

FIFTIETH YEAR.

POWERS' ARGUMENT TAKES ENTIRE DAY

Attorney for the Defense Advances His One Hundred Reasons Why John H. Benbrook Cannot be Convicted of Any Offense.

Every Phase of the Law of Self-Defense Presented—Judge Powers Criticises the Methods of the Officers for the State—Claims that There Can be No Compromise in the Verdict, and the Defendant Must Either be Acquitted or Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree and Sent to the Gallows—Goes Over All the Evidence in the Case—Attorney Lindsay Rogers' Bold Statement, in Which He Personally Justifies the Action of Benbrook—Senator Brown to Close.

Never before in its history was there such a jam in the court room at the city and county building as last evening when the arguments in the Benbrook murder case were resumed.

Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles were jammed, and those who stood standing room considered themselves fortunate. So great was the crowd that hundreds were unable to get anywhere near the door, and a great crowd filled the corridor outside, seeing and hearing the proceedings, but catching no occasional phrase when the voice of the speaker inside rose.

The same scenes were repeated at today's session of court. A great crowd was in attendance, the women being out in almost as much force as the men.

In all probability, the case will go to the jury tonight. Judge Powers, who will occupy a considerable portion of today, and will be followed by Senator Brown, whose address will be the nature of the case of the State. The senator thoroughly appreciates the position of the defense, and he is prepared for it. He will take all the time that may be needed to cover the case as he thinks it should be covered, and there is no limit upon the length of his speech. He will probably speak until late tonight, and may not get through then, if it does, as is most likely, Judge Powers will at once charge the jury.

From the arguments for the defense, Judge Powers rather expected disagreement. At all events, his opinion was calculated to prevent any compromise whatever. He boldly took the position that in the case of John H. Benbrook there was no middle ground. If Benbrook didn't commit murder in the first degree, then he was innocent of any crime. He urged the jury, individually, that if any one of them had a reasonable doubt, to stand by it to the end, and not accept any compromise.

Judge Powers, in the course of his able, eloquent and ingenious argument, presented to the jury one hundred reasons why, under the law and the evidence, a verdict of guilty could not be reached against Benbrook. These reasons he had written out in the form of a list, and each one was briefly argued as he advanced.

Attorney L. R. Rogers, in his argument, also took a bold stand. He granted that sitting here eight months after the occurrence and viewing all the evidence in the case, it would have been better if Benbrook had run away at the 17th of July, got out of the restaurant and avoided any collision with Benbrook. But, he added, Benbrook didn't run. He was legally and rightfully in the restaurant. He was there quietly and peaceably; Morris was not wanted there. He came unbidden. He was an intruder when he came into that room with threats upon his lips and followed it with an assault; he violated the law of the land and the law prevailing everywhere in the world against such men.

"But," concluded Mr. Rogers, "while I say it would have been better if Benbrook had run away, speaking only for myself, let me say that if ever I am indicted in the private dining room of a public house, with a lady as my guest, paying my way and acting as a gentleman, and any bully or ruffian rushes in there with vile oaths and threats and assaults upon his lips, and assaults me with a knife, I will run away, I will only when I am carried out in the dead wagon."

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

Judge Powers Resumes His Final Effort for the Defendant.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, when court resumed, Judge Powers resumed his argument. He followed up the line he was following last evening, and reversed the positions of the chief actors in the tragedy. Suppose that Burton C. Morris was dining in a private room on the night of July 17, and John H. Benbrook, the professional gambler, forced himself in with a threat on his lips and assaulted Morris. That the latter had then retreated from the room and gone into another. That Benbrook followed him up, assaulted him again, and undertook to strangle him to death. That

Lept, but the insurgents got away with five Americans and two English soldiers. If we had been two hours sooner we would have got them also. We have been very fortunate so far, but I expect you have seen by the papers that the Thirty-fifth has been doing well. We have a very fine reputation over here at Manila. We don't get much chance at the (natives), they lay in trenches on either side of the road as we go through the country, fire a few volleys into our advance guard and then pike out through the woods and brush until they come to another good place to repeat the same thing. It is impossible to overtake them as there are only narrow trails through the woods.

"We had quite a fight on the 21st about three miles out from here. We had, I think about four killed and eighteen wounded, while we counted about thirty dead natives, but don't know how many wounded, because they take them off. When we took St. Pams we killed about fifty. I came in here the night before last with fifty-two men out of six, and half of the fifty-two were sick, and the others had been left at different towns in the hospitals, but will join us in a few days."

GETS KRUPP GUN, TENTS AND WAGON

Lord Roberts Tells Some of the Results of His Latest Success.

IT BRINGS PEACE NEARER.

Norvalspont Occupied—Experts Look for Free Staters to Give Up—All but Making Hopeful.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] London, March 8, 4:47 p. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has captured a Krupp gun and a number of tents and wagons.

The general also announces that Gen. Clements has occupied Norvalspont. The full extent of Lord Roberts' success of yesterday is not clear but the best informed appear satisfied that it brings peace perceptibly nearer. Experts anticipate that the burghers will make no further stand west of the Free State capital and some of them even deduce from the fact that the Boer forces are divided and have retreated in different directions that demoralization has set in, and that the Transvaal forces will next be found carefully entrenched in positions north of the Vaal river, while the bulk of the Free Staters will abandon the contest and sue for peace.

Elsewhere the news indicates that the conditions continue hopeful from a British point of view, the telegrams from Mafeking alone showing any despondency.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch: "Popular Grove, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched today ten miles eastward."

"The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons. The total casualties were: 'Killed: Lieutenants Keswick and Freidick."

"Wounded: Lieutenants Bailey of the twelfth lancers and DeCrispigny of the second life guards, both severely, and Lieutenant Smith of the Shropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six wounded and one man is missing."

"Gatacre reports he intends occupying Burghersdorp today."

"Repairs to the railroads towards both Stormberg and Leynsberg are being pushed."

"Clements now occupies Norvalspont, on the south bank of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 6, and the enemy is holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

BOER BULLETIN.

Pretoria, March 8.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued a war bulletin saying the Boers are not discouraged by reverses, and will fight to the death. Gen. De Wet is now in command of the Boers north of the Modder river. President Kruger has gone to Bloemfontein, presumably to settle the differences between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters.

Against the Democrat.

Washington, March 8.—The minority resolutions declaring Mr. Robbins entitled to retain his seat, were defeated, 134 to 138, by a strict party vote.

The majority resolutions declaring Mr. Aldrich, the contestant, entitled to the seat, were adopted, 142 to 135.

The Puerto Rican Tariff.

Washington, March 8.—Mr. Pettus (Ala.) delivered an address on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. He said he did not believe the President had acceded to the provisions of the measure.

"The President is an able and generous man," he said, "and if he approves your bill they may believe any vile story against a good man."

Mr. Pettus said the bill is illegal, "and is hardly decent."

Mr. Foraker followed Mr. Pettus in an argument in favor of the Puerto Rican bill.

DIRECTORATE CHANGED.

Saltair Beach Company Elects New Board Today.

The Saltair Beach company held a meeting this afternoon and made some changes in the directorate. Formerly the board of directors was constituted as follows:

N. W. Clayton, president and director; T. G. Weaver, vice president; James Jack, L. John Nuttall, William H. Jack, and Isaac Clayton, the latter being secretary and treasurer.

The directors chosen today are as follows: Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, James Jack, John Henry Smith, Anthony H. Lund and N. W. Clayton. The directors will meet later and elect officers for the ensuing year.

After the election of the directors the following officers were chosen: Lorenzo Snow, president; Joseph F. Smith, vice president; Wm. McMillan, secretary and treasurer.

S. L. & L. A. OFFICERS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railway was also held this afternoon and these directors and officers were elected:

Directors—Lorenzo Snow, Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Jas. Jack, L. John Nuttall.

Officers—Lorenzo Snow, president; Geo. Q. Cannon, vice president; Wm. McMillan, secretary and treasurer; Wm. J. Bateman, general manager.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Neph S. Timpon will be pained to hear of the death today of their little daughter, Alice, of pneumonia. The little one has suffered from the disease for some time.

John Bain, who was injured by falling from a scaffold in the city and county building on Tuesday, was in an unchanged condition at St. Mark's hospital today. He rested quite well last night, and no change is yet apparent.

FIRE DESTROYS FAMOUS THEATER.

Historic House of Amusement in Paris Swept by Flames.

WAS A ROARING FURNACE.

Theater Francaise Burned—Fire Broke Out an Hour Before Matinee Time—An Actress Incinerated.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Paris, March 8, 1:59 p. m.—The famous theater Francaise has been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about noon, but was not discovered immediately and the theater was burning furiously before the brigade got to work. Even then the appliances were quite inadequate to cope with the conflagration, and by 1:30 p. m. the interior of the building was a roaring furnace.

2:30 p. m.—The dense column of smoke rising from the fire attracted crowds from all parts of Paris, the Theater Francaise being regarded as a national institution.

The theater stands almost isolated with a square in front and the gardens of the Palais Royal behind.

Both of these spaces were thronged with people who as this dispatch is sent, at 2:30 p. m., are eagerly watching the operations of the firemen, who are crawling about the roof.

The firemen were engaged in saving as much of the properties as possible and the square in front of the theater was littered with furniture, etc.

The theater which is the home of the Comedie Francaise, was only reopened a fortnight ago, after having been renovated for the exposition through the efforts of the artist, Dumas Pizé, drama, Dumas Pizé, for which a special set of scenery and costumes had been provided.

It is fortunate that the fire broke out so early, as one hour later the building would have been filled with a mass of people, and a disaster would probably have resulted. Thus far only a few personal injuries have been reported, and they are mostly slight, with the exception of a woman who was frightened by the fire and fell from the balcony, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance.

The theater contained many fine pieces of sculpture representing dramatists and also some beautiful mural paintings, which doubtless were ruined.

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Madame Dudley, who was rescued in costume and led down from a window. Madame Henryot fled in terror and was overcome by the flames and perished. M. Sardou, the playwright, arrived on the scene at about 1 o'clock and burst into tears when he saw the building in flames. A part of the dome collapsed.

The Theater Francaise or Comedie Francaise was situated on the Place du Theater-Francaise near the Palais Royal, and occupied the highest rank among the theaters of France. It was built in 1732 but was much altered in later years, the facade being modern. The dome contained a statue of Talma, the tragedian, by David d'Angers, and figures of tragedy and comedy by Duret, being respectively the features of the celebrated actress Mlle. Rachel and Mlle. Mars. The "Foyer du Public" was adorned with the statue of Voltaire by Houdon, a chimney piece with a relief representing comedians crowning the figure of Moliere by Lesquene, busts and scenes from the writings of celebrated French dramatists and a new ceiling painting by DeBute, the younger, of Truth enlightening the world.

At the end of the corridor leading out of the foyer was a statue of George Sand by Clesinger. The ceiling of the foyer represented the death of Moliere by three great dramatists, Moliere, Corneille and Racine.

The fire is under control but still burning. Only a shell of the building remains.

The charred corpse of a woman was found in the ruins. It was identified as that of Mademoiselle (not Madame) Henryot, who was a promising young actress.

The face was so burned that it was difficult to identify her.

After examination, belief is expressed that the fire was incendiary origin.

A Stiff Procedure.

Frankfort, Ky., March 8.—The senate today passed Senator Bell's bill making it a felony punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from ten to twenty years for an occupant of a State office to forcibly maintain possession of the office for more than five days after the legislature or other competent authority shall have decided some other person entitled to the office. Four Democrats voted against the bill.

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN.

Chilling Reception to the Announcement of Her Visit Next Month.

Dublin, March 8.—The newspapers of this city give rather a chilling reception to the announcement of the proposed visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland next month, although the common sense of the people is more courteous. The Freeman's Journal says:

"The civility of the Irish will ensure a respectful reception, but it is impossible to congratulate her majesty on the opportunity chosen for a royal visit after a boycott so long and persistently maintained."

The Daily Independent says: "The nationalists will have no other desire but that her majesty should receive at the hands of the Irish a respectful welcome due to her exalted station and her high personal character."

The Daily Express after remarking that the visit is a most marked and most notable expression of her majesty's indebtedness to the "Gallant Irishmen who have served her so nobly in her hour of anxiety," cordially assures the queen that she will receive the heartiest welcome.

Congressman Watson Renominated.

Richmond, Ind., March 8.—The Republican congressional convention of the Sixth district today renominated Representative James E. Watson by acclamation.

FORTY BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

Terrible Conflagration in Lead, South Dakota.

BUILDINGS ARE BLOWN UP.

This was Necessary to Stop the Flames—Half a Million Dollars in Damage—Fire Starts in Saloon.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Lead, S. D., March 8.—Fire, which broke out this morning in the Dalkenburg saloon, consumed forty buildings before it was extinguished and caused a loss which is estimated at \$500,000. The Deadwood fire department was called on for assistance and responded. In addition to the combined fire departments it was found necessary to blow up buildings in the path of the fire with dynamite in order to stop its spread. Owing to the high wind, which was blowing, the scarcity of water and the inflammable nature of all the buildings, the firemen were unable to do anything to stay the flames in any other way.

The buildings consumed were the Dalkenburg saloon, Seale's meat market, Mille Kemp's photograph gallery, Maroux furniture, L. D. Jacobs' stationer, Minnie's Union Hall, W. R. Deckinson, pharmacy; W. B. Perkins, stationer; L. P. Jenkins, pharmacist; Abe Pink, cigar manufacturers; Telephone building; Henry Jacobs, hardware; Knester Brothers, confectioners; Wolf Pink, jeweler; Harriet, jewelry store; Telegraph office; Fawcett & Delehanty, cotton & Andrews' saloon, and a large number of dwelling houses.

The Hurst library building and the big stamp mills were in danger at one time, but the blowing up of buildings saved them.

Serious Floods in Ohio.

Freemont, O., March 8.—The Sandusky river is the highest for fifteen years. The ice has gorged and the entire lower part of the city is submerged by backwater. The tracks of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway are covered and traffic is impossible. Several factories have been compelled to close down. Houses are surrounded and many families vacated in boats. The business section of the city will be inundated if the rise continues.

New York Builder Assigns.

New York, March 8.—Andrew J. Robinson, a builder doing business under the firm name of Robinson & Wallace, assigned today for the benefit of creditors.

Mechanics' liens were filed yesterday against the firm of Robinson & Wallace, aggregating over \$100,000.

No More Paper Money.

Santiago De Chile, March 8, via Galveston.—Owing to the personnel of the present Chilean congress, no fear is felt by the country of a new issue of paper currency.

Gen. White Thanks Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., March 8.—Sir George White has cabled the governor-general as follows:

"Lancaster, March 8.—I thank you very much for the congratulations in name of myself and Lady Smith garrison."

GEN. WHITE.

Debs for President.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—At the opening session of the National Socialist Democratic conference the committee composed of representatives of the Socialist party and of the Social Democratic party reported for an amalgamation of the two parties. They declared that union was necessary and expedient. The prospective amalgamation seems to indicate the unanimous nomination of Eugene V. Debs of Indianapolis for President, and Samuel Harrison of California for Vice President.

House Vote on Financial Bill.

Washington, March 8.—At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) in charge of the conference report of the financial bill gave notice that he would call up the report next Tuesday. By unanimous consent, it was agreed that the vote on the report should be taken at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon.

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Gen. Pepin Heads the Insurrection—State of Siege Declared.

Santo Domingo, March 8.—The government has apparently discovered that a political movement in opposition to it is in progress. Gen. Pepin, the former governor of Santo Domingo, has revolted against the government and government troops have been sent against him. A state of siege has been declared and constitutional guarantees have been extended in the southwest part of the island.

Several arrests have been made and changes in the cabinet may take place soon. This city is quiet.

Archbishop Hennessey Buried.

Dubuque, Ia., March 8.—In a vault beside the remains of his predecessors, Bishops Lucas and Smyth, lie the remains of John Hennessey, first archbishop of Dubuque. The obsequies occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, and were of the simplest character. There was also an entire absence of music, only the voice of hundreds of priests being heard in the "Gregorian Chant." This was in accordance with the dead prelate's wish.

Pure Fooders and McKinley.

Washington, March 8.—The President today received 200 members of the Pure Food and Drug Congress now in session here.

French Insult a British Consul.

Bordeaux, March 8.—Late yesterday evening students and others, coming from a pro-Boer meeting, marched to the British consulate, battered down the doors, shattered the windows with stones, and then proceeded to the consul's private residence, where they indulged in a similar demonstration. The police dispersed the mob and arrested several leaders.

The prefect of the Gironde, the mayor of Bordeaux, and the commissary of police called on the consul today and expressed regret at the occurrence.

OVATION TO QUEEN VICTORIA

She Proceeds from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace Amid Scenes of Enthusiasm Ravalling Jubilee Day.

Note of Triumph in the Demonstrations—Departure of Royal Party from Windsor—None Cared for Fog and Cold—Cheers for Her Majesty in London—Flags Waved Everywhere—Great Assemblage at Buckingham Palace—50,000 People at the Queen's Town Residence—Britain's Best Blood and Brains in Reserve—Women Gayly Dressed—"She is Coming"—Peers and Ragged Women Stand Back—Mighty Cheers for the Aged Monarch—"God Save the Queen."

[Afternoon Dispatches.] London, March 8.—The queen reached Paddington station about 12:30 o'clock today and proceeded under a cavalry escort to Buckingham palace amid scenes ravalling in enthusiasm those of Jubilee day. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a note of triumph and the cheers that made the murky streets ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tributes of a loyal people to a monarch whose womanly sympathy has been strikingly shown since the war began.

The royal party's departure from Windsor was marked by more than usual interest. For hours before the queen started for London crowds gathered in the streets which had been announced as her route through the metropolis, and which were decorated with flags. It was foggy and cold but no one seemed to care.

At Paddington the station had been cleared of the general public, but outside thousands of people waited patiently. When the train from Windsor arrived at 12:30 p. m. a tremendous cheer went up. Her majesty came down the sloping platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant, and entered an open landau in which also sat Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black, and round her neck the queen had a sable collar.

From the packed sidewalks and from every available window came a continuous roar of cheers, while hundreds of little flags were waved all the way to Buckingham palace. The side streets were packed ten, twenty and sometimes a hundred deep.

But it was around the palace itself that the chief throng gathered. By nine in the morning carriages, cabs and vehicles of every sort, people from the city and the west end and distant parts of the country, congregated in St. James Park, which the palace fronts. By noon it was estimated 50,000 people were gathered about the queen's town residence, and the scene was a magnificent sight. There were hundreds of police on hand, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in order and opening passages for peers, members of the house of commons and members of the household, who were alone privileged to pass the great railings that shut off the palace.

In the spacious courtyard of the palace a reserve gathering of Great Britain's best blood and brains walked up and down, chatting about the war and politics, jealously watched by the crowd outside the railings. Those who were not fortunate enough to get near the palace itself climbed up trees or stood on top of gables, brightening the bare park with flags.

The women's dresses, which were unusually gay, also served to enliven the scene.

Shortly after noon the duke and duchess of York drove into the court yard and received an ovation.

Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, joined the distinguished throng in the court yard unnoted. Later the duke and duchess of York appeared on a balcony in front of the palace. As time passed the crowds outside grew more dense, and the peers and members of the house of commons trooped out of sight into the inner quadrangle, where they waited to receive the queen.

Then, from Constitution Hill, came the dull roar of distant cheers, and the cry "She is coming," was passed from mouth to mouth.

"Stand back, there!" ordered the police, and peeresses and ragged women edged away as well as they could, ladies not being admitted into the court yard. Among those who sat and shivered on the stone base outside the railings was the countess Brownlow, a daughter of one of England's bluest blooded peers, and beside her was an old woman, her wizened face almost through the iron bars.

Now the roar was taken up by those within the precincts of the palace. Back on their creaking hinges flew the great gates and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, there was a flash of steel as the life guardsmen and outriders trooped through the gates and then all hats flew in the air, a mighty cheer arose and slowly there passed a carriage on the back seat of which sat a little, black figure, heavily veiled and nodding right and left. Suddenly, for a brief time in the day, the sun came out from behind the clouds and shone over the shouting thousands and piercing the veil it showed happy smiles lighting up the aged monarch's face. It was a repetition of the scene of the Jubilee—such the weather in the true sense of the word.

Still nodding vigorously, her majesty passed out of sight into the quadrangle. There the peers and commons assembled singing, "God Save the Queen," and her majesty entered the palace.

Outside there was pandemonium. Over the roadway which had been kept clear for the carriages the crowd swarmed until it was impossible for those near the railing to move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen," and half a mile or more of people took up the strains. In response to this the throng of thousands, by the duke and duchess of York reappeared on the balcony, which caused more enthusiasm.

For a quarter of an hour the royal duke remained before this great yelling mass. The people, however, wanted another sight of the queen, and it was over half an hour before the crowd, realizing that her majesty was not coming out, broke away. Those who saw the queen unveiled say she looked remarkably well. The journey from Windsor and the long ride through the deafening din exposed to the keen, east wind, was a trying experience for the queen, but she was the first as the queen apparently did not suffer any unusual fatigue.

JUSTIFIES IDAHO RIOTS.

J. R. Sovereign Says Mine-Owners' Attitude Precipitated Trouble.

Masked Mob Blew Up the Concentrator—Witness Says "scab" Workmen Showed Cowardice.

Washington, March 8.—James R. Sovereign continued his testimony at the House committee on military affairs today. Owing to Representative Lenta's absence in New York, Representative Slayden of Texas directed the examination, and the cross-examination was participated in by all the members of the committee.

Mr. Sovereign testified that the miners' union was not responsible for the publications written by him, which had been introduced as evidence.

The cross-examination took Mr. Sovereign over the exciting events attending the blowing up of the Bunker Hill concentrator, and the witness was made to recite in minute details the circumstances of the affair, the explosions, shooting, etc.

In the main this was an elaboration of the direct testimony previously given. He said the masks worn by the mine were of ordinary cloth with holes cut out for the eyes.

Mr. Sovereign said the "scab" favorable to the mines showed cowardice and ran away, although a shot from them into the stock of dynamite would have destroyed it before the mob could have used it in blowing up the mill. He declared that the "chip on the shoulder" attitude of the mine owners in discriminating against organized labor had precipitated the trouble.

The witness said the same aggravated conditions would cause a repetition of the trouble, and in anticipation of it the Bunker Hill company had built a "Motto Castle" with loopholes for "gating guns."

Flying Fox Brings \$100,000.

London, March 8.—At the sale of the late horses, which took place today at Kingsclere, Flying Fox, winner in

1899, of the Derby, the 2,000 guineas, the Eclipse stakes and the Doncaster St. Leger, for 1899, was sold to an Earl of Blane, for \$7,500 guineas (about \$194,500). Blane is the son of the founder of Monte Carlo, and brother-in-law of Reind Bonaparte.

Flying Fox, a 4-year-old bay colt by Orme-Vampire, Ormonde, the grandchild of Flying Fox, was sold for 50,000 guineas (\$125,000), to Macdonough of San Francisco, about 6 years ago. Flying Fox, therefore, brought about \$45,000 more than his grandchild.

More Time for French Reciprocity.

Washington, March 8.—Several conferences were held with the President today on the pending reciprocity treaty with France with the result, it is thought, that the French government will be communicated with on the proposition to extend the time for its final ratification or rejection.

By the terms of the treaty, action must be taken thereon before the 24th of the present month, and it is the opinion of many prominent members of Congress that if pushed to a vote at this session the treaty will fail, hence there is an effort being made to secure a postponement until the terms of the treaty can be more fully considered.

Mason's Boer Resolutions.

Washington, March 8.—In the Senate today a concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Culberson (Texas) directing the secretary of war to report a survey and an estimate of cost for improving the main ship channel in Sabine Pass, Texas, was adopted.

When the routine business had been concluded, Mr. Mason (Ill.), in accordance with the notice he gave yesterday, moved to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of its resolution. Introduced December 4, expressing sympathy for the Boers under the rules the motion went over until tomorrow.

\$10,000,000 Oil Deal.

Columbus, O., March 8.—A special to the Dispatch from Toledo says: The English petroleum syndicate of London, the foreign branch of the Standard Oil company, is reliably reported to have closed a gigantic deal in the Ohio oil field. The company absorbs the Cudaby combination of Chicago and the Manhattan Oil company. The consideration is understood to be \$10,000,000.