

FIGHTING IN AFRICA

British and French Forces Clash in the Lagos Hinterland.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT TAKES PLACE

French Troops Are Reported to Have Captured Nikki.

DETAILS OF BATTLE NOT OBTAINABLE

Officials of the British Colonial Office Express Doubts.

REGARD REPORT AS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE

British Police in the Hinterland, They Say, Have Strict Orders to Avoid Any Collision with the French.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Rome reports that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the French and British at Nikki, in the Lagos Hinterland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—While the accuracy of the statement contained in the Rome dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung, announcing that a conflict has taken place between the 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.

The trouble is of about thirty 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.

But since these agreements were arrived at further difficulties have arisen owing to the failure of the boundary commissioners of Great Britain and France to agree among themselves as to the frontier lines. Since then both parties have turned their attention to getting treaty concessions from the native chiefs. The French have been aiming at the establishment of a great African empire, and dispatched expeditions to the Hinterland of Lagos and Carnoville to establish headquarters.

The British Niger company, however, getting wind of the French plans, dispatched Captain (now Major) Lugard to Nikki, the capital of Parkuru, to negotiate a treaty with the native ruler, and the English officer was fortunate enough to reach there before a French officer, Commandant De Coueur, who was bound for the same place and with the same intention, although the latter had the start, and Lugard secured his treaty and carried it away three weeks before De Coueur arrived at Nikki.

The French, however, seemed to have chosen to disregard this fact and have dispatched armed expeditions, not only to Nikki, but to Broussa, which has all along been acknowledged to be within the sphere of British influence. To settle these and other questions in dispute commissioners representing Great Britain and France are now tardily beginning to deliberate in Paris.

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

PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Lebon, minister of the colonies, has received no information of a collision between the British and French troops at Nikki, in the Niger region, and discredits the report.

POLICE CALLED TO REICHSRATH.

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

When the president of the house, Dr. Abrahamovics, ordered he was greeted with vociferous shouts of "Get out!" The leftists rushed 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 Hessel, jumped upon the ministerial bench and, hurrying to the president's 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' pampering of Herr Berner.

APPROVES ARBITRATION TREATY.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies today approved the Franco-Brazilian arbitration treaty within the terms of which will fall the boundary disputes between France and Brazil, and particularly the settlement of the Amazon question.

Trying to Pacify Albanians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—A commission consisting of two police officials and an Albanian notability has been dispatched to the Albanian provinces to pacify the Albanians who are opposing the appointment of a new governor of Albania, the latter's predecessor having been obliged to flee on account of the hostility of the Albanians. Further trouble is feared.

Maxim's New Gun.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Nov. 26.—Hiram Maxim's new quick-firing gun was tried here today with remarkable results. With twenty-five pounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 16,000 yards.

Uruguay Minister Sails.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—William Feuche, the new United States minister to Uruguay, sailed for Montevideo today.

TARIFF AUTONOMY FOR CUBA

All Parties in Spain Completely Absorbed Over the Question.

PROTECTIONISTS SHOW MUCH UNEASINESS

Great Pressure is Being Brought to Bear Upon All the Ministry—Great Excitement in Madrid.

Authorities at Havana Send Out Peremptory Commands.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram)—Little attention is paid to the decrees of the Gazette today, because the uncertainty prevalent concerning tariff autonomy hourly increases the suppressed excitement of all classes of society. Protectionists, who were at first pacified by ambiguous statements of the press, again show uneasiness. Friends of the government, on the contrary, are firmly convinced that the new policy will secure the prompt pacification of Cuba and the good will of the United States, because Senor Moret has done up for Cuba and Porto Rico a constitution inspired in his general systems of England and America as far as present and past conditions of Spain's colonies permit.

For months Moret carefully studied the constitutions of Canada and other British colonies, but had allowed the governor general of Cuba to retain more extensive powers than the English. He also created a colonial senate, after the model of the Spanish body, half elective, half nominees of the crown. He reserved for the imperial government and parliament certain control of the army, navy, foreign affairs, justice and the control of a part of the budget and tariffs, treaties for the colonies, without which limitations it was impossible to induce a majority of the Spaniards to accept home rule. Moret and Sagasta cannot be too much praised for going even so far when the material interests of the colonies and the mother country, as well as the government's credit, were in question. Both statesmen made great sacrifices and incurred unpopularity with Sagasta and incurred unpopularity with Sagasta and incurred unpopularity with Sagasta.

Merchandise, during the last forty-eight hours telegraphed twice to urge the government to make no concessions to the protectionists. The Gazette today only publishes the royal decrees and establishing universal suffrage in Cuba, and Porto Rico and the complete equality of rights and legislation for the colonies, consequently abolishing all exceptional legislation. The government had today forty-eight hours the publication of statutes as royal decrees embodying the new constitution in the West Indies because Sagasta and Moret had not given the finishing touches to the articles regulating tariff autonomy, which have been kept so secret with a view to avoid increasing excitement among protectionists here and autonomists and reformists in Cuba.

Marshaling Blanco in the last forty-eight hours has sent the minister of colonies telegrams and strongly worded telegrams, laying stress upon the deplorable effect upon the colony, and stating that influential men of all colonial parties had pointed out to him that tariff autonomy is not in the opinion of the colonies than the rest of the reforms. Blanco added that the success of his mission in Cuba chiefly depended on this feature of autonomy.

During the evening yesterday Senor Gombaga, in the name of the autonomists, and Amblard and other representatives of the reformists' party, called upon Sagasta and Moret to make very urgent proposals, and to accept any reasonable tariff autonomy and received the assuring declaration that the formula adopted by the government was nearer their views than the information of the Madrid press.

El Liberal and other papers say peace will not be realized in Cuba without tariff autonomy, and a continuation of war would signify the loss of all.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

BLANCO WOULD STOP SUFFERING.

Desires to Alleviate the Misery of the Reconcenrados.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram)—I was presented to Captain General Blanco today by General Secretary Cengasta. The plain general is a soldierly looking man with a white beard, fine, expressive of sincerity, and piercing eyes, and is altogether a good example of a fine commanding officer. Although my visit was one of courtesy merely, General Blanco took occasion to express a warm desire to alleviate the misery of the reconcenrados. He said that every means in his power was being employed to that end. General Blanco admitted that the long accustomed laxness in the administration of the local authorities was a great obstacle to instant and general relief. "But," he added, "I am going ahead as rapidly as possible."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 26.—The government of Sir James Winter, continuing the policy of reform and retrenchment upon which it entered immediately on assuming control, has appointed a civil service commission to reorganize the various departments. Many dismissals are being made of unnecessary officials and the cabinet is confident it will be able in this way to reduce the colonial expenditures \$100,000 a year.

Cecil Rhodes is Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—There were rumors on the stock exchange yesterday (Friday) of the illness of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes. The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says: Mr. Rhodes is better, but has been advised to keep quiet for some time yet. He has just had a long interview with the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, high commissioner of South Africa, at Unstail, and he expects to be at Sandhurst in about two weeks.

Laborers Get Representation.

BELFAST, Nov. 26.—The municipal elections here yesterday resulted in the choice of six labor and eight nationalist councillors, the first time the laborers have secured representation in the council. Several independent defeated conservatives, while in two nationalist wards, conservatives, headed by the Catholic bishop and priests, defeated Dilnots. Ex-Lord Macdonald was defeated by an independent.

Ships Damaged in Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British steamer London, bound for the Cape, was damaged by collision with the German ship Preberg, Captain Hellberg, from Newport News, October 8, for Hamburg, and that Captain Preberg was also seriously damaged and was following in tow of a tug for Southampton.

Peasey Sails for Home.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram)—Joseph Peasey, who has been the United States consul here for four years, has turned his office over to his successor and sailed for New York on the steamship Alliance yesterday.

American Prisoners All Free.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—No American citizen is now confined in prison on the island of Cuba.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 26.

At Naples—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, for Genoa.

At Bremen—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, via Southampton.

At New York—Arrived—Karlsruhe, from Bremen.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Britannic, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Michigan, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Spartandam, from New York.

PLEADING FOR OLD IRELAND

Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," Addresses Omaha Audience.

RECITES THE WRONGS OF EMERALD ISLE

Calls Upon Her Countrymen to Unite to Throw Off England's Hated Yoke and Free Their Native Land.

Intense love for Ireland, bitter hatred of England. That was the keynote upon which was built the address delivered to 1,000 Irish men and women at Boyd's theater last night by Miss Maud Gonne, the widely acclaimed "Irish Joan of Arc," who, together with John F. Egan, a political prisoner in England for nine years, is traveling through this country to interest the Irishmen in the nationalist movement. The tall, black robed priestess of Irish liberty spoke as the Irish patriot whom she described:

"In his breast blazes the dual flames of love and hate—love for the sea-washed emerald isle, hate for the nation that robbed her of her empire."

Mayor Moore made the opening address of the evening's program and introduced the two messengers "with the cause of Irish liberty in their hearts." He made a few remarks eulogistic of the Irish struggle and stated that it received hearty sympathy in this city. He then introduced Miss Gonne, whose striking stature could not but impress the audience. Her remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

In beginning her appeal Miss Gonne protested earnestly against the consummation of any treaty of arbitration between this country and England, and exulted that it had been once rejected by the senate. She predicted, however, that England would not give up, but would leave no stone unturned in the effort to bring about the consummation of the treaty. Regarding England's motive, Miss Gonne said that it was not so much desirous of obtaining a guaranty of peace, as to bolster itself up. European nations were but waiting an opportunity to advance upon it and it wished to have the United States at its back when the time of war arrived.

"How can such a nation wait arbitration with the blood of the dusky tribes of Africa. She has conspired against the Transvaal. She has brought a famine upon India. She is now warring against the tribes of India who would civilize them. It is she who loves arbitration? We will gladly leave it to America to settle the matter."

IRISH STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

Miss Gonne followed with a rapid and stirring sketch of the Irish struggle for liberty, which culminated in the revolution of 1798 and has been continued since. A hundred years have elapsed since the revolution and in all these years the English policy of oppression and "atality has continued. Prisoners are being lashed and tortured, thousands of peasants are being evicted, the people are oppressed by military and ecclesiastical rule, trade destroyed. The population of Ireland had been decreased from 8,500,000 in the early part of the century to 4,500,000 now, 1,000,000 of the number dying from starvation in a land of plenty—because the English government has decreed that the Irish shall not live in the land God has given them."

THE SULTAN HAS MASSACRED 100,000 PEOPLE.

"The sultan has massacred 100,000 people," said Miss Gonne, "and all the world cries out in horror. But the Turk is a barbarian and is not civilized. England has massacred 1,000,000, but it is done in a more refined way than by the sword. They were carried away by an act of Providence."

The Irish Joan of Arc found in the present condition of Ireland a counterpart to the condition of the colonies just before the Declaration. She read portions of the Declaration of Independence to bring out this fact and then cried: "Do not these noble words apply to us? Our only remedy is what you say."

DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE.

Miss Gonne believed that the British empire had reached its height at the recent jubilee and that it would decline from now on. Its enemies were seeking its weak point and were finding it in Ireland. To counteract this England is placing spies in all Europe and is subsidizing press agencies to give out the impression that the Irish are not fit for self-government and are content to remain under English rule.

It was at this point that the Irish Joan of Arc reached the main object of her visit in this country—to induce Irishmen to attend the centenary celebration of the revolution of 1798 in Ireland next year. She urged all who were able to find their differences and jealousies for one year and to show to the world a united Ireland. She appealed to her countrymen here to come to the celebration and to receive the delegates that would arrive from all countries of the world to honor the Irish struggle for liberty—"to join in the national pilgrimage and to show that the Irish are not only waiting to be a free nation but are capable of self control."

Miss Gonne said in conclusion that the English and Irish were hereditary enemies and that the strife between them would not cease as long as an Irishman remained in the world. For seven centuries the fight had been carried on against overwhelming odds, but the sacrifices had not been thrown away. Sooner or later the harvest would be reaped. And the priestess of Irish liberty closed with the prophesy:

"The hour of destiny will soon come to Ireland and the glorious light of freedom will once more shine upon her."

TALE OF A POLITICAL PRISONER.

John F. Egan, who for nine years was an English political prisoner, told an awful tale of the treatment he and his companions had received and the latter were still receiving. He declared that every statement made by the English government that such prisoners were well cared for was a lie. Many, like himself, had been convinced without a particle of evidence and others had been sent to jail as a result of conspiracies on the part of English officials. When thus con-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to south.

1. France and England Clash in Africa.

2. Omaha May Enter Western League.

3. Harriet Scott's Last Bond.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Populist Boycott on Postmasters.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matter.

7. Big Mining Deal in Colorado.

8. Unity Pastor in Temple Israel.

9. Expert Warning on the Struck.

10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. "The Skyrocket."

Electricity in Agriculture.

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows show temperature for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

BUD SCOTT'S BODY

Corpse of a Farm Hand Found Near Deering Warehouse.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS HIS TAKING OFF

Investigation Throws Much Doubt on Theory of Accident.

CORONER'S JURY CALLS IT MURDER

Verdict Accusing Unknown Persons of the Crime Handed In.

SKULL CRUSHED LIKE AN EGG SHELL

Death Blow Delivered on Top of the Head Shatters the Bone—Dead Man Had but Little Money.

Bud Scott, who was found dead at Eighth and Capitol avenues yesterday, was murdered. At least that is the verdict rendered by a coroner's jury after an extended investigation of the case. The verdict as given was: "We find Bud Scott came to his death at Omaha, Douglas county, Neb., from the effects of three wounds upon the head inflicted by a blunt instrument in the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jurors."

The body was discovered about 9:30 by Pat Sullivan, a section hand for the Burlington. It was frozen and had evidently lain on the spot where found for many hours, for it was covered with snow. A ragged wound on top of the head showed that he had died from a fracture of the skull.

Sullivan, who found the body, was walking along a sidewalk just east of the Deering building. He discovered an object beneath the viaduct which leads to the building which he at first thought to be a bundle of old clothing. Going up to it he found that it was the body of a dead man lying face downward upon the ground. Officer Plisk on the Ninth street beat was notified and also Coroner Burke.

The body was about forty feet north, slightly to the west of the Deering building and directly beneath the north edge of a wooden viaduct which is built for an approach to the structure. The viaduct is about sixty feet high and is a continuation of Capitol avenue. The snow which fell last night obliterated any evidence of a struggle, had there been any, and there were no clues upon which the police could work except upon the theory that Scott had been intoxicated and while leaning upon the railing of the approach had fallen over the side of the viaduct to the ground in about sixty feet.

HIS EFFECTS DISCLOSE LITTLE.

A search of the clothing by the coroner disclosed little in connection with the dead man. A postal card written by a brother, F. W. Scott of Bristol, S. D., and addressed to Bud Scott at Butler, same state, said that the first named would be in the latter the next Sunday. The card bore the date of October 18, 1897.

An entry in a memorandum book kept by the deceased disclosed the fact that he was from Highlands, Kan. It was as follows: "Bud Scott, Highland, state of Kansas, is my home. Ask for John Ward." A couple of other letters were found from a Mrs. Laurie Macken of Condoe, S. D., postoffice box 42. They spoke of family matters and the deceased and the woman were evidently on the best of terms. A cheap calico shirt which had evidently been purchased in Nebraska City, judging from a wrapper upon it, a pair of husking gloves and a husking iron, together with 29 cents in change were all that the pockets of the dead man revealed.

Scott was dressed in clothes which he had evidently recently purchased. They consisted of a black coat and two pairs of heavy check pants. He wore a new negligee shirt, black tie and a black cap. The cap was found lying beneath the right arm. When this was closely examined it was found that a small semi-circular cut had been made in the top of it as if by a heavy sharp instrument. Whatever penetrated the cap had gone into the skull.

Other suspicious circumstances in connection with the finding of the body was the fact that the arms were found frozen akimbo as if two men had taken hold of either arm and had dragged the body to the place. The outside of both hands was also torn in places. This was also found to be the condition of the left knee. The face was badly discolored, where it had lain upon the ground.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock Coroner Burkett empaneled a jury, which first viewed the body lying at the morgue. The remains had been partially thawed and the blood which had collected upon the head and face was removed. It was then seen for the first time that there was three distinct wounds on the scalp. Two of them were superficial, while the third one which was on the top of the head had crushed the skull as if it had been an egg-shell. The scalp was partially removed and it was discovered the blow had been given just as if by the round end of a hammer. The bone had given way in small fragments, which still clung together and a perfect concave hollow resulted.

JURY INSPECTS THE SCENE.

The jury then visited the place where the body was found and went carefully over the ground. An examination of the covering of soil at the top of the retaining wall showed that none of it had been disturbed, as would have been the case had Scott fallen from it. The rain which had fallen since he had fallen over is five feet in height, and this fact precluded any theory that he had leaned upon it and while intoxicated had dropped over. The place where the body laid was bare, while all around the ground was covered with snow, which proved conclusively that the murder took place some time Thursday night before 8:30, and that the body had been taken to the locality. The soil beneath was moist and this would tend to prove the remains had been deposited there some time around the hour of 8 o'clock. Not far from where it was found a heavy iron coupling pin with a round head was picked up, and it was thought possible that the wounds may have been made with this.

Upon returning to the morgue a couple of men were found who had known Scott when alive and were able to throw considerable light upon his movements while in Omaha. They gave the names of Arthur Shagge and George Groves. Shagge said that it company with Scott, Groves and John Carlow, he had arrived in Omaha from Nebraska City Thursday noon. Scott and the rest of the party had been employed for about a month on the farm of Miller Payne at Payne, Ia. This town is located four miles east of Nebraska City. Friday of last week the men left

RECEPTION TO MISS GONNE.

One of the most delightful receptions recently tendered a visiting guest in this city was that of yesterday afternoon to Miss Gonne, given by a number of friends of the Irish national cause, and was attended by about sixty women, representing the leading families of the city. It was held in the well appointed parlors of the Paxton hotel and the spacious rooms were made more attractive by decorations of yellow, white and pink chrysanthemums and by small electric lights of variegated colors. Those who received with Mrs. Gonne were: Miss Hayden, Mrs. J. J. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Mahoney, Mrs. C. J. Smyth and Mrs. P. C. Heafey. The hours were from 2 until 4 o'clock, though a number of the city ladies lingered after the latter hour to enjoy conversation with the gracious guest of honor.

Miss Gonne is rather striking in appearance, being tall and a decided brunette. She has a vivacious way of conversing which makes her many friends. In addition to this she is very fond of America and Americans. She said: "I have been in the United States now for over three months. I have lectured in nearly every large city of the east and have been entertained most delightfully. I perhaps you have learned the process of my tour will be given toward the raising of a fund to defray the expenses of the 100th anniversary of Ireland's uprising in 1798. It is intended to make this anniversary the greatest that ever took place in Ireland, one which will long be remembered by the titled aristocracy who uphold the treasury system of the island. I was received in Chicago by so many kind friends that it amounted to little short of an ovation. Chicago is a magnificent city."

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