

French and British troops in the Lagos Hinterland is doubted, the London morning papers today pointed out the imminent danger resulting from the proximity of the two forces in the contested territory.

A conflict between the French and British forces in the Lagos Hinterland has been anticipated for some time past.

Both countries have been hurrying troops into the disputed territory. The trouble is of about 30 years' standing. In 1870 France and Great Britain opened negotiations for the settlement of their respective frontiers in West Africa and it was decided in substance that French influence and authority should be confined to the north of a certain line, and that Great Britain should have a free hand south of this line. The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war interrupted the negotiations. There was considerable opposition in both countries to the cession of any territory, and during the next five years difficulties frequently occurred. Finally it was resolved to appoint commissioners to reconsider the whole matter, and as a result in the course of the next ten years four separate agreements were concluded.

Later in the day a rumor was received at the British colonial office to the effect that there had been a competition between the French and British forces at Nikki, which is said to have been captured by the French troops.

The officials of the colonial office, however, regard this report as highly improbable. As they explain, the British police in the Hinterland, who are in very limited numbers, had strict orders to avoid any collision with the French. It is also understood that the French forces had been instructed not to come into conflict with the British. The British forces in the Hinterland, it is further stated, are larger in force.

The colonial office late this evening received a cable message from Lagos, western coast of Africa, stating that a rumor is current among the natives there of a collision between 400 British and French troops.

The report, it is believed, will prove to be founded on a conflict between the French and some natives.

Vienna, Nov. 26.—The disorder in the lower house of the Reichsrath was so accentuated today that a strong detachment of police had to be called in to preserve order.

When the president of the house, Dr. Abrahamovich, entered, he was 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 presidential chair, seized the papers which were lying on 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' pummeling of Herr Berner.

President Abrahamovich was compelled to flee. Subsequently 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 then made a cordon around the tribune. These scenes were enacted prior to the formal opening of the house. While the deputies were fighting and howling upon the floor a tumult arose in the second gallery which the attendants promptly cleared.

The authorities then caused all the lobbies of the house to be filled with police, the gates were closed and the building was guarded by a police force.

The session of the house in the meanwhile was suspended.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—A special to the Record from Key West says:

A boy named Angel Pinco has been assassinated near San Antonio, in Havana province, by the forces of Gen. Maroto, it is said by Blanco's order.

The guerilla forces of Figuero in Santiago de Cuba province were attacked at Sierra Maestra. The Spaniards were defeated and 14 were killed and 9 wounded. Twelve prisoners were taken, 8 of whom were Cubans, and all of these were hanged.

The forces of the Iberia battalion attacked a Cuban hospital in Pinar del Rio province, and many pacificos were killed, among them three nurses, two aged men and five insurgents who had been wounded.

Kitanning, Pa., Nov. 26.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed McCoullough's hardware store, Beale's dry goods store, Hellman's house furnishing store, the Armstrong Water company's building, Merchants' National bank and the office of Attorney Ross Reynolds. A number of other buildings were badly damaged. The loss was \$60,000. A number of persons were injured during the fire, among them Dr. Samuel Jessop, who was seriously burned about the face, and James Buck, who was badly cut by falling glass.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The Tribune today prints the following:

The finding of the court martial is that the "accused is guilty as charged in the specifications and that he be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The court is thus lenient in view of the good character of the accused as shown in the evidence."

The foregoing is, according to the statement of a man who knows, the exact verdict of the court martial which has just completed its labors in the case of Captain Leonard Lovering of Fort Sheridan, charged with brutal treatment of Private Charles Hammond.

It took the court martial one hour to reach its decision. The first ballot resulted in seven members of the court martial voting "Guilty" and five "Not guilty."

The usual court martial is composed of thirteen members, Major Randolph, who had been detailed to attend the court, was unable to do so, and twelve men sat as a jury to decide the fate of Captain Lovering.

There was a vigorous effort made to have those parts of the specifications charging Captain Lovering with "cruelty" and "brutality" stricken out. It was finally decided to consider the charges as they were set forth in the specifications and the decision was reached without making the changes.

A majority is conclusive in court martial findings, and so, after the fact of guilt was established, the only thing to be considered was the measure of punishment. The officers had made up their minds that Hammond's career as a soldier was not consistent and this weighed strongly in bringing them to an agreement as to the punishment to be meted out to Lovering.

The evidence showed that Captain Lovering had been connected with the United States military service for

twenty-five years and that his record had been a good one. A number of the officers came out plainly and said they would not vote for a finding of guilty if Captain Lovering was to be given a humiliating punishment.

It was agreed that Hammond's record, when placed by the side of Captain Lovering's, was of such a character as unavoidably to gain sympathy from the court for the officer.

The finding of the court martial is secret, under a solemn oath. The members of the court are sworn not to divulge a finding nor discuss it until it has reached the proper authority, which in this case is President McKinley. The Lovering court martial is the result of an order issued by the President and he will be the reviewing officer in the case unless he surrenders the responsibility to General Alger.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, judge advocate of the court, will have his record completed today, and this, with the finding will be forwarded to Washington. It will probably be placed in the hands of the President on Monday, and after its inspection by Secretary Alger and General Miles, the finding may be made public. The public announcement will probably be made by Thursday of next week. It is, of course, known that the President may change the sentence recommended by the court martial.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 25.—Word has just reached here of a shocking Indian murder that took place on the Fond du Lac reservation, forty miles north of here. A Chippewa half-breed named John Anamasin, left the reservation several days ago and went to the town of Cloquet. Late Tuesday he returned, crazed with liquor, and in a fit of drunken rage attacked his wife, who was about to give birth to a child. He dragged the woman from her bed and threw her on the floor, where he beat and kicked her into a state of unconsciousness. The brutal treatment caused premature labor, and while actually receiving the blows from her husband, the woman gave birth to the child.

About the time Anamasin had finished his work another Indian named Peterson happened to be passing the house, and hearing the noise he broke into the room and attempted to protect the prostrate woman. Anamasin seized a heavy club and turned his attention to Peterson, who made an effort to get out, but before he could do so, it is said, Anamasin knocked him down and literally pounded his head into a pulp. He then took the body and threw it into a creek near by, and returning to the house, saturated the floor of the room in which his wife and child lay with kerosene and applied the match. Then, with the evident intention of covering up the act, he closed and locked the door and left the house.

A number of neighboring Indians by this time became aware that something was wrong, and breaking into the house, succeeded in getting the woman and child out, but the rescuers barely escaped with their lives. Both Mrs. Anamasin and the child died half an hour later.

A squad of Indian police started out after Anamasin, and caught him about daybreak on the Cloquet road. He showed considerable fight and informed the police that they could not have him alive, whereupon one of the police fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. He was taken back to the reservation and locked up.

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 26.—Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map at an early hour this morning by the explosion of 80 quarts of nitro-glycerine in an oil field, a half mile from town.