TRY TO BREAK UP THE LEAGUE

Scheme Said to Be on Foot to Organize New Controlling Factor in Base Ball.

SOMETHING LIKE A GAME OF FREEZE-OUT

Strong Clubs of the East May Gobble Up the Best Players and Let the Westerners Play with Undesirable Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—Great indignation was manifested in the camp of the Louisville Ball club today owing to a change made in the schedule adopted by the league magnates Saturday night, by which Louisville is deprived of eleven—five at home and six abroad—of the seventeen Sunday games originally allotted to that club. In nearly every instance where a Sunday date was taken from the Colonels the games were doubled up for Mondays or Fridays—poor days for attendance, as President Dreyfus puts it. Mr. Dreyfus is out in an interview today, in which he scores John Brush of the Cincinnati club, James Hart of the Chicago club and Frank DeHass Robison of the St. Louis or Cleveland club for their alleged underhanded methods.

The Courier-Journal will say tomorrow:

Plans were laid by the Louisville club yesterday afternoon for a determined fight against Brush, Hart and Robison, or the entire National league, if need be, in order to get a revision of Sunday playing dates for the Louisville team. Whether the operation of these plans will bring forth the desired results remains to be seen, but if they fail the chances are that some very interesting developments in league affairs will transpire before the season opens on April 15.

A meeting of the directors of the Louisville club was held yesterday afternoon to determine on a course of procedure. All the directors, who are the owners of the club, were present. Zach Phelps, the well known attorney, was also present. Mr. Phelps is the attorney for the club, is an ex-director, and it was he who framed the famous national agreement which binds the National league and American association together. He is familiar with every phase of the base ball situation.

The details of what transpired at this meeting were not given out. To have done so would have been very much like announcing in advance the line of defense in a criminal case at law. It can be stated, however, that the facts will be given out late tomorrow through a statement from the Louisville club's standpoint, which is now being prepared by President Dreyfus and Mr. Phelps.

A copy of this statement will be sent to each magnate in the big league. A copy will also be sent to each influential daily newspaper in the twelve league cities. In this statement the club's position will be clearly set forth. The facts will be presented and the ball-loving public will be left to judge for itself.

St. Louis is Real Angry.

Secretary Pulliam left for New York this afternoon on a very important mission. He will arrive there late tomorrow and will have done what he is expected to do before the club's statement becomes public property. President Dreyfus was seen after the the meeting yesterday afternoon and in answer to a series of questions said:

"The outlook makes me hopeful that the Sunday dates will be given back to us. I cannot tell you at this time what our plans are, but I have every reason to believe they will be effective. We all understand the situation now, and if our plans do not miscarry Messrs. Brush, Hart and Robison will be sorry they ever tried to do us up.

"In the statement which we will give out tomorrow night our position will be clearly set forth and then the enthusiasts of the national game can judge for themselves whether or not we were the victims of a robbery. And we will see to it that these facts are read by most of the 'fans' of this country. We will make the other magnates go on record as to who is responsible for this great throw-down."

Word came from the east last night that a movement is on foot to break up the National league and organizze a new one. According to Colonel John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, the plan is to deprive the Colonels of their best playing dates and thereby effect the immediate dissolution of the big league, this to be followed by the formation of a new league headed by Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other strong clubs, the others being left to shift for themselves. These clubs with large amounts of money behind them could gobble up all the star players and let the other clubs, if they desire, form another association and play with the undesirable players.

TWENTY-FIVE ROUNDS TO DRAW

Dave Sullivan and Joe Bernstein Do Some Hard Fighting.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Dave Sullivan of Boston and Joe Bernstein of this city fought a twenty-five-round draw at catch-weights before the Greenwood Athletic club in Brooklyn tonight. Both men received a good deal of punishmfent. Bernstein played continually for the head, face and neck, while Sullivan invariably bored in on the body, administering heavy blows, marking up his opponent badly. There was hard fighting throughout of the fastest kind and the referee's decision was applauded. Sullivan ruled favorite, the betting being 100 to 80.

OPENING OF THE LOUISIANA CLUB.

Only One Winning Favorite to Please the Talent.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Opening day Louisiana Jockey club's spring meeting. Weather cloudy; track fast. Uhlers, a nomination of the first class, was the only winning favorite. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Sim W won, Dolly Weithoff second, Bert Hanoll third. Time: 1:13¾.

Second race, selling, mile and twenty yards: Uhlers won, Brown Vail second, Phidias third. Time: 1:43.

Third race, selling, mile and one-eighth: Wod Ranger won, Judge Steadman second, Annie Taylor third. Time: 1:57.

Fourth race, handicap, mile and one-sixteenth: Watercrest won, Egbart second, Lady Gallahan third. Time: 1:48.

Fifth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs: Sister Alice won, Millie M second, Duchess of York third. Time: 1:22½.

Sixth race selling, seven furlongs: Nannie Davis won, Randazzo second, Nora S third. Time: 1:29½.

Sharkey-McCoy Match Postponed.

NEW YORK, March 27.—William A. Brady, manager of Kid McCoy, today notified Tom O'Rourke, manager of Tom Sharkey, that the Sharkey-McCoy match would have to be declared off temporarily as McCoy hurt his shoulder in his fight with Choynski. Brady says he wishes to take on more weight before meeting the sailor.

Kid McCoy Will Rest.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—It is stated that "Kid" McCoy, having been convinced by a physician that he is showing signs of heart failure, will take a long rest in the mountains. It is also asserted that he will cancel his dates with Tommy Ryan and Sharkey, and also those fixed for boxing exhibitions.

Bicyclists Granted Former Standing.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The League of American Wheelmen officials announce today that Eddie McDuffie, Nat Butler and Frank Waller, the professional bicyclists, have applied for reinstatement in the League of American Wheelmen and have been restored to good standing.

Matthews Gets Decision.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 27.—In the welter-weight contest tonight between Matty Matthews of New York and Tommy Ryan of Philadelphia, Matthews was given the decision at the close of the twentieth round. Matthews was the aggressor all the way through, scoring several knockdowns.

Pugilists Arrested.

Andy Dupont and "Mysterious" Billy Smith, principals in a sparing match that was the feature of the vaudeville entertainment at the Park theater Monday night, were arrested immediately after the bout and locked up in the city jail charged with vagrancy. H. Landy, who officiated as second at the match, was arrested on a similar charge.

Dupont is the fighter who killed a pugilist named Walker in a fight at South Omaha several months ago. The police have determined to rid the town of this element of men and the arrest was a consequence of this determination.

During the performance several policemen occupied seats in the audience on the lookout for brutal work on the part of the fighters, but the contest furnishing no pretext for an arrest it was deferred until after the bout was ended, the men being taken into custody after donning their street clothes and starting to leave the theater.

Virginia and Cornell at Base Ball.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 27.—The Cornell base ball club was defeated by the University of Virginia today. Score: Cornell, 5; University of Virginia, 6.

BAND OF HARD CRIMINALS

Kansas Officers Make Several Arrests Which May Lead to Sensational Developments.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 27.—Officials of the Kansas penitentiary, near Leavenworth, working in conjunction with peace officers in other sections of the state, have run down a band of alleged criminals whose operations are said to have extended over a large part of Kansas. The crimes charged include murder, horse stealing, burglary and counterfeiting.

Sheriff Simmons of Wichita and W. P. Fleeman, formerly a guard in the state penitentiary, arrived here tonight with Fred Mathe and wife, whom they arrested in Rice county. Yesterday Sheriff Simmons arrested Herbert and Willis Simpson at Wichita. A fifth member of the alleged gang, Frank Algood, is in jail at Iola.

The arrests follow a confession made by an inmate of the state penitentiary.

Fleeman and Simmons state that accurate accounts of their dealings were kept by the members of the band, and that they will be able to locate 500 horses stolen from the ranges and from farmers. The officers also claim to have located counterfeiting outfits used by the band.

The most sensational statement made by the officers, however, is that they will be able to prove that it was one of the four men under arrest who killed Joseph New in Greenwood county two years ago. For this crime New's widow and a man named George Dobbs were convicted and they are now serving life sentences in the Kansas penitentiary.

SUES THE MOHEGAN'S OWNERS

Catherine Belle Noble Alleges Negligence Caused Loss of Vessel and Wants Damages.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Miss Catherine Belle Noble, who narrowly escaped death at the time of the loss of the steamship Mohegan, when upwards of 100 persons were lost, October 14 last, filed suit here today for $30,000 against the Atlantic Transport company, owners of the vessel.

Miss Noble alleges that the employes negligently ran the vessel down the English channel without the lifeboats being in position, and that they did not take proper precautions for the safety of passengers. She claims the vessel was out of its course and went down off the Manech rocks, on the Cornish coast. After being washed overboard she managed to keep herself afloat for several hours by means of a lifebelt and some wreckage. She alleges that she received permanent injuries.

LAST OF HUDSPETH-SLY GANG

Killing of James Kenney Recalls Inglorious Deeds and Ends of Notorious Desperadoes.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—"James Kenney," shot and killed in Chicago last night, was, according to Chief of Police Hayes, Jim Canny, alias Kelley, once a member of the Hudspeth-Sly gang of desperadoes.

If the man was Canny his death disposes of the last of a desperate gang of burglars. Hudspeth and Sly are in the Jefferson City penitentiary for robbing a train near St. Louis. "Dink" Wilson, one of the gang, was put to death in New York for murder, and Jimmy Francis, another of the gang who lived in Kansas City, was shot to death at Fort Scott while trying to rob a train.

Canny was arrested in Kansas City in 1890, and later was accused of instigating the murder of a saloon keeper named McShane, who had prevented his escape.

Decision on Grain Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Interstate Commerce commission today, in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty, announced its decision in the case of Edward Kemble against the Boston & Albany Railroad company and others.

The principal rulings in the decision are: It is not, as a matter of fact, a violation of the law to regulate commerce to make a lower rate to the port of export upon traffic which is exported than upon that which is locally consumed, for the export rate is essentially the division of a through rate. The commission decides that the long and short haul clause is not violated by the lower export rate to East Boston than the domestic rate for the shorter distance to Boston and that the petition should be dismissed.

Death List from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Brooke forwarded the following report from Havana under date of yesterday:

Havana, March 22: Private Claude G. Bannister, B, Eighth infantry, gunshot from civilian.

Puerto Principe, March 22: Private Henry K. Smith, K, Eighth cavalry, typhoid; Private Clarence M. Jones, G, Third Georgia, typhoid.

Santiago, March 22: Private Walter Varrett, M, Ninth immunes, malarial cachexia. March 23: Private Anderson Goodhall, E, Ninth immunes, gunshot, thorax.

Camp Columbia, March 23: Edward J. Keough, blacksmith, B, Seventh cavalry, drowned.

Hospital No. 2, Havana, March 25: William Flood, quartermaster's employe, nephritis, parenchymiltus.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Kuhn & Co., druggists.

Reitz Escapes with His Child.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 27.—It is learned today that William Reitz of Chicago, who abducted his own child from its mother here yesterday, hired a carriage and drove to Pleasant Valley, where he took the Baltimore & Ohio train, presumably for Chicago. A note was delivered to Mrs. Reitz last evening in which the father assured her the boy would be well cared for.

Mrs. Reitz will leave for Chicago tonight and endeavor to secure possession of the child through the courts.

Severe Storm in Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., says: A terrible blizzard, accompanied by sleet and snow, which struck here last night, is still raging. It is feared that the entire fruit crop of the territory is ruined and that thousands of cattle on the reservation will perish.

RUMORS RULE ON 'CHANGE

Market is Therefore Liable to Quick and Irregular Turns.

DEFENSE OFFERED FOR SO-CALLED TRUSTS

Combinations in No Way a Menace to Labor, but Are Responsible for the Marked Growth of Export Trade.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street as follows:

Affairs in Wall street continue to drift along in a somewhat erratic and irregular manner, though on the whole more active than during the last few weeks. The elements of excitement on the Stock exchange have centered around the industrials, certain of which have fluctuated wildly and from reasons about which there is little agreement of opinion. As to American Sugar, in which the transactions and fluctuations have been most extreme, there appears to be little doubt that negotiations have been at least attempted for effecting a pacific understanding between the trust and its new competitors. The rumors about those interchanges of views have been used for stimulating buying and frightening a large "short" interest into covering; but, as yet, nothing appears to be definitely known as to the real relations between the competing interests, either present or prospective. Equally, the rumor of a consolidation between the Sugar and the Glucose trusts seems to have been a pure invention for stimulating speculation in the stocks of those properties. These bold operations in three or four industrials have a paralyizing tendency upon the railroad list and have generally impaired confidence throughout the market. At the moment, however, it appears as though this fictional excitement had about exhausted its force; the margin of fluctuations in the prices of the industrial specialties is narrowing and attention is again turning toward the more stable class of securities. These demoralizations, however, have introduced a feeling of caution over the whole list, for the operations have shown that the "fast-rider" class of operators, who foster the extravagances so easily got up in connection with the industrials, are becoming more and more an element of uncertainty in more legitimate operations. The railroad list begins to attract renewed attention. The severe storms of February produced a contraction of earnings in that month which has contributed to the disposition to sell these securities, for some time apparent; but the obstructions of the February traffic have increased the earnings for the current month, with the effect of stiffening the market for this class of investments.

Effect of Trust Formations.

Taking the present situation as a whole, however, it is not calculated to encourage large expectations as to prices, for the coming week at least. The immediate position of the money market cannot be regarded as encouraging to sanguine expectation. The surplus reserve of $19,000,000 is not up to the average for this season of the year, while it is really a narrow resource for a situation surrounded by unusual and indefinite special demands for cash. We have yet to find out what may be the effect on the New York banks of the financing of great trust negotiations in all parts of the country and providing them with working resources which will make them comparatively independent of bank loans.

We have scarcely yet got over the transfers of deposits connected with the Chicago & Alton deal. The banks are carrying an extraordinary amount of government deposits and little can be known as to the extent to which the treasury will draw against them. The usual April withdrawals for annual settlements are close at hand, which always cause a fortnight's dislocation of currency. And, still more important, the remittance of $20,000,000 to Spain in connection with the war settlement must be immediately provided for. Undoubtedly, the treasury will do all in its power to prevent the operation from disturbing the money market, but until the exact nature of the operation is understood there is likely to be some restraint upon lending.

A report was recently circulated that the United States government had deposited $20,000,000 now due Spain in the City bank. This is not possible, as the government under the law has no power to take funds out of the United States treasury, when once there, and deposit them in a bank to the credit of the government. The money that goes to the credit of the government in a national depository bank can only get there by payments to the government being made through the depository banks. The way the government will doubtless do will be to hand over to the proper accredited agents of the Spanish government the $20,000,000 in gold coin, taking therefor the proper legal document. The Spanish agents are then at liberty to deposit the amount in a bank and check against the same for the payment of sterling or continental bills of exchange; but what is more likely for them to do, as they may not be skilled financiers, will be, rather than take any risk on their own responsibility, to ship the coin direct to Spain in the same packages as received from the United States treasury. Of course through remitting bills something can be saved, but foreign red tape officials are not likely to be influenced by that consideration.

New York's Stock of Cash.

Considerable money has come to New York from neighboring cities in the last few days and been put out on time loans. This has eased up call money to some extent, which has had the effect of making holders of stocks more tenacious in clinging to them; therefore, forced sales have been less frequent in consequence than during last week. Today's bank statement, however, is likely to be unfavorable again and the two following ones will show but little improvement, from all indications. This will doubtless cause, meanwhile, the same caution which has existed during the present month. Specialties, however, like Sugar and the other industrials, have moved up vigorously, irrespective of money conditions.

There is a great deal of current discussion about the so-called trusts now so rapidly being formed. The name of these industrials would be more appropriate if called "trade combinations," as they are really not trusts. The preponderance of argument seems to be, as far as publicity is given thereto, a raid against them. It is not, therefore, inappropriate to set forth many points in their favor.

To state the case of these combinations in plain and simple terms, the object sought to be attained is to put various interests belonging to different parties together so as to form a large concern represented by stock capital without personal liability, having in view a reduction in expenses, greater efficiency and production on a larger scale, and the realization of greater profits without advancing prices. When a number of small individual plants are thus united for a common object under efficient official management the expenses are materially cut down. With the increased capital which this method admits of better machinery is secured, with better results in meeting foreign competition, which adds largely to this country's exports.

In this way this country has, during the last ten years, increased its ability to compete successfully with Great Britain and other European countries; thus, in the seven months ending February 1, our exports of manufactures increased 14.3 per cent, while the total exports, including manufactures, increased only 4.3 per cent, and the exports of all articles excepting manufactures but 3.3 per cent.

Increase in Exports.

That we would never have arrived at this pitch of prosperity in manufacturing without capital combining for this very purpose will be seen more clearly if instead of seven months in one year we make the comparison for the last ten years, taking seven months ending February 1 for each year of the ten. In the seven months of 1888-89 the exports of manufactures were $78,751,433; in 1892 they had risen to $96,095,469; in 1893 (a panic year) they had fallen to $88,278,110, but the next year they had again risen to $111,095,088. In 1895 they were down again, probably the chief cause being the silver agitation, which made foreigners distrustful of our stability; consequently they fell about $7,000,000 to $104,607,161, but in 1896 there was again an advance to $128,802,682, showing the faith that the country had begun to exercise in the permanency of the gold standard. When that permanency was assured by the election of McKinley there was an immense stride in these exports of no less than $27,000,000, the aggregate having risen to $153,882,682. Though the figures of 1898 did not move up with such enormous increase as the previous year, yet it was more than $9,000,000, the total being $139,541,049; but the record for the seven months ending last February came up to $182,336,503, showing an advance of more than $22,000,000, breaking all records in increase, excepting the seven months ending February 1, 1897.

Now the great and underlying principle that has put it in our power during the last decade to make such an unprecedented advance in a department of commerce from which we were generally supposed to have been almost excluded, is that of the much maligned combination of capital. Without such means as we possess (despite much ignorant hostility) of aggregating capital there could have been no such progress as these statistics so clearly demonstrate.

Trust's Effects on Labor.

People who take a narrow view of the subject talk about the system throwing men out of employment. To my mind it is evident that there must have been far more money spent in wages when the manufactured exports were $182,000,000 than when they were only $78,000,000 ten years previously. More than double the value of material by nearly three millions' worth certainly could not be moved by a less number of men. It probably required more than half as many more, namely, 50 per cent, and during this period labor itself has only increased 25 per cent, thus leaving the workman better off than before the combinations began to make such progress in the improvement of machinery.

Can anybody imagine that the railroads could employ an army of 800,000 workmen at good wages and that 1-100 part of a cent per ton per mile would make the difference between dividend and no dividend to certain prosperous roads if the principle of combination were not worked extensively in the railroad industry? As similar arguments apply to other industries with equal cogency, I consider it unnecessary to multiply examples, as anyone can do so for himself simply by opening his eyes, looking over the industrial field, past and present, coolly reflecting on the situation, and without permitting political prejudice or newspaper sensationalism to cloud his reason or distort his common sense. One of the results inseparable from combinations, no matter how selfish the promoters may be, is that they make everything which they produce cheaper to the consumer than it possibly could be without their existence; and the larger the combination, as a rule, the better and the cheaper is the consumer served. It is only during the brief transition period of the change from the separate concerns to the combine that wage earners suffer. After that they are better off and labor is more fully employed, usually at higher wages. Many of the smaller concerns that go into the combines and obtain very profitable remuneration for their properties would otherwise become bankrupt.

The fact that a reduction in the price of a manufactured article invariably stimulates consumption needs no more demonstration than that the inflexible law of supply and demand disposes of any fear as to arbitrary advances in prices.

Kansas Wants Back Taxes.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The state of Kansas presented to Receiver Felton a claim of $77,000 back taxes for the franchise of the Cincinnati Southern railway. Receiver Felton of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, which includes the Cincinnati Southern, brought suit in the United States court to recover the taxes from the trustees of the latter road. Judge Taft today decided that lessees of the road were responsible for all taxes.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF LOVE

Two Men Fight Over a Woman and All Three Are Locked Up.

Because another man succeeded him in the good graces of a woman to whom he had been paying attentions, William Meyers, proprietor of the Klondike hotel barber shop, essayed the role of an amateur detective Monday night, spying on the woman, and became involved in a fight that resulted in the arrest of all the parties concerned.

Nettie Romey, 706 South Sixteenth street, received the attentions of Meyers several months before she met Sidney Anderson, a waiter, then in her manner when in Meyers' presence she became cool. The latter, determining to discover the cause of the estrangement and suspecting the true reason for it, climbed by the outside steps to the rear of the third story flat where the woman has apartments and looked through the windows. He expected to find another man and was not disappointed, for Anderson and the Romey woman were together.

They caught sight of Meyers' face as he peered through the window panes and both men becoming infuriated rushed for each other. Meeting in the hall a furious fight ensued, Anderson and the Romey woman, according to Meyers' story, beating him with chairs. In the end Meyers' superior strength and weight proved an advantage and Anderson was worsted, but before the fight was finished women occupying rooms adjoining that where the struggle was taking place, became alarmed by the noise of the conflict and rushed down the stairs shouting murder. A "hurry" call was sent to the police station, but when the patrol wagon arrived on the scene Meyers had escaped. Later he called at the station and gave himself up. All three were locked up charged with fighting.

COLORED ATTORNEYS FIGHT

Lapsley and Hubbard Have Falling Out and Brickbats and Knife Are in Evidence.

Judge D. L. Lapsley and J. C. Hubbard, two of the colored representatives of the legal fraternity who make the police court their office, had a wordy scrap in the court room Monday afternoon, which terminated later in a street row, in which the police interfered. Both were landed in jail and a charge of disturbing the peace by fighting was lodged against them.

The trouble arose over an old claim of Lapsley's against a client. He says that Hubbard collected the money and pocketed it. Hubbard waited for Lapsley on the corner of Twelfth and Dodge streets and when the judge hove in sight Hubbard commenced shying brickbats in his direction and also struck him once. In hurling the bricks with such violence at his competitor he lost his balance and fell to the ground. Lapsley immediately closed in. He said later: "If I had not been in a good humor I would have carved that nigger sure." He had a knife in his hand and a first rate opportunity to use it. The police arrived in time to prevent any bloodshed and took the veteran politicians and legal opponents to the station. Lapsley gave bond immediately and was released.

Fire and Police Matters.

Owing to illness in the family of Mayor Moores, Mr. Collins presided at the regular meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners last evening.

Clyde Dunn, who has served two months on probation in the fire department, was appointed regularly. S. E. Brown tendered his resignation as special patrolman on Farnam street and James M. Gorman was appointed in his place. The claim of ex-Patrolman James H. Story for pay from February 25 to February 28 inclusive was allowed. Licenses for saloons were granted to Henry Osthoff, 513-15-17 North Sixteenth street, and the Joseph Schlitz Brewing company, 1924 Douglas street.

May Sue for Damages.

In the matter of the Patterson block Judge Bradley states that he will probably commence suit against the persons charged with carelessness by the coroner's jury, which rendered a verdict finding that the lighting of matches by a water inspector was the cause of the fire. Judge Bradley represented the Maccabees at the coroner's investigation and asked a number of pertinent questions which, he thinks, called forth admissions which may be damaging to the defense in case suits are brought. No action will be taken until the injured recover, or at least are out of danger.

PLACES FOR TWO ADMIRALS

Anxious to Honor Dewey, Congress Duplicates His New Rank.

OFFICE IS CREATED IN TWO DISTINCT BILLS

Admiral of Navy Is Provided For in the Act Approved on March 2 as Well as in the Navy Appropriation Bill.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special from Washington says: Unwittingly congress, just before its adjournment, gave President McKinley authority to appoint two admirals of the navy instead of limiting the grade to one, as it undoubtedly intended. The discovery has just been brought to the attention of officials of the Navy department and has aroused considerable gossip, especially among the friends of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

President McKinley approved on March 2 "an act creating the office of admiral of the navy," providing "that the president is hereby authorized to appoint by selection and promotion an admiral of the navy who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application, and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist."

A certified copy of the act was presented to Secretary Long by the State department and the former immediately made out the nomination of George Dewey to be admiral. The nomination was confirmed by the senate on March 2.

Notwithstanding that the president had appointed an officer to be "an admiral of the navy," as provided for in the act, congress passed the navy appropriation bill, which was approved late on the legislative day of May 3, containing a provision identical in language with the act under which Admiral Dewey had been appointed and confirmed.

It has been pointed out that the provision, like the act, provided for the appointment of an officer to be an admiral "by selection and promotion." Had the act simply read in both cases "by promotion" Admiral Dewey, being the ranking officer, would have been appointed and then Rear Admiral F. V. McNair might be considered eligible for appointment as "an admiral," but as it specifically stated "by selection and promotion" it is apparent that the president, if he thinks he has sufficient authority to do so, may select any officer he may see fit and as he has expressed himself only recently in terms of high appreciation of Rear Admiral Sampson's conduct friends of the commander of the North Atlantic squadron are confident that if any one is appointed he will be the man.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley would naturally like to have the honor conferred upon him, but, appreciating the temper of the administration toward him, they do not look for it. They say also that an interpretation of the act by a judicial officer of the government will show conclusively that congress intended that only one admiral should be appointed. This is the view taken by Secretary Long, but it is not doubted that the matter will be brought to the attention of the president.

Trapped by Marked Coin.

TOLEDO, O., March 27.—Prof. J. B. Bully, an employe of the Toledo postoffice, was caught in the act of stealing money from the mails and was today placed under arrest by Inspector Holmes of Cincinnati. Bully is prominent here, having been for years a well known musician and had been a choir leader. Money has been disappearing for years from the Toledo office and the aggregate sum is large. He was trapped by means of marked coins.

Thirty Years for Robbery.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 27.—Charles Miller and Edward Hale were sentenced in the district court today to thirty years each in the penitentiary. They held up two citizens at night, secured two watches and $2. The prisoners pleaded lack of work.

Suspected Robbery.

The transom and the cellar door of Guckert & McDonald's store at 214 South Fifteenth street were found broken open early this morning and a man's hat lying near by. Two negroes were seen running away. A robbery is suspected.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Monday, March 27, 1899:

Warranty Deeds.

Anton Mathern to George Schindele, lots 17 and 18, block 3, Brown park	$ 400
M. C. Wear and husband to Robert Lee, et al, lots 9 and 10, block 34, First add, to Corrigan Place	300
J. J. Kelly to A. H. Porter, part of e½ lot 10 and e½ of north 16 feet of lot 9, block 17, E. V. Smith's add	2,000
Joseph Kirner to M. C. Kirner, lot 3 and north 25.8 feet lot 4, Thornell's add	1
Belknap Savings Bank 4o Elizabeth Breen, lots 21 and 22, block 113, Dundee Place	2,500
N. M. Gould and wife to Morrison Ferguson et al, 4.75 acres in ne ne 6-15-13	2,500
Gertrude Fleming and husband to L. M. Payne, lot 2, block 14, E. V. Smith's add	1,400
Omaha Savings Bank to Tena McNair, lot 34, Luke & T.'s add	300
W. G. Sloan and wife to Mary Heffernan, lot 19, block 1, Fowler Place	425
T. P. Thornton and wife to E. A. French, lots 4 and 5, block 2, Lake View	3,000
Metropolitan Loan and Trust Company to Mary Wolfe, lots 1 and 2, block 8, Millas First add	500
Nils Cleve and wife to John Mattson, north 29½ feet of s½ lot 9, block 1, Park Place	500
J. R. Harris and wife to John Opocensky, lot 20, block 2, Potter & C.'s add	450
J. T. Bell and wife to H. G. Robinson, lot 4 and e½ lot 5, block 5, Boggs & H.'s add	1,200
S. W. Butler and wife to Ingred Paulsen, w½ lot 5, block 4, Armstrong's add	1,500
G. T. Mills et al to Christ Christoffersen, lot 10, block 3, Deer park	400

Quit Claim Deeds.

George Gorham, executor to Seymour Barnard, lots 1, 2, 3 and 5, block 1, Thomson & G.'s add	300

Deeds.

Sheriff to J. C. Havemeyer, lot 1, block 7, Improvement Association add	1,800
Sheriff to W. W. Swanzy, east 25 feet of west 100 feet lot 8, block 6, First add, to South Omaha	1,500
Sheriff to I. P. Hagebeck, a tract in northeast corner of sections 30-15-13	960
Total amount of transfers	$22,026

Infants are effected by foods taken by the nursing mother.

Prof. W. B. Cheadle, of St. Mary's Hospital and author of a treatise on the feeding of infants, has shown by experiments that wasting diseases, will result from depriving children of fats and hypophosphites.

Dr. Thompson says Cod-liver oil is what such mothers and infants require. "Scott's Emulsion" is pure Norwegian Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Itch! Itch!

Itching, Burning, Scaly, Blotchy Humors

Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

ITCHING LIMBS.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doctors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA remedies.

Sept. 11, 1898. H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

Speedy Cure Treatment

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, price $1.25; or SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c., and RESOLVENT, 50c. (half size), may be had of all chemists, druggists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world. Send for "How to Cure Itching Scaly Humors," free, of the Sole Props., POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston, Mass.

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