

WHY THEY ARE
FIGHTING MCKINLEY.

Judge Stevens of Ohio Explains the
Action Taken by the A. P. S.

Not Opposing Him in the Interest of
Any Other Candidate,

But Because, While Governor, He
Gave Preference in Appoint-
ments to Known Enemies of the
Order—No Objection to Him on
Account of His Religious Beliefs.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Judge J. H. D. Stevens, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the A. P. S., is in Cincinnati, and it is said held a conference with the Ohio members of the organization to-day. He has sent the following statement to the United Press: "So many canards and malicious falsehoods have been circulated by opponents of the A. P. S., regarding its attitude toward the political parties, the candidates of each for the office of President of the United States and the platforms to be formulated at the respective national conventions, that the National Advisory Board of the A. P. S., through its Executive Committee and the Campaign Committee of the executive body, respectfully request the press to publish, in the interests of fairness, the following statement of facts: "First, the contest which this organization is making against the candidacy of William McKinley is not directed against Mr. McKinley as a person, because the members of the Advisory Board have no grievance against Mr. McKinley as a man, but fight him and will continue to fight him at the convention and at the polls because his public record is not consistent with our standard of official character, and the basis of our action will be set forth in incontrovertible form at the proper time. "And further, regarding the various statements appearing in the newspapers for the past week relative to the attitude of the A. P. S. toward the candidacy of Governor William McKinley for the Republican nomination at St. Louis, one of the Ohio State officials of the order said to-day: "Most of the charges in relation to Governor McKinley's antipathy to the A. P. S. in Ohio, while he was Governor, and his persistent disregard for or refusal to comply with the express desires of the organization are matters that are well known and will be substantiated by indisputable evidence in due time, as well as the fact that he, while Governor, almost invariably gave preference in his appointments to known enemies of the order. The evidence of this is now being quietly gathered, and while care will be taken not to do him any injustice, enough has already been obtained to warrant me in saying that the evidence will show Governor McKinley to have in the past pursued such a course that no member of the A. P. S. or kindred patriotic orders can support him and be true to their principles. "Second, that we make no fight against any man because of his religion, and it makes no difference to what religious belief Mr. McKinley or any other candidate holds allegiance, and that we are not opposing Mr. McKinley in the personal interest of any other candidate. "Third—We made every effort consistent with our manhood and our dignity as members of an organization of 4,000,000 voters to reach Mr. McKinley, but without success. "Fourth—That Congressman Grosvenor's statement that he did not refuse to see the committee; that he did not virtually insult the committee in the language of his refusal to meet it, after requests made by Senator James Russell of Missouri and Congressman W. S. Linton; that the statements to the contrary are malicious lies—are untrue; that Congressman Grosvenor treated the committee in precisely the manner as described by the committee in the statement to which Mr. Grosvenor so abusively makes reply. "Fifth—That all statements regarding Congressman Linton's withdrawal from the Presidential contest were sent out in the interest of certain Presidential candidates; that all such statements were unauthorized and circulated by the opponents of this organization to defeat its aims. "Sixth—That Mr. Linton is not a candidate for President in any sense; that he is not making a personal effort in such direction, or that he is directing any such movement. On the contrary, the movement in his behalf was a spontaneous movement, having its birth in the love which the organization bears the man who has stood squarely upon the principles of this organization. Mr. Linton is one of the acknowledged leaders of the organization, and he is and will be at St. Louis our candidate for President, and as such we know him to be too good an American to refuse to do what the patriotic citizens of this country require of him. While the movement to honor him did not find, directly or indirectly, its initiative with him, yet the organization should pay no attention to the press dispatches denying the candidacy of Mr. Linton, as they are sent out in the interests of certain Presidential candidates, and to confuse the members of the A. P. S. and to dishonorize its actions. For this reason the Campaign and Propaganda Committee has embodied and will embody all public statements regarding every act of it in the form of special circulars. All public statements not signed by the Chairman or the members of the committee, or in the form of an interview with them, the organization should consider to be unauthorized lies made out of whole cloth. "J. H. D. STEVENS, "Chairman of the National Advisory Committee and Chairman of the Propaganda and Campaign Committee. "C. P. Johnson, Secretary."

that the Rothschilds have acquired a large interest in one of the large silver smelting works in New South Wales. These works are projected on an extensive scale for the treatment of silver ore by the Ashcroft process. A company in which the Rothschilds hold a large interest, called the New Sulphide Corporation, has purchased a site at Cockle Creek, about twelve miles from Newcastle, and works costing some \$200,000 are being erected. They will employ 2,600 men.

Found Guilty of Murder.
CHICAGO, April 20.—Joseph Windrath was found guilty to-night by a jury of the murder of Carey B. Birch, the street railway cashier, and his punishment fixed at death. The jury was unanimous for the death penalty. Windrath, the self-confessed accomplice of Windrath, is expected to receive the same sentence from Judge Horton, although he pleaded guilty during the progress of the trial. Birch was shot down while counting the company's cash in the car barns and robbed of \$380.

Rev. George P. Knapp.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was recently expelled from Ethiopia by the Turkish officials there, and who arrived at Aleppo a few days ago, has left the latter city, en route to Iskanderin.

TRACK TO LIKING OF MUD LARKS.
ONLY ONE FAVORITE WINS AT FORSYTHE.

Luehrmann Hotel Stakes the Feature at Memphis, the Favorite, Rondo, Winning.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The morning rain had its effect at Forsythe, as the track was heavy, being fully four seconds slow, and just to the liking of mud larks. The bookmakers reaped a harvest, as only one favorite, Lillian E., pulled down a punce. A new starting machine was given two trials, and as it worked satisfactorily, the management concluded to put one at each starting point to-morrow. Summaries:

Six furlongs, Winslow won, Montells second, Bust up third. Time—1:21.
Half mile, Belle of Niles won, Ethel Farrell second, San Benita third. Time—0:53.

Six furlongs, Gomez won, Ashland second, Erie T. third. Time—1:20 1/2.
Six and a half furlongs, Blacking Brush won, Otho second, Air Light third. Time—1:26 1/2.

Seven furlongs, Lillian E. won, Frankie D. second, Teeta May third. Time—1:34 1/2.
Six and a half furlongs, Helen H. won, Ounalska second, Caulfield third. Time—1:29 1/2.

AT MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 20.—Luehrmann's Hotel stakes, \$1,500 guaranteed, was the feature of to-day's card at Montgomery Park, the favorite winning by such good luck. Rondo got off in front, but at the quarter lost the place to Hanlon, who held it up to the stretch by a length and a half. There he quit hard and the favorite forged ahead, winning by two lengths. Five favorites won. Summaries:

Half mile, Suisun won, Blitzens second, Lord Zeni third. Time—0:51.
Seven furlongs, Forget won, Lady Doleful second, Hibernia Queen third. Time—1:30 1/2.

Luehrmann Hotel stake, one mile, Rondo won, Frontier second, St. Helena third. Time—1:44 1/2.
Half mile, Scribe won, Moncreith second, Albert Vale third. Time—0:51 1/2.

One and a quarter miles, Jim Henry won, Little Tom second, Tom Kelly third. Time—2:12 1/2.
One mile, Overella won, Albert S. second, Rosmore third. Time—1:49 1/2.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Weather fine and track fast. Six furlongs, selling, Governor Budd won, Arno second, Miss Ruth third. Time—1:15.
Five furlongs, selling, Mt. Roy won, Easel second, Crawford third. Time—1:01 1/2.

Five furlongs, selling, Adam Andrew won, Dolore second, Scarborough third. Time—1:02.
One mile, Sir Play won, St. Lee second, imp. Miss Brummel third. Time—1:40 1/2.

Five furlongs, selling, La Mascota won, Tim Murphy second, Midlo third. Time—1:01 1/2.
Six furlongs, selling, Belle Boyd won, Elmer F. second, Daylight third. Time—1:15.

A JOCKEY KILLED.
NEWPORT (Ky.), April 20.—The first fatal accident on the new Queen City Jockey Club's course occurred in the third race to-day. Jockey Foster of the Ireland Brothers' stable was on Tin Horn, who had the rail in the third race. In making the turn at the first quarter Tin Horn was jammed into the fence and fell, with the boy under him. Foster was sent to the hospital, where he died. He was about 20 years of age and lived at Nashville. J. Gardner won five of the races. Weather fine, track fast and attendance 3,000. Summaries:

Six furlongs, Zanone won, Cuticulle second, Cashier third. Time—1:15 1/2.
Four furlongs, Temesta won, Snag second, Traveler third. Time—0:49 1/2.
One mile, Stikel won, Muskalonge second, Hardenburg third. Time—1:42 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs, Van Essa won, Woodlawn second, Ethel Lee third. Time—0:56 1/2.
Seven furlongs, Whyta won, Elizabeth second, Hurlbut third. Time—1:28 1/2.

Seven furlongs, selling, Cyclone won, Alamo second, Uni third. Time—1:28 1/2.
RACES AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—The second day's race meet at the Bennington track was marked by a much better weather condition than that which characterized the opening day. The favorites did well. Summaries:

DOINGS IN THE
NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

No Actual Progress Made in Legislation
in the Senate.

Resolution to Investigate the Bond
Issue Comes Up.

But Hill of New York Would Not
Yield the Floor for Its Discussion—
But Little Progress Made in Con-
sideration of the Indian Appropri-
ation Bill—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—No actual progress in the work of legislation was made in the Senate to-day. The resolution for an investigation into recent bond issues came to the surface on two or three occasions, but Hill of New York was not inclined to yield an inch of the right of the Senate to a full debate on the resolution, or to indicate any time when a vote might be reached. There was a good deal of controversy on this subject, in which Chandler of New Hampshire took a leading part. The matter had not been brought to an issue when the bill was laid aside for the day. Finally Peffer consented reluctantly to have that resolution laid aside temporarily, until the appropriation bills now before the Senate are passed. It is still the unfinished business, however, and as such will be entitled to formal presentation to the Senate at 2 o'clock every day. The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration the whole day, but did not advance a single step. The paragraph on the subject of the Indian schools was passed over informally, on account of the absence of Mr. Carter of Montana, who had offered an amendment to strike out the House provision on that subject, and then the Senate got into a tangle on an amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the payment of the fees of some fifteen attorneys for legal services characterized as "lobbying" rendered to the "old settlers, or Western Cherokees."

There was a good deal of controversy on this subject, in which Chandler of New Hampshire took a leading part. The matter had not been brought to an issue when the bill was laid aside for the day. Notice was given by Vilas of Wisconsin that on Wednesday, the 29th of April, he would present to the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin offering to Congress the statue of "James" Marquette. Pugh (Dem.) of Alabama presented, on the part of his colleague, Morgan, absent on account of illness, a minority report on the Pacific Railroad debt bill. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado, a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said the bill reported by Gear on Friday last was not the unanimous report of the committee. He had not agreed and did not now agree with the rest of the committee as to so much of the bill as related to the settlement with the Union Pacific, and had reserved the right to file a minority report. The report filed on behalf of Morgan represented that Senator's views, and the (Wolcott) would also file a minority report.

BRICE (Dem.) of Ohio, another member of the committee, said that the Chairman (Gear) was now revising the majority report, which had not yet been presented. In view of that statement the two minority reports were withheld. The Senate, at 4:15, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—For the first time this session Speaker Reed was late in arriving at the Capitol. Clerk Maxwell called the House to order and announced that a Speaker pro tem. should be elected.

Hull of Iowa was unanimously elected. He had been seated but a few minutes when Reed appeared and, amid much laughter, said: "The House will be in order."

Although this was suspension day, under the rules, Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. This is the last of the regular appropriation bills.

When the items relating to indemnities to be paid Frederick O. Dawson, his wife and daughter, for the loss of property and injuries inflicted in Nebraska, was reached, Mercer (Rep.) of Nebraska called attention to the great vigor with which Great Britain pressed this case, \$40,000 having been claimed from Nebraska.

He commended the vigilance of the British Government in the protection of her subjects, and said it was in strange contrast with the action of our Government. He thought the testimony showed the Dawsons were as much to blame as the McCarty's in this particular case. It was a brawl on the highway.

Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the testimony showed the women had been outrageously mistreated. As a result of her injuries the daughter was to-day suffering from chronic epilepsy.

Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois thought that inasmuch as the Dawsons were in Nebraska with a view of making it their permanent home, although they had not been naturalized, they should not be permitted to invoke the protection of the British Government after becoming involved in a brawl.

The committee concluded consideration of the bill without material amendment, and it was passed by the House, at 6:05 the House adjourned.

DUELING IN GERMANY.

The Question Again Brought Up in the Reichstag.
BERLIN, April 20.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Bachem, the Center leader, raised a debate on the question of dueling by calling attention to the recent duel between Lieutenant Von Kettle-shot, an officer attached to the imperial army Hohenzollern, and Herr Von Zenker, a prominent Berlin lawyer, resulting in the death of the latter. This

GENERAL WEYLERS'
CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Has Accomplished Ends Which Other
Generals Have Attempted in Vain.

Built a Trocha Across the Island and
Kept It Intact.

The Spanish Report a Victory Near
Juaraco, Defeating the Rebel
Forces, With Severe Losses—
Many Fires in the Cane Fields in
the Provinces of Havana and
Matanzas Reported—Several Ar-
rests on Charges of Incendiarism.

HAVANA, April 20.—From a staff correspondent of the United Press—General Weyler has succeeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos and other Captain-Generals have attempted in vain. He has built a trocha across the island and kept it intact for two weeks. That the present trocha is formidable, even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it alarms them not at all. When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, and Weyler stationed 1,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Mariel on the north coast to Matanzas on the south coast, he cabled to Madrid announcing that the second man in command of the rebel forces was penned up in the western provinces. After staking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 200 insurgents were getting through the line at will. He then brought all troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving towns in the middle provinces forces barely sufficient for garrison duty, and practically suspended active operations in all but the western province. This concentration raised the force of the troops to 28,000, and gave 5,000 for use in flying columns acting in conjunction with those in line. The troops were set at work building forts, digging trenches and erecting barricades. The work has been pushed night and day, and the first trocha Spain has ever built in Cuba now confronts Maceo. Through the hilly country south from Mariel redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence between Guanajay and Artemisa. About the middle part of the line forts and blockhouses, with earthworks between, have been constructed from Matanzas to the south coast; through marshy land a broad ditch, backed by a stockade with blockhouses at intervals. General Aerobus, who is in command of the troops on the line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. The troops are under arms night and day, but though they have waited two weeks Maceo has not attacked the line. This fact has raised a question as to the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its strength at all points leaves only a few thousand men who can be used in aggressive operations. Maceo's own force, with those of Bander and Delgado, number about 15,000 men. They have been in the hills around Lecuza, fifteen miles west of the trocha for two weeks. They have plenty of provisions, and have the whole province of Pinar del Rio at their backs. They nearly wiped out of existence the column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dehos, who attempted to drive them out of the hills, and was driven to the shores of the Cabanas Bay. Meanwhile the main body of the Spanish troops holds the trocha. General Medquizo reports that his command has dispersed parties of rebels near Juaraco, Province of Havana. The rebels lost ten killed and the troops six wounded. The gunboat Centinela fired upon a party of rebels who were attacking a boat carrying supplies at Estero, near Manzanillo. Nine men, forming part of the boat's crew of the rebels, were disabled by the fire of the gunboat, and a further engagement up the river between the rebels and gunboat five more Spaniards were wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been heavy. The trial of Julio Sangulily, who is said to have been implicated in the kidnapping of Fernando de Castro, a rich planter, will be held on Thursday before the Supreme Court in this city. De Castro obtained his release by paying a ransom of \$20,000.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Anniversary Day Commemorated in
Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 20.—Patriots' Day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed as a general holiday in this city and State to-day. Public buildings and exchanges were closed, and business generally was suspended. Bell ringing and salutes, parades, military reunions and meetings of patriotic orders, children's entertainments, religious festivals and various sports, including bicycle runs, the opening of the cricket season and baseball, made up the general programme. At Lexington the celebration commenced early. At 5 o'clock a life and drum corps marched over the route taken by Paul Revere, and all the bells in town were rung for an hour. At 9 o'clock there was a parade of firemen through the principal streets of the town. The public buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the dwellings were all ornamented with decorations. At 10 and 3 o'clock band concerts were given on the historic green by the East Lexington Band. The events of the day closed with the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunset, a promenade concert and dance in the hall of the Old Beltry Club.

TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

Chapin's Bill Introduced in the
House of Parliament.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Henry Chapin, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands. Mr. Chapin declared that the Government proposed, after the close of the financial year in March, 1897, instead of assessing the whole rateable value upon land to impose a tax of only half of its rateable value, allowing the buildings thereon to be assessed at their full value as heretofore. This, he said, would cause a deficiency of £1,500,000, which would be met by half-yearly payments from the treasury to the local county authorities, to whom the sum of £257,000 was also allotted by the budget for the purpose of reducing the agricultural rating. He had no doubt, he said, that the relief under the provisions of the bill would go largely to the tenants.

A Riot in Kansas.

TOPEKA (Kan.), April 20.—The Sheriff of Stafford County, Kansas, wired Governor Morrill at 11:30 o'clock to-night that a riot was in progress at St. John, and asking him to send troops. Adjutant-General Fox, who was at Newton, was instructed to proceed there at once, taking the company of Kansas National Guard at that place, and they left on a special train for St. John. The telegraph wires have been cut, and no details of the trouble can be obtained. Later a dispatch from Hutchinson says no one was killed in the St. John riot, but five persons were seriously wounded. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

Plumbers on a Strike.

CHICAGO, April 20.—All of the plumber shops in the city went on strike this morning. Seven firms and two brewing companies are affected. The object of the strike is to compel the beer-pump firms to employ none but union men, pay \$3 75 per day in wages, and sign the agreement made by the Master Plumbers' Association and the Plumbers' Union.

New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning made a favorable report on the bills appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake, Utah, of which \$100,000 for a site and the preparation of plans; \$188,000 for a public building at Ogden, of which \$60,000 is for site and plans.

Reserve in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The treasury to-day reported that the close of business stood at \$125,592,582. The withdrawals for the day were \$530,600, of which \$400,000 was taken for export.

GENERAL WEYLERS'
CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Has Accomplished Ends Which Other
Generals Have Attempted in Vain.

Built a Trocha Across the Island and
Kept It Intact.

The Spanish Report a Victory Near
Juaraco, Defeating the Rebel
Forces, With Severe Losses—
Many Fires in the Cane Fields in
the Provinces of Havana and
Matanzas Reported—Several Ar-
rests on Charges of Incendiarism.

HAVANA, April 20.—From a staff correspondent of the United Press—General Weyler has succeeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos and other Captain-Generals have attempted in vain. He has built a trocha across the island and kept it intact for two weeks. That the present trocha is formidable, even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it alarms them not at all. When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, and Weyler stationed 1,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Mariel on the north coast to Matanzas on the south coast, he cabled to Madrid announcing that the second man in command of the rebel forces was penned up in the western provinces. After staking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 200 insurgents were getting through the line at will. He then brought all troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving towns in the middle provinces forces barely sufficient for garrison duty, and practically suspended active operations in all but the western province. This concentration raised the force of the troops to 28,000, and gave 5,000 for use in flying columns acting in conjunction with those in line. The troops were set at work building forts, digging trenches and erecting barricades. The work has been pushed night and day, and the first trocha Spain has ever built in Cuba now confronts Maceo. Through the hilly country south from Mariel redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence between Guanajay and Artemisa. About the middle part of the line forts and blockhouses, with earthworks between, have been constructed from Matanzas to the south coast; through marshy land a broad ditch, backed by a stockade with blockhouses at intervals. General Aerobus, who is in command of the troops on the line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. The troops are under arms night and day, but though they have waited two weeks Maceo has not attacked the line. This fact has raised a question as to the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its strength at all points leaves only a few thousand men who can be used in aggressive operations. Maceo's own force, with those of Bander and Delgado, number about 15,000 men. They have been in the hills around Lecuza, fifteen miles west of the trocha for two weeks. They have plenty of provisions, and have the whole province of Pinar del Rio at their backs. They nearly wiped out of existence the column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dehos, who attempted to drive them out of the hills, and was driven to the shores of the Cabanas Bay. Meanwhile the main body of the Spanish troops holds the trocha. General Medquizo reports that his command has dispersed parties of rebels near Juaraco, Province of Havana. The rebels lost ten killed and the troops six wounded. The gunboat Centinela fired upon a party of rebels who were attacking a boat carrying supplies at Estero, near Manzanillo. Nine men, forming part of the boat's crew of the rebels, were disabled by the fire of the gunboat, and a further engagement up the river between the rebels and gunboat five more Spaniards were wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been heavy. The trial of Julio Sangulily, who is said to have been implicated in the kidnapping of Fernando de Castro, a rich planter, will be held on Thursday before the Supreme Court in this city. De Castro obtained his release by paying a ransom of \$20,000.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Anniversary Day Commemorated in
Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 20.—Patriots' Day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed as a general holiday in this city and State to-day. Public buildings and exchanges were closed, and business generally was suspended. Bell ringing and salutes, parades, military reunions and meetings of patriotic orders, children's entertainments, religious festivals and various sports, including bicycle runs, the opening of the cricket season and baseball, made up the general programme. At Lexington the celebration commenced early. At 5 o'clock a life and drum corps marched over the route taken by Paul Revere, and all the bells in town were rung for an hour. At 9 o'clock there was a parade of firemen through the principal streets of the town. The public buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the dwellings were all ornamented with decorations. At 10 and 3 o'clock band concerts were given on the historic green by the East Lexington Band. The events of the day closed with the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunset, a promenade concert and dance in the hall of the Old Beltry Club.

TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

Chapin's Bill Introduced in the
House of Parliament.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Henry Chapin, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands. Mr. Chapin declared that the Government proposed, after the close of the financial year in March, 1897, instead of assessing the whole rateable value upon land to impose a tax of only half of its rateable value, allowing the buildings thereon to be assessed at their full value as heretofore. This, he said, would cause a deficiency of £1,500,000, which would be met by half-yearly payments from the treasury to the local county authorities, to whom the sum of £257,000 was also allotted by the budget for the purpose of reducing the agricultural rating. He had no doubt, he said, that the relief under the provisions of the bill would go largely to the tenants.

A Riot in Kansas.

TOPEKA (Kan.), April 20.—The Sheriff of Stafford County, Kansas, wired Governor Morrill at 11:30 o'clock to-night that a riot was in progress at St. John, and asking him to send troops. Adjutant-General Fox, who was at Newton, was instructed to proceed there at once, taking the company of Kansas National Guard at that place, and they left on a special train for St. John. The telegraph wires have been cut, and no details of the trouble can be obtained. Later a dispatch from Hutchinson says no one was killed in the St. John riot, but five persons were seriously wounded. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

Plumbers on a Strike.

CHICAGO, April 20.—All of the plumber shops in the city went on strike this morning. Seven firms and two brewing companies are affected. The object of the strike is to compel the beer-pump firms to employ none but union men, pay \$3 75 per day in wages, and sign the agreement made by the Master Plumbers' Association and the Plumbers' Union.

New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning made a favorable report on the bills appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake, Utah, of which \$100,000 for a site and the preparation of plans; \$188,000 for a public building at Ogden, of which \$60,000 is for site and plans.

Reserve in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The treasury to-day reported that the close of business stood at \$125,592,582. The withdrawals for the day were \$530,600, of which \$400,000 was taken for export.

GENERAL WEYLERS'
CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Has Accomplished Ends Which Other
Generals Have Attempted in Vain.

Built a Trocha Across the Island and
Kept It Intact.

The Spanish Report a Victory Near
Juaraco, Defeating the Rebel
Forces, With Severe Losses—
Many Fires in the Cane Fields in
the Provinces of Havana and
Matanzas Reported—Several Ar-
rests on Charges of Incendiarism.

HAVANA, April 20.—From a staff correspondent of the United Press—General Weyler has succeeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos and other Captain-Generals have attempted in vain. He has built a trocha across the island and kept it intact for two weeks. That the present trocha is formidable, even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it alarms them not at all. When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, and Weyler stationed 1,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Mariel on the north coast to Matanzas on the south coast, he cabled to Madrid announcing that the second man in command of the rebel forces was penned up in the western provinces. After staking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 200 insurgents were getting through the line at will. He then brought all troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving towns in the middle provinces forces barely sufficient for garrison duty, and practically suspended active operations in all but the western province. This concentration raised the force of the troops to 28,000, and gave 5,000 for use in flying columns acting in conjunction with those in line. The troops were set at work building forts, digging trenches and erecting barricades. The work has been pushed night and day, and the first trocha Spain has ever built in Cuba now confronts Maceo. Through the hilly country south from Mariel redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence between Guanajay and Artemisa. About the middle part of the line forts and blockhouses, with earthworks between, have been constructed from Matanzas to the south coast; through marshy land a broad ditch, backed by a stockade with blockhouses at intervals. General Aerobus, who is in command of the troops on the line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. The troops are under arms night and day, but though they have waited two weeks Maceo has not attacked the line. This fact has raised a question as to the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its strength at all points leaves only a few thousand men who can be used in aggressive operations. Maceo's own force, with those of Bander and Delgado, number about 15,000 men. They have been in the hills around Lecuza, fifteen miles west of the trocha for two weeks. They have plenty of provisions, and have the whole province of Pinar del Rio at their backs. They nearly wiped out of existence the column commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dehos, who attempted to drive them out of the hills, and was driven to the shores of the Cabanas Bay. Meanwhile the main body of the Spanish troops holds the trocha. General Medquizo reports that his command has dispersed parties of rebels near Juaraco, Province of Havana. The rebels lost ten killed and the troops six wounded. The gunboat Centinela fired upon a party of rebels who were attacking a boat carrying supplies at Estero, near Manzanillo. Nine men, forming part of the boat's crew of the rebels, were disabled by the fire of the gunboat, and a further engagement up the river between the rebels and gunboat five more Spaniards were wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been heavy. The trial of Julio Sangulily, who is said to have been implicated in the kidnapping of Fernando de Castro, a rich planter, will be held on Thursday before the Supreme Court in this city. De Castro obtained his release by paying a ransom of \$20,000.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Anniversary Day Commemorated in
Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 20.—Patriots' Day, commemorating the battle of Lexington, was appropriately observed as a general holiday in this city and State to-day. Public buildings and exchanges were closed, and business generally was suspended. Bell ringing and salutes, parades, military reunions and meetings of patriotic orders, children's entertainments, religious festivals and various sports, including bicycle runs, the opening of the cricket season and baseball, made up the general programme. At Lexington the celebration commenced early. At 5 o'clock a life and drum corps marched over the route taken by Paul Revere, and all the bells in town were rung for an hour. At 9 o'clock there was a parade of firemen through the principal streets of the town. The public buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the dwellings were all ornamented with decorations. At 10 and 3 o'clock band concerts were given on the historic green by the East Lexington Band. The events of the day closed with the ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at sunset, a promenade concert and dance in the hall of the Old Beltry Club.

TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

Chapin's Bill Introduced in the
House of Parliament.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Henry Chapin, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands. Mr. Chapin declared that the Government proposed, after the close of the financial year in March, 1897, instead of assessing the whole rateable value upon land to impose a tax of only half of its rateable value, allowing the buildings thereon to be assessed at their full value as heretofore. This, he said, would cause a deficiency of £1,500,000, which would be met by half-yearly payments from the treasury to the local county authorities, to whom the sum of £257,000 was also allotted by the budget for the purpose of reducing the agricultural rating. He had no doubt, he said, that the relief under the provisions of the bill would go largely to the tenants.

A Riot in Kansas.

TOPEKA (Kan.), April 20.—The Sheriff of Stafford County, Kansas, wired Governor Morrill at 11:30 o'clock to-night that a riot was in progress at St. John, and asking him to send troops. Adjutant-General Fox, who was at Newton, was instructed to proceed there at once, taking the company of Kansas National Guard at that place, and they left on a special train for St. John. The telegraph wires have been cut, and no details of the trouble can be obtained. Later a dispatch from Hutchinson says no one was killed in the St. John riot, but five persons were seriously wounded. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

Plumbers on a Strike.