

## JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

She is Erecting Fortifications and Laying Mines.

### AN ANTI-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Conqueror of China is Mobilizing Large Bodies of Troops—Russia Still Sending Soldiers to Vladivostok—France Thinks That We Are Supporting Japan Against the Powers.

Japan is making extensive preparations for defense. She has mobilized large bodies of troops and has erected fortifications and blocked important coast points with mines. Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese Government in England and America. Russia is still sending troops to Vladivostok.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt, of Vienna, has an interview with the Japanese Minister at Paris, who is represented as saying that he considers the situation most dangerous, although in the event of war Japan, he believes, would certainly hold her own.

Japan, he says, has at her command, including the reserves, 450,000 troops. A conflict with Russia, however, would be the beginning of a general conflagration in the East. Victory or defeat would be equally disastrous to Japan.

The Minister said he relied chiefly on Prince Ito's diplomatic skill. If Japan's conquests in China were abandoned, he said, not merely a revolution but a National tragedy would ensue.

He remarked, en passant, that Japan could not now raise a son in Paris if she so desired, whereas during the war she with China French bankers offered her unlimited sums of money from the highest authority that the French Foreign Office is firmly convinced that the United States Government is secretly supporting Japan, and this belief is shared in the Russian and German Embassies at Paris. This feeling is causing the French Government a great deal of anxiety concerning the possible outcome of the joint protest of France, Germany and Russia against the Japanese occupation of Chinese mainland territory.

It is reported that Spain has joined Russia in the latter's protest against the terms of the treaty of peace. Spain was easily induced to join the alliance against Japan because she feels herself so weak in the Philippine Islands. Attempts are being made to show Holland that Japan, unless checked, will probably become a source of danger to Java.

State Department officials at Washington are persistent in the declaration that the United States has not and will not enter into any alliance with Great Britain and Japan to offset the alleged concerted action of Russia, France, and Germany with regard to the Franco-Chinese peace treaty. This has never been the policy of this Government, and, according to the statements made, it does not propose to establish a precedent.

### WED IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Mayor Grant, of New York, and Senator Murphy's Daughter Married.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, of New York, was married to Miss Julia Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy, of New York, at the Senator's home in Washington a few mornings ago.

The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, and was witnessed by only a few of the most intimate friends of the bride's family. A special dispensation was secured, permitting the marriage ceremony to be performed outside of a church. Both ex-Mayor Grant and his bride belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Ex-Mayor Grant was born in New York City thirty-seven years ago, and has been an Alderman, Sheriff and twice Mayor of the Metropolis. Last November he was defeated for the Mayorship by William L. Strong.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Grant left for New York City to take the steamer for Europe. They will spend several months abroad.

### THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

He Resigns as Civil Service Commissioner to Become a Police Commissioner.

The resignation of Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the Civil Service Commission was received at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Roosevelt, replying to inquiries from a reporter, said:

"Yes, it is true that I have resigned as Civil Service Commissioner. Mayor Strong, of New York City, has requested me to take the office of Police Commissioner and I have accepted." Mr. Roosevelt has been a Civil Service Commissioner about six years. He was appointed by President Harrison to succeed John Olverly of Illinois. During his incumbency there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Commission, he holding on while Commissioners Eaton, Geerly, Thompson, Edgerton, and Johnson were retired.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Chile will buy and run its railroads. There are 145,000 paupers in London. Seventeen thousand children go to Sunday-school in Japan.

Baltimore is starting a boom for a big exposition in 1897.

Chicago park police are to be mounted on bicycles instead of horses.

A cattle plague is raging in several of the Governments of South Russia.

An association in defense of gold currency has been formed in London.

The vacant city-lot-potato-patch-for-the-poor plan has been begun in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Queen Victoria returned to Windsor Castle from her trip to France. She is in excellent health.

Maximo Gomez has been proclaimed by the insurgents Dictator of the island of Cuba. There were a few May Day riots in Europe but, as a rule, the day passed quietly.

Oscar Wilde will have to stand a new trial, the jury in London having failed to agree or verdict.

The wedding of Lord William Bessford and the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, nee Price, of Troy, N. Y., took place in London.

Admiral Sakhuma da Gama, an insurgent leader, has won a victory over the Government troops in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The inhabitants of Laibach, Austria, were again panic-stricken by a severe earthquake. Hundreds of people have again left their houses and are encamped in the streets.

The Russian warship "Perseus" of the Black Sea fleet collided with and sank the Russian mail steamer Kotzebue near Takin-lighthouse. Five men went down with the ship and were lost.

There was fighting in the streets of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, which was quickly suppressed. It was believed friends of ex-President Peixoto wanted to overthrow President Moraes.

It is reported that England intends to seize the custom houses of the defaulted railroad bonds.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, received a proposition for settlement of the difficulties with England through the good offices of this country. England being willing to withdraw her ships from Corinto if Nicaragua agreed to pay the indemnity demanded in fifteen days.

The French champion bicyclist, Melindere, was shot and killed by his wife in Paris. After committing the deed the woman turned the weapon, a revolver, upon herself and died, with fatal effect.

William A. Lippert, who was extradited from the United States charged with having committed forgeries to the amount of \$843,675 in Cape Colony, South Africa, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to Washington, said that the commander of the Conde de Venadito had been rebuffed for declaring that he would not accept the terms of the treaty of peace.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for completing the big Brooklyn dry dock to the lowest bidder, Thomas and Augustine Walsh, of New York, at \$370,000.

Secretary Herbert has decided not to attend the Canal celebration on June 19, not withstanding the special invitation which it is understood was extended to him by the German Government.

Secretary Herbert will probably go to Kiel in June on one of the United States mail ships of the Order of the Rising Sun had been conferred upon him.

All the castings, on account of which the officers of the Benjamin A. and Illingworth Company, of Newark, were indicted for conspiring to defraud the Government, have been accepted by the Navy Department after a reinspection.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, received a telegram from the Emperor of Japan announcing that the decoration of the second class of the Order of the Rising Sun had been conferred upon him.

The President received the committee of the National Schutzbund, which came from New York to invite him to attend their celebration in July. In reply he said that at present he was unable to say whether or not he could attend, but he promised to consider the matter.

Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell, accompanied by Mrs. Bissell and little Miss Bissell, left Washington for Buffalo, where Mr. Bissell will resume his law practice. All the Assistant Postmaster-Generals and other officials of the Postoffice Department met him at the station to say farewell.

Senator Enrique Dupuy de Lome, who succeeded Senator Morgan, of Boston, March 1, the United States, has arrived from Havana.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Per Club, Wash. D. C., 3 500  
Cleveland, 4 3 571  
Chicago, 4 5 444  
Brooklyn, 4 3 571  
Louisville, 3 6 333  
Baltimore, 4 3 571  
St. Louis, 3 7 300  
Cincinnati, 5 5 300  
Philadelphia, 2 2 230

Ten thousand miners went on strike in the Potomac section of West Virginia.

The annual May Day labor parades and mass-meetings were held in various Eastern cities.

The new Belt Line tunnel in Baltimore, Md., was opened.

The third annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution began in the Old State House, Baltimore, Md.

The Appalachian Bank at Big Stone Gap, Va., has closed its doors. It was organized five years ago with \$50,000 capital.

John Newton (colored) was killed near Yorkville, S. C., by Frank Moore, his twelve-year-old stepson. The boy gave himself up to the police and is now in jail.

James Young, janitor of the court house at Brazil, Ind., killed his wife at her mother's home, then returned to his room in the basement of the court house, called Court House Key, and hanged himself.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis from Key West arrived at Fort Monroe, Va. She will undergo the necessary refitting at Norfolk to prepare for the dispatch of the North Atlantic Squadron. Her trial in the tropics is said to prove her the most efficient of cruisers.

Columbus Phelps shot and killed his half-brother, Henry Phelps, near Bowling Green, Ky., because he would not swear falsely for him.

The sixth colored person was lynched in Butler County, Alabama, for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargaine found his body hanging to a tree. His name is not known.

There was a big rise in the price of wheat, believed to be due to a corner managed by P. D. Armour in Chicago.

Emil Furrer and John Notter were burned to death in one of the three barns owned by John Guyer, a farmer, near Millford, Conn.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Paying Teller Maurice Brown, of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, shot and killed Leonard Brown, a teller in the bank, after Lees had made an attempt to rob the institution of the day's funds.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, talked on the political situation at Atlanta. He declares for silver and said that a free coinage would be the issue of the next campaign. He wants a silver platform and a Western man with a military record as a Presidential candidate.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, who escaped from the asylum for insane criminals at Mattawan, N. Y., and who had been in the county jail in Jersey City, N. J., for nearly two weeks, was taken back to Mattawan.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Rome, Ga., capital, \$200,000, closed its doors. The Roman Catholic Church.

The United States cruiser New York and Columbia returned to the Port of New York after a cruise in West Indian and South American waters.

Professor J. W. Ballis was killed at Lebanon, Ind., while making his first ascension in a mammoth balloon that he had recently finished.

The big brick warehouse of Sanders & Blackwood, at Charlotte, N. C., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

The store of Noah Hertzler at Port Royal, Penn., was robbed of stocks, bonds and cash amounting to about \$35,000. The safe was blown open.

At Bradenton, Fla., Thomas A. Mitchell, a nephew of Governor Mitchell, was shot and killed by Perry Hand. Mrs. Hand had deserted her husband for Mitchell.

Robert Ford has been hanged at Nashville, Tenn. He killed Perry Brown in a quarrel over a game of cards last October. Both men were colored.

Coxswain John Johnson was killed at San Diego, Cal., on the new United States cruiser Olympia by an accident to a five-inch rapid fire gun.

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## CONTEST FOR A CURRENCY

The Fight For and Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

### EVERYBODY DISCUSSING FINANCE

The Relative Merits of Gold and Silver as Money, the Prevaling Topics of Conversation, and the Financial Question Will Be a Prominent One in the Next Presidential Campaign.

The paramount question of the day is the Nation's financial policy and the respective merits of gold and silver as money form the prevailing topics of conversation. Whenever two men get together, whether it is at the postoffice or at the street corner, in the railway station or the corner grocery, or while riding on the cars, they discuss nothing else. The whole country is flooded with literature on the subject, sent out by those who are conducting the propagandas for the advocates of free coinage, and the opponents of that movement. Ever since President Cleveland

land issued his letter on the subject it has been a question of the principal issue upon which the battle of 1896 will be fought is silver, and the question to be determined then is, shall the United States have silver money, or shall they adhere to the gold standard. The lines upon which the issue will be fought are being more closely drawn every day.

The strength which the silver advocates have developed in the West has been strikingly illustrated by recent developments. Nevada, California, and other silver producing localities, are for silver first and party second, beyond possibility of denial. Senator Roach, of North Dakota, declares that his party in that State is for free silver. A dispatch from St. Louis gives the opinions of six Governors upon the letter of President Cleveland upon the financial issue.

Five of the Governors of Missouri, Governor Richards of Wyoming, Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, Governor Richards, of Montana, and Governor McIntyre, of Colorado, declare their opposition to President Cleveland's views.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is leading the silver champions of the West. In an interview just published Senator Stewart predicts the biggest fight of this century on the currency question when the new Congress meets.

Topic of the Hour in Kentucky.

The topic of the hour in Kentucky is Senator Blackburn's challenge to Secretary Callahan to a "goldbug" to meet him in a discussion of the free silver issue. Senator Blackburn has announced that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and asks to be elected to the Senate on this platform. Governor Brown announces himself a candidate for United States Senator on a free silver platform, and while Congressman McCrory, in answer to the question of free coinage of silver, at a meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, declarations were made for a currency on a single gold basis. It was decided to send a delegation of seven to the Memphis Monetary Conference. Mr. Carlisle expects to deliver an address in Louisville some time in May. This will be the only address he will make in the State during the campaign.

Illinois' Governor for Free Silver.

"Sound money" Democrats at Chicago have organized the "Honest Money League of Illinois" for the purpose of resisting the silver movement. In an interview Governor Altgeld denounces the League. He favors free silver.

The Troquois Club, one of the most influential Democratic organizations in Chicago, has taken a stand on the financial question. Resolutions were introduced declaring it inexpedient and unwise to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver, and that the policy should be to keep the mints closed and to return confidence and renewed prosperity are multiplying, such an unwise and disastrous step should be taken. After a prolonged debate the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 15 to 22.

Secretary Morton's Views.

An interview with Secretary Morton, of the Agricultural Department, is of interest in showing how thoroughly the President's currency ideas are shared by members of his Cabinet. When asked if he thought anything would grow out of the proposed international monetary conference, Mr. Morton replied:

"I do not believe that an international congress can establish permanently a commercial rate between gold and silver, any more than it can establish a permanent rate between rye and wheat. But if an international conference can fix the price of gold of silver, it can also fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity, and values by and large will follow the same path which tend to cause panics."

Ex-President Harrison's Position.

In ex-President Harrison's speech at La Junta, which is said to outline his position on the silver question, he said: "Now I say to you today what I said when I was President, and what I have always believed, that a larger use of silver for money is a sure way to bring about a permanent basis upon which would maintain its parity with gold was good for the whole world. I do not believe that we could run free coinage ourselves when the European Governments were pursuing with silver. But, my fellow citizens, there are clear indications now in England and in Germany that they are feeling the effects of a scarcity of gold and its prostrating effects upon the industries."

Views of Senator Jones.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who was one of the American Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference in Brussels, forebodings the coming conflict between the advocates and the enemies of free silver coinage. "The coming monetary conference between the United States and European countries, to which the Senate selected representatives in Senators Teller, Jones, of Arkansas, and Daniels," said the Nevada Senator, "will not amount to a hill of beans. We shall have to settle the matter for ourselves, independent of Europe." This view is shared by financiers and other prominent men in business and politics in the metropolis.

A "Crusade" to Be Inaugurated.

The New York Herald writes that "An important crusade against the free coinage of silver will be inaugurated in the metropolis. It will cover every section of the country. This movement, while it will be separate from the 'Sound Money' Convention, will aim at the same objects, and its purpose will be to educate the public for the money questions that are bound to figure in the Presidential election next year. A series of editorial articles will appear regularly in nearly a thousand newspapers all over the country, attacking the free silver doctrine. The head and centre of the metropolitan movement is the Reform Club of New York."

A Poll of Missouri Legislators.

A Missouri paper has interviewed members of the State Legislature on the silver question and publishes their answers to the question: "Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present rate?"

Five Republican and 7 Democratic Senators have answered "yes." The Republican Senators: In the House, 14 Republicans and 24 Democrats said yes, and 14 Republicans, 2 Democrats and 2 Populists no.

Excitement in Indiana.

Indiana is much excited over the silver issue. Interviews at Indianapolis and elsewhere with bankers and prominent men indicate that it is the dominant subject of interest. All the Democratic bankers and many prominent business men of Indianapolis endorse Mr. Cleveland's recent letter, but free silver is not without its friends. Governor Matthews is for bimetalism. He wants the United States to call an international conference.

Both Sides Active in Texas.

The anti-silverites in the Texas Legislature to the number of about fifty, had a meeting and decided that immediate action should be taken with reference to the 16 to 1 silver crusade which is threatening to disrupt the Texas Democracy. The anti-silverites decided that nominations for the next State officers should be made on strictly 16 to 1 silver lines.

Tennessee Legislature for Free Silver.

The Tennessee House adopted by a vote of 43 to 30 the Senate resolution declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, has given out an interview in which he declares himself for the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal, regardless of similar action by foreign Powers.

Will Party Barriers Be Broken?

The New York Independent says: "It looks as if party barriers would be broken down to an extent unparalleled since the formation of the old Free Soil party."

Fitzhugh Lee a "Sound Money" Candidate.

General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is said to be the candidate of the "Sound Money" issue.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR RETIRES.

His Regret at Leaving a Country so Friendly to the Fatherland.

The German Ambassador, Baron A. von Saurma-Jeltzsch, who has been promoted to the Embassy at Constantinople, Turkey, was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Gresham and Baron von Kettler, who remains at Charge d'Affaires. The Ambassador, in presenting to President Cleveland the letter from the Emperor terminating his mission, offered his sincere gratitude for the consideration he had enjoyed, and expressed his deep regret in leaving a country so closely connected by the bonds of friendship and common interest to his fatherland. The President in reply said:

"Accepting the letter whereby my Imperial Majesty terminates your mission as my Ambassador near this Government, I earnestly trust that those bonds of friendship to which you so appropriately refer, may, if possible, grow stronger as the years advance."

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Spain Will Give the United States Ample and Honorable Satisfaction.

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## FATAL KANSAS CYCLONE.

Half a Score of People Killed and Many Houses Demolished.

### A WIDE PATH OF DESTRUCTION.

Terrible Devastation Caused by a Storm Which Swept Over Patterson, Kan.—Little School Children Saved From Death by the Presence of Mind of Their Teacher—Over in a Few Moments.

Wreck and ruin and loss of life were crowded into a brief space of time by a cyclone in the farming district twenty miles east of Hutchinson, Kan. Ten lives were crushed out.

A twisting, huriling cloud was seen to approach Patterson, a small station on the San Francisco Railroad, about six miles from Burton, about 4.30 p. m. The air was dry and filled with electricity. Those who saw it say the cloud resembled a great mass of flying smoke and dust coming from a prairie fire. The air was hot, as it came from the south, and it was said that about a mile from Patterson, and for sixteen miles in a northwesterly direction left death and ruin in a path 100 yards to a quarter of a mile in width.

Ten persons were killed, as follows: Mrs. Joseph Wear, Grace Wear, twelve years old; Herman Wear, ten years old; a babe, William Armstrong, Mrs. Chapin