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BRITISH BEATEN ON THEIR OWN GROUND

The Fact That Americans Have Secured Contracts Abroad

Causing Great Concern and Heartburning in Engineering Circles.

Attempt to Explain America's Success by Glut of Work in Great Britain Not in Harmony With Complaints From English Firms That Have Not Received Orders Which Have Been Sent to the United States.

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LONDON, April 8.—America's successful competition in the industrial market, where she is beating the Britishers on their own market, is undoubtedly causing great concern and heartburning in British engineering circles. The acrimonious protests of British firms respecting the awarding of the Atbara bridge contract to a Philadelphia firm brought out this feeling clearly, and the attempts to explain America's success by glut of work here does not harmonize with the complaints from English firms who have not received orders which have been sent to America. As the "St. James Gazette" puts it: "If the British manufacturers have so much work that they cannot accept contracts they are to be congratulated. But, in that case, it is difficult to see why they are complaining."

The fact is that industrial circles here recognize that these contracts mean more than mere evanescent competition, as in the case of the American engines the railroad authorities there have conceived the very highest opinion of American work. This is borne out by the statement of Manager Snell of the locomotive department of the Great Northern Railway, which recently ordered engines from America. He said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Apart from the fact that American builders are able to make more speedy delivery than the English, there is no doubt whatever that American engines are of the highest excellence, and that their present features and improvements are of such utility as to attract the custom of English companies."

The "Daily Mail," taking up the question, urges a system of profit sharing, with the introduction of the newest and best machinery, as the method "whereby America can be fought and worsted," though the paper adds: "We must own that the nation is in some degree suffering from lack of strenuousness, both in employers and employed."

The Secretary of the Engineers' Society said to the Associated Press: "We certainly regret the transferrence of work essentially belonging to our market, and it would be affectation to deny that there is indignation and much comment on the state of affairs. We hope it will prove only a temporary transferrence, but you know the danger."

Inquiries made by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the Belgian syndicate which is about to send a party of engineers to study the construction of a railroad between Manila and Batangas, south of the Bay of Manila, show that the district has already been surveyed five times. The work was considered impracticable under the Spanish regime.

The Spanish Government made offers to the Manila Railroad Company for the construction of the line, but there was no response from any quarter, as the petty exactions and interference of the Spanish authorities rendered the enterprise most difficult. The prospects for the road naturally have changed under the American regime, and the Manila Railroad Company has been partly promised that the United States authorities would take over the existing railroads and exploit them on the German State system. In any case, the railroad company expects to be fully indemnified for its losses in consequence of the war, since an enormous leap in business is inevitable as soon as tranquility is restored.

Queen Victoria is enjoying remarkable health on the Riviera. She is improving in strength daily, drives out nearly every afternoon, and often, when seeing a picturesque spot along the route, alights for the purpose of taking tea in the open air.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Embassador, has accepted an invitation to dine with the benchers of Lincoln's Inn on the grand night of the Easter term, about the end of the month.

The emigrant season to the United States opened this week with the usual rush. Steamers have steerage passage booked several weeks ahead, and it is calculated that the Irish exodus will approach that of recent summers. The Teutonic, Canada, Ultonia and Campania, sailing within four days, take altogether 2,000 Irish emigrants. The Teutonic's contingent is 800, and even then she will have to leave sixty behind, as there are no berths available for them.

The Casino at Monte Carlo wound up its financial year of March 31st with a total income of £1,104,000, being an increase of £40,000 over 1898. The tables have been exceptionally fortunate. There have been few lucky players. The revenue will be absorbed by the payment to the Prince of Monaco of $500,000, and the expenses of the principality and the maintenance of the Casino, $2,200,000, while the remaining $3,300,000 is going to the shareholders as interest. The Prince of Monaco is now estimated to be worth $10,000,000, though the house of Monaco was practically penniless when Baron Blanc first arrived there from Hamburg with the idea of establishing a Casino.

The battle of the Sunday papers will begin to-morrow, when both the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" will try to outvie each other with their first number. Both of them will present a brilliant array of contributors. The Sunday "Mail" will have articles by General Lord Kitchener on Khartoum; by Hall Caine; by the Earl of Roslyn, on his reasons for becoming an actor, by Ranjitsinhji, the famous Anglo-Indian cricketer, and by Clement Scott, who has finally severed his connection with the "Daily Telegraph." On the other hand, the Sunday "Telegraph" has enlisted Sir Edwin Arnold, Miss Brandon, H. Fraill, William L. Courtney and Bennett Burleigh. In the meanwhile there have been numerous protests from country town councils and religious bodies against Sunday labor.

BAY CITY RAILWAY STRIKE.

Indications That the Fight Will Last to a Finish.

BAY CITY (Mich.), April 8.—The street railway company began running cars to-day on the Center Avenue and Sussexville and South Bay City lines. A car was run between Bay City and West Bay City labeled "U. S. Mail," but no mail was carried. The motormen and conductors are new men. Few passengers are carried on the cars, but the strikers' busses are doing a fair business. There has been no special disorder, beyond hooting the new employes and passengers on the cars, but the company and employes are farther apart to-day.

The Consolidated Company is willing to take back all its old employes excepting eleven. The strikers insist that all the old men be reinstated. Thirteen street car men, said to be from Springfield, Ill., arrived this morning. They were greeted with cries of "scab." The company has demanded protection from the Mayor and Sheriff. Indications now are that the fight will last to a finish.

Wire Tappers Under Arrest.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Harry Shutleff, alias James Cooley, and Austin Wilson, electricians, are under arrest at the Central Station upon the charge of attempting to tap Western Union telegraph wires running along the Nickel Plate road. The men were caught in the act of attempting to tap wires, it is alleged, under the Wilson avenue bridge. In a vacant house, a short distance away, the police found a complete outfit for a telegraph office. It is said that the men were endeavoring to cut in on wires on which sporting news is transmitted in order to beat the poolrooms.

Grosvenor Not a Candidate.

NEW PHILADELPHIA (O.), April 8.—John S. Graham has received a letter from Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, at Washington, in which he intimates that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Says the Congressman: "The time has come in the State of Ohio when the Republican party by and through its candidates and elective officers must ignore personal and factional divisions and put forward the sole and simple test of approval of sound Republicanism and known integrity of the applicant for office."

National Tennis Championship.

BOSTON, April 8.—L. M. Stockton of Boston won the national court tennis championship from George F. Fearing, Jr., of Boston on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association to-day in an exciting four-set match. Stockton won by the following score: 6-5, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

THE SAMOAN CONTROVERSY.

G. N. O. ELIOT SELECTED AS BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

Report That Embassador White Made Charges Against Great Britain Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The British Government has selected G. N. O. Eliot, C. B., as the British member of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Samoan question. The British Embassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, called at the State Department today and advised Secretary Hay of Mr. Eliot's selection. Mr. Eliot is a member of the Embassy staff, and during his brief service here has made many friends.

Mr. Eliot has the reputation of being one of the brightest lights among that school of young Englishmen who have attached themselves to British foreign service during the last decade. He is an Orientalist of high repute, and has in a brief space of time acquired an experience in dealing with the half civilized races that will without doubt make his services of value to the Samoan commission.

WHITE NEVER ALLUDED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

BERLIN, April 8.—The United States Embassy authoritatively denies that Embassador White used any such expressions regarding the influence of the British on the American press as stated by the "Municipal Allgemeine Zeitung" as alleged in an interview with Mr. White. The story that the Embassador made such charges against Great Britain or even alluded to Great Britain is pure invention.

The recent audience of the United States Embassador, Andrew D. White, with Emperor William lasted nineteen minutes. They discussed Samoa and the peace conference, and his majesty asked the Embassador to convey his thanks to President McKinley for his willingness to consider the proposal for a joint commission and the conciliatory assurances received from Washington.

A number of papers attack Buelow's policy. The "Deutsche Zeitung" says: "If the Government does not draw a lesson from the occurrences of the past three months, we must cease to call ourselves a great Power."

Both Mr. White and the British Embassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, conferred with Baron Von Buelow to-day with reference to the latest Samoa developments. The German Government earnestly urges the speedy appointment and dispatch of the commission so as to prevent further difficulty.

A Foreign Office official, empowered to speak for the Government, tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the action of the Americans and British is a clear violation of the Samoan Act; that Germany intends to adhere to this view; that she considers the new government of Samoa illegal, and that she has so instructed her Embassadors at Washington and London.

The situation created by the foreign warships cannot prejudice the decision to send a commission to Samoa. The latest declarations of the American and British Governments leave no doubt that they will stand by the existing treaties.

GERMANS SORE OVER SAMOAN EVENTS.

Distrust and Dissatisfaction Over the Recent Events

Almost Entirely Aimed at the Attitude Assumed by Great Britain.

The Delay in Accepting the Proposals For a Settlement of the Difficulty Generally Interpreted in Germany as Showing Distinctively Unfriendly Motives Upon the Part of Great Britain.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Samoan question continues to hold the attention of the public, the newspapers being full of dispatches and comment on the subject. The Emperor has devoted much time to the matter, and has conferred several times on the subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow.

It is interesting to note that German distrust and dissatisfaction at the last events are almost entirely aimed at Great Britain, whose attitude is described even in official circles as being dictated by duplicity and unfriendliness. The press faithfully portrays this feeling. The delay of Great Britain in accepting the proposals for a settlement of the difficulty, which the United States Embassador, Andrew D. White, attributed mainly to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury from London, is generally interpreted in Germany as showing distinctly unfriendly motives upon the part of Great Britain.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview on the subject with a high officer, who said:

"It has been a source of regret and astonishment that Great Britain, unlike the United States, has not expressed regret at the latest turn of affairs in Samoa, while the acceptance of our peaceful settlement has so far been coupled with unacceptable conditions containing the seed of new troubles. We could not accept conditions enabling the American and British Commissioners at any time to override German rights, thus perpetuating the unpleasant state of affairs in the islands. Great Britain's behavior in this matter is symptomatic, and opens an unfavorable vista for other pending negotiations."

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from inside information that the anti-strike bill, announced by the Emperor with a flourish at Ceynhausen, after hanging fire for months in the Prussian and other Cabinets, has at last found its way to the Bundesrath. In its present shape the measure is much milder than the Emperor desired, and the Minister of the Interior, Count von Posadowski-Wehner, denies that the bill threatens anybody inciting a strike with confinement in a penitentiary, adding: "Of course, his majesty does not like it, but the Bundesrath would never consider such a bill as the Emperor wants."

An interesting point, however, is that the Bundesrath seems decided upon a trial of strength with the Emperor. Constitutionally the Bundesrath alone, in the first instance, has the right to decide and shape all legislation for the Empire before it is presented to the Reichstag, and the Bundesrath, as a body, of course, acting under instructions from the Government, except the Prussian, has come to the conclusion that the Emperor too often publicly tries to usurp the functions of the Bundesrath and sway opinion in advance on legislative projects. Therefore, it is necessary to make his majesty understand that the other German rulers will not submit to such treatment. The Constitution is entirely on their side in this matter.

The new mobilization plan has gone into effect. It simplifies the method of calling out the reserves and the Landwehr, by the greater use of the telegraph and telephone, in sending out notice, and provides a special corps of messengers to carry the notices to the more distant villages.

The Federation of Husbandry has presented a memorial to the Government drawing attention to the growing importation of American horses. The figures quoted show a rise from 2,479 in 1895 to 6,919 in 1898. The duty, 20 marks per head, was compared with the duties of the United States, France and Canada. The Government replied that the duty was regulated by treaties, but that the matter would be considered during the pending measures for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Agrarian newspapers made frequent reference to these negotiations during the week. The Cologne "Volks Zeitung" editorially expresses the hope that the press will continue to point out their importance, adding that the matter at stake is the most vital from an economic standpoint that we have had to face for years.

Another Berlin family was recently augmented by triplets, and since then the parents have been the recipients of parcels of baby linens and other useful articles, and a Sister of Mercy arrived to nurse the mother. On Thursday the neighbors were astonished at the sight of an imperial carriage in front of the house. The ladies and gentlemen emerged from the vehicle and climbed to the fifth floor. Entering the room occupied by the mother, one of the ladies said: "Good day; I have taken the liberty to come and have a look at the triplets." It was the Empress of Germany, who, after a long conversation, revealed herself as the unknown benefactor of the family. She left a present of money and promised other assistance.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

The Ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court at Death's Door.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Stephen J. Field is dying. His physician does not expect him to survive the night. Judge Field contracted a cold about two weeks ago, which became complicated a week ago last Thursday, with troubles resulting from extreme old age. This morning his physician, Dr. Curtis, pronounced his condition critical, and all during the day and night he has been gradually sinking. About 2 o'clock he was pronounced dying, and his death was momentarily expected.

Judge Field is over 82 years of age. Since he retired from the Supreme Court, in 1897, after thirty-four years of service, his condition has several times alarmed his friends, but his wonderful vitality has overcome all the disabilities of age, and though feeble of late years, he has since his retirement two years ago enjoyed fairly good health. At the time of his retirement he had been in bad health for some time, but his ambition to serve upon the bench longer than Chief Justice Marshall had induced him to refuse retirement, although long past the legal age, until after his term had exceeded that of the Chief Justice.

FLEXIBLE CURRENCY.

Declaration Adopted by Committee of Monetary Convention.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A declaration for a flexible currency, based on the gold standard, was adopted to-day by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, at a meeting in this city called by Chairman H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, for the purpose of getting the advice of the committee upon the recommendations to be presented to the Republican Caucus Committee of the House of Representatives, which will meet at Atlantic City on April 17th.

Among those who attended were, Chairman Hanna, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago "Times-Herald," William R. Grigg of Richmond, Va.; W. C. Dodge, George Foster Peabody, Jamese Speyer and Morris J. Jessup of New York city, William C. Cornwell of Buffalo, Hiram A. Fletcher of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rowland G. Hazzard of Rhode Island and Eugene Levering of Baltimore.

Two members of the Monetary Committee, ex-Secretary Charles B. Fairchild of New York and William B. Deane of Minnesota, were present by invitation, and discussed some of the changes proposed in the present monetary system.

Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

A report was made by a sub-committee and adopted, declaring the bill of the Monetary Committee to be broad and comprehensive in its scope, and containing such provisions as are necessary to settle the financial problem, but authorizing the Chairman to suggest such modifications as might be necessary to secure legislation not inconsistent with the principles of the bill.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously as the expression of the committee:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention continue to urge upon Congress the adoption of a monetary system based on the gold standard, adequate in volume and sufficiently flexible in character to afford the legitimate means to our producers and manufacturers for meeting the rapidly expanding volume of domestic trade, and for competing on equal terms in the world's markets with other nations, thereby giving full employment and just returns to American labor."

PEACE TREATY.

Exchange of Ratifications Likely to Take Place This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, signed at Paris, will probably take place in this city next week, and the ceremony will be followed by a proclamation by President McKinley officially closing the war with Spain and the resumption of friendly relations, commercial and otherwise, between the two countries.

The Spanish copy of the treaty which was signed by the Queen Regent Maria is expected to reach here Monday, and the arrangements of the formalities attending the exchange of ratifications will be promptly perfected.

Secretary Hay has been officially advised of the forwarding of the Spanish treaty to the French Embassy at Washington. The document is now on the high seas and not far from New York, and is expected to be delivered to the French Embassador early next week, probably next Monday.

The exchange of ratifications will be followed promptly by the payment of $20,000,000 to the Spanish Government on account of the cession of the Philippines to the United States.

A ST. LOUIS MYSTERY.

Two Deaths Which Are Believed to be the Result of Poison.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—John Sullivan and his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Dunn, are dead, and their disease is surrounded with mystery.

Yesterday William Sullivan, a son of the dead man, discovered his father and sister dead, and his mother and Christy Dunn, a nephew, seriously ill. Instead of notifying the proper authorities, William locked up the house and took his mother and sister to his home. To-day he called in the police.

The bodies were taken to the Morgue, and William, with a brother named Edward, and the other surviving members of the family, placed under arrest. It is the theory of the police that the deaths and sickness were caused by poison taken in their food. Whether there was any criminal intent in connection with it they are unable to say.

The Sullivan family, with the exception of William, who was married, occupied two rooms in a tenement in the rear of 1318 Biddle street. They moved in Thursday night. Anthony Fitzpatrick, who occupied an adjoining room, was placed under arrest, with Mrs. McQuade, a neighbor.

All members of the family are positive they ate nothing but fried eggs and bread and butter for supper on Thursday night. They also had tea. That was the last meal they ate. Friday afternoon Mrs. Sullivan, who is 60 years old, was aroused from the unconsciousness that overcame the family after Thursday night's meal. She was suffering with terrible pains, as were also the other members of the family, whom she found lying near the bodies of the dead father and daughter. The son, William, was then sent for. It is believed there will be no more deaths.

A Californian Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President has appointed William M. Nichols of California, son of the Right Rev. William F. Nichols, Bishop of California, to enter West Point with the class beginning June next.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ARMY BEEF.

The Court of Inquiry Holds Another Session at Washington,

At Which the Reading of Official Reports of Officers Was Concluded.

Alexander Powell, the Owner of the Beef Preserving Process Which Bears His Name, Gives Details Concerning His Invention, and as to His Agreement With Armour & Co. to Have Them Use the Process in Case They Could Secure a Government Contract.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The army court of inquiry into the beef supplied to the army decided to-day to adhere to its decision not to call the list of witnesses submitted by General Miles. The reading of the official reports were concluded.

Alexander Powell, the owner of the beef-preserving process of which so much has been said, was heard at the forenoon session. He gave many details concerning his invention, and stated that he made an agreement with Armour & Co. to have them use the process in case they could secure the Government contract. He stated, however, that Swift & Co. had not had the use of it.

General Shafter will probably testify early next week, and the outlook is for the closing of testimony by Saturday next.

John Rusch of Englewood, N. J., cook for the second New Jersey Regiment, opened the testimony in the inquiry today. He was called at the instance of Lieutenant Colonel Currie of that regiment, who recently testified regarding the character of the beef supplied at Jacksonville, stating that his information came from Rusch. The latter declared to-day that it was common talk among the soldiers that all the meat sent South was embalmed. The story became prevalent, and the men refused to eat the meat, which he testified was "rotten, often slimy in appearance, and there were frequent complaints that it made the men sick." After frying it tasted like straw, and had a peculiar smell as if decayed.

Alexander B. Powell of New York, the proprietor of the Powell beef preserving process, followed Rusch on the stand. Mr. Powell stated that he had been a dealer in meats in New York for the past twenty-five years. He explained at some length that he was the sole owner of the Powell process for preserving fresh meats without the use of ice; that the formula was a secret, and that it was not patented because so eminently simple.

He declared emphatically that neither boracic or salycilic acid was used in the process, nor, indeed, "is there any injection or immersion in chemicals. The process is supplied by fumigation." There would be no smell except that of sulphur for a half-hour or so after the application. Nor would any taste be noticeable.

Mr. Powell gave the particulars of his treatment of a car of Armour's beef which was sent to camp in the spring of 1898. When he heard that the contract was to be given by the Government he had reached the conclusion that the Government ought to have the use of the process, and he had written to the President and General Eagan, asking when he should apply to have the process used. General Eagan replied saying the department was not engaged in purchasing any process, but that it could only deal with those who would supply the meat and guarantee that it should keep.

The reading of reports of officers was proceeded with by Major Lee.

Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee of the First Infantry forwarded the reports of his company officers, saying that he concurred in their expressions of opinion.

Lieutenant Campbell King said that all the beef that had come under his observation was bad.

Lieutenant D. G. Berry said that it had no permanent ill effects, but that it promoted slight nausea.

Lieutenant Kilbourne said that the beef was unpalatable.

Lieutenant McCue said that the men were enabled to subsist upon it, but that was all.

After a brief executive session the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Colonel Davis announced at the beginning of the forenoon session that the court had decided to adhere to its former decision to summon only such of the additional witnesses suggested by General Smith as could give testimony upon points not already covered by the inquiry.

A GIFT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Handsome Present From the Late President of France.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A notable ceremony occurred at the blue room of the Executive Mansion at 11 o'clock to-day, when the French Embassador, M. Cambon, presented to the Government and the American people, as represented through President McKinley, two magnificent Sevres vases from the French National Pottery at Sevres.

The gift was from the late President of the French Republic, Felix Faure, and commemorated the opening of the new French-American cable on August 17th last, when President McKinley and President Faure exchanged the first message over the new line between the White House and Palace of the Elysee.

The vases stand six or eight feet high, and are a deep blue, characteristic of the finest Sevres ware, as well as in happy accord with the privileged colors of the blue room.

The presentation was made the occasion for the exchange of happy greetings, M. Cambon making an address, and the President responding.

M. Cambon was accompanied by the entire staff of the Embassy, including MM. Thiebaut, Taigney, Boufve, Major de Grandprey and Lieutenant de Faramond and M. Lurienne of the French Cable Company. The President was accompanied by Secretary Hay and some of the officials of the household.

The vases had already been placed in position on either side of the large window looking toward the Potomac. They far exceed in elegance any porcelain hitherto brought to the White House.

The vases will remain a permanent possession of the White House, along with several other notable decorations given by foreign Governments. If they had been given personally to President McKinley it would have required an Act of Congress for their acceptance, but as a gift to the American Government and people, no special Act is required, and they remain one of the fixed possessions of the White House.

Fatal Explosion of Dynamite.

VEEDERSBURG (Ind.), April 8.—The wife and daughter of John Carrington, farmer, living about eight miles east of here, were killed by a dynamite explosion, which wrecked their house. Carrington had placed seventy-five pounds of dynamite under the stove to thaw. He went out to prepare to use the explosive, when it exploded and blew the house to ruins. The little girl was instantly killed, and Mrs. Carrington lived but a short time.

Father and Son Killed.

MIDDLESBORO (Ky.), April 8.—News has been received that Henry Masse and his son John, farmers living in the northern part of Harlan County, were ambushed and shot dead while on their way home from a neighbor's house. Suspicion is directed toward some neighbors with whom they had recently quarreled.

Fire at Alpena, Michigan.

ALPENA, April 8.—The Churchill House burned to the ground to-day with all its contents. Several of the inmates narrowly escaped. This hotel was one of the finest in the State. It was remodeled eight years ago at a cost of $75,000. The insurance amounts to $30,000. It will be rebuilt.

Negro Miners Leaving Pana.

PANA (Ill.), April 8.—Companies of imported negro miners are departing daily. The union miners' officials say that within a month there will not be fifty negroes here.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

OPENING DAY OF THE QUEEN CITY JOCKEY CLUB.

Weather Cold and Raw at Newport—Races at Bennings, Memphis and Oakland.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The fourth annual spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club opened at Newport, Ky., to-day under many disadvantages. The weather was cold and raw and the track a sea of mud. Results:

Six furlongs, Merry Day won, Shield Bearer second, Ethel Collins third. Time—1:20.

Four furlongs, Sue Johnson won, My Chicken second, Miss Dede third. Time—0:53½.

One mile, Volandies won, Deering second, Nancy Seitz third. Time—1:54¾.

Seven furlongs, selling, Swordsman won, Flop second, Effie Ainslie third. Time—1:35½.

Four and one-half furlongs, Rodd won, Wiedemann second, Curtis third. Time—1:01½.

Seven furlongs, selling, Carlotta C. won, Agitator second, Nellie Prince third. Time—1:33.

AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Results at Bennings:

Selling, six and a half furlongs, Red Gidd won, Bishop Reed second, Leando third. Time—1:25.

Congressional stakes, for two-year-olds, selling, half-mile, Misericordia won, The Bobby second, Merrity third. Time—0:51.

Steeplechase, about two and one-half miles, Baby Bill won, Decapod second, Trillion third. Time—5:29.

Five furlongs, Diva won, James Todd second, Whim third. Time—1:04 1-5.

Mile and 100 yards, handicap, Beau Ideal won, Imperator second, Alice Farley third. Time—1:50 2-5.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 8.—The track was in fair condition. Results:

Six furlongs, Verify won, Hobart second, Timemaker third. Time—1:17¼.

Four furlongs, F. W. Brode won, McMeekin second, Caviar third. Time—0:51¼.

One mile, selling, Forget Not won, Uhlers second, Salvarse third. Time—1:45¼.

Montgomery handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, Dunois, 100 (H. Martin), won; Manuel, 110 (Everett), 5 to 1, second, Handsel third. Time—1:50¼.

Half-mile, selling, Elizabeth Kaine won, Silver Fizz second, Elbe third. Time—0:50½.

One mile, selling, Wilson won, Sea Robber second, Moroni third. Time—1:45¾.

AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Weather at Oakland fine; track fast. Results:

One mile, selling, Ulm (Gray), 6 to 1, won; Dolore (Jenkins), 4 to 1, second; Harry Thoburn (Jones), 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Silver State, Einstein, Meadow Lark, Don Vallejo, Noma, New Moon, Lorena II., Polaski and None Such also ran.

Mile and an eighth, selling, Merops (Piggott), 3 to 5, won; Crossmolina (Weber), 15 to 1, second; The Fretter (Jones), third. Time—1:56¼. Faversham, Whaleback and Dunpraise also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling, Be Happy (Jenkins), 40 to 1, won; Castake (J. Reiff), 8 to 1, second; Benamela (Macklin), 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Glen Anne, Wyoming, Tom Calvert, Hohenzollern and Sir Urian also ran.

Four miles, Ingleside stakes, value $3,500, Vincitor (Jones), 6 to 5, won; Sardonic (Hennessy), 9 to 5, second; The Bachelor (Piggott), coupled with Sardonic, third. Time—7:20½. Lady Hurst, Robert Bonner and Charlie Reif all pulled up.

Six furlongs, selling, Guilder (G. Jones), 4 to 1, won; Heigh Ho (J. Reiff), 5 to 1, second; Plan (Jenkins), 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Peixotto, Montallade, Ringmaster, P. A. Finnegan and Al also ran.

One mile, handicap, Topmast (Jones), 4 to 1, won; Hugh Penny (Piggott), 6 to 5, second; Olinthus (J. Reiff), 9 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Torsida, Moringa and Roadrunner also ran.

FATAL FIRE NEAR VIRGINIA CITY.

The County Hospital Burned Early Yesterday Morning.

One of the Inmates of the Institution Perishes in the Flames.

Was Known to Have Escaped From the Burning Building, and It is Supposed He Ran Back to Save Some Treasured Article—Many Narrow Escapes of Other Inmates.

VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.), April 8.—The town was startled early to-day by seeing flames issuing from the County Hospital building. The hospital is about a mile from town, and when the fire department arrived the two-story wooden building was a seething furnace.

A hasty examination showed that all the inmates had been rescued. There were thirty-five patients in the institution, and it was with great difficulty that all were rescued. Several are feeble minded, and Steward Eckley was compelled to use force in getting them out, as they refused to lend assistance, and endeavored to get back into the building. Many narrow escapes occurred, and a number of patients only saved the clothing they had on their backs.

Shortly after the flames were discovered an explosion occurred which scattered the fire through the building and prostrated several inmates on the outside, seriously injuring James Mathews and burning Annie Nellon about the face and hands.

The Sisters' convent, which has been closed for some time, was thrown open for the reception of the hospital patients and they were given temporary shelter there.

Later—The body of Joseph Rich was found in the ruins of the hospital later in the day. He was known to have escaped from the building, and it is supposed he ran back to get some treasured article.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cooler Temperature Predicted For the Coast Counties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with same date last year, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours:

Station	Last 24 hours.	This season.	Last season.
Eureka	0.00	31.07	30.90
Red Bluff	0.00	19.28	12.71
Sacramento	0.00	13.91	8.87
San Francisco	0.00	15.38	7.75
Fresno	0.00	6.62	4.16
San Luis Obispo	0.00	14.82	6.06
Los Angeles	0.00	4.73	5.28
San Diego	0.00	4.54	4.18
Yuma	0.00	1.34	1.62

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 73, minimum 58, mean 66.

The weather is cloudy and somewhat threatening over the northern portion of the Pacific Slope, and clear over the southern.

The pressure has fallen in all districts.

The temperature has risen slightly over the western portion of the country.

Conditions are favorable for fair weather in California Sunday. It will be cooler along the coast in the afternoon.

TRANSPORT ARIZONA

Will Sail For Manila With Troops on the 17th Inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The transport Arizona is scheduled to sail for Manila again on the 17th of this month, and it is expected that the Scandia will be ready about the same time. No report has been made on the Newport as yet, but she will probably not require an unusual amount of refitting, and ought to be able to follow her sister transports very closely. The Ridston Hill, with freight for Manila, will sail on Monday.

Batteries I and K, Sixth United States Artillery, en route to Honolulu, are expected to arrive here to-morrow, and Battery A of the same regiment is expected on Monday. They will go into camp at the Presidio until the 12th.

Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, under orders for Manila, will arrive on Monday.

Dickinson Still Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Ever since Governor Gage, who appointed J. H. Dickinson to be Major General of the National Guard of California, withdrew his name from the Senate, to which body it had been sent for confirmation, there has been much speculation as to what, if any, position, he holds. Attorney General Ford has filed an opinion stating that General Dickinson was the lawful Major General until the adjournment of the Legislature, and that he will continue to hold the office until the appointment and legal confirmation of the Senate.

Murdock Note Case.

WILLOWS, April 8.—A jury has at last been sworn to pass upon the validity of the celebrated Murdock note, and the battle will commence on Monday afternoon. The questioning ceased before the noon recess, when the attorneys expressed themselves as satisfied with the jury as it stood. None of the jury are men of wealth. Great care was taken in their selection. Judge Pirkey has excused every talesman who testified to holding an opinion either way.

Bishop Linehan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Bishop George M. Lenihan, head of the Roman Catholic Church of Auckland, N. Z., is in the city, on his way to Rome on an official visit. He is accompanied by Rev. Father Waters. The divines will leave here for the East next Thursday.