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NUMBER 237.

MERE ELECTORAL MANEUVRE

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

A French Labor Leader Talks.

A French Labor Leader Talks.

[Coparight 1800 by James Gordon Beanst.]
PARIS, Feb. 15. "(New York Herald Cable
—Special to Tim Ben. "What is your position, 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
Derouble, the workingman's friend, the
writer of patriotic sones, the maker of denunciatory speeches, the wearer of famous
green redingote, the man who is always
being run in by the police in times of political disturbances, the ardent Baulangist
deputy who was suspended from the chamber the other day for making a row, the
moving spirit of the Patriotic league, the
euter in chief of Draneau, and one of the
best natured, busicat, fastest talking men in
Paris. This is his reply;

"I will not charge the German emperor

editor in chief of Draneau, and one of the best natured, busiest, fastest talking men in Paris. This is his reply:

"I will not charge the German emperor with insincerity in the propositions he has mane 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 from his estimable father, the late Emperor Frederick, m my noble aspirations to make people happier and better, but I am also convinced that he is declying himself and those whom he would benefit by bringing forward as a remedy for the existing accial evils this scheme of an international labor conference. What he perhaps regards as a genuine, caracast effort towards labor reform will, I venture to say, turn out a mere electoral manusure, designed to secure votes from the large socialistic party in Germany for conservative candidates. The emperor says substantially to the army of German tollers: 'You have to choose between my candidates and those of the socialists. They offer now

'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 b ing is that it is utterly false. The emperor ough he be William II., would be power less to carry out any sweeping reforms against the latent resistance he would meet with a the hands of his conservative supporters. He might as well order the wind to stop howing or the son to cease beating against the rooks as to expect the rich, selfish, crinding aristocracy of gold seekers to surrender the sources of their power and weath to their less fortunate follows. When it came to a choice between loyalty to their sovereign and loyalty to their purses, 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 nower, but when once the coming elections are passed, when once the dust has been well affected into their cycs, 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 his it plain that if the socialists of Geri a 19 hope to succeed they must make up their minds to depend upon themselves alone and not upon the generosity of their natural enemies. I nope and believe that they will succeed for two reasons: First, because if they do succeed the workingmen of France will be the first to profit by it. This point is easily understood when one considers the disadvantage we are under at present in trying to compete with the 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 the hands of his conservative supporters. He might as well order the wind to stop b owing 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 manu

standard of living general in France he must have higher wages, but higher wages man higher prices for produce. With equal prices for French and German manufactures France will drive her rival from he markets of the world because the turns out a better article. Today Germany senis wares "schlecht und billis," but when higher wages prevail she will continue to sell "schlecht" without coing able to sell "billig." That day will be disastrens for her. As to the action which France should take if invited to send delegates to the proposed labor gongrees, my mind is perfectly clear. France should quietly settle her own socialistic troubles and let Germany settle hers as beat she can. What! Send Frenchmen to Herlin to receive orders from a victorious autocrat, for that is what an attempt at understanding between conquerors and conquered must amount to. He assured that when Grandson William stumons 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. Weakened by defeat, to accept the invitation would be an act of foirs; to accept the terms an act of dupea. 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 in nocent humanitarian subjects, would, little by little, get on to dancerous 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 decide upon the establishment of homes and pensions for aged and disabbned workingmen, it must also decide where the money for the game is to come from. That is, it must discuss the budget, which has always meant trouble since money was in vented. Frere is an imaginary conversation which might easily occur:

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

France-We like your idea of working-men's homes and pensions, but we can not afford to allow it.

Germany—Cut a few hundred millions of your military appropriation and the thing is

gone.

France-That is just what we don't propose to do. Our military appropriation suits us very well as it is.

Germany-Hut 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 30,000,000, have built up as army as large and as powerful as you have with your population of 47,000,000. So much the better for us. We certainly do not propose to

At Hamburg-The Moravia, from New York

Fusin B. is Seventy.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Mass Snain B. Anthony, the vesteran champion of wo man's rights was celebrated by a banquet at

The Death Record.
Loxnox, Feb. 15.—Rt. Hon.
Dundas Ross Wishart Baille
baron of Lamington, is dead.

Governor of Cuba.
Madnib, Feb. 15.—General Rodru
Arias has been appointed governor of C
Comic de l'aria in Havana.
Havana, Feb. 15.—The count of I
and the dune of Chartres arrived today.

abandon our advantage to accommodate you. We refuse to disarm. Germany—We lealst on your disarming. Franco-limint, then, and take the conse-Then the discussion would enter upon the William's Aim. Then the descussion would enter upon the bair-pulling, const-wishing stage and some-body would get hurt. We should be forced either to fight or to submit to hitter, crushing humiliation. It strikes me, therefore, as being much waser to begin by avoiding discussion and staying at home. The day may come when we shall go to Berlin, marching with the tri-color flying, but that day has not come wet.

"If the Working Man's Heart is Hardened the Misery of Bis Condition is to Blame"-Not a

scrate the condition of the working people is obtaining full recognition and a chorus of praise arises on every side, but the doubts that are expressed regarding the practical value of his intentions, as indicated in the

kind attention, 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 is nine feet high, made of carved
brass and a table of Mexican enyx twentyeight inches square on a placque of coyx.
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
slik covered with moss green tulle, embroidered with popples and cauliflowers. The
cost of the lamp was 5,000 francs. It was
made in America expressly for President
Carnot, Colonel Cody as at Nice. He is
much aunoyed at the president's refusal of
his handsome gift. (Capuright 1830 by James Gordon Bennett,]
Panis, Feb. 15.—|New York Herald
Cable—Special to The Han. |—The whirl of the attempt and handed over the preparatio

Cable—Special to Trie Heal—The whirl of social galties is over for a few weeks. Parisians and visitors have taken flight to the sunuy south for the earnival fetes. Incoming steamers bring many passengers who ston a cay en route to the Hivlera.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane (nee Vanderbilt) and family arrived on the Champagne and are now domiciled at the Grande Brotagne, Nice.

Mrs. Francia Hodgson-Burnett is here at the Chatham, still suffering from her recent carringe accident in London. She leaves as soon as she can travel. aubmitted to Prince Bismarck for his criticism on Thursday and he and the emperohad a two hours' conference upon the subject. It is erroneous to suppose the emperor has been plunged into all this labor matter in definnes of the chancellor's orposition. Throughout the inception of the programme the emperor constantly sought the opinion of the chanceller upon the man theme itself and upon its various phases as they presented themselves. Bismarck's opinion has modified the emperor's purpose at many points, but it has not curtailed his views so far as to impress upon him any radical change. t the Meurice. Miss George Peabody leaves tomorrow for

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Rachel Sherman left for Rome last night. Mrs. William E. Moore, Mrs. May and Miss Lillian May are among the departures

A HANDSOME GIFT REFUSED.

Colonel Cody's Present to President

Carnot Politeir Meturned.
[Copyright 190 by Junes Gardon Branct, 1
PARIS, Feb. 13.—New York Herald
Cable—Special to The Bir. 1—Colonel Cody
(Buffalo Hill) has received a bluff from
President Carnot. Colonel Cody presented
M. Carnot with a magnificent lamp to adora
the vestioned of the Elvsee, but it was re-

the vestibule of the Elysee, but it was re-turned by the president with a note from

General Brugere, his secretary, saying that the president thanked the colonel for his kind attention, but that he could not accept

Parisian Personals.

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

Ars. Beech 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

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. R. Wannamaker and Herbert Mortimer Hyde sailed on the Champagne today.
Viscount and Viscountess des Moustiere

Merinville (nee Mile. Oestereichs), whose marriage in Paris was the social event several weeks ago, are at the Hotel du Rhein

IN THE HOUSE.

The Senste Bill on Mortgage Inquiry

Amended and Passed.

Washinovo, 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 ao as to provide pecalities for any
person who refused to answer any questions
propounded. After considerable debate the
bill as amended was passed.

Eulogies to the memory of the late Hon.
Richard Townsend of Illinois were then
listened to. Addresses were made by Messra.
Holman, Hooker, Compton, Cutcheon, Henderson of Inwa, McMiliau, Williams, Henderson of Inwa, Cannon, Lane and
Springer, and then as a mark of respect to
the memory of the deceased the house adourned,

Considering the World's Fair.

Considering the World's Fair.
New York, Feb. 15.—The republican state committee met today to consider the quosition of the world's fair bill and to pass resolutions embodying the attitude of a majority of the committee towards the bills now being heard before the legislature. A committee on resolutions was appointed and a recess taken until 1 o'cloics.

After recess resolutions denouncing the original bill passed by the assembly and favored by the sensite amendments were passed by a vote of 23 to 6. The resolutions vigorously condemn Tammany hall for seeking to make political capital out of the world's fair.

Banzia Discharged from Custody.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—A special from Oullas, Tex., to the Post-Dispatch says: Banzia, the light-weight pugilist who killed Tom James in a sparring match night before last, has been discharged en the ground that there is no law to induct a man for killing another in a licensed exhibition.

Baltimous, Md., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Kilrain this moraing received a telegram from Jake, who was held at Dalina, 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 Aurania, f

At Boston—The Vesterian, from Giasgow At New York—The Ailer, from Broinen At Philadelphia—The Norwegian, from

Glasgow.
At London—Signted: The Wisconfrom New York.

NOT WORKING FOR APPLAUSE.

Justice to His People Emperor

AN ANSWER TO THE CROAKERS.

A King With a Conscience. [Coppright 1800 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Fob. 15.—The emperor's generous and magnanimous purpose and his carnest-ness and slucerity in his endeavor to amelthat are expressed regarding the practical value of his intentions, as indicated in the rescripts, have been strengthened by the speech he delivered before the council of state. In every part of this he shows an increased conscionness that the power of the soversign is invited by the mere faction that this is a constitutional government, and that he may not succeed in overcoming the obstacles arising from the inherent difficulties of all social reforms. The emperor was brought to realize the tough nature of the job he had undertaken when he tried to frame a bill for creating labor councils in which employers and workingmen might meet to regulate and adjust labor disputes, His majesty wrestled bravely with this problem and consulted upon it von Berlensch, his new minister of commerce, as well as Krupa, Stamm, Jenseke and other men well informed upon industrial subjects, and the more information he obtained the less clearly he seemed to see his way toward the completion of the bill, and he finally abandoned the attempt and handed over the preparation of the roll to the council. of the will to the committee of the council of state presided over by Jenseke. The address of the emperor delivered before the council

radical change.

The chancellor's right hand man, Dr. Kay ser, has been appointed vice secretary to the council of state. This appointment disproves the renewed rumors that there is increased friction in the relations between the chancellor and the emperor.

Prince Bismarcs stated in a very free spirit in a conversation held at the last par-liamentary dinner the relations between bimself and the emperor and the position in which he stood. He said:

which he stood. He said:
"The emperor certainly likes me, and as to many things he relies upon me, but he has a stubborn will, and when he has made up his mind even I cannot influence him nor an any other man.

an any other man."

Knowing the headstrong character he has to deal with and to guide, the chancellor has to give him a loose rein, confident that experience will tame the impetuosity of the emperor's present yearning to control and regulate everything. At the same time the chancellor gives to the emperor's whatever kindly and prudent suggestions he finds it possible to advance at their regular private Thursday conference.

Upon the point that the working men would not appreciate the interest the emperor felt in their wolfare and that gross ingratitude from them would be the only response to the effort to ameliorate their condition, the emperor has used the following language:

ng language:
"To earn the gratitude of the working "To earn the gratitude of the working men is not my motive. My motive is to see justice done. If I satisfy my own conscience on that point I shall be indifferent to ingratitude here or there. If the souls of the working men are so hardened that they cannot properly respond to what we shall endeavor to do for thom, it must be due to their degradation and misery, and gives more reason for coming to their rescue, but I do not believe they will fail to recognize an earnest and housest effort to improve

Ido not behave they will fail to recognize an earnest and houset effort to improve their position in the social scale."

The report that invitations had been issued to the international labor conference is without foundation. All that has been done in the way of appeal to other nations is that copies of the rescripts have been communicated to other governments through the ambassadors with instructions to obtain the views of the governments to which they are accredited upon the emperor's propositions. Refore the rescripts were issued the English government was consulted upon the subject. The marquis of Salisbury made a very sympathotic response, but evaded the plain point as to wiether Engrand would send a representative to the conference. If France and Switzve to the conference. whether Engiand would send a representa-tive to the conference. If France and Switz-erland should decline to take part the em-peror will regard the conference as a futile project and will renounce it altogether. The Swiss bunderatt has decided to request spe-orife information as to the acope of the conference's labors before assenting to take nort.

part.

Licutement General Verdy du Vernois and Lieutenant tieneral verify an version and the other leading officials of the war depart-ment received today twenty delegates from the workingmen in the Spandan factories who made an appeal for improved dwellings for working people. The general promised that houses should be built for the working-men upon the most approved sanitary meth-cess.

men upon the most approved saultary methods.

It is thought during the election for the reichetag Taursday that every part of the country will be quiet. The meetings of the socialists everywhere are now undisturbed. The police have been ordered to cease to interfere with them. The emperor has especially warned the police bureau to refrain from any practices of doubtful property, and plainly said that he will not tolerate the use of agents provocateur.

The miners in Westpha'ia, in the Rhine provinces and in Saxony, are holding frequent mass meetings, in all of which socialism is the great thouse.

Herr Bebel, speaking at a socialist meeting at Dreaden, predicted that so law against the socialist would ever include the odious proposition of expelling men from their country because they held socialist opinions, "And if such a law is made," he said, "with such a clause in it, way then those who enforce it will have to expel the emperor himself, for he has gone further than most socialists of socialistic principles."

The weating of St. George's church, which

is under the patroness of ex-Empress Victoria, widow of the Emperor Frederick, has informed Mr. Phelips, United States min ister, that the private royal entrance to the church will be placed at the disposal of the Phelips family.

The municipal obstacles to the marriage of Mr. J. C. Livingston of New York to Miss Louise Bowier of Chadmant have been removed. The civil ceremony was performed today and the religious ceremony will be performed at the English church on Monday.

lay. Count Pfeil, the African explorer, has returned here with his health broken down. He will make a tour of the United States in the autumn. The new sultan of Zanzibar favors a good understanding with Germany and the agents of the East African company

count upon his support.

The police have arrested in Posen several The police have arrested in Posen several emigration agents who are booming Brazili as a now paradise. Their story told to would-be emigrants was that Prince Henry, of Prussia, was founding an empire in Brazil and that every man that joined him would be relieved of military service and that a free farm would be given to him in the province of Rie Grande. Many working men preparing to go had already sold all of their nousehold effects.

THE IOWA DEADLOCK.

Many of the Rural Members Growing DES MOISES, Is, Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bes.]—Tonight ends the fifth week of idleness for the Lows legislature. All schemes for a compromise have failed, and the condlock is as tightly fastened as it was month ago. Five bal-lots were taken for speaker today with the usual result. A large number of members were absent, having some home to replenish their pecketbooks and find out the feeling were absent, having some home to replouish their posiestbooks and find out the feeling among their constituents. Some new schemes are being proposed, such as taking a secret ballot, the man who gets the most votes to be speaker, or drawing lets for the speakership and dividing the other offices equitably. There is a general feeling of wariness over the long delay. The fact that farmers have begun plowing in some parts of the state is making the members om the rural districts very restless. They want to get to work and get home as soon as possible. There will be some project for ending the deadlock submitted by Monday, when the party caucuses will be beid.

In the republican caucus today the only thing does was to receive notification of the resignation of D. C. Kolp as assistant temporary cierk, and to nominate J. A. Shelton to fill the position.

THE ECOSOMITES.

THE ECOSOMITES.

Celebration of the Society's Eighty
Fifth Anniversary.

Phyrisura, Pa. Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Economite society was celebrated at Economy, Pa. today with peculiar and interesting services. Sixteen new members, including husbands, wives and children, were taken into the society today. As in the case of other members, the converts took vows of cellbacy, and from this time the husbands and wives shall never more hear that relating this to one another. The specify members have including the accessions today, less than fity persons, and a majority of them have reached four score years. They own nothing as individuals, but their wealth as a society is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$55,000,000. The society's holdings embrace millions invested in railroad stocks and gas property, besides 3,000 acres of valuable farming lands and a town containing scores of houses and manufacturing plants. The absiversary services began at daylight with a band concert in the steeple of the old church and will be kept up until a late hour this evening. In the afternoon the sixteen converts were admitted with impressive coremonics.

It is stated that a number of law suits will grow out of the admission of married folks to the Economite society today. All the members of the sect are compelied to transfer their worldly possessions to the society's common fund. The heirs of such persons threaten to bring suit against the Economite association for depriving them of their legal rights to fortunes which would otherwise have fallen to them upon the death of relatives going to the security. The names of the new members are: Dr. Benjamin Feicht and wife, Harry Feicht and wife, John Duss and wife, Julius Stickie, wife and daughter, aged eighteen; C. Hermans, daughter and wife, Mrs. Hoen, Harman Flasher, Jacob Nicholas, Hugo Miller, Ed Kellman, Plasius Platz and Sigmone Stoilvater. It is stated that a number of law suits wil

Witt Probably Result in Murder.

Lanams Citt. Way. Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bra.]—At Medicine Bow late yesterday afternoon B. D. Bonticou, agent of the Union Pacific at Hanna, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Louis Hahn, an ex-salonkeeper. Mra. Bonticou has been keeping house at Medicine Bow, which is not far from Hanna. Habn had been boarding with her. Friday evening she desired to attend a hall on a ranch, at which Hahn was also to be present. Bonticou objected, and upon his wife instating he armed himself and became intoracated. He flourished the revolver a reventual. The revolver around the house and his wife sent to Haha for sid. He responded

ished the revolver around the house and his wife sent to Haba for aid. He responded and a sculling canued between him and Bonticou, during which Haba's revolver was discharged, the charge being received by Bonticou in the left bresst. Haba and Mrs. Bonticou claim that the shocting was accidental, but the neighbors are of a different opinion. Bonticou is not expected to live.

Bloodehed Will Follow its Adoption. Monticut is not expected to live.

Bloodehed Will Follow its Adoption. Monticut is not expected to live.

This Res. "Referring to the Orange bill, if Elendard says that its adoption will mean an early civil war, for M the Orangemen attempt a street parade the next lith day of July a bloody riot is sum to follow. It adds: "However larvely the patience and forbest-ance of Catholics, both French Canadians and Irish, may be depended upon, the provents bloodshed." The paper further declares that there will be a conflict of authority, as a provincial law already forbids Orangemen holding demonstrations outside of the lodges.

The Bairdetown Wreck.
CLEVELAND, O., Felt 15.—The particulars
of the wreck which occurred mar Bairdstown, O., last night between a stock and
freight train were received here tonight
Brakemon killsen and Raynolds and a boy
named Bruce Barersox were instantly
killed. Considerable stock was killed and
the less to the company will be heavy.

proposition of expelling men from their country because they held socialist opinions.

"And if such a law is made," he said, "with such a clause is it, why then those who enforce it will have to expel the emperor himself, for he has gone further than most so-callets in declaring the soundness and the trath of socialistic principles."

The warden of St. George's church, which

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 Hungau The Owara Her, 502 Fourtreaver Strings. Now that the house has settled down to business and the controversy ever the adoption of the rules is finished there is very general satisfaction expressed on all sides over the outlook for logislation. Never before, in the last twenty years at loast, has there been so good a prespect 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 bouse and that the few invelerate 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 of course. 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 those resultemen are now sincerely giad that the cole went through they had to de a certain 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 been here in congress for more than ten years now, and have constantly seen the 4th 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 begging for logislation 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 more than any of its predecessors have done in the way of necessary legislation suce the war." This opinion is shared by a great many men on the minority sude of the chamber, and altocether 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 harmes has present and the present and the means the new harmes has when the chaplain finished his prayer this morning. The first work was not particularly brilliant because the new harness has yet to be broken in, but something was necomplished 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 ropresentatives. In any event there will be no more long fillbustering fights over unimportant matters, but measures on the calcular will take their chances according to their morits.

der will take their chances scoording to their merits.

Senionity of inviluence?

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 temorrow. Except in the judge advocate general's department the head of every one of the staff corps will reach sixty-four years of age within two years and under the law will be retired at that age, Thus Paymaster General Rochester retires February 15: Quartermaster General MeFeely, July 1, and Surgeon General MeFeely, July 1, and Surgeon General MeFeely, July 1, and Surgeon General Moore, August 16. Next year General Gibbon, goes out on April 20. January 23, 1592, General Henet, chief of ordnance, and on June 21 of the same year General Reiton, 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 alway prevailed. In the pay corps for many years junter officers have been selected and promoted over the heads of a large number of seniors. This In the pay corps for many years juntor of-ficers 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 termi-nation of the war of the rebellion. For the vacancy to be filled by the retrement of General Rochester several majors are being vizorosally pressed by political and social in-fluences, and the older officers of the corps fear that these influences will be potential with President Harrison.

social influences.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Nebraska—Dorsey, Helt county, D.

Benkard, vice S. Dericisco, resigned.

Iowa—Batavia, Jefferson county, Muggis

Groenland, vice J. R. Peck, resigned,

Fansiers, Guthrie county, W. B. Lewis, vice

J. H. Slaughbaugh, resigned; High Lake,

En.mett county, V. Hans, vice C. C. Peterson, resigned.

MEGRILANGOUS.

Congressman Borsey has received and has forwarded to the compreher of the currency an application from a number of men in Grand Island, the preliminary papers towards the organization of a new back there to be known as the Security National bank, with a capital of \$230,000.

The commissioner of possions has appointed Dr. A. J. Kearna, vice G. M. Mitchell, on the board of pension examiners at Rusbville.

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

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

to the house bill fixing the duty on ribbons were concurred in.

Atterney General Miller has given an opinion that the secretary of the treasury has full power ancer the act of March 3, 1886, amendatory of the Thurman act, to sail government 5 per cent boads, composing so much of the sinking fund under the Thurman act, as were superstained to the Union railroad when the act of 1887 was

passed, and to reinvest the proceeds in first RECENT RUSSIAN OUTRAGES, mortgage bonds on any or all "aided", rail-

The following named national banks has been authorized to commence business First National, Edingbam, Ill., capital \$50, 000; First National, Portage, Wis., \$75,000 Corn Exchange National, Sloux City, Ir.,

\$300,000. Governor Fleming of Florida and the at torney general of that state called at the white house today and had a conference with
the president regarding the assessination of
Deputy Marshal Saunders at Quincy. The
governor assured the president that the
state authorities would certainly assist in
bringing the guilty persons to justice.
Representative Struble from the committee
on territories today reported favorably the
bill organizing the territory of Okiahoma.
Baker, from the committee on territories,
today reported to the house the Carey bill
to provide for the admission of Wyoming as
a state.

Anderson of Kansas introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a
residence on or near Washington for the
president.

The people of Chadran have petitioned the
commissioner of agriculture to establish an

The people of Chadron have potitioned the commissioner of agriculture to establish an experiments in the culture of beets for sugar. Senators Paddock and Manderson called upon the commission of Indian affairs this morning to are the retention of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies at their present places in Nebraska. The senators pointed out that the Electron with the control of the senators pointed out that the Electron with the control of the senators pointed out that the Electron with the control of the cont

horn valley road was built especially for (the Black H.Hs and Shoux reservation, and that Forts Robertson and Nobrara are located in such positions in relation to this road and to such positions in relation to this road and to the agencies as to make it essential that those two agencies shall not be removed from Rushville and Valentine. The senators also introduced Judge Isham Reavis, who has six or more clients claiming to be mem-bers of the Sacs and Fox tribe through their mothers, and who demand their proportion-ate share of the lands in Nebraska belong-ing to those Indians. PERIN'S, HEATH.

SAWTELLE WEAKENS,

SAWTELLE WEAKENS.

Confronted With Proofs of His Crime He is Confused.

Crime He is Confused.

Cristra, 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 beadless man as that of her husband.

A coroner's jury was empannelled and took Mrs. Sawtelle's testimony as to the identity of the body. The jury then adjourned till monday.

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 toam 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 that the line and did four rocall. It was then 5 p. m. He thought nothing of it at the time and did not recall it until he

is at the time and did not recall it usual he learned of the build twomed in Sawtelle's body. Corson is certain that the two men were the Sawtelle's.

A man from East Rochester has given information that on the Wednesday night in question two men drove by him on the read to Lebanon. Just after they passed he beard three shots. This information was even to the declars. given to the doctors, who upon washing the body found three bullet noise through the given to the doctors, who upon washing the body found three builet neles through the breast. At the place where the body was disinterred from fifty to seventy-five men were hunting for the murdered man's head today. One of the searchers found in a wood chopper's shanty about fifty yards from the grave of the murdered man an old cost 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 skull. These have been turned year to the medical men. When Mrs. Sawtelle was on the way to South Debanon 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. It is understood the physicians will restify that death was instantaneous from a builet in the heart. The examination of the fram. that death was instantaneous from a bulle in the heart. The examination of the frac

A Partial Confession.

Bosrox, Feb. 15.—Issae Sawtelle, who is charged with the murder of his brother, when confronted with the proofs of nis crime today backed down somewhat in 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.

Privisavas, Pa., Feb. 15.—Bishop O'Conwas brought to this city from St. August Fig., in a dying condition and was at once taken to Mercy hospital. He has been seri-ously ill for some months and there are little or no hopes of his recovery.

Afraid of the Apaches.

Afraid of the Apaches.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Governor Lewis Walfisy of Arisona today, before the house committee on Indian affairs with regard to the proposed removal of the Apaches to Fori 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 or Arisona believed in and liked General Crook, but they thought he had made a mustake in recommending the transfer of the Indians. At the conclusion Wolfley's testimor, General Miles, at the request of the chairman of the committe gaves a detailed account of his campaign synanst the hestiles up to the time of their surrender, General Miles said in conclusion, that he thought the people of Arizona and New Maxico had great cause for approbasion if the Indians were removed to Fort Sill.

National Sacangerbund.

National Sacagerbund.
New Onleans, La., Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the Sacagerbund 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

solected 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 Welss, a prominent Texas and editor and proprietor of the Texas Fowartin in Austin, was chosen master of ceremonies.

Stepniak Says the Details Are t Come Yet

HORRORS OF KARA PRISON

Political Prisoners Treated Like Common Criminals-Women Suicide Rather Than Bear Indignities Heaped Upon Them.

Turkish Atrocities Outdone.

[Copyright 1839 New Fork Associated Press.]
Loxdon, Feb. 18.—Provided with a cable dispatch of introduction from George Kennan, the colebrated Siberian traveler, the London agent of the Associated press. Called this moraing Bon Sergius Stepniak, the well known writer upon Russian political and secial conditions. Stepniak, when asked whether he could give any information in regard to the outrage in the political prison at Kara, in castern Siburia, replied that the reports already published gave only a hint of the horrible tragedy concted at Kara. Perfectly trustworthy information, he said, had been received in cipher letters that toil the story only in its main outlines. The full details of the dreatful story case to he long now in reaching the western world. The facits so far received are as follows: Madame Sagida did not commit suicide, as the earliest report stated. She died from the effects of the cruel flogring to which she was subjected. The flogging took niace Wednesday, November 6. It was continued till under the brutal blows the unhappy victim lest consciousness. The news of her shorting 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 Kaluchnaya was afrested in 1834, then a girl of eighteen, on the charge of disloyaity. Every means tried to extort a confession implicating her friends were futic until Colonel Katansk brought her a forged statement 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. Marie fell-into the trap and confessed and her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to be lead servitude. Marie fell-into the trap and confessed and her confession was used against her friends.

penal servitude.

Marie Paoloona Karalefskaya was a young
married lady about thirty five years of neo
and of a good family. In 1871 she was sentenced to thirteen years' penal serviture, with exile to Siperia for life, for belonging to the secret circle. Her husband was scut 1,000 miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her manne, and sont. The separation drove her manne, and in 1881 she was allowed to join Lee husband in the hone of restoring her reason. She recovered, but a new governor separated them again and she was returned to the Kara mines. Nadeshda Siniraitskaya was thirty-three years old and a student in 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

the Kara mines for affeen years with penal servitude. Shortly after the suicide of the three women a brother of Marie Keiuzhuaya, also a political prisoner, died suidenly. Another exile named Hakokor committed suicide rather than submit to the cruel humiliation and suffering of flogging.

The flogging of Madame Sagida occurred under orders issued by Lieutenant General Banon Korff, governor general of the prevince of Amour, in which Kara prison is situated. These orders directed that the secret edict of March, 1888, signed by Galkinevraski, 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 orimisals condemned for common law offenses. In what particular way Madame Sagida transgressed the prison rules is not clearly explained, but degaing 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 honor.

press the western world with a profound honor.

The political prisoners at Kars, Stepniak said, had in some way learned that political exiles imprisoned at Sephalied had also been subjected to cruel floggings. They were constantly in dread of similar torture to that inflicted upon Madaine Sagida. Stepniax thought it not uslikely that the publication of the facts would force the superior officials of Hussia 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 Priv ate Detectives. PHILADOLPHIA, Feb. IX.—[Special Tele-gram to The Ben.]—The hearing of the pri-vate detectives, Leopold Alexander and Ed-ward Hall, charged by Mrs. Emily B, Hooper with fraudulently obtaining over \$20,000 from her in cash, was postponed control for it can. Was postposed until Thesetay 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 decisive, she says, that her husband, who had deserted her, intended to place her in as ineans 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 local advisors, and induced her to transfer to them the sum of \$18,412.98, which she had deposited with the Ponasylvania company for the insurance of lives and the granting of annuities. until Tuesday next. Mrs. Hooper sw

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.
Fraudulent Use of the Mails.
Cuicaso, Fab. 15.—United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning nold David Gallagher, George E. McFadden, jr., William J. McFaddee and Miss Amile Burns to 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 gold 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 waved examination and gave the required security.

The Wenther Forcoast.

The Womber Forcoast.
For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.
For Nebrasia, Iowa and South Dakota:
Fair, colder, northerly winds, cold wave.

A Patat Collision.

STAUNTON, Va., Pub. 15.—A locomotive ran
into a car in the suburbs tonight, killing two
men and equiusly injuring als others.