sherrers, girls each about 17 years of age, were drowned in the St. Louis River to-night, while skating.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$215,149,459; gold reserve, \$156,654,510.

SLOAN'S MOUNT IN FRONT.

WINS THE ELLSMERE HANDICAP AT MANCHESTER.

Horses That Came First Under the Wire at the Oakland and Pimlico Tracks.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—With Tod Sloan in the saddle D. Seymour's four-year-old bay mare Sapling finished first in the race for the Ellsmere Handicap at the second day's racing of the Manchester November meeting to-day. This event is of 105 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovereigns each for starters, for three-year-olds and upwards. There were twenty starters, including Richard Croker's Georgianna, which was unplaced. Distance six furlongs.

In the race for the Orsland Nursery handicap Sloan rode Poivre, and finished third. Sloan also rode W. T. Lee's four-year-old chestnut colt Royal Flush in the race for the Lancashire handicap, but was unplaced. This race is of 1,000 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards, over a distance of one mile. The Craven's chestnut colt Walter Heade, ridden by Sloan, and Richard Croker's brown filly Rhode were among the starters in the race for the Eglinton Nursery handicap, but both were unplaced.

RACES AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Results at Oakland. Weather fine track heavy: Five furlongs, two-year-old maidens, Toto, 3 to 2, won; Hertha, 9 to