

# The News and Observer.

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### LAST EDITION.

### THE NEWS THIS MORNING

#### THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Tuesday—The United States Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the next twenty-four hours:

For North Carolina—Generally fair; easterly winds.

Yesterday: Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 47.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Meline has been asked by President Faure, of France, to form a new cabinet.

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, who was expelled from Armenia by the Sultan, has been delivered up to the United States consul.

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mary Abernethy, charged with killing Mrs. Pollard, in Virginia, found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday at Farmville, Va.

Justice Harlan to deliver lectures on constitutional law in the University of Virginia Law School this summer.

The police authorities of Cripple Creek, Col., are now positive that Saturday night's big fire was the work of incendiaries.

The battleship Oregon placed in the dry dock at San Francisco.

Some 300 employees of the Chicago Ship Building Company out on a strike because boys were employed as "iron pinchers."

A young man at Louisville, who was in love with his step-sister, became insanely jealous and killed one of her girl friends and then tried to commit suicide.

Nine persons killed outright and more than 20 injured, some fatally, at Concordia, Kans., by Saturday's cyclone.

At the Grant dinner, of the Middlesex club, in Boston last night, in honor of the birthday of the Federal General, Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate army, was the principal speaker.

Two murderers lynched by a mob in Tennessee.

Boycott declared against the Brooklyn Heights Company, by Knights of Labor, because of labor complications growing out of the strike a year ago.

The United States steamer Newark, late flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, returns from a long sojourn in foreign waters, and is now in Chesapeake Bay.

A conference in Washington of colored and contesting delegates to St. Louis convention.

On her trial trip the battleship Massachusetts made an average speed of 16.279 knots per hour.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Naval Appropriation bill debated by the Senate, but not disposed of.

Pension bill passed by the House without material amendment.

Senator Chandler makes a supplemental report of the Elections committee on the Alabama election in 1894, asserting that Senator Morgan's election is invalid.

Minor report of the Pacific Railroad bill submitted to the House.

### FINANCIAL.

Though the cotton market opened weak and lower, all the news being bearish, it closed steady at a decline of 5 points.

Heavy shipments of grain from Russia yesterday caused a decline of 1/2c in wheat; 1/2c in corn, and 3/4c in oats.

Volume of business in stocks fairly large with the tone of speculation firm; Sugar figuring for nearly one-third the entire dealings.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Stantly and Montgomery counties instruct for Dockery for Governor.

Davidson county Republicans instruct for Col. W. F. Green for Congress in the Seventh district.

The weather conditions in North Carolina for the past week have been favorable to the growing crops, and for farm work.

Lee Pinkston, charged with giving information to revenue officers, terribly beaten on his way from Salisbury by 100 masked men.

### WHITE CAPS IN ROWAN COUNTY.

A Revenue Informer Terribly Beaten by 100 Masked Men.

Salisbury, N. C., April 27.—While on his way home Saturday night, Lee Pinkston, a respected white farmer living near Braddy's distillery, four miles from this place, was held up by a hundred or more masked men, taken from his wagon, placed upon a stump and cowed. Every man in the party administered one or more lashes, and Pinkston when left was thought to be dying.

Revenue officers had seized 25 barrels of whiskey at Braddy's distillery and Pinkston was charged with having given the information. After being cowed, he was told that if he did not leave the country in ten days he would be hung. Pinkston will probably recover.

### THE CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

Concordia, Kans., April 27.—Saturday's cyclone was far more disastrous than at first supposed. It is now certain that nine persons were killed outright and more than twenty injured, many of them fatally. The little town of Palmer, East of Concordia, reports a number injured. It was the most destructive storm this section has experienced for years.

### UNCLE SAM ROBBED

#### Armor Plate Frauds Discussed in the Senate.

#### TILLMAN'S SECOND SPEECH

#### Millionaire Contractors Cheat the Government.

#### THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

#### Mr. Chandler's Amendment to the Bill is Debated by the Senate But Not Finally Disposed Of.

Washington, April 27.—The Naval Appropriation bill was before the Senate throughout the day. An amendment offered by Mr. Chandler making it unlawful for retired officers to enter the service of contractors furnishing armor, etc., for the Government, occasioned an animated debate, which gradually broadened into a discussion of the entire subject of armor plate.

Tillman was among the most active in support of the amendment, speaking of the efforts to cheat and rob the Government, and the tendency of millionaire contractors to "thrust their hands into the pocket of Uncle Sam."

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hale supported the amendment, and Mr. Gray and Mr. Gorman opposed it. The amendment was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

The main features of the bill are the items for four seagoing coast line battleships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, to cost \$3,750,000 each, three torpedo boats, having a speed of thirty knots, to cost \$800,000, and ten torpedo boats to cost \$500,000. These provisions are the same as the House provided, except that the number of first-class torpedo boats is reduced from five to three, and the speed increased from 26 to 30 knots.

The unimportant amendments of the committee were all agreed to. The item of reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers caused some debate.

Mr. Quay offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for this item from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

Mr. Gorman doubted the expediency of providing a lot of new guns and following it up with many new ships, in view of the present condition of the Treasury.

"What is the present condition of the Treasury?" asked Mr. Stewart.

"I will come to that later to-day or to-morrow," responded Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Stewart remarked that there was \$280,000,000 cash balance in the Treasury.

"Yes, and considerable silver also," said Mr. Gorman.

After further debate, Mr. Quay's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.), moved an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a naval training school at Yerba Buena, Cal. He argued that American ships should be manned by Americans, and that it was desirable to foster a patriotic spirit among American seamen.

Mr. Gorman made vigorous opposition, and the California Senator consented to have the appropriation cut to \$50,000, saying the liberal people of California would make up the balance. Later he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Chandler offered an amendment making it unlawful, after June 30, 1897, for naval officers to take service with concerns furnishing armor or other equipments for the Government. He said the practice of allowing retired naval officers on three-fourths pay to enter the service of contractors dealing with the Government was very objectionable. These officers had facilities for knowing what was going on at the Navy Department, and it was improper that service to the Government and service to the contractor should run together. He said there were several specifications showing the objectionable character of this service, but he refrained from mentioning them as the Navy Department had sanctioned the service.

Mr. Gray contended that it was unjust to restrict the service of a naval officer on the retired list.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) asserted that the armor manufacturers were making enormous profits from the Government and were enabled to drive hard bargains by having in their service naval officers who were familiar with the affairs of the Government.

Mr. Tillman spoke in support of the amendment, it being the first time he had addressed the Senate since his memorable speech on the finances. He said this seemed to be a matter of taste, where the people had a right to differ. As a member of the Naval committee, he had followed this subject with interest. "He has seen two of the ablest naval officers educated by the Government, serving the contractors for naval armor who were the enemies of the Government—their interests being antagonistic to those of the Government. These officers were still under pay of the Government."

"Retired pay only \$75 per month," interjected Mr. Gray.

"If that is so," proceeded Mr. Tillman, "I'll not say a man can live on \$75 per month in this community."

He went on to say that these officers were put in the embarrassing position of helping to cheat the Government, to rob it. It was a position in which no honorable man should be placed. Suppose these officers entered into the service of Spain or England against whom there was just now a pet aversion,

would the Delaware Senator claim such antagonistic service was right? "I agree with you in that," said Mr. Gray.

"Then we are going to bring you around all right," said Mr. Tillman lightly. He said it was neither decent nor in good taste for these officers to serve those interested in robbing the Government. It was now proposed by the Naval bill that all material used on battleships be of American manufacture. While in full sympathy for every encouragement of American interests, yet the Senator said he did not believe in having this sentiment used to further enrich a lot of millionaires. The armor manufacturers were charging \$600 per ton for armor used by the United States and at the same time, furnishing armor to Russia at \$300 per ton.

"I am unwilling to see these millionaires grow richer by thrusting their hands into the pocket of Uncle Sam," declared Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Hale pointed out that the Bureau officer, who took part in making contracts for armor, was able to look ahead to the time he would be on the retired list, and might enter the service of the contractors.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hale said that the experts before the Naval committee had shown that the cost of production for armor was \$250 per ton. Mr. Gorman called attention to the grave suggestions of irregularity made some time ago, resulting in an investigation by the Naval committee involving the cost of armor. The committee report ought to be at hand to permit intelligent consideration of these proposed appropriations for armor.

Mr. Gorman asked if the committee had not succeeded in developing anything more than the minor impropriety as to the retired officers serving contractors.

Mr. Chandler responded that this was by no means all that the committee had examined into. He would say, however, that no imputations against any high official of the Government was involved. There had been some disclosures as to interest of naval officers in patents used by the Government, and the propriety of this interest was now under consideration. The largest question, however, to which the committee had given its attention, was the price of armor plates.

Mr. Gorman went on to show that the manner in which the armor contract had been placed in the United States, Secretary Tracy had sought the American manufacturers, who were capable of furnishing armor equal to any made. It gave prospect that we would be able to compete with England in sending steel boats abroad.

Mr. Tillman interjected the remark that when these armor concerns claimed they were furnishing armor to Russia at a loss, he did not believe them. It had been developed in the committee investigation that the original design was to pay sufficient for armor to pay for putting in the armor plants. This had been done, and in this way the Government had practically established the contractors owned it and were interested in getting the highest possible rates for armor.

After further debate, the bill was laid aside, and, at 5:15 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

### GENERAL PENSION BILL PASSED.

Discussion and Amendment Cut Off by the Republicans.

Washington, April 27.—After spending two hours on District of Columbia business the House to-day adopted a special rule for a final vote to-morrow on the Pickler Pension bill.

There was an animated debate over the adoption of the rule. Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) charged that its purpose was to destroy the right of amendment. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) protested against the interference of the committee on Rules. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) defended the rule, the purpose of which they asserted was to bring to a vote a bill on which there had already been ample debate.

Mr. Crisp reiterated his statement that the purpose of the rule was to destroy the right of amendment and followed this with the charge that the bill had been framed, not by the committee on Pensions, but by the leaders in control of the House, who had resolved that the House should pass the bill, after drawn, or nothing.

"The committee on Pensions," said he, "spent days and weeks perfecting a bill and then the gentlemen who control legislation, and who manage the affairs of this House, made this bill out in the Speaker's room. This certainly is not the bill reported by the Pension committee. When those gentlemen brought in this rule to protect themselves against the 150 Republican majority. If you adopt this rule, you must take this bill as it stands or nothing," he concluded sarcastically, addressing the Republican side. "If you like the situation you are welcome to it."

Mr. Henderson ridiculed the virtuous indignation of Mr. Crisp. "We now hear," said he, "the solemn voice of the star chamber rules committee of the past, whose rules were clad in steel, appealing for more time. I have no concealment to make," he concluded, "the gentleman says he appeals for opportunity to amend this bill, presumably in the interest of the old soldier. In the same interest I ask for action."

Thirty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats against the adoption of the rule, but it was agreed to by 119 to 58.

The pension bill was then taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Connolly (Rep., Ill.), offered an

amendment to the section of the bill which provided that no person entitled to a pension should be disqualified from receiving a pension by reason of any prior service in the Confederate army, so as to limit the provision to persons who had performed "involuntary service" in the Southern army.

Mr. Pickler opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be impossible to prove that service in the Confederate army had been "involuntary."

Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.), appealed to his colleague (Mr. Talbert) not to oppose the soldiers from their section, but to let the opposition, if it must come, come from the "copper-heads" of the North.

Mr. Miles (Dem., Md.), denounced the men who deserted from the Confederate army to join the Union ranks at the close of the war, as mere mercenaries, who fought for gold and honored no flag.

Mr. Connolly's amendment was defeated without division.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), offered an amendment providing that the pension office should construe the pension laws liberally in the interest of the claimant, and that the claimant should be required to produce proof that would exclude all reasonable doubt, but that claims should be decided in favor of the preponderance of the proof.

The Hepburn amendment was agreed to without division.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), offered an amendment which was ruled out creating "a battle pension roll."

Several other amendments were voted down, when, at 4 o'clock, the time under the special order expired and the bill was reported to the House. The Hepburn amendment was adopted and the bill was engrossed and ordered to its passage.

Mr. Pickler asked unanimous consent that the vote on the passage be taken this afternoon, saying that members who were absent could place themselves on record.

"Why don't they stay from the horse races?" asked Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) (laughter).

Mr. Pickler, however, withdrew his request.

Some minor bills were then passed, by unanimous consent, among them one to relieve the North Georgia Agricultural College.

At 4:40 p. m., the House adjourned.

### THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The North Carolina Items Increased to \$183,000.

Washington, April 27.—(Special)—The River and Harbor bill as it left the House covered \$125,500 for North Carolina. As reported to the Senate to-day the North Carolina items have been increased to \$183,000 inclusive of \$10,000 which it provided for the improvements of the inland water route from Norfolk to Albemarle Sound.

The other items are as follows: Improving inland water way between Beaufort Harbor and New River, \$1,000. Cape Fear above Wilmington, \$5,000. Increased from \$4,000. Cape Fear at and below Wilmington, \$150,000, increased from \$100,000. Neuse River \$7,000, increased from \$5,000. Pamlico and Tar Rivers, \$5,000, increased from \$2,500. Trent River, \$2,000. Black River, \$1,000. Roanoke River \$12,000.

Dr. L. L. Staton, of Tarboro, is here in the interest of Fishing Creek, which Mr. Woodard, by hard work, got put down for \$15,000 to be included when the River and Harbor bill goes to conference.

The item of \$150,000 for the improvements of the Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, though it is all that appears in the bill, Senator Fry tells me has been increased to \$195,000 by amendments of to-day, which do not appear in the bill. So that the Senate bill should now show \$228,000 against \$125,500, as it came from the House.

In the river and harbor bill complete surveys are directed to be made in Ocracoke inlet, to obtain fourteen feet depth; Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, to make it capable of sheltering the largest vessel in Neuse river, at and below Newbern; for an eight foot depth at dead low water, in Pamlico river, to obtain a depth of 10 feet up to Washington. These are all additions to the House bill.

### CRIPPLE CREEK'S BIG FIRE.

Police Now Positive That it Was the Work of Incendiaries.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 27.—Information has been gathered by Chief of Police Marshall and others, which, together with well-known facts, makes it almost positive that the fire of Saturday was the work of incendiaries, with the object of plunder. It is believed that the banks were the objective points and that they were to have been looted in the excitement if a favorable opportunity afforded. Not much will be given out but it is known that the fires started almost simultaneously in several places and below the windows of the banks and big business houses.

Crowds of crooks are in the city and are known to the authorities, but owing to lack of jail facilities they will be unmolested for a time. The amount of plundering that went on during the excitement Saturday was enormous, some firms losing nearly everything they had saved from the flames. Others state that the cash registers were robbed after being carried out of their places of business.

Savannah, Ga., April 27.—At the bicycle races here to-day Charles Murphy paced by Harry Wheeler made a half mile in fifty nine and three fifths seconds, establishing a new record for that distance.

Albemarle, N. C., April 27.—(Special)—Stantly convention sends solid delegation for Dockery and Holton.

### A SPANISH BUTCHER

#### Gen. Melquizo Slaughtering the Cubans in Cold Blood.

#### THE TERROR OF HAVANA

#### The Inhabitants Arrested and Cruelly Put to Death.

#### NEITHER AGE NOR SEX SPARED

#### Forty-Seven Persons Taken From the Fields Where They Were at Work and Shot by the Spanish Soldiers.

Key West, Fla., April 27.—(By mail from Havana, April 25.)—While Delgado, the American, is slowly convalescing from wounds inflicted on him by Spanish soldiers under Gen. Melquizo's bidding, several weeks ago, the brutal Spanish officers are still butchering people in Havana province. Although official investigation shows that Melquizo is guilty of all charges against him, he has not been suspended from his command. He is said to possess enough influence in Madrid to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any superior officer who might endeavor to bring him to punishment.

News received here tells of his conduct during the past two weeks. Near Camp Florida, so the information runs, Melquizo arrested nine peaceable countrymen and by his orders they were killed. At Mines, nineteen "Pacificos" fell into his clutches and were shot near Elnoa. He razed ten farms and gathered in forty laborers, who were killed in cold blood.

The most horrible phase of the last butchery is the fact that women and children were among those massacred. In the vicinity of Jaruco, Melquizo ordered the slaughter of forty-seven persons who were taken from fields where they were at work.

In Melquizo's territory the people are flocking to Havana to escape him.

#### HANGED BY A MOB IN TENNESSEE

Neighbors of a Murdered Man Grow Impatient at the Law's Delay.

Nashville, Tenn., April 27.—At midnight Saturday night a mob of about fifteen armed men entered the jail at McMinnville, dragged the jailer from his bed, and forced him to give up the cell keys. William and Victor Hillis were then taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville, and both were hanged. Before the mob succeeded in removing their victims from the jail they had a hard fight with them, but were overpowered. The mob came from Van Buren county, where the lynched men lived.

The prisoners murdered in 1894 in Van Buren county, Carroll Martin, at his home, the purpose being robbery. Two trials in the lower courts and one in the Supreme Court have been held, and the cases were set for trial next week again. The prisoners have been held in the jail at McMinnville for safe keeping, and no attempt at lynching was expected.

#### NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Summaries of Yesterday's Games in Various League Cities.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—The Bridgemoor broke the Phillies winning streak to-day, by bunting hits in the seventh and eighth innings. With only two unproductive hits to the visitors' credit and a half dozen goose eggs, against them, McCarthy opened the seventh with a beautiful triple to left and was followed a few moments later with a similar performance by Lachance. These plays, with three pretty singles in the eighth, won the game. Score: Brooklyn, 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1—6 10 1; Phila., 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—4 10 1.

Batteries: Abey Kennedy and Burrell; Taylor and Clements. Umpire, Lynch.

ST. LOUIS, 8; LOUISVILLE, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—The Browns won to-day's game with the Colonels by heavy batting and clear fielding, taking the whole of this series. McDermott was batted for five runs in the first inning when he was succeeded by Frazer, who kept the Browns down with an additional tally, until the sixth and seventh, when three more were made. The visitors made their only two runs in the initial inning by safe hitting Attendance, 2,000. Score: Batteries: Breitenstein, Kissenger, and McFarland; McDermott, Frazer and Warner. Umpire, Emslie.

BOSTON, 7; NEW YORK, 4.

New York, April 27.—The New Yorks lost another game to Boston to-day through loose fielding and poor batting. Meekin was in the box for the home team. He had all of his old time speed and plenty of curves and shoots but they availed him but little, as the men behind him played wretchedly. Nichols was in fine form and was ably supported. Attendance, 1,800. Score: New York, 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 6 8; Boston, 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 1—7 11 5.

Batteries: Meekin and Farrell; Nichols and Ryan. Umpire, Keefe.

BALTIMORE, 4; WASHINGTON, 1.

Washington, April 27.—The Orioles won to-day easily through the wild pitching of James. Hoffer was able to puzzle the Senators when a hit would have won the game, the bases being full several times. The double play by Reitz, Jennings and Doyle was a feature. Brown was injured in sliding to

second in the third inning and Lusk took his place. Attendance, 9,300. Score: Washington 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 4; Baltimore 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 x—4 6 1.

Batteries: James and McCauley; Hoffer and Bowerman. Umpire, Hurst. CINCINNATI, 9; CHICAGO, 3.

Cincinnati, O., April 27.—Hard hitting by the Reds and steady pitching by Ehret tell the story of Cincinnati's victory. Only one of the errors on each cost anything. Donohue's hand was hurt in the sixth inning and Anson took his place. Attendance, 2,400. Score: Cincinnati, 0 3 1 3 0 1 1 0 0—9 15 4; Chicago, 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 8 4.

Batteries: Ehret and Peitz; Friend, Briggs and Anson. Umpire, Sheridan. CLEVELAND-PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—Cleveland-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

#### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia,	6	2	750
Pittsburg,	5	2	714
St. Louis,	6	4	600
Cincinnati,	6	4	600
Cleveland,	4	3	572
Boston,	3	4	556
Baltimore,	5	4	556
Chicago,	5	5	500
Washington,	4	4	500
Brooklyn,	5	4	500
New York,	1	7	125
Louisville,	1	9	100

#### WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.  
Washington at Baltimore.  
Cleveland at Pittsburg.

#### THE VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—Roanoke won to-day's game from Norfolk, by taking on a batting streak in the eighth inning and batting out five runs. The game was most closely contested throughout, and was a beautiful exhibition of ball playing. Wrigley, the short-stop for the visitors, carried off the batting honors, his record being at the bat four times, one run, four hits, two put outs and two assists, while McFarland came next in batting, making three hits. Double plays—Gochner and Tate. Score: Norfolk, 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—4 9 2; Roanoke, 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 x—6 12 1.

Batteries: Pfannmiller and Armstrong; Kimble and Williams. Umpire, Cline.

PETERSBURG 13; RICHMOND 8.

Petersburg, Va., April 27.—To-day's game between Richmond and Petersburg attracted a large crowd, who were treated to an excellent exhibition of ball playing. A contingent of enthusiasts were on hand from Richmond, to support their team, and made their appearance felt. Pender was a mark for the derision of the local rooters, who gaped him most unmercifully.

Neither Quarles nor Tannehill pitched up to their usual standard, Tannehill being batted very hard. The fielding on both sides was fast and snappy. Breen, Dundon and Shoits, in particular, distinguishing themselves. Brodie had three home runs to his credit, Breen, Dundon and Kelly securing one each, while Woodruff and Wells did the same for Richmond. Double plays—Petersburg: Dundon, Shoits, Cane; Quarles, Dundon. Score: Petersburg, 1 0 3 0 4 0 3 1 1—13 22 1; Richmond, 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 1—8 8 3.

Batteries: Quarles and Stanhope; Tannehill and Boland. Umpire: Wood.

#### PORTSMOUTH-LYNCHBURG.

Lynchburg, Va., April 27.—Portsmouth-Lynchburg game postponed—rain.

#### SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—The game to-day resulted in another victory for Atlanta. Score: Atlanta, 0 4 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—9 12 2; Mobile, 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0—4 9 7.

Batteries: Norton and Fields; Smidt and Fisher.

Montgomery, Ala., April 27.—Montgomery, 16; New Orleans, 1.

#### THE RACES YESTERDAY.

Programme at Benning Light and the Racing Tame.

Washington, April 27.—To-day's programme at Benning was light and the racing tame throughout. Favorites or heavily backed second choices won every race except the two year event. Weather cloudy, track good. Summaries: First—Volley won—Sir Dixon, Jr., second. Time, 1:15 3-5.

Second—Domitor won; Florian second; Winged Foot, third. Time: 1:53 3-5.

Third—Prig won; Golden Gate second; Chucnet third. Time: 1:45.

Fourth—Emotional won; Jefferson, second; Palmerston, third. Time: 1:17.

Fifth—Kilkenny, won; Tom Moore, second; Woodford, third. Time: 3:28.

#### RACING AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Va., April 27.—Results of to-day's races are as follows: First—6 furlongs—Simon W. won; Zanone second; Myrtle Markness third. Time, 1:13 3-5.

Second—Mile—Fred Barr, won; Ace second; Slijo, third. Time, 1:14 1-2.

Third—Distillers' stakes. Value to winner \$740, mile and sixteenth—Prince Leaf, won; Semper Ego, second; Gallondor, third. Time, 1:56 1-2.

Fourth—3/4 furlongs—T. W. W. W. won; Red, second; Grew Gaw, third. Time, 57 1-2.

Fifth—3/4 furlongs—Susan, won; E. Wicks, second; Tempesta, third. Time, 55 1-2.

Mt. Gilead, N. C., April 27.—(Special)—Montgomery strong for Dockery. No instructions as to Presidents.