

RUSSIA'S MENACING MOVE.

HER NAVAL OFFICERS AND CREWS IN JAPAN ORDERED ABOARD THEIR SHIPS.

THE WARSHIPS TO BE READY TO SAIL ON TWELVE HOURS NOTICE—JAPAN SAYS THE TRADE CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM CHINA ARE OPEN TO ALL TREATY POWERS—THE MIRAKO'S PROCLAMATION ON THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

London, April 22.—"The Times" correspondent in Kobe says that the leave of all the officers of the Russian warships, both at Kobe and at Nagasaki, has been stopped, and the crews are confined to their vessels; and that the Russian Legation has instructed the commanders to be ready to sail at twelve hours' notice.

A dispatch from Tokyo to the Central News says that, in view of the various European misstatements and misrepresentations in regard to the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace, the government affirms that the commercial concessions obtained by Japan were not exclusive, but extend to all treaty Powers. Japan secured these privileges for the general good of all countries, and therefore expects her efforts to meet with friendly appreciation.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Mr. Miyaji has been appointed special envoy to China for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications.

The Japanese Legation here has not been informed of any joint action contemplated by European Powers. It is denied by the officials that Great Britain is negotiating independently with Japan for commercial advantages.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs a summary of an imperial proclamation issued today to the Japanese people. The Emperor says he is convinced that the peace concluded at Simonsokki will promote the national prosperity, which has ever been his highest aim.

The glorious result of the war had been achieved by the harmonious efforts of the whole Nation. The Ministers, the Army, the Navy, and the people's representatives in the Diet had done everything in their power to make Japan strong and ready to realize the Emperor's aspirations. They had omitted nothing in perfecting the plans of national defense. The soldiers and sailors of the Empire had won everlasting glory by their behavior abroad. They had advanced and fought, they had suffered and died, they had triumphed everywhere. They had earned a worldwide reputation for discipline and humanity. No praise was too high for their loyalty and valor and the glory both had added to the nation.

At the same time, much remained to be done in the march toward higher civilization. It was to be hoped that the loyal subjects of the Empire would realize this and work earnestly against the dangers of vanity and conceit. They should cultivate a spirit of modesty and humility, and strive to perfect their military defenses, although without going to the extreme of national armaments.

The Emperor rebukes sharply those who in the intoxication of victory, seem inclined to insult friendly Powers and to neglect the Emperor's right relations. Now that the branches of faith have been repented of, the exchange of the treaty ratifications should mark the beginning of a period of friendly relations with the Emperor's neighbors. There should be made to live in peace and goodwill with the nations of the earth.

The Emperor closes the proclamation with the statement that strict obedience to his commands is the duty of his subjects. The Emperor's commands are hereby proclaimed. The Emperor's commands are hereby proclaimed. The Emperor's commands are hereby proclaimed.

Berlin, April 22.—"The Cologne Gazette" says that the Chinese loan of 30,000,000 marks, at 6 per cent, which has been concluded with a syndicate of German bankers, is merely a provincial transaction, which was arranged some time ago by the Ministry of Finance.

The Chinese Government has opened negotiations for an indemnity loan of 125,000,000 with a syndicate of British, German and French bankers. "The Gazette" says that the German Government and Russian Ministers in Tokio have addressed identical notes to the Japanese Government, protesting in a friendly but energetic manner against the terms of peace.

Washington, April 22.—The reports from St. Petersburg and London that Russia is dissatisfied with the terms of peace between China and Japan and purposes forcibly to interfere to prevent Japan occupying any part of China's soil are directly in conflict with information received here from the highest sources. If those reports be true, Russia's position, it is said, is inexplicable, for Russia, as well as the other Powers, has been fully aware of the several propositions contained in the treaty. For this reason, much surprise is expressed at the reports that Japan is purporting to occupy a large slice of Chinese territory, and that Russia and other European countries are determined that she shall not.

Russia, it is well understood, has been for many years proposing to extend her great Siberian railway down to Port Lazareff, in Northeastern Corea, on the Yellow Sea. She can hardly do this except with Japan's consent. England, it is well understood, has been for many years proposing to extend her great Eastern railway down to Port Lazareff, in Northeastern Corea, on the Yellow Sea. She can hardly do this except with Japan's consent.

It is well understood, however, that the treaty between the two countries ten years ago provided that England would renounce her occupation of Port Hamilton, with the understanding that Russia would not possess herself of any part of Corea territory. If Russia, therefore, secures Corea's consent to push her line of railway through the Honk Kung Kingdom to Port Lazareff, she will have either a rival or a competitor in a trade engagement with that country. To antagonize Japan at this juncture, consequently, would be to lose a friend in the East at the very time when one is most needed, and to create an enemy instead.

THE PROTEST OF THE POWERS. COMMENTS OF THE PRESS IN ST. PETERSBURG, PARIS, BERLIN AND LONDON.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The "Novosti" says that diplomatic action in the East will not suffice, and urges the Government to make a naval demonstration in East Asiatic waters, either alone or with the European Powers. The "Novoye Vremya" says:

In return for Germany's and France's support as to territorial concessions, Russia will back firmly Germany's demands regarding commercial concessions. Germany will support any action that France may take to guarantee the position of Indo-China.

Paris, April 22.—The "Temps" says, in a strongly worded leader on the terms of peace:

The treaty will constitute a permanent menace to the treaty of 1895. It is a constant infringement on the rights of the Powers whose possessions have a common frontier with China, and it is a constant infringement on the rights of the one Western Power which is so wisely holding aloof and thus destroying the efficacy of the peaceful intention of the treaty.

Berlin, April 22.—The Berlin press does not discuss, condemn or commend explicitly the entente between Russia, France and Germany in the East. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that England refrains from joint action because she thoroughly grasps the situation in the East. The editor would happen if Japan should refuse to yield to the demands of the Triple Alliance of European Powers, and adds:

Above all, if England and the United States sympathize with Japan they can easily adopt such an attitude in the interests of their commerce. Germany will support any action that France may take to guarantee the position of Indo-China.

London, April 22.—"The Times" will say tomorrow:

It is too easily assumed that the Powers have the right to step in at the conclusion of the war and to demand of the victor a permanent peace. It is a demand which the European concert is not justified in making, either by precedent or policy. It is a demand which the European concert is not justified in making, either by precedent or policy.

MEADES FLEET RETURNING.

SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

SHE WILL NOT PROCEED TO EXTREMITIES IN ENFORCING HER DEMANDS ON NIAGARA—THE COURSE OF THIS COUNTRY WATCHED WITH GREAT INTEREST BY SPANISH AMERICAN DIPLOMATS—WAR SHIPS TO LEAVE THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Washington, April 22.—There are no new official developments here in regard to the controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua. If any significance should be attached to the withdrawal of Admiral Meade's squadron from the Caribbean Sea it ought to be on account of the fact that explicit and satisfactory assurances have been received from Great Britain that she does not intend to proceed to extremities in enforcing her exports and unacknowledged demand on Nicaragua for a money indemnity on account of alleged wrongs suffered by British subjects at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities. It was unfortunately hinted, however, by certain officials today that Nicaragua ought to accept the withdrawal of American vessels as a hint that she "must settle with Great Britain" irrespective of any sympathy of moral or other support she might have hoped or expected to receive from the United States.

While the State Department appears to have taken a firm stand against the acquisition by Great Britain of Nicaraguan territory, and to be confident that she has no purpose or intention to bombard Nicaraguan ports, another matter of great if not equal importance is involved in a good deal of doubt. That is, whether Great Britain is to be permitted to sequester the customs revenues of the Republic in order to enforce the payment of alleged claims of British subjects which have never been the subject of investigation or adjudication by any impartial tribunal. It has been said in a tentative sort of way by officials of the State Department that such action would not be a violation of international law or of precedents, but this far official of that department has furnished a precedent or cited a doctrine of international law which would justify the seizure of the Nicaraguan custom-houses in order to satisfy an export claim for indemnity on account of alleged injuries to her subjects.

How such seizure of custom-houses and administration of the revenue laws would be practicable under the circumstances without a military occupation of Nicaraguan ports it is impossible to imagine in the absence of any attempt to explain the process, and the Administration is alleged to have set its face like a flint against such occupation by Great Britain or any other foreign Power.

The diplomatic representatives from Central and South America—and in a certain sense those from the Continent of Europe as well—are watching with no little interest the development of the strained relations between Nicaragua and Great Britain growing out of the expulsion of Pro-Concill Hatch and other English subjects from Bluefields last summer. The Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Dr. Guzman, frankly says that he has no information from his Government as to the course it will pursue in the matter, nor has he any idea what the result will be. Some of the other diplomats representing Latin-American countries are hoping that Nicaragua will decline to entertain any further negotiations with Great Britain, and that the French Consul will turn him over to the Consul of the United States.

It seems, however, that Mr. Waller has really been tried and sentenced by a court martial at Tambores. The Paris newspapers recently published a short statement with regard to that affair, and said that the court martial was presided over by Captain Fancourt, of the Marine Infantry.

A RECORD-BREAKING RAILROAD RUN. THE PENNSYLVANIA'S NEWS-PAPER TRAIN AVERAGES 76 1/2 MILES AN HOUR BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC CITY.

Philadelphia, April 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's line to Atlantic City had a record-breaking run yesterday, made by the newspaper train from Philadelphia to the popular seaside resort. The fastest run ever made by a railroad train for this distance was recorded, Philadelphia at 2:30 a. m. and Atlantic City at 4:15 a. m., an average speed of eighty-three miles an hour was maintained. The fastest single mile run was made by the train between Philadelphia and Camden, where it averaged eighty-two miles an hour.

While preaching, a minister learns that a bomber is in his house. The Rev. Nathaniel Brooks, who was recently appointed pastor of the Palisades Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, was conducting Sunday evening's services, a neighbor entered and whispered to him that the man known as being known as the bomber had entered the house through one of the cellar windows. Mr. Brooks at once suspended the services, and a dozen men went to his house to make a search. The bomber was found, just as the search was about to be abandoned. He had taken refuge in a coal bin in the cellar. He had a pocketbook containing \$100, and a watch. He was married to the wife of a police officer, and lived in New York. He was committed for trial yesterday at Jersey City. He was found in a coal bin in the cellar of his house.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. MRS. CATHARINE SCOTT BREATHEES HER LAST IN BROOKLYN AT THE AGE OF 96.

Mrs. Catharine Scott died on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at her home, No. 41 Columbia, Brooklyn, at the age of 96 years. She was a widow, mother of six children, all of whom are dead, grandmother of twelve grandchildren and had about forty-five great-grandchildren. She was a dark-skinned little woman with gray eyes, was about five and a half feet tall and weighed ninety pounds. When she died she had a full head of hair, with not a single trace of gray. Her eyesight was good to the last, and she was an almost constant reader of the newspapers, keeping up with all the news of the day. She was usually regular in her habits, breakfasting at 8 o'clock every day, and taking supper promptly at 6 o'clock every day. Her remarkable vitality remained with her almost to the end.

FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS SERIOUSLY ILL. St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 22.—Franklin Fairbanks is seriously ill, suffering from embolism, resulting from the grip. He is president of the Fairbanks Scale Company and of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, and extensively known in his many business relations and for his philanthropy.

THE BARNSTABLE WAS NOT BURNED. Boston, April 22.—Captain Palm, of the British steamer Barnstable, which arrived here today from Port Antonio, Jamaica, declared that the published report that the steamer had been fired upon by a British gunboat on the outward passage to Jamaica was erroneous. He says that at 6:30 a. m. on April 17 the British gunboat Canada was lying to at the upper end of Fortune Island, and her commander, the Barnstable, was ordered to fire upon her. The Barnstable fired a warning shot, and the gunboat fled.

TO BE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT WILL ACCEPT A PLACE ON THE BOARD.

UNDERSTOOD TO BE ARRANGING HIS AFFAIRS SO AS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON PERHAPS COLONEL S. V. R. CRUZZER MAY BE A COLLEAGUE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

It can be said authoritatively that Theodore Roosevelt, United States Civil Service Commissioner, will accept the office of Police Commissioner, offered him by Mayor Strong. The Mayor got two letters from Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. In neither of these did the latter give positive indications of his purpose to accept. Nevertheless, it is known that he is arranging his official and personal affairs at Washington with the view of entering upon the duties of Police Commissioner of New York City. As soon as he can get through with matters at Washington he will come to New York, accept the commission and be sworn in by the Mayor.

Colonel S. V. R. Cruzzer may be Mr. Roosevelt's colleague in the Police Board, but this is not yet definitely settled. The Colonel's friends are urging him to accept, and the knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt will be a Police Commissioner may have weight with Colonel Cruzzer, and induce him to regard the offer favorably. It was, however, by no means certain yesterday that he will agree to assume the arduous duties of the post. It was said yesterday that such freedom in conducting the department as circumstances might show the need of had been assured to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cruzzar.

"Have you called for the resignations of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin yet?" Mayor Strong was asked yesterday.

"No," was the reply. "I have not yet asked for the resignation of either of them."

Theodore Roosevelt was born in this city October 27, 1858, and was graduated from Harvard in 1882. He studied law with his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, until the fall of 1881, when he entered the Assembly. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1884 and began then to become prominent in party councils. He was the original of many bills for the relief of taxpayers of New York City, and in his second term was elected to the State Assembly. He was the party's candidate for speaker. He was instrumental in carrying out the State Civil Service law and an act relating to primary elections, and also the act relating to the election of the State Police Commissioner. He has been active in the enforcement of the laws in respect to the civil service.

A WILLAMITIC BANK CLOSED. ITS NEW CASHIER HAS INVOLVED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOME OF ITS ASSETS.

Willamette, Ore., April 22 (Special).—The First National Bank of this city was closed this morning by National Bank Examiner N. A. Dooley by order of Controller Bekke. It was a surprise to Willamette business men, whose deposits in the bank aggregate about \$200,000, and they are greatly incensed.

H. K. Bixley, cashier of the bank for many years, had a fortnight ago, after a week's illness, taken leave of absence from the bank as he was holding a large amount of paper of the National Bank Company, and some other assets which the new cashier, I. A. Claverhouse, was not willing to give bonds for without examination. Dooley says to these assets in the hands of the cashier, the National Bank Company has been exposed.

It is believed that the depositors will not lose anything. The First National Bank was the correspondent of the First State Bank of this city and some of the latter's funds were kept in it. Treasurer William B. Hays has arranged with the First National Bank to take over the assets of the latter.

FLIGHTING RUNAWAY IN THE PARK. A FLEETING HORSE SCATTERS THE PEDESTRIANS, KNOCKS A WOMAN DOWN AND DEMOLISHES A BICYCLE.

A horse attached to a light wagon took fright at a cabstand at Fifty-fifth and Broadway yesterday, and dashed into Central Park at the Seventh Avenue gate, scattering the crowd in every direction. The horse, a young and high-spirited animal, took to the walks and cleared them of pedestrians. Then the animal turned back and ran out of the park at the rate of Fifty miles an hour.

Here the horse struck an elderly and feebly seated woman, whose name the police declined to give, knocking her down and bruising her. She was treated at Roosevelt Hospital and sent home.

The animal ran up the Boulevard at a rapid gait, striking Edward Gerberus, manager of the Boulevard and Sixth-street, demolishing the wheel he was riding and bruising the rider seriously.

At Sixty-fifth the horse turned across Sherman Square and ran to Eleventh Avenue, where he was caught by Park policemen and turned over to the police. The horse was taken to the stable at the city hall and will be sold to a horse-owner in Jersey City, who asked him as he was coming to the city, to drive this horse to Jersey City. He was accompanied by a man named Gerberus, who appeared in court, and who had given a complaint against the horse, and Police Justice Ryan dismissed the case.

WHEAT GAMBLERS ENCIRED. HEAVY SPECULATION DUE TO THE SHARP RISE IN PRICE—ARMOR'S BIG GAINS.

Chicago, April 22.—The advance in the price of wheat, which began last week, going higher at the rate of seven cents in seven days, continued today. The wheat market was very active, and the price advanced to 82 cents per bushel. The market was very active, and the price advanced to 82 cents per bushel.

The Chicago owners of the 20,000 bushels, however, have ample capital to hold their property until they can get a suitable price for it. The heavy speculation in wheat has been going on since the price advanced to 82 cents per bushel. The market was very active, and the price advanced to 82 cents per bushel.

FLUCTUATIONS IN OIL. THE STANDARD MARKS THE PRICE DOWN TO 21 1/2 A BARREL—SPECULATION FURHER.

Pittsburgh, April 22.—The Standard Oil Company's price for Pennsylvania field oil this morning was 21 1/2 a barrel, a reduction of 1/2 cent since Saturday. At Oil City and Pittsburgh the opening bid on the exchanges was 19 1/2 to 20 below Saturday's close. The market became stronger and 21 1/2 was bid for the May option. This is an advance of 1/2 cent from the low point, which was 20 1/2. The close here was at 21 1/2.

Reports from Oil City during exchange hours stated that a broker up there was trying to buy any outstanding certificates he could get for the Standard. This, he said, caused the advance in the speculative market. If the Standard would sell all the outstanding certificates that will end speculation in oil on the oil exchanges.

Cleveland, April 22.—A dispatch to "The Press" from Lima followed Eastern in the decline in price this morning, but did not fall so far as the Eastern product. Tiona oil fell from \$1 to \$2.85, Pennsylvania to \$2.10, coming to \$1.96, and Pennsylvania to \$1.85. There was a great decline in oil on hand, and a greater decline tomorrow. In the near time there is no cessation in drilling and land leasing.

Chicago, April 22.—A dispatch from San Francisco says that a peculiar factor that the recent rise in oil, which is now generally attributed to mere speculation, began in the Orient. Japanese papers just received throw a curious light on the matter. They show clearly that the whole movement was simply a speculative deal, engineered by the Standard Oil Company after they had made a compact with the Russian oil company. The proof of this is found in the fact that March 22 "The Japan Gazette" records an advance in the price of oil from 1.50 yen to 2.25 yen per case, and it says that the rise took place after a cablegram was received at the Standard Oil Company's offices in Yokohama. It also states that many traders in Yokohama believe that the deal was made with American companies who arrived at an agreement.

DAVID AMONG MR. MOODY'S AUDIENCE. Fort Worth, Texas, April 22.—At 8 o'clock last night, while Mr. Moody, the evangelist, was conducting revival services at the Auditorium Building, the heavy windstorm caused a portion of the roof to fall, and the audience to remain quiet. Mr. Moody reported that he had been struck on the head by a fragment of the roof. He was not seriously injured and five others received slight bruises. The storm lasted for a few minutes, and the excitement was intensified by a number of women fainting.

WAR AGAINST FREE SILVER.

AN ACTIVE CRUSADE TO BE BEGUN BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS TO TAKE THE STUMP IN THE WEST AND SOUTH—THE PRESIDENT WILL MAKE THE QUESTION THE TEST OF PARTY FEALTY.

Washington, April 22.—A strong and vigorous fight against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, independent of international agreement, is to be made by the Administration. With that end in view, officers in the various Executive Departments, appointed under the present Administration, are being urged to organize systematically for the purpose of conducting the contest along the lines laid down in the President's message. Many of the higher officials who enjoy reputations at home as stump speakers will probably take the field early in the summer, and others are even now engaged in writing letters to their local papers or personal friends, impressing on them the importance of sustaining the Administration in the position it has outlined.

Federal officers in the several States will be organized as a nucleus, about which all who uphold the Administration, or who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government officers, postmasters, internal revenue officers, customs officers, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive work, and to be supplied with an ample supply of documents and the necessary sheets of paper will be furnished from Washington.

Nearly all the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Secretary Parsons will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. Secretary Morton will deliver an address in Chicago, and perhaps one in St. Louis. Secretary Herbert and Congressmen (Charles) McNamara and (John) D. Rockefeller will speak in Illinois and Indiana and will find time to do so late in the summer.

The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in his proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free-silver sentiment from gaining headway, and a crash will be made with this end in view. The test of party fealty in his three campaigns for the Presidential nomination, and active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause, will be the test of party fealty to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. The fact that the President is so earnest in view of the silver question, and that his organizations will be extended to the counties and even into districts.

FITZHUGH LEE'S APPOINTMENT TAKEN TO MEAN THAT THE PRESIDENT INTENDS HIM FOR THE SENATE AGAINST DANIEL.

Richmond, Va., April 22 (Special).—The appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee to the position of Governor of the Western District of this State is accepted by some of the leading politicians here as an indication of the President's choice of Lee as the next United States Senator to be elected by this Commonwealth. General Lee is known to be in favor of a sound money policy, while Senator Daniel, whose successor is to be elected by the next Legislature, is a free silver man. It is expected that General Lee will soon declare his policy in an open letter.

The Collectorship to which General Lee has been appointed is the best office in this State within the gift of the President. The position pays \$1500 per annum. It is almost certain that General Lee will be a candidate for the Senatorship to succeed Daniel. General Lee is known to be in favor of a sound money policy, while Senator Daniel, whose successor is to be elected by the next Legislature, is a free silver man. It is expected that General Lee will soon declare his policy in an open letter.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED IN WISCONSIN. THE PARTY SPLIT ON THE SILVER ISSUE—TALK WITH A STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

Chicago, April 22.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "There was a war in the Democratic party on this side on the silver question. Members of the party from the interior are angry at Chairman E. C. Wall for condemning Chairman Hinrichs, of Illinois, for calling the silver convention, and are urging the necessity of such a convention in this State. J. E. Malone, of Juneau, a member of the State Central Committee, said:

"There is no doubt the opinion of the people of Wisconsin is changing during the last few months. 'Coins and Fidelity School' is in the hands of every farmer. I go through the country a good deal, and everywhere you hear nothing but the silver question discussed, and where a few months ago the people were all in favor of a gold standard in the country, now they are all in favor of the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. My wall was premature in saying a convention of Democrats in Wisconsin was unnecessary. It is necessary, and from what I have observed myself, and from what I have heard from others, I am sure if the question were left to a vote of the people free silver would carry in Wisconsin."

It is believed that Lanier, the wounded prisoner, will die.

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GOV. MATTHEWS DECLARES HIMSELF A BIMETALLIST, WITH A KIND FEELING FOR SILVER, AT A RATIO NOT NAMED.

Indianapolis, April 22 (Special).—Governor Matthews so far yielded to numerous requests for an expression from him on the silver question as this morning in the Democratic party organ to give an interview of a half-column, in which he takes a conservative bimetallic stand and mildly criticizes the President for not speaking out plainly in his Chicago letter as to his views. Governor Matthews thinks the United States ought to ask for an international conference and attend it as a proposed friend of silver, demanding its reinstatement as a redemption money, on a parity with gold, though at what ratio he did not name. Speaking this afternoon of the views of Republican Presidential candidates on this subject, Governor Matthews said:

"It would not surprise me if the country would hear from ex-President Harrison on the silver question before long, defining his views. I understand that he is leaning himself as a bimetallicist. Harrison, in my opinion, as an outsider, is easily in the lead of the men named for the Republican nomination for 1896. He is in closer touch with the people."