

**MERE ELECTORAL MANEUVER**

What Will Come of the Proposed International Conference.

**FRENCH LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS**

The German Emperor Could Not Carry Out His Promises Because of Opposition from the Money Princes.

**A French Labor Leader Talks.**

Paris, Feb. 15.—(New York Herald Cable Special to The Bee.)—What is your opinion, sir, as regards the international labor conference recently proposed by the German emperor?

It was the Herald correspondent who put this question this afternoon by M. Paul Doublé, the workman's friend, the writer of patriotic songs, the maker of denunciatory speeches, the wearer of famous green neckties, the man who is always running in by the train in times of political disturbances, the ardent Boulangist deputy who was suspended from the chamber the other day for making a row, the moving spirit of the Patriotic league, the editor in chief of *Drapeau*, and one of the best natured, bluntest, fastest talking men in Paris. This is his reply:

"I will not charge the German emperor with insincerity in the proposition. He has made tending to a betterment of the laborer's lot. I willingly believe that he is a high-minded though inexperienced young man, who has inherited from his estimable father, the late Emperor Frederick, in my noble aspirations to make people happier and better, but I am also convinced that he is deceiving himself and those whom he would benefit by bringing forward as a remedy for the existing social evils this scheme of an international labor conference. What he perhaps regards as a genuine, earnest effort towards labor reform will, I venture to say, turn out a mere electoral maneuver, destined to secure votes from the large socialist party in Germany for conservative candidates. The emperor says substantially to the army of German soldiers: 'You have to choose between my candidates and those of the socialists. They offer you reforms and I offer you reforms, but as I am emperor, with unlimited power, my reforms are more likely to be carried out than theirs; therefore vote for my candidates and be happy.' The only trouble with this reasoning is that it is utterly false. The emperor, though he will be William II, would be powerless to carry out any sweeping reforms against the latent resistance he would meet with at the hands of his conservative supporters. He might as well order the wind to stop blowing or the sea to cease heaving against the rocks as to expect the rich, selfish, erudite aristocracy of gold seekers to surrender the sources of their power and wealth to their less fortunate fellows. When it came to a choice between the social reform and loyalty to their purse, the money princes of the empire would decide for their purses every time. For the moment the aristocracy are profuse in their promises to the socialists because they are fast developing into a dangerous political power, but when once the coming elections are passed, when once the social reform has been thrust into their eyes, we shall see and they will see what a vast, formidable difference there is in Germany as elsewhere between making and keeping a promise. Therefore I think it plain that if the socialists of Germany hope to succeed they must make up their minds to depend upon themselves alone and not upon the generosity of their natural enemies. I have no doubt that they will succeed for two reasons: First, because I wish well to all men who are striving loyally to throw off the yoke of oppression and injustice; secondly, because if they do succeed the workmen of France will be the first to profit by it. This point is easily understood when one considers the disadvantages we are under at present in the cheap labor market, which is ruinously cheap labor across the Rhine. If the German laborer adopts the standard of living general in France he must have higher wages, but higher wages mean higher prices for produce. With equal prices for French and German manufactures France will drive her rival from the markets of the world because she turns out a better article. Today Germany sells wheat 'schlicht and billig,' but when her wages prevail she will continue to sell 'schlicht' without being able to sell 'billig.' That day will be disastrous for her. As to the action which France should take if invited to send delegates to the proposed labor congress, my mind is perfectly clear. France should quietly settle her own socialistic troubles and let Germany settle hers as best she can. What I send Frenchmen to Berlin to receive orders from a victorious autocrat, for that is what an attempt at understanding between conquerors and conquered must amount to. Be assured that when Grandson William summons us to a congress it is not to inquire what favor or courtesy he may offer us, but what right of advantage he can wrest from our grasp. Weened by duty to accept the invitation would be an act of fools; to accept the terms as an act of dupe. Imagine, for the sake of argument, that French delegates should be sent to such a congress at Berlin. What would happen inevitably? The discussion, commencing on apparently innocent humanitarian subjects, would, little by little, get on to dangerous ground, for the labor interests of a nation cannot be tampered with without affecting the entire social, governmental and military superstructure. If, for instance, the congress is to decide upon the establishment of houses and pensions for aged and disabled workmen, it must also decide where the money for the same is to come from. That is, it must discuss the budget, which has already been discussed in Germany, but is vented here in an imaginary conversation which might easily occur:

Germany—We like your idea of workmen's homes and pensions, but we can not afford to allow it.

Germany—But it doesn't suit us at all. It is entirely too large. We think it proper that you should lessen the size of your standing army. We propose a general disarmament in order to preserve the peace of Europe. Let the army in each country be in a certain fixed proportion to the population.

France—We, with a population of only 35,000,000, have built up an army as large and as powerful as you have with your population of 47,000,000. We must do the better for us. We certainly do not propose to

**NOT WORKING FOR APPLAUSE,**

Justice to His People Emperor William's Aim.

**AN ANSWER TO THE CROAKERS.**

"If the Working Man's Heart is Hardened the Misery of His Condition is to Blame"—Not a Crime to be a Socialist.

**A King With a Conscience.**

Colonel Cody's Present to President Carnot Politely Returned.

Colonel Cody's Present to President Carnot Politely Returned. (Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.) Paris, Feb. 15.—(New York Herald Cable Special to The Bee.)—Colonel Cody (Buffalo) has received a bluff from President Carnot. Colonel Cody presented M. Carnot with a magnificent lamp to adorn the vestibule of the Elysee, but it was returned by the president with a note from General Brugere, his secretary, saying that the president thanked the colonel for his kind intention, but that he could not accept it, having made a rule to take gifts from no one and could not depart from it in this case. The lamp was five feet high, made of carved brass and a table of Mexican onyx. Twenty-eight inches square on a plaque of onyx. Fastened to the lamp rod is attached a large Buffalo head captured by Colonel Cody on the frontiers. The shade of the lamp, thirty-eight inches in diameter, is of scarlet silk covered with moss green tulle, embroidered with peeples and cailliflowers. The cost of the lamp was \$100. It was made in America expressly for President Carnot. Colonel Cody is at Nice. He is much annoyed at the president's refusal of his handsome gift.

**Parisian Personalities.**

Paris, Feb. 15.—(New York Herald Cable Special to The Bee.)—The world of social-gaities is over for a few weeks. Parisians and visitors have taken flight to the sunny south for the carnival fete. Incoming steamers bring many passengers who stop a day en route to the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sioane (nee Vandervelde) and family arrived on the Champagne and are now domiciled at the Grande Bretagne, Nice.

Mr. Francis Hodgson-Burnett is here at the Chatham, still suffering from her recent carriage accident in London. She leaves as soon as she can travel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince of Boston are at the Metropole.

Miss George Peabody leaves tomorrow for Italy.

Mr. Baldwin and Miss Rachel Sherman left for Rome last night.

Mrs. William E. Moore, Mrs. May and Miss Lillian May are among the departures today for Monte Carlo.

Mrs. David Urquhart and Miss Urquhart have left for Cannes.

Mrs. Hensch Grant is in ill health and leaves shortly to join Miss Adelaide Grant at Cannes.

Mrs. George Howles is again in Paris and held a reception this afternoon in the Rue Bassano.

Mrs. Whitehall Reid, Mr. R. W. Wainmaker and Herbert Mortimer Hyde sailed on the Champagne today.

It is said that the vicarous des Moutiers Meriville (nee Mlle. Oesterle), whose marriage in Paris was the social event several weeks ago, are at the Hotel du Rhin. They leave tomorrow for Cannes and Constantinople.

**IN THE HOUSE.**

**The Senate Bill on Mortgage Inquiry Amended and Passed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the house today the senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the mortgage indebtedness of the country was taken up in the house and amended so as to provide penalties for any person who refused to answer any questions propounded. After considerable debate the bill was amended and passed.

Eulogies to the memory of the late Hon. Richard Townsend of Illinois were then listened to. Addresses were made by Messrs. Holman, Hooker, Cannon, Cushman, Henderson of Iowa, McMillan, Williams, Henderson of Illinois, Cannon, Lane and Springer, and then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

**Considering the World's Fair.**

New York, Feb. 15.—The republican state committee met today to consider the question of the world's fair bill and to pass resolutions in relation to the same. A majority of the committee towards the bill now being heard before the legislature. A committee on resolutions was appointed and a recess taken until 1 o'clock.

After recess resolutions denouncing the original bill passed by the assembly and favored by the senate amendments were passed by a vote of 53 to 6. The resolutions vigorously condemn Tammany hall for seeking to make political capital out of the world's fair.

**Banza Discharged from Custody.**

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—A special from Dallas, Tex., to the Post-Dispatch says: Banza, the light-weight pugilist who killed Tom Jones in a sparring match, night before last, has been discharged on the ground that there is no law to indict a man for killing another in a licensed exhibition.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Kilrain this morning received a telegram from Jake, who was held at Dallas, Tex., in connection with the killing of Tom Jones Thursday night in a sparring bout, stating that he had been released.

**Steamship Arrivals.**

At Queenstown—The Auraria, from New York.  
At Hamburg—The Moravia, from New York.  
At Boston—The Victoria, from Glasgow.  
At New York—The Aler, from Havana.  
At Philadelphia—The Norwegian, from Glasgow.  
At London—Signed: The Wisconsin, from New York.

Susan B. is seventy.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran champion of woman's rights was celebrated by a banquet at the Riggs house this evening.

The Draft Record.  
LONDON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Hon. Alexander Dundas Ross, William Baillie Chechrane, baron of Lamington, is dead.

Governor of Cuba.  
MADRID, Feb. 15.—General Rodriguez Arias has been appointed governor of Cuba.

Comte de Paris in Havana.  
HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The count of Paris and the duke of Chartres arrived today.

**THE IOWA DEADLOCK.**

Many of the Rural Members Growing Restless and Impatient.

**THE ECONOMITES.**

Celebration of the Society's Eighty-Fifth Anniversary.

**WILL PROBABLY RESULT IN MURDER.**

LAMARINE CITY, Wyo., Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—At Medicine Bow yesterday afternoon, 15. D. Bontouco, agent of the Union Pacific at Hanna, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Louis Hahn, an ex-soldier, keeper. Mr. Bontouco has been keeping house at Medicine Bow, which is not far from Hanna. Hahn had been boarding with her. Friday evening she desired to attend a ball on a ranch, at which Hahn was also to be present. Bontouco objected, and upon his refusal to acquiesce, he himself and became intoxicated. He flourished the revolver around the house and his wife sent to Hahn for aid. He responded and a scuffle ensued between him and Bontouco, during which Hahn's revolver was discharged, the charge being received by Bontouco in the left breast. Hahn and Mrs. Bontouco claim that the shooting was accidental, but the neighbors are of a different opinion. Bontouco is not expected to live.

Bloodshed Will Follow Its Adoption.  
MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Referring to the Orsage bill, H. Bontouco says that its adoption will mean an early civil war, for the Orangemen attempt a street parade the next 12th day of July a bloody riot is sure to follow. It adds: "However largely the patience and forbearance of Catholics, both French Canadians and Irish, may be depended upon, the provocation will be too great. Nothing can prevent bloodshed." The paper further declares that there will be conflict of authority as a provincial assembly already forbids Orangemen holding demonstrations outside of the lodges.

The Baited-Town Wreck.  
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—The particulars of the wreck which occurred near Bairds-town, O., last night between a stock and freight train were received here tonight. Brakemen Killian and Reynolds and a boy named Bruce Barrows were instantly killed. Considerable stock was killed and the loss to the company will be heavy.

May Draw Their Salary.  
HELENA, Feb. 15.—The supreme court decided today that state officers may draw their salaries without any appropriation being made for that purpose by the legislature. The court held that as the new constitution fixed the rate of compensation, no special legislation is necessary. There is \$40,000 in the state treasury.

**THE NEW CODE IS POPULAR.**

Satisfaction on All Sides Over the House Rules.

**FAREWELL TO FILIBUSTERING.**

Needed Legislation that has Been Buried for Years Will be Passed—The Army—Other Washington News.

**WASHINGTON HURDLES THE OMAHA BILL.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15. Now that the house has settled down to business and the controversy over the adoption of the rules is finished there is very general satisfaction expressed on all sides over the outlook for legislation. Never before, in the last twenty years at least, has there been so good a prospect for important bills which have been pending for years in congress as there is today. The reason for this is that the new rules give the majority power to conduct business in the house and that the few inveterate kickers who are always on hand will have their pinions clipped when they attempt to fly too high. There had to be a fight on the rules question. There are a dozen or more members on the democratic side of the house who find it necessary to make political capital out of everything that is done, and although these gentlemen are now sincerely glad that the code went through they had to do a certain amount of talking for political reasons. One of the leading members of the democratic side, who however, took very little part in the discussion during the past week, said to your correspondent this morning: 'I have been here in congress for more than ten years now, and have constantly seen the 4th day of March come around and the life of congress expire with many measures of the greatest importance to my people still on the calendar. Year after year I have been here waiting for legislation to which there is not the slightest objection and which could never be reached on account of the tactics of a few men who undertook to control everything that was done here. This is all changed now and I really believe that, although I should not like my name to be mentioned as saying so, the Fifty-first congress will accomplish that which any of its predecessors have done in the way of necessary legislation since the war.' This opinion is shared by a great many men on the minority side of the chamber, and altogether there is a feeling of very general satisfaction over the new era which began when the chaplain finished his prayer this morning. The first work was not particularly brilliant because the new harness has not yet been broken in, but something was accomplished and the indications are that from this time forward scarcely a day will pass but that something will be charged up to the credit of deeds done by the house of representatives. In any event there will be no more long filibustering fights over unimportant matters, but measures on the calendar will take their chances according to their merits.

**SENATORIAL INFLUENCE.**

President Harrison will have the selection of seven brigadier generals during his term of office, including a successor to Paymaster General Rochester, who will be retired tomorrow. Except in the judge advocate general's department the head of every one of the staff corps will reach the sixty-four year mark within two years and under the law will be retired at that age. Thus Paymaster General Rochester retires February 15; Quartermaster General Holbeck, June 15; Commissary General McFeeley, July 1, and Surgeon General Moore, August 15. Next year General Gibson, who goes out on April 30, January 22, 1892, General Hesel, chief of ordnance, and on June 21 of the same year General Keaton, adjutant general, will be retired for old age. For these several places, each of which has the rank of brigadier general, President Harrison has the power of selection and is not limited as to rank in making the selection. It was formerly the custom to select the senior officers for promotion, but of late years this practice has not always prevailed. In the past many of the officers of the corps have been selected and promoted over the heads of a large number of seniors. This may be said to have been the rule in the pay and medical corps ever since the termination of the war of the rebellion. For the vacancy to be filled by the retirement of General Rochester several majors are being vigorously pressed by political and social influences, and the older officers of the corps fear that these influences will be potent with President Harrison.

Colonel Rodney Smith, who is the senior colonel, is being urged on account of the length and character of his service, and has the support of the older officers. At the same time Colonel Tucker, who is next in rank to Colonel Smith, and Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, who is the senior of his grade, are applicants for the vacancy, but only in the event that the president determines to pass over Colonel Smith. A great deal of interest is felt in the outcome of the contest for the succession to General Rochester, particularly as the action of the president in this case will be regarded as indicating whether he will follow the rule of seniority or permit his selections for the army places to be made through political and social influences.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.  
Nebraska—Dorsey, Holt county, D. Benhard, vice S. Derickson, resigned.  
Iowa—Batavia, Jefferson county, Maggie Greenland, vice J. H. Peck, resigned; Fansler, Garfield county, W. B. Lewis, vice J. H. Laughbaugh, resigned; High Lake, Emmet county, V. Hans, vice C. C. Peterson, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Congressman Dorsey has received and has forwarded to the comptroller of the currency an application for a number of men in Grand Island, the preliminary papers towards the organization of a new bank there to be known as the Security National bank, with a capital of \$250,000.

The commissioner of pensions has appointed Dr. A. J. Kearns, vice G. M. Mitchell, on the board of pension examiners at Bayville.

Congressman Dorsey has introduced a bill to increase the pension of William Sebort of Archer, Neb., to \$24 a month.

In the house today the senate amendments to the house bill fixing the duty on ribbons were concurred in.

Attorney General Miller has given an opinion that the secretary of the treasury has full power under the act of March 3, 1881, amendatory of the Thurman act, to sell government 5 per cent bonds, composite so much of the sinking fund under the Thurman act, as were appropriated to the Union railroad when the act of 1887 was

**RECENT RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.**

Stepniak Says the Details Are 'Come Yet'

**HORRORS OF KARA PRISON.**

Political Prisoners Treated Like Common Criminals—Women Suffered Rather Than Bear Indignities Heaped Upon Them.

**Turkish Atrocities Outdone.**

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Provided with a cable dispatch of introductions from George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, the London agent of the Associated Press called this morning on Sergius Stepniak, the well known writer upon Russian political and social conditions. Stepniak, when asked whether he could give any information in regard to the outrage in the political prison at Kara, in eastern Siberia, replied that the reports already published gave him only a hint of the horrible tragedy enacted at Kara. Perfectly trustworthy information, he said, had been received in cipher letters that told the story only in its main outlines. The full details of the dreadful story cannot be long now in reaching the western world.

The facts so far received are as follows: Madama Sagda did not commit suicide, as the earliest reports stated. She died from the effects of the cruel flogging to which she was subjected. The flogging took place Wednesday, November 6. It was continued till under the brutal blows the unhappy victim lost consciousness. The news of her shocking murder produced widespread dismay and anguish among her female fellow prisoners and three of them, unable longer to bear their wretched fate, committed suicide by poison. Their names were Marie Kaluzhaya, Marie Paolovna Kuralskaya, and Nedezha Smirnitkaya. Maria Kaluzhaya was arrested in 1884, when a girl of eighteen, on the charge of diabolical. Every means tried to extort a confession implicating her friends were futile until Colonel Kantansk brought her a forged confession purporting to be the confession of her fellow conspirators and promising immunity. Marie fell into the trap and confessed and her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to penal servitude. When she learned of the deception she procured a revolver and tried to kill Kantanski. For this she was sentenced to twenty years of penal servitude.

Marie Paolovna Kuralskaya was a young married lady about thirty-five years of age and of a good family. In 1871 she was sentenced to thirteen years' penal servitude, with exile to Siberia for life, for belonging to the secret circle. Her husband was sent 1,000 miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her insane, and in 1881 she was allowed to join her husband in the home of her restoring her reason. She recovered, but a new governor separated them again and she was returned to the Kara mines. Nedezha Smirnitkaya was thirty-three years old and a student in a woman's college. She was sentenced to the Kara mines for fifteen years with penal servitude.

Shortly after the suicide of the three women a brother of Marie Kuralskaya, also a political prisoner, died suddenly. Another exile named Bakourov committed suicide rather than submit to the cruel humiliation and suffering of flogging.

The flogging of Madama Sagda occurred under orders issued by Lieutenant General Banou Korff, governor general of the province of Amour, in which Kara prison is situated. The secret order directed that the secret sentence of March, 1888, signed by Galitsinevskii, director general of prisons for the empire, should be unflinchingly enforced. This edict was to the effect that political convicts should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as criminals condemned for common law offenses. In what particular in the case of Madama Sagda was this edict transgressed? The prison rules are not clear on this point, but flogging a sensitive and cultured woman to death for any lack of conformity to prison regulations, Stepniak thought, would impress the western world with a profound horror.

The political prisoners at Kara, Stepniak said, had in some way learned that political exiles imprisoned in Kara had also been subjected to cruel floggings. They were constantly in dread of similar torture to that inflicted upon Madama Sagda. Stepniak thought it not unlikely that the publication of the facts would force the superior officials of Russia to take some notice of the affair, but flogging and all other brutalities were entirely due to the direct orders of the central government at St. Petersburg.

Swindled by Privy Agents and Detectives.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The hearing of the private detectives, Leopold Alexander and Edward Hooper, charged by Mrs. Emily B. Hooper with fraudulently obtaining over \$20,000 from her in cash, was postponed until Tuesday next. Mrs. Hooper swears that she first employed the detectives in the fall of 1885 to obtain information as to her missing daughter's whereabouts. She said they deceived her with false representations, and in four months received from her \$5,000. They declare, she says, that her husband, who had deserted her, intended to place her in an insane asylum, and during the years which have elapsed since the beginning of her connection with them have obtained thousands of dollars from her. They represented that she was safe in their hands alone, removed her from the assistance of friends, relatives and legal advisers, and induced her to transfer to them the sum of \$15,000, which she had deposited with the Pennsylvania company for the insurance of her life and the granting of annuities.

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.  
CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning held David Gallagher, George W. Mowday and William J. McFadden, and Miss Annie Burns to trial for the federal grand jury on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Gallagher is the proprietor of The Home Journal and eight other monthly publications of a cheap order. In these prints he advertises cheap watches for \$5, and the victims he has caught are said to run up into the hundreds. The watches in reality are not worth 10 cents a dozen. All the defendants waived examination and gave the required security.

The Women Forecast.  
For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. For Nebraska: Fair, cold, northerly winds, cold wave.

A Fatal Collision.  
BENTON, Va., Feb. 15.—A locomotive ran into a car in the suburbs tonight, killing two men and seriously injuring six others.

**CONFRONTED WITH PROOFS OF HIS CRIME HE IS CONFUSED.**

CHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Sawtelle was today shown the collar buttons, pencils and keys found on the body of the man supposed to be her husband and identified them as his. She also identified the body of the headless man as that of her husband.

**SAWTELLE WEAKENS.**

Confronted With Proofs of His Crime He is Confused.  
CHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Sawtelle was today shown the collar buttons, pencils and keys found on the body of the man supposed to be her husband and identified them as his. She also identified the body of the headless man as that of her husband.

Seth W. Corson of East Rochester, in an interview states that on Wednesday night, February 5, while on his way home from work he saw a team near the Nutter woods, one and one quarter miles from the Rochester depot, toward East Rochester. Two men were in the wagon. One was talking excitedly. After the team had passed by Corson several rods he heard a pistol shot. It was then 5 p. m. He thought nothing of it at the time and did not recall it until he learned of the bullet wound in Sawtelle's body. Corson is certain that the two men were the Sawtelles.

A man from East Rochester has given information that on the Wednesday night in question two men drove by him on the road to Lebanon. Just after they passed he heard three shots. This information was given to the doctors, who upon washing the body found three bullet holes through the breast. At the place where the body was disinterred from fifty to seventy-five men were hunting for the murderer. One was heard today. One of the searchers found in a wood chopper's shanty about fifty yards from the grave of the murdered man an old coat with blood on the back of it as though the head had been wrapped in it. In a stove in the shanty were found bones which are supposed to be portions of the murdered man's arm. These bones had been sent over to the medical men. When Mrs. Sawtelle was on the way to South Lebanon she described before she saw them the socks that were found on the body. When the body was uncovered in her presence she fainted away and fell into an officer's arms. When revived she immediately recognized some India ink marks on the hands. The jury before adjournment viewed the spot where the body was found.

A Partial Confession.  
BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Isaac Sawtelle, who is charged with the murder of his brother, when confronted with the proofs of his crime looked down somewhat on his statements and made a partial confession. He denied having killed his brother and implicated "Dr." Blood and one Ed Russell in the crime.

BISHOP O'CONNOR DYING.  
He Reaches Pittsburg and is Taken to a Hospital.  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—Bishop O'Connor of the Roman Catholic church of Omaha, was brought to this city from St. Augustine, Fla., in a dying condition and was at once taken to Mercy hospital. He has been seriously ill for some months and there are little or no hopes of his recovery.

Afraid of the Apaches.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Governor Lewis Wallace of Arizona today, before the house committee on Indian affairs with regard to the proposed removal of the Apaches to Fort Sill, presented a large number of clippings from western newspapers, which, he said, showed that the sentiment of the people was that these Indians should not be returned to the west. People of Arizona believed in and liked General Crook, but they thought he had made a mistake in recommending the transfer of the Indians. At the conclusion of his testimony Governor Miles, at the request of the chairman of the committee gave a detailed account of his campaign against the hostiles up to the time of their surrender. General Miles said in conclusion that he thought the people of Arizona and New Mexico had great cause for apprehension if the Indians were removed to Fort Sill.

National Saengerbund.  
NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the Saengerbund today it was decided to hold festivals every three years instead of every two as heretofore. Cleveland was selected as the next place of meeting. Quite a number of singers have left for home and more will leave this evening.

The last concert was the most successful of the series. A grand reunion and supper was tendered to the singers tonight in the hall. Sixteen hundred covers were laid. Julius Wolfers, a prominent Texas and editor and proprietor of the Texas Forward in Austin, was chosen master of ceremonies.