TROUBLE FOR THE SANTA FE

Its Conductors Object to Being Guaranteed by a Foreign Company.

QUESTIONS OF CANADIAN COMPETITION

It Again Brings to the Front a Difficult Interstate Commerce Problem—Meeting of the Transmissouri Freight Association—Railway Rattlings.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors presented to General Manager Robinson of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway today a demand for the substitution of the New York Guaranty company for the Canadian Guaranty company, with whom the men were compelled to give bond at the beginning of the year. The grievance committee has also presented a new schedule of wages and will insist on both demands.

The Canadian company will not guarantee men who cannot present a clean record for their entire lives, while the New York company requires a record for only ten years. Many of the railway conductors now in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were discharged in the wholesale onslaught made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy about fifteen years ago, through its spotters, and are unable to meet the requirements of the Canadian company. There is no recourse against the Canadian except through the Canadian courts.

The grievance committee, acting upon intions of the Order of Railway Conductors, declares that a strike will be ordered unless their demands are acced to. An answer is expected tomorrow.

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

It is a Serious Obstacle to the Enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Law.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—The decision of Judge Allen regarding shipments to Canadian points by railroads in the United States, has opened anew the whole question of Canadian competition. While there is a wide variance in the views expressed, all seem willing to concede that this is the hardest blow the interstate commerce has received. General J. H. McNulta, a recognized authority on both the railroad and legal aspect of the case says today: "The decision rendered by Judge Allen is but the beginning of the end. The law must be so amended as to place the same restrictions upon all carriers allowed to compete for the same business or be wholly repealed. Otherwise it will become practically a dead letter. That no penalties could be inflicted by our courts for acts done beyond the territorial limits of the United States in contravention of the provisions of the act has always been conceded by everybody. This gave an undue advantage and the control of foreign traffic to the Canadian roads whose officers might choose to limit their operations to the actual payments of rebates, etc., on the Canada side of the border. This decision goes further, and says that the government does not apply to Canadian tariffs. The necessary sequence is that all of the American roads, as a means of self-preservation must do the same on corresponding traffic. The American roads must do this not only to protect their own interests, but to protect the commercial interests of the American ports and business centres, especially New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and all inland points dependent upon those points for their imports. The practical defect of the decision is that the law does not apply to any traffic to or from points beyond the border or seaboard.

Remedy Lies with Congress.

"Altqough no penalties can be inflicted for acts done in Canada, the Canadian roads can be regulated by our laws if congress so chooses. There are no English or foreign ships plying between Chicago and Buffalo or any of our domestic ports, simply because they are prohibited by law. In the same way our ships are prohibited from carrying traffic between Canadian or English ports. For like reasons English railroads in Canada carrying traffic to and from points in the United States should be excluded, or if permitted to do business on our side of the line they should be under a license, revocable for a violation of the rules which govern American roads."

Asked if the exclusion of Canadian roads would not increase the cost of transportation by cutting off competition, General McNulta replied:

"If, on the contrary, rightly managed, it would lessen the cost to the general public. The power having been exercised by the commission to fix a reasonable rate, they will get current rates under competition with the Canadian roads, less a proper sum deducted for the cost of the maintenance of the Canadian roads which would be dispensed with.

Our Own Roads Handicapped.

The heavy shippers who practicall monopolize certain lines and get enormous rebates are the only ones who would suffer. We cannot have absolutely prohibitive protection against carriers by English ships and at the same time for the same traffic have unlimited, unrestricted free trade for carriers by English railroads. There is no semblance of reciprocity in this, for our own roads are handicapped by laws that prevent them from competing with the Canadians. The least that can be asked is that the roads on both sides of the border be alike restricted or alike free.

TRANSMISSOURI FREIGHT RATES.

Important Meeting Held at Kansas City—Demands of Omaha People.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—A special meeting of the Transmissouri Freight association was held here today to consider the proposition of the Rock Island and Burlington roads to reduce rates from Chicago, and points taking Chicago rates, to Utah and Colorado common points, and also to consider the rate situation as affected by the recent orders of the Kansas railway commission reducing fifth class rates.

The Utah and Colorado rates, it is charged by the Rock Island and Burlington, have been manipulated so as to seriously affect their revenues. The remedy, as proposed by the Rock Island and Burlington, was a radical one. The proposition was to reduce the rates to a point so low that they could not be cut. The proposition was voted down.

A proposition was placed before the meeting to reduce fifth class rates in accordance with the last order of the Kansas commissioners. The Rock Island voted against the proposition and defeated it.

The Rock Island gave notice that it would appeal the matter to commissioners of the Western Traffic association. The Rock Island also submitted a separate proposition to make a total reduction in the rate to Denver of 25 cents. That was also defeated and the Rock Island gave notice of a proposition to make a rate to Denver of 25 per cent. That was also defeated and the Rock Island gave notice of appeal.

The Kansas rate question was then taken up. The Rock Island proposed a resolution stating that, inasmuch as the Kansas commissioners had ordered a reduction in fifth class or carload rates, from the Missouri river to Kansas wholesale points, it was due the commercial interests of Missouri river points, that in order to preserve the proper differential, a corresponding reduction should be made in the fourth class rate or less-than-carload rates. This proposition was voted down.

Watching Events.

W. E. Skinner, traffic manager of the Omaha Stock Yards company, is in the city today keeping his eye upon the meeting of the committee from the Western Traffic association now in session here. He appeared before the meeting today and again urged the reduction of Kansas City and Omaha differential on cattle rates from Indian Territory and southwestern points. The present differential is $20 a car, which the Omaha people want reduced to $10.

A committee from the Western Freight association met here today to consider matters relative to Omaha rates. The session today was very brief and occupied entirely in outlining the committee's work. The meeting will be continued tomorrow.

TWO LEAGUE MAGNATES.

Bosses of the Double-Barrelled League in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A meeting of the Illinois-Iowa Base Ball league was held today at the Sherman house, President James F. McKee presiding. The clubs were represented as follows: Rockford, J. O. Haise, A. A. Fonda and R. Johnson; Springfield, Charles Schaupe, William Bell and J. Chatterton; Quincy, Luke Schroer; Joliet, Lloyd Eberhart, Sanger Steele and Frank E. Delong; Jacksonville, W. M. Kent; Peoria, A. M. Morton and Ben Warren, jr. Burlington was represented by letter. Rock Island and Moline have consolidated their clubs and were represented by Henry Wheelan and G. B. Brouner, and the league now has nine cities on its route. The circuit is not yet determined on, and it will not be for several weeks. The following contracts were made:

With Rockford—Hugh Nicol, George Nicol, Fred Underwood, Louis Johnson, E. L. Breckenridge, W. J. Thorpe, Hobart Van Alstine, Sam Gillen, Ed. Wiswell, W. J. Cassiborn, B. J. Snyder.

Joliet—George A. Decker, Frank Carroll, William J. Murray, Jacob Weill, A. C. McVicker, Charles Jones, F. Sharp, L. Fischer, Ernest Gregg and Eugene Moriarity.

Quincy—R. Jonas, first base; Charles Lutenberg, second base; John Godar, third base; Sam Gillen, short stop; William Whittrock, Frank Donelly and James Nolan, pitchers; Jim Burns and William Sommers, catchers.

Springfield has signed Pat Wright for manager and Gale of last year's Marinette team. The other clubs have signed no players yet. It will be noticed that Gillen is in dispute.

A telegram was received from Hugh Nicol, manager of the Rockford club, stating that he had signed Kling of last year's Philadelphia club and that Mr. Krauthoff, in behalf of the Western association, had raised a claim to George Nicol and Breckenridge, who had signed with the Rockford club and then with the Western.

Results at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 3.—Weather clear; track thawing out.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling: Lee S won, Rose Howard (the favorite) second, Bohemian third. Lannes, Landseer and Darling drawn. Time: 1:38¾.

Second race, three-eighths of a mile, 2-year-olds: Jerry McCarthy (the favorite) won, Bijou colt second, Little third. Testator drawn. Time: :42.

Third race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling: Gardner won, Bravo second, Little Adele (the favorite) third. Torchlight drawn. Time: 1:47.

Fourth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile: Gloster (the favorite) won, Barthena second, Fernwood third. Citizen and Englewood drawn. Time: 1:21¾.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile: Content won, Harry Russell second, Fast Time (the favorite) third. Vance, Teddington and Young Lottery drawn. Time: 1:08¾.

Sixth race, one mile and one-eighth, selling: Courtier (the favorite) won, The Forum second, Ten Booker third. Time: 2:14.

Went to the Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—Attendance at today's races was very large and comprised Fitzsimmons, Slavin and most of the sporting men now in the city. Weather clear and pleasant, but track was soft.

First race, selling, five furlongs: Mean Enough won, Capt a Penny weight second, Kennie Schwartz third. Time: 1:02½.

Second race, owners handicap, four furlongs: Surrel won, Prince Fonzo second, Fashion third. Time: :48.

Third race, selling, six furlongs: American Lady won, Flifton second, Penurious third. Time: 1:55.

Fourth race, handicap, seven and one-half furlongs: Cast Out won, Gendarme second, Pat Conley third.

Going at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., March 3.—The track was in fair condition today.

First race, six furlongs: Fenlon won, Turk second, Justice third. Time: 1:19¾.

Second race, five furlongs: Lester won, Pan Handle second, Silverthread filly third. Time: 1:06.

Third race, six and a half furlongs: Brussels won, Innovation second, Peralto third. Time: 1:27½.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Basil Duke won, Idea second, Ted third. Time: 1:19¼.

Fifth race, five furlongs: Ballarat won, Stratagem second, Dixie third. Time: 1:04½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs: Longstride won, Sandstone second, Harrison third. Time: 1:34½.

Tips for Today.

Here are some horses which are considered not bad for the events named below:

GUTTENBERG.

1. Frank L—Panhandle.
2. Kempland—Harrisburg.
3. B. G. T.—Mollie Davis.
4. Sir Rae—Azrael.
5. Pluto—Himlex.
6. Bill Barnes—La Grippe.

GLOUCESTER.

1. William Henry—Edgar Johnson.
2. Day Time—Easter.
3. Florimore—Paola.
4. Monsoon—Maibeh.
5. Thad Rowe—Hemet.
6. Burnside—Harzburg.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

An Important Report to be Issued by the Government.

There has been an almost unprecedented demand for printed reports of the government on irrigation and the cultivation of the soil by irrigation, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The demand has been so great, in fact, that it has been impossible, with the limited editions published, to respond to one in fifty of the requests made for the report of 1891, and that on artesian wells made in 1890. Book dealers in Washington have been able to sell all the copies they can obtain at $2.50 apiece. This, by way of illustration of the growing interest in the subject. The final report of the artesian and underflow investigation of the irrigation inquiry has been submitted by the secretary of agriculture in manuscript to the senate committee on printing. The text of the report treats in a popular manner the entire subject of irrigation and the cultivation of the soil thereby, and presents data of the utmost importance on the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. The maps and illustrations accompanying the report are finely drawn and make plain many things that would otherwise remain obscure and incomprehensible to the average reader.

The report contains treatises on the following subjects: Work on the great plains and its results; water conservation and management—its scope; state supervision of irrigation and works; growth of reclamation for 1891; the art of irrigation and American success; irrigation legislation; municipal control of water works; opposition to the system; fruit culture by irrigation; arid climatology; the aeration of water and irrigation; plant absorption of water; need of drainage; river salt and its value; alkali and irrigation; the influence of light and heat on vegetation—importance in irrigation; irrigation in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming; development of arid plateau of Kansas and Colorado; methods of applying water to land as practiced in central portions of California—with drainage; cultivation of the soil by means of irrigation in some of the southern states; agricultural hydraulics, translation from the French of M. J. Charpentier de Cossigny; irrigation by artesian wells in Arizona; facts and conditions relating to irrigation in various countries; water works east of arid region, etc.—in all thirty-four subjects.

The report embraces the result of the most careful observations by experts in the most important irrigation centers and districts of Kansas, Colorado, Texas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and in the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Some forty irrigation districts and centers were visited and inspected, the plans, reports and maps of leading organizations were obtained, and the testimony of about 300 persons actively interested in the organization and management of irrigation enterprises was taken. The report contains the final results of the artesian and underflow investigation, which are not of less interest and importance than that part of the report heretofore considered. The irrigation of the two farms in South Dakota that were irrigated under the direction of the chief engineer of the investigation during the year 1891 has proved so successful that the farmers and people generally were greatly encouraged. Capital that was about to be withdrawn was induced to remain, and new investments were made on every hand. The same is true of other localities. In Nebraska, where in 1890 there was not a single irrigation enterprise in practical operation, there are at this time scores of separate works under way in the western and northwestern counties, by means of which a large area will be brought under cultivation heretofore occupied exclusively as a stock range. In western Kansas the beneficial influences, direct and indirect, have been as strongly felt as in the Dakotas.

When the work was begun two years ago the counties west of the 100th meridian of longitude were on the verge of being wholly abandoned for agricultural purposes. Since it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt by the investigation instituted by the government that there exists an abundant underflow of water in the valleys of the Arkansas and Republican rivers in Kansas, of the South Platte in northeastern Colorado, and the North Platte in northwest Nebraska, which may be easily and cheaply utilized for irrigation, fears caused by recurrent drouth in these regions have largely disappeared. This report will help to completely wipe out these fears and encourage immigration and capital to flow into these localities. No less encouragement has been given by the work detailed in the report to agricultural enterprises and industry in western Kansas, southwest Colorado, eastern New Mexico and throughout Texas west of the 97th meridian. In summing up the economic possibilities of the investigation under consideration, the special agent of the Agricultural department says:

"There is not a farm of 160 acres in extent, located upon the great plains region, upon which the farmer need fail in the worst year of drouth to obtain a living for himself, family and stock, keeping free from debt also, provided he will utilize the small natural supplies of water beneath his feet, and content himself with direct cultivation of only so much of the land in his possession as may be necessary to make certain the supply indicated. The rainfall everywhere appears to be so conserved by the nature of the known stratum beneath the soil that any man with a quarter section can secure and distribute the requisite moisture that may be absolutely needed for from ten to thirty acres of tillable ground. Thirty well tilled and watered acres will feed and care for family and stock, and will also enable the plains farmer to enlarge and take better care of his stock, thereby increasing income and aiding him to obtain, in the near future and as necessary, a greater share of a more permanent water supply."

It is very generally supposed that the interest in the subject of the report is confined to the arid regions of the west and southwest. This is not the case. The interest aroused in the subject in the sections of the country most largely affected by heavy precipitation and constant humidity is almost as widespread and intense. For each example the southern states have furnished a large amount of valuable information on the subject, illustrating the fact that in such states as Louisiana, Alabama and Texas the tropic heat of summer, with its attendant evaporation, tends rapidly to produce drouth in the growing season, and, as a consequence, the security of the commercial crops grown in the Gulf states is materially affected.

The irrigation problem in Florida is destined to become one of utmost scientific interest and of vital importance to soil culture. Especially will this be so in the eastern part of that state, where artesian water, by means of wells, can unquestionably be utilized to make secure the orange orchards and vegetable gardens.

SUGAR RATES SETTLED.

Harmony Once More in the Western Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—When the managers of the Western Traffic association reconvened today the trouble over sugar rates to Kansas points was quietly settled. The Atchison and the Missouri Pacific, the only lines that held out against Chairman Midgley's ruling, agreed to withdraw the unauthorized tariffs and a brief resolution to that effect was adopted, being all that was demanded by the complaining roads east of the Missouri, and they were satisfied.

Rumors of Vanderbilts' Deals.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The statement was positively made today that the Vanderbilts had obtained control of the New York & New England road, and that H. McK. Twombley would succeed Austin Corbin as president. H. Walter Webb, vice president of the New York Central, absolutely denied the report that the Vanderbilts had acquired control of the New York & New England road. Chauncey M. Depew also denied the report.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

At Southampton—Spree, from New York.

At Dept Ford—Nederland, from New York.

At Amsterdam—Oceanic, from New York.

At New York—Wisconsin, from Liverpool; Mississippi, from London.

At London—Sighted: Lake Superior, from Boston; Polynesian, from Baltimore.

Returned to Virginia Beach.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—The president returned to Virginia Beach from the Ragged Island Ducking club today in fine health and with a lot of game. He proved his qualities as a good sportsman by bringing down a number of canvasbacks. Besides the ducks bagged two large swans were killed, one giving the party a long chase after being winged. The president will go on another hunting expedition on Friday.

Shoemakers Strike.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Four hundred and fifty employes of Seis, Schwab & Co., shoe manufacturers, struck this morning because of the refusal of the firm to discharge certain men. It is expected the remainder of the employes, making 800 in all, will go out tonight.

Fort Meade.

Corporal Sorensen of K troop, Eighth cavalry, was discharged on Thursday last.

Private Patrick Maher has been appointed corporal and Corporal Kelly has been made a sergeant.

Privates John J. McCarthy and James Shea of E troop have been appointed corporals.

Lieutenant Slocum has been given a two-years' recruiting detail at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieutenant J. C. Byron has been confined to his quarters during the past week on account of illness.

Colonel Carlton of the Eighth cavalry is now in San Francisco enjoying a three months' leave.

Twenty-five recruits arrived on Saturday last.

The social club held its weekly hop on Thursday evening.

Work will commence on the new set of officers' quarters at once. They will be completed in eighty days.

Women with particularly slender waists delight in the truly Russian girdle idea, which finds expression in all sorts of shining bands.

[FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

FOR FLOORING M. CONSTANS

Carnot's New Cabinet is Already in a Peck of Trouble.

ARE HARRASSING M. DE FREYCINET

Friends of the Late Minister of Agriculture Will Assail the Motive Which Led to the Recent Crisis—French Political Scandals.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—We have not heard the last of the ministerial crisis yet. On leaving the cabinet M. Constans declared with his usual bluntness that he would wage relentless war against those who had "unloaded" him. He seems bent on keeping his word, for already a grave parliamentary scandal has followed his statement.

The friends of M. Constans on the press publish a long story in which they attempt to prove that the savage campaign against the ex-minister of the interior was instigated and approved by M. de Freycinet. It is asserted that a French ex-diplomatist was sent to London by M. de Freycinet to see Rochefort and tell him that he could attack Constans as much as he chose, but that he must leave M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot alone. Rochefort is said to have assented on certain terms. The ministerial negotiator required the pamphleteer not to mention the case of M. Turpin, the man accused of having sold the secret of the Melinite invention to the English. Rochefort insisted in turn on the upset of M. Constans, which was agreed to. M. Carnot shares M. de Freycinet's hatred of his former colleague. When the crisis began M. Carnot refused to permit the return of M. Constans to office, and seemed glad enough to get an opportunity of ridding himself of that minister. Meanwhile M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot have persuaded the president that the ministers of war and foreign affairs, of which they were the heads, ought not to be subject to the fluctuations of politics.

Will Harrass de Freycinet.

To make a long story short, M. Constans was hedged. This is what we learn from the ex-diplomatist sent to London.

It is certainly curious that Rochefort never attacked M. de Freycinet or M. Ribot, and it is beyond question that the onslaught of the pamphleteer did much to hasten M. Constans' downfall.

The matter will be brought before the Chamber tomorrow and we shall know whether the alleged compact was a fact by M. Constans' friends asking M. de Freycinet something like this:

"Is it true that you, French minister, after having had Rochefort condemned for Boulangism, entered into negotiations with him in order to bring about the upset of a colleague?"

Unless the minister can prove the falseness of the charge they will declare him unworthy to control the French army and call for his resignation. In this case the public may sympathize with M. Constans, though it was weary enough of him.

We seem to be on the eve of a fresh period of crisis, and if it can be shown that M. Carnot acted in accord with M. de Freycinet the position of the new cabinet will be unpleasant.

From Berlin I learn that ex-Empress Frederick and Prince Henry have called on the emperor and implored him to abandon the educational bill. The ex-empress spoke at great length and explained the various moral and political motives which prompted her action. The emperor heard her out, but when she had ceased speaking his highness remarked.

"I am in good health and of age," and walked out of the room.

Political affairs in Greece have an ominous look, owing to the crisis provoked by the king. A revolution is not impossible.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

Berlin Labor Troubles.

BERLIN, March 2.—A large number of unemployed workmen of Hanover marched in procession to the municipal canal works in this city today and demanded the discharge of all the Polish laborers. Their demands being refused, they made an attack on the Poles and a number were injured in the fight which followed. A detachment of armed police suppressed the riot and arrested the leaders.

In Leipsic a thousand men out of work tried to parade the streets in a body, but were dispersed by the police.

The Cologne Gazette is being prosecuted for expressing pain and regret that the emperor's splendid inheritance is melting away under caprices of the hour and declaring that citizens ought to unite and drive from office the emperor's dangerous advisors and give him a chance to read the mind of the people.

SETTLING UP INDIAN LANDS.

Two Hundred Filings Made Yesterday at the Chamberlain, S. D., Land Office.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Trains arriving here are bringing a greater number of landseekers than at any time since the Sioux reservation was opened to settlement two years ago. The United States land office here today broke the record of the past two years for number of settlers filing on government land, there being nearly 200 homestead filings presented. This is the best record during the last year for one day of any land office in the state. Most of these settlers are taking claims on the ceded Sioux lands, while some few locate upon the Crow creek and Winnebago reservations. The new comers are from the various eastern states, and report that many other persons are intending to follow them.

Hot Springs People Not in Want.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., March 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Citizens were disgusted this morning to read a dispatch from Buffalo Gap stating that the people of that deserted village had contributed two car loads of provisions to the sufferers from fire here. There is no one here in want. No help has been asked, none is needed, and none will be accepted. Those who lost property are among the leading financiers of the city, and it is ridiculous for Buffalo Gap to publish such trash.

Michael Cramer, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, attempted suicide at that institution by hanging today. His family resides at Rapid City. Captain Lucas discovered him just in time to cut the rope and save his life.

Made President of Yankton's College.

YANKTON, S. D., March 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Prof. A. T. Free, at present secretary of the American College and Educational society of Boston, Mass., has been elected president of Yankton college, an institution of this city supported by the Congregational church. Prof. Free is one of the college faculty at present, occupying the chair of mineralogy and geology, but obtained a leave of absence for one year in order to acquaint himself with advanced methods of educational works.

Mrs. Blaine Leaves for New York.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 2.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., on the advice of her physicians, left today for New York and will soon go south for her health. All attempts to gain information in relation to her proposed publication of the letters passing between herself and husband were fruitless. Mrs. Blaine strenuously declared that she was leaving South Dakota only temporarily and will return here. Mr. Blaine's letter has lost some of its effect, although at first it prostrated her.

Political Notices.

A meeting of the republican city central committee will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at league headquarters, to arrange for the holding of the city convention to elect delegates to the state convention at Kearney.

All members of National Citizens' Industrial Alliance No. 31 of Omaha are requested to attend their meeting Friday evening, March 4, 1892. The delegates to the St. Louis conference will make their report, and other business of importance will be transacted.

ROASTING THE LOSER.

Mitchell Shows His Chivalry by Calling Maher a Coward—Other Comment.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—After the fight the leading sporting men present, fighters, newspaper men, sports and others gathered in the rooms of the Olympic club and discussed the fight and the merits of the men. Charley Mitchell and Slavin were together. Said Mitchell with emphasis when asked his opinion:

"Maher ought to be ashamed to own himself an Irishman, and Irishmen ought to be ashamed that he is one of them. He is the most cowardly fighter to my mind that ever stepped into the ring. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, is a wonderfully clever fighter and a surprise."

"I agree with that," chimed in Slavin, who was standing behind him. "Fitz is a very clever fighter and very shifty. I am more than pleased at the result, because Maher is a man who has built up an advertisement on the achievements of other people."

Think it Was a Fine Fight.

Jim Hall, Fitzsimmons' old enemy, sat in a front seat and watched the fight with Parson Davies. When it was over he said: "It was a very good contest, indeed."

Referee Duffey was equally laconic. "I think Maher lost because he is a fighter that cannot stand punishment," was the opinion he expressed on the contest.

Billy Myer said it was a good fight. In his opinion it was Fitzsimmons' fight after the first round.

Sporting Life Representative Gallagher of London thought the fight was the best regular tournament he had ever attended. He sent bulletins of the fight to London and got word from England that Fleet street was packed with people. He thinks Fitzsimmons showed surprising ability in getting away from Maher and said that the Australian won mainly because he was the better man of the two.

Fitz Tickled to Dancing.

Fitzsimmons, as soon as the battle was over, danced around the ring with delight. The crowd pressed around him and nearly shook his hand off. He was unmarked and as chipper as a bird. When he succeeded in tearing himself away from his enthusiastic friends, he pushed his way through the crowd and went to his room, where, without assistance, he quickly donned his street clothes. He was in the best of humor, but had nothing to say except that he was satisfied beforehand that he would win. He did not remain any length of time at the club but, with his party, entered a carriage and drove up town, promising to call in the morning for the big end of what he fought for—the purse.

No Wonder, Indeed.

After the fight the gloom in Maher's quarters was thick enough to cut with a knife. Maher remained in the ring some time after the battle was over, while his seconds washed the blood from his face. His corner after the fight resembled a slaughter pen. When he reached his room he put on his clothes and stuffed a moist handkerchief into his mouth to stanch the flow of blood. Madden, Holland, Tuthill and others were with him, and they were all very much cast down over the result.

When the Associated Press representative was admitted into the room, Madden said: "Fitzsimmons punished him in one place all the time."

Was a Fair Fight.

"The blood was flowing from Maher's mouth and was choking him. In the eleventh round," continued Madden, "I saw he had no chance to win and told him he had better quit. It was no use to go on. If the fight had continued Maher would have been put out completely, and there was no need for that. Our man was not in as good condition as he ought to have been, but of course that was no excuse. We had plenty of time to get ready and ought not to complain," concluded Madden. "The fight was perfectly fair. We have no complaint to make, for it was satisfactorily contested and squarely lost. We shall stay here a day or two and then go home."

Maher's upper lip was puffed out and he looked the picture of woe.

"I have very little to say," Maher replied to an inquiry, "except that Fitz was too clever for me. He was very skillful in getting away. I had him out in the first round, but the bell prevented me from finishing him. Fitzsimmons is a nice, clean, gentlemanly fighter."

"Maher broke a blood vessel and the blood choked him" said Billy Macey. "He could not go further because he was unable to breathe. That is the old story. We have been whipped and are sorry for it. We have no fault to find with the contest."

Was Only a Question of Time.

Many sporting men say Maher was miserably handled by his seconds, while others insisted that the Irishman's stubbornness had a great deal to do with his defeat.

It is hardly within the range of possibility that Maher could have won if he had prolonged the contest, but the men who backed him would have been glad to have seen him make the attempt. As it was he quit before he was knocked out. Of the 6,000 who witnessed the contest few except those who were backing Maher were sore that he weakened before the knockout blow was administered. It was merely a question of time at the best. Fitzsimmous would surely have finished him in the next round. It was a gruesome spectacle to see Fitz, round after round drawing blood from Maher until the former's left boxing glove was dyed red.

Fitz is a Wonder.

On the other hand, do what he could, Maher could not touch Fitz. He stuck to it gamely, and every time he hit at the Australian he was foiled by a clever dodge. Fitzsimmons did not turn a hair during the contest and came out of the struggle without a scratch. The best informed authorities in the pugilistic world tonight freely declare their opinion that he can whip any man of his weight in the world.

The preliminary bout between Slavin and Mitchell did not impress the crowd favorably with the would-be challenger of Sullivan. The audience cheered them to the echo and seemed to delight in his exhibition, but did not enthuse over the Australian's prowess.

Boston and New York sports are heavy losers on the fight.

Backing Their Judgment.

Last evening some hundreds of men crowded the pool rooms, eager for news from the big fight, and anxious to back their partisanships with cash. No odds were offered on either side, but a bet was easily obtainable. Several thousand dollars changed hands.

ADOPTED AN AGREEMENT.

Arrangement Between the Base Ball Leagues is Finally Completed.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The National Base ball league delegates went into session at the Fifth Avenue hotel this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time the committee on national agreements announced that it had decided on its report. The report was identically the same as was outlined this morning and was unanimously adopted.

The drafting matter was finally settled by dividing the minor leagues into two classes to be known as "A" and "B." The former pays $150 for protection and gets $1,000 for any player drafted. The latter pays $75 and gets $500 for a drafted player. Drafting can only be done between October 1 and February 1.

In the contest made for the retention of Richardson by John B. Day, the delegates went against him and he decided to relinquish the big second baseman without further struggle. Richardson will play with the Washington club this season.

The committe on rules then made its report.

It was 7 o'clock when the meeting was finally adjourned to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The Eastern association will hold a meeting in Rochester March 9.

There was quite a contest over the proposed change from four balls entitling batsman to first base to three balls and it was finally beaten. A number of playing rules were then adopted, among them: The players' bench must be twenty-five feet back from the base lines; if a team resorts to dilatory practice for the purpose of having the game called on account of rain or darkness the umpire shall forfeit the game to the other club.

Added to rule 30: Provided a ball so delivered that it touches the bat of the bateman in his position shall be counted a batted ball and in play.

Rule 38.—"If a ball strikes a fence less than 235 feet from the home plate the batsman shall be entitled to only two bases."

Rule 53.—"The umpire is sole and absolute judge of the plays. In no instance shall any person be allowed to question the correctness of his decision on a play, and no player shall leave his position in the field, bases or bench, to approach or advise the umpire, except to show playing rules and then only the captain. No manager or any officer shall go on the field under penalty of forfeiture of the game."

KENISTON IS CHAMPION.

By Defeating Arrasmith Last Night He Won the Coveted Honor.

The deciding game in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender state championship billiard tournament took place last night, Lieutenant Arrasmith versus Frank Keniston, Keniston winning by a score of 300 to 214. This, however, is accountable in a great measure by the lieutenant's illness, as he looked more fit for the sick chamber that a contestant in a billiard game. Notwithstanding the lieutenant's indisposition he started out in the most brilliant fashion, leading off with a run of thirty, to the delight of his many followers. Keniston, however, was in the best of condition, and played his usual excellent game, and in three innings he overhauled and passed the lieutenant.

After this it was a foregone conclusion to whom the championship would go. Keniston plodded along in a way that could not be denied, and although the lieutenant made repeated brilliant spurts, it all availed him naught. Keniston was out for all there was in it, and by good judgment, care and a vast amount of skill, he got there. The score:

Keniston—1, 14, 1, 14, 0, 34, 6, 4, 18, 1, 4, 0, 0, 8, 0, 4, 0, 14, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 7, 0, 11, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 21, 0, 12, 0, 3, 26, 0, 9, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 9, 0, 0, 6, 16—300.

Best run, 34; average, 5 8-10.

Arrasmith—30, 1, 2, 2, 0, 5, 14, 0, 0, 0, 15, 8, 8, 3, 3, 0, 6, 1, 1, 1, 0, 3, 25, 8, 0, 0, 1, 14, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 6, 3, 11, 4, 1, 0, 7, 1, 2, 1, 0, 8, 0, 1, 0, 0, 8—214.

Best run, 30; average, 4⅓.

After the game had terminated Mr. Selden, the representative of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Billiard company, in a brief but pointed speech, presented Mr. Keniston with the magnificent diamond-studded cue, and the lieutenant, Mr. Symes and Mr. Cann with the successive prizes.

At the Guards Contest.

The athletic contest of the Omaha guards last night at their armory was not as well patronized as it deserved to be, but the hall was fairly well filled and every one seemed to enjoy the sport.

In the quarter mile dash there was eleven entries and the race was a hot one. Watson won the heat in 1 minute and 11 seconds.

The one-mile heel and toe race was an interesting one and was won by Harry Mulhall of the Omaha Athletic club.

Eight contestants for the medal in the five-mile go-as-you-please race were on hand when the pistol was fired and a great hustle was made for the winning post. William Schnell won the race.

The wind-up was a tug of war between a picked team from the Guards and the regular Bohemian tug of war men. At first the Guards made a great showing, but when time was called their end of the rope was about eighteen inches over the mark.

Three handsome gold medals were presented to the winners of the races by President George W. Ames of the Omaha Athletic club, who was one of the judges, and the athletic club members present challenged the Bohemians for a pull to take place later on.

From an athletic standpoint the entertainment was a success and should have been favored with a larger audience.

Results at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 2.—Weather threatening; track hard and ice:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling: Sorrento (the favorite) won, Coriolanus second, Charles Reed third. Eugene Brodie and Darling drawn. Time: 1:42½.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling: Tappahannock won, Carnezie second, Courtier third. Ten Booker drawn, Jackstaff (the favorite) ran unplaced. Time: 1:41¾.

Third race, six and one-quarter furlongs, selling: Umpire Kelly won, Count Tell (the favorite) second, Spendall third. Algonquin, Raleigh, King Regent and Houri drawn. Time: 1:20¼.

Fourth race, one mile, selling: Florimere (the favorite) won, Kanesville second, Bravo third, Bohemina drawn. Time: 1:47½.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling: John Lackland won, Lettoom (the favorite) second, Bonnie Lass third, Big Six and P. J. H. drawn. Time: 1:06½.

Sixth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, selling: Count-Me-In won, Richard K. Fox (the favorite) second, John Aikens third, Dirigo drawn. Time: 1:03.

Track Was Bad.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., March 2.—Races again postponed on account of bad track.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Investigating Leases for Hotel and Stage Coach Privileges.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2.—The management of Yellowstone National park is likely to be investigated by a committee of the house of representatives, and the frequent charges that have been made against the stage coach abuse in the great government reservation will be inquired into and every opportunity given for the substantial grounds of these allegations. Representative McRae of Arkansas today introduced a resolution directing the committee on public lands to investigate and report by bill or otherwise the circumstances under which the leases for hotel and stage coach privileges were awarded in 1889 to the Yellowstone National Park association, but afterwards rescinded and forfeited, and then awarded to S. S. Huntley. The committee is also directed to make full inquiry into the manner of administering the affairs of the park, particularly touching leases and privileges and the management of the park generally by the Interior department, and it is authorized to designate a sub-committee and have full power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. McRae asked unanimous consent for the immediate adoption of the resolution, but Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey thought that the matter was one which should first be reported to the committee on rules, and on his objection the resolution was referred to that committee.

Hon. E. L. Payson, for many years a member of congress and chairman of the public lands committee in the last house of representatives, will probably be called before the committee to give his experiences in the park during last summer.

Hon. Lambert Tree, ex-minister to Russia, in the account of his experiences corroborated the statements of Mr. Payson.

Lately the matter has taken a political turn, by the allegations of newspapers that certain Montana politicians have been favored in the matter of the Yellowstone park leases. Secretary Noble and E. S. Gibson of the Yellowstone Park association have had some spicy exchanges of opinions on the subject and Mr. Gibson has frequently declared that if congress would warrant an investigation he would show up the park management in a somewhat unfavorable light.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted and transfers of officers are ordered:

Captain William B. Gordon, ordnance department, will proceed from Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to the works of Morgan Engineering company, Alliance, O., on official business in connection with the inspection of gun carriages and on completion of that duty will return to his proper station. The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant George W. Kirkman, First infantry, January 30, is further extended fifteen days. First Lieutenant Edward E. Dravo, Sixth cavalry, now on leave of absence, is assigned to duty temporarily at headquarters of the army in this city