

WASHINGTON.

Synopsis of the Reports on the Fisheries Treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture Bill Reconsidered by the Senate.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Majority Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in reporting adversely the resolution for the ratification of the Fisheries treaty, refer to the passage of a retaliatory act and the failure of the President to put it in operation, instead of which negotiations were initiated and conducted to the apparent end of accomplishing the purpose of the act in a different way than as prescribed by Congress. The plenipotentiaries having the matter in hand came to a conclusion of their labors on the 15th of February, 1888, and the office of the plenipotentiaries terminated, and a result was reached, without the advice and consent of the Senate having been asked or taken concerning the election of these public ministers and without any communication to either House of Congress, concerning this most important subject. It is not difficult to see that in evil times, when the President of the United States may be under the influence of foreign and adverse interests, such a course of procedure might result in great disaster to the interests and even safety of our Government and people.

The majority report criticizes the President for withholding information upon the question from the Senate, and summarizes its findings and opinions as follows:

1. The United States recognize as British territory, and renounce forever all claims of independent right in all the great bays along the British North American coast, named in the treaty and admit that all such bays form a part of and are within British territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction.

2. Of the few such great bays left to be visited by American fishermen, the larger parts are understood to be valuable, and some are subject to the French fishers' rights, older than our own.

3. If bay fishing is not profitable now, it may be in the future.

4. Whether profitable or not, the United States ought not to give up upon any consideration, whatever, the right of its vessels or other character to visit and carry on business in any part of the public seas.

5. The treaty surrenders the claim and right of the United States, which has been acted upon and exercised for now more than a century, of its vessels engaged in fishing or other occupations to visit and carry on their business in these great bays, and the principle of which claim and right once had been solemnly decided against by Great Britain by a tribunal organized under a treaty with that Government.

6. The new area of delimitations described in the Treaty greatly increases the danger of our fishermen unintentionally invading prohibited waters, and thereby exposing them to seizures and penalties.

7. The Treaty, by its fifth article, renounces on the part of the United States in any bay, cove, or harbor, that "cannot be reached from the sea without passing within three marine miles, mentioned in Article I, Convention of 1818," thus excluding vessels of the United States from all waters however extensive, the distance between whose headlands is however great, the sailing channel to which may happen to be within three miles of shore.

8. The treaty, in complete, surrenders any claim of right now existing, either under the treaty of 1783, the treaty of 1818, the Convention of 1818, or the British Orders in Council of 1830, or the 29th article of the treaty of 1871, for vessels of the United States engaged in fishing anywhere on the high seas and having a commercial character, to enter any port of British North America for any commercial purpose whatever; and puts in place of these clear rights, which in respect to British fishing vessels exist in the United States to the fullest extent, greatly restricted and conditional rights as rising solely from the present grant of Great Britain.

9. It binds the United States to be content with whatever is given by this treaty as the full measure of its rights and to be content with it forever, or until greater hospitality and freedom of intercourse can be obtained by further concessions or considerations on our part.

The majority go on enumerating various other reasons adverse to the wisdom of ratifying the treaty, among them one expressing the opinion that its ratification will only increase the source of irritation. The report concludes with the hope that Her Majesty's Government will secure justice to American fishermen, and that friendship which ought to exist between neighboring nations may be established.

The minority say, in substance, that in accepting the papers sent to the Senate by the President as a treaty, and referring the same to the Committee, the Senate has waived any informality. The minority believe it better should be ratified, and are equally convinced that an entire class of people actively engaged in the North Atlantic fishing industry will be benefited by its ratification. They believe the inter-protection of the treaty of 1818, which had led to its reformation in the treaty now before the Senate, is far in advance of anything that any American diplomat has officially demanded of the British Government, and will lead to a full and amicable adjustment of all the troubles that have heretofore arisen, and will open the way for liberal and neighborly agreement, and to such firmness as may hereafter arise, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The minority does not believe the United States yields anything that is of value to our fishermen, and finds that the

President has not in any way exceeded his constitutional powers in the matter of conducting negotiations.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Tariff Discussion in the House—The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The House adopted the conference report on the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico and Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil.

SAYRE, of Texas, called up the bill appropriating \$450,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the expense for collecting revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. There is a clause in the bill repealing the permanent appropriations for the collection of customs. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$3,500,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of army and navy pensions to invalid widows, widows, children and dependent relations and survivors of the war of 1812. The amendment was adopted providing the appropriation of \$190,000, made by the act of March 3, 1887, for heating apparatus to be furnished before June 30, 1888, to certain public buildings, shall continue available to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fulfill the contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1888. The bill then passed as amended.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

FARNER, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the bill.

CANNON, of Illinois, said it was admitted the revenue should be reduced. Much well-founded complaint had been made that the President, by his veto of the Dependent Pension bill, had prevented a distribution of a part of that revenue among the dependents of the Union. The President had, however, signed the Mexican War Pension bill, and each of these soldiers, rich or poor, had his name inscribed on the pension roll when he reached the age of 62 years. The widow of a Mexican war soldier, whose husband fought to destroy the Union, got a pension, while the widow of an American soldier could only receive it by producing the strictest technical proof, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, of the death of her husband. The President piled up a surplus in three hundred National Banks to the amount of \$900,000,000 without interest. It was only by the efforts of Randall and Morrison that he had been forced to apply a part of the surplus to the redemption of bonds already due.

Taking up the Tariff bill Cannon denied that its tariff features would reduce the revenue one cent, and would destroy our great west interests if we placed them in competition with the free lands of Australia and South America. If, as he believed, the provision placing sugar on the free list would reduce the revenues as much as the President would like to see, he would not object to such a provision with the addition of administrative laws and stop there. He never could be accused of aspiring to be a leader, but he was willing to hang on the tails of a banner with the inscription: "I will do off internal revenue, \$17,300,000 of tobacco, and \$7,000,000 of special licenses;" and under that "free sugar and a bounty of two cents a pound." That was all that was needed to reduce the revenues \$86,000,000.

Wilkinson, of Louisiana, said while he had been framed to suit his views or those of his constituents, he would say to the friends of honest reduction of taxation, that his people would not shrink from bearing their share in the reduction of the taxes now imposed upon his people. Continuing, he argued in favor of a sugar tax which would be a source of revenue in time of peace and war and gave employment to many persons. California was already producing enough beet sugar to justify the prophecy that from her sugar fields would be taken greater wealth than had been wrung in golden treasure from her mountains.

Brumm, of Pennsylvania, said Grover Cleveland, the acting President of the United States, had solemnly proclaimed a doctrine which was the spawn of the cotton combine, of the whisky strike and of the Kentucky whisky ring. By protection only could fair remunerative wages be paid for labor. Brumm denounced the "gall" of the Southern Democrats, who professed great regard for labor. That same element had reduced its laborers to more abject slavery than before the war. To-day Northern laborers were working out the problem of their relations to capital, and he hoped the Southern Representatives would assist them and show other nations the path to light and glory.

Clamants, of Georgia, asked what protection was doing for labor, and proceeded to argue against it, depicting the condition of the laboring men of the North. He abjured the gentlemen on the other side to abandon their discussion of the Confederate constitution and slavery, and deal with this vital question, which concerns the people of the whole country.

The committee rose and the House took a recess until evening.

At the evening session the tariff bill was briefly discussed by several members.

THE SENATE.

The House bill to promote agriculture was reported and placed on the calendar. The Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture bill was then taken up, the question being on Call's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been passed. The bill was reconsidered and again brought before the Senate. An amendment to protect pre-emption and homestead claimants was offered by Spooner and agreed to. Call offered an amendment conferring the titles of purchasers of certain railroad lands in Florida, agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Pensions Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations.

Stewart gave notice that after the Animal Industry bill was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to consider a bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State.

The following bill was taken from

(Continued on fifth page.)

THE IRON HORSE.

Annual Report of the Southern Pacific.

THE SANTA FE ELECTIONS.

Meeting of the Canadian Pacific Stockholders—The Company's Condition.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The annual report of the Southern Pacific Company for the year ending December 16, 1887, was issued to-day. The total mileage of the company is 5,575 miles, inclusive of the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific's sundry leased lines in California and roads owned and controlled by the company east of El Paso. The gross earnings of the entire system were \$77,930,000. The operating expenses were \$22,712,000. The earnings over operating expenses were \$55,218,000. The company paid for rentals \$1,912,000. Received from rentals, \$575,015. The company paid \$1,020,000 for taxes, leaving a balance surplus for the year of \$12,859,000. Add to this its income from other sources, of \$63,000, and it makes a grand total of \$13,512,000. Out of this is payable \$966,000 interest on the bonded debt, \$436,000 for Central Pacific sinking funds in the United States, \$12,000, 600 for guaranteed rental of the Central Pacific and various other charges for interest and betterment, making a total of \$12,457,000, leaving a net surplus of \$1,055,000.

NEW FOOT HILL LINE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—C. P. Huntington says that the Southern Pacific Company will build a line along the Sierra foot hills to Sunner, in Kern county, in a short time, paralleling the main line of the Southern Pacific for nearly two hundred miles.

NEW TICKET AGENT. SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—W. A. Bisell gives official notice of the appointment of M. J. Tourney, to succeed W. C. Swan, ticket agent of the Atlantic and Pacific.

THE SANTA FE.

President Strong Discourages on the Recent Strike.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was held here to-day. All the directors were re-elected unanimously. The following were elected general officers: Wm. B. Strong, President; C. W. Smith, First Vice-President; A. A. Robinson, Second Vice-President; J. F. Goddard, Third Vice-President; George W. Peck, General Solicitor; George W. McCreary, General Counsel; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer; George L. Brown, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; John P. Whitehead, Comptroller and General Auditor.

The annual report was presented and approved. President Strong delivered an address to the stockholders in which he discussed among other things the relation of the company to its employees, the public and to other railroads. Among other things he said: "In the recent strike on the Western roads the public were soon made painfully aware that most of the companies were striving eagerly to protect themselves while entirely indifferent as to what should befall their rivals. This is perhaps natural; but I wish that the time might come when the railroad companies would act upon the principle that they are not entirely rivals, but servants of the common master, the public. I do not think that the public have any right of labor organizations to punish the public for sake of punishing a rival or advancing its own apparent interest."

Mr. Strong then referred to the strike extending over the Atchison system, and said: "The course pursued by the management of our company was one, which I am glad to say, received the sanction of public sentiment throughout the country and happily resulted in the resumption of work."

His remarks were greeted with applause, and resolutions were strongly endorsing his administration passed unanimously. The directors leave to-morrow morning for the west on an annual tour and will visit Colorado, New Mexico and other parts reached by the Atchison system.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

For 1887 shows gross earnings of \$18,461,396, and net earnings of \$8,052,911. The total surplus including the profits of the Atchison Land Department amount to \$72,153, after deducting \$303,955 for the sinking fund paid in 1887, which decreased the company's indebtedness reducing the amount of bonds previously outstanding. These figures show an increase over the previous year in gross earnings of \$2,477,050, and an increase in net earnings after deducting taxes of \$682,515. The report says:

Light crops harvested during the latter part of the summer and fall of 1887, competition for business, accompanied, as is usual, by a serious decline in rates obtained and the insufficiency of the company's rolling stock, which, to a considerable extent, was employed on construction work (to move business offered), all of these causes combined to make a serious reduction in the usual increased earnings of the company for the second half, as compared with the first half year."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Annual Meeting—Condition of the Road.

MONTREAL, May 10.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway was held yesterday. The annual report showed that the company controls 4,960 miles and some 17,000 locomotives and cars of all descriptions. During the year \$4,905,616 was expended on constructions and improvements. The earnings for the year amount to \$11,606,412.00, the working expenses to \$8,102,294. The total estimate of value of the company's property is \$105,548,810. The report makes reference to the severity and unusual snowfall last winter, which had so great an effect on the cost of working the line. During the first four months of the year the net earnings fell off nearly \$400,000. During that period as compared with that of the preceding year the deficit in crops in Ontario and the insufficiency of rolling stock and elevator facilities seriously affected its earnings also. Some deficiency also existed in passenger and all other traffic in the Province.

THE STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hong Kong referred to in the

last report have fully justified all expectations as to the value and importance of the trade to be developed in that direction. The negotiations in progress with the Imperial Government for the establishment of a permanent line of first-class steamers suitable for armed cruisers in time of war, has so far progressed that a subscription of \$1,000,000 has been obtained for a monthly service.

The company's telegraph system is growing in importance and will, during the year, reach the cities of the maritime provinces.

A Dispute settled.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrangements have been made for the adjustment of all conflicting interests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The stockholders by an arrangement entered into by Jay Gould and the Board of Managers of the road, have appointed a committee of reference. The committee is composed of three officers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and three from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line.

Died on the Hill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—A telegram received from Roberts, Wis., at 9 P. M., announces the death, on the north-bound Omaha train, leaving Chicago this evening, of Commodore Norman Kittson, a noted capitalist of this city. He left his stock farm near Waukegan, Saturday last, and was expected here Tuesday.

NEW FOOT HILL LINE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—C. P. Huntington says that the Southern Pacific Company will build a line along the Sierra foot hills to Sunner, in Kern county, in a short time, paralleling the main line of the Southern Pacific for nearly two hundred miles.

NEW TICKET AGENT.

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LONDON CABLES.

Gladstone's Gallant Words for Irish Home Government. LONDON, May 10.—An address signed by 3830 dissenting ministers was presented to Gladstone yesterday, expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland. In reply to the address, Gladstone said that during the present session, the Parnellites, despite the pressing needs of Ireland, had refrained from urging their claims and had assisted the Government to expedite business. Whether or not Parliament was employed at this or that given time in discussing Ireland, it was Ireland alone that truly held the key to legislation.

The Government knew that that nation was without home rule and thereby guided the affairs of Parliament so as to delay the time when the ministry would be in power, pledged to propose home rule for Ireland. The majority in the House of Commons thought they could go on for five years. They put this against his life of an old man, but the life of an old or young man would not effect a final settlement. [Cheers.]

Justice would be done to Ireland ere long. National sentiment would assert itself. The Tories plumed themselves upon being defenders of law and order. Instead of maintaining the law and order, they had promoted murderous breaches of law. Parnell was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as any one. Neither he nor Parnell vindicated the plan of campaign.

The Government's conduct had created the plan of campaign by making law and order the people. The object of the Government seemed to be to insult, exasperate and degrade the Irish. As soon as the terrible facts regarding the suffering in Ireland were brought home to the upright minds of the people of England, they would unite to redress the sad errors of the past. [Cheers.]

CURRENT ITEMS.

The Standard says that Parnell's disavowal of his plan of campaign has offended a section of his followers.

The Sugar Bounty Conference has concluded its deliberations and will meet on Friday next to sign the protocol.

Earl Spencer, in a speech at Guildhall last night, said no one could take exception to the Parnell programme. The only course open was to subscribe to its sentiments.

The Times says that the protocol drawn up by the Sugar Conference will embody a treaty abolishing sugar bounties, and it is hoped that the treaty will be signed in July.

At the Chester meeting to-day, the race for the Dee stakes was won by Scano, Merry Andrew second, Dorloch third, six starters. The race for the great Cheshire handicap stakes was won by Theodore, Deuce of Clubs second, Sanderson third. The race for the Ormonde 2-year-old plate was won by Schrechchow, The Apple second, Barbecan third; six starters.

Unhappy Erin.

DUBLIN, May 10.—The trial of Dillon, under the crimes act, begun at Tullyvallin yesterday. Dillon is defended by Harrington.

The tenants of Scott and other estates in the parish of Kildystart, county Clare, have adopted the plan of campaign. The moonlighters have raided four farms in the same parish because the occupants had paid their rents. They destroyed property and injured the tenants.

Exciting struggles took place at Carnack near Thurles, to-day, between a strong force of emergency policemen and tenants, whom they sought to evict. The policemen used a battering ram in effecting an entrance to some of the houses. They met with a stout resistance, the tenants throwing boiling water at them, and assailing them with sticks and stones. Some of the intended evictions were effected; others, it is believed, will be abandoned.

Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, May 10.—Emperor Frederick passed a good night. He is without fever, takes good nourishment and is in good spirits. The emperors are comfortably.

The Emperor passed a satisfactory day. He was in good spirits and ate his meals with an appetite.

ALONG THE COAST.

Breezy Budget from the Metropolis.

COLEMAN & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Notes from the Court Rooms—The Melbourne Exposition—The Prewett Trial.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—With reference to certain statements published in the East, quoting the losses of W. T. Coleman & Co. in fruit and salmon, at from one to two million dollars, and assigning that as one of the reasons for the suspension, the firm has issued an announcement emphatically contradicting them. They say: "Our salmon operations have been highly profitable, as is well known to the trade, and our fruit operations, outside of dried fruit last year, were satisfactory. Owing to the influenza epidemic of the fruit dryers to complete their contract, there were losses, but our total losses in 1887 in fruit, all combined, will not exceed \$75,000. Our business has been run here in entire accord and concert, and the responsibilities assumed by all members of the firm."

EXPOSITION SHIPMENTS. Frank McCoppin, United States Commissioner to the Melbourne Exposition, issued a circular to-day setting forth that arrangements have been made with the agents of the Oceanic Steamship Company to forward all exhibits at a reduction of fifty per cent on the ordinary rates, while a special rate for the passage from this port to Sydney and return for \$300 has been made, good for eight months. The commissioners will act for parties having no agents at Melbourne, and announce that shipments should be made by the steamer of May 21st or June 25th, to be in time for the opening of the exposition.

Exhibits of raisins and other dried fruits which may not be ready for shipment until the product of the present season is harvested, may be shipped by steamer as late as September 20th. Space will be reserved for these exhibits if notice will be given in time.

A LESSON LEARNED. A special to the Chronicle from Nogales, A. T., says the Secretary of War in the City of Mexico has notified the Mexican officers along the border that hereafter the penalty of death will be imposed for crossing over into the United States with troops and interfering with the affairs of citizens of a friendly nation. This action was taken after inquiry into the cases of Col. Arvizu and Lieut. Gutierrez, who rescued a prisoner from the American authorities. The court-martial at Guaymas sentenced them to be shot for their offenses, and on appeal to the supreme military tribunal, sentence was affirmed. President Diaz, however, commuted the penalty to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years in the military prison in the State of Santiago.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS. The trial of Carl Lang on the charge of assault to murder in shooting at ex-Judge J. McM. Shafter several months ago, closed to-day, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life. Crawford is the husband of Burke's divorced wife. The shooting grew out of family difficulties.

This afternoon, in the McDonald divorce case, O. P. Sutton, who was clerk of the Pico House, Los Angeles, in January, 1887, testified that Seneca Swain came to the hotel with a woman and registered as Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, of Chicago, taking one room. He afterwards learned the woman was Clara Belle McDonald.

At the District Fireman's Association, comprising Sonoma, Marin and Napa counties, Santa Rosa was chosen as the place for holding the next tournament. A. Finn was elected President.

At San Diego the jury last evening returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case of Charles Spencer, who shot Mr. Farnsworth, proprietor of the Oxford Hotel, at Coronado Beach, during a dance several months ago.

On the 5th instant, at Bayard's saloon, on Salt River, Arizona, in a fight, Captain Adams was shot through the lung. Bob Pringle in the mouth and Bill Rhodes in the hands. Some months ago Pringle's brother was assassinated, and the fight was the result of that affair.

Foreign Flashes. The steamer Bolivia, with a party of Mexican pilgrims bound for Rome, arrived at Naples May 7.

A dispatch from Rome says the Irish bishops have notified the Vatican of their adherence to the papal rescript.

Advices from Berber say that the rebels in Benignild district have defeated, after severe fighting, the forces of Pasha Meginnas. The Pasha was among the killed.

Provincial Treasurer Jones, of Manitoba, will announce to the Legislature to-day that a loan of \$1,500,000 has been secured in London by the completion of the Red River Valley road at a favorable rate of interest.

General Boulanger, in his book, strongly condemns the colonial adventures and says: "As long as Alsace-Lorraine is not restored to us we have no right to divide our forces, especially when the advantages aimed at are not quite clear."

The Turkish Cabinet has approved the Anglo-French Suez Convention. It is stated that the Porte abandons its claim to preside over the International Commission, and that England recognizes Turkey's right to use the Suez canal for the transportation of troops to Arabia.

The government of New Zealand has proclaimed all Chinese ports to be infected in order to put a stop to the entrance into the colony of Chinese emigrants. The government of South Australia has proposed an inter-colonial conference to be held for the purpose of arranging for united measures to exclude immigrants from China.

SPORTING WORLD.

Walking Match—Littlewood Still Leading.

THE NATIONAL PASTIME.

Turf Talk—Bookmakers' Association and Louisville Jockey Club—Races.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Madison Square walkers appear in first-class condition this morning. The extraordinary work of the Mexican was the feature of the night, and he still looks as fresh as when he entered. At 9 P. M. the score was: Littlewood, 361; Guerrero, 335; Herty, 349; Hughes, 330; Golden, 359; Normac, 310; Dillon, 307; Campna, 290.

Midnight score: Littlewood, 427; Guerrero, 420; Herty, 406; Golden, 387; Hughes, 373; Normac, 363; Dillon, 350; Campna, 280.

THE TURF.

Western Bookmakers vs. Louisville Jockey Club. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—The Association of Western Bookmakers at a meeting last night, resolved not to accept the terms offered for betting privileges at the Louisville races, and to refuse admission to any non-member who should make a book there, which means open war between pencilers and the Louisville Jockey Club.

INTEREST INCREASING. LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Interest in the coming meeting of the Jockey Club is increasing daily. The grounds are in perfect order, and fully 600 horses will take part in the sport. Chevrolet's success over Macbeth and Autocrat has made talk more at sea than ever; and a walk-over by W. S. Barnes; entries in the Blue Ribbon at Lexington increases confidence in the ability of Gallifor or Lion to win the Derby stake. It is decided to have the field free on Derby day, and some 20,000 people will witness the race from the free field.

LOUISVILLE SPORTS. LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Day warm, track fast; attendance, 1,500. Class 2-38, first in five purse \$500—Rosemont, third; Byron Sherman, second; Lezer, third. Best time, 2:23 1/2.

Four-year-olds, three in five—Hourri, first; Five Points, second; Fred Arthur, third. Best time, 2:35 1/2. Class 2-45, three in five purse \$500—Rutledge, first; Richmond, second; Kate C., third. Best time, 2:28 1/2. The unfinished pacing race of yesterday was won by Dr. West in straight heats; Gray Harry, second.

LEXINGTON TRACK.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—Attendance good. Three-quarter mile—Vary won, Don Regent second, Princess Blondina third, time, 1:16 1/2. Blue Ribbon stakes for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles, two starters—Cast Steel won, Montpelier second, time, 2:46 1/2.

For maiden two-year-olds, one-half mile—Lincold won, Leola second, Maud Ward third, time, 50. Three-quarter mile—Marchina won, Koscosko second, Volatile third; time, 1:53 1/2. For three-year-olds and upward, one mile—Tudor won, Unique second, Hattie B third; time, 1:42 1/2.

PUBLIC COURSE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Weather at Pinalco fine; track fast. One mile—Golden Reel won, Sam Keene second, Salvini third; time, 1:43 1/2. For two-year-old fillies, 1 1/4 miles—Belle d'Or won, Maidenhair second; two starters. Time, 2:19.

Three-quarters of a mile—Harry Russell won, Duke of Bourbon second, Britanic third; time, 1:16 1/2. For all ages, 1 1/4 miles—The Bourbon won, Vosburg second, Bess third; time, 2:08 1/2.

HANFORD TROTTING CLUB.

HANFORD, Cal., May 10.—The spring races of the Hanford Trotting Club commenced to-day. Trotting four-year-olds and under, best three in five—Entries: Eddis, Bedford, Giddings, Minot, Bedford won the first, third and fifth heats; Minot, second and fourth; best time, 2:30.

Second race, running, quarter mile dash. Won by Lowey's Springwater; time, 2:33. Third, trotting, 2:34 class; best three in five. Four entries but race not finished.

National Game.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—The home team hit Clarkson's delivery hard to-day, and managed to win the game, although the Boston men strove hard to prevent them doing so. There were several brilliant plays. Score—Pittsburg 11, Boston 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—Lucky hit, stolen bases and errors in the seventh inning enabled the Hoosiers to score three runs, and in the eighth Hines made a magnificent home-run hit, which, with more errors by Washington, gave them four more runs. The visitors' playing, with the exception of Donnelly's, was poor. Score—Indianapolis 7, Washington 1.

DETROIT, May 10.—Casey pitched a very good game for the Phillies to-day, and were it not for Irwin's costly error in the fourth the Champions would have had but one run. Score: Detroit 2, Phillies 2.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Athletics-Brooklyn game postponed. RAIN.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 1. Louisville: Louisville 1, Kansas City 2. Cleveland: Cleveland 3, Baltimore 1.

Royal Sufferers.

MILAN, May 10.—The Emperor of Brazil is now out of danger. While preparing to attend mass in the royal chapel this morning Queen Christina was seized with a fainting fit which lasted several minutes. Since her recovery she has had no symptoms of illness except weakness.