

Handover News.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

It is said that the fees of the United States Marshal of Oklahoma last year amounted to \$250,000. That office is five times as good as the Presidency.

Maine has gained 30,000 people in thirty years, and Vermont gained about 17,000 in the same period, and in the ten years ending with 1890 she gained 136 inhabitants.

The late Prince Henry of Battenberg had a theory that every Nation was civilized in proportion to its appreciation of music. On hearing a Chinese orchestra, he once remarked: "These people are hopeless; they will never progress."

Prince Bismarck now possesses all the Prussian decorations. He has exhausted all the honors that it is possible for the Emperor to confer upon him. This condition of things has been brought about by his election as a member of the Order Pour le Merite for science and art.

An enterprising London tradesman undertook to advertise by telegraph the other day, and sent to several thousand prominent ladies a dispatch to the effect that a great sale was in progress. The ladies have been accustomed to looking at telegrams as matters of importance, and they were one and all annoyed. When the merchant got through apologizing to indignant husbands, big brothers and such, and had paid for the insertion of not a few abject apologies in the newspapers, he had made up his mind that newspaper advertisements were the best, after all.

The entire agricultural press is seeking to learn the exact profit in farming. The time has passed, asserts the San Francisco Chronicle, when the agricultural paper has fulfilled its duty by making public the most successful methods of culture. What farmers want to know is how to take in more than they pay out. A paper published at Springfield, Mass., has offered \$50 in prizes to farmers who send them articles giving either actual experience of writers in money making from the farm, or the experience of any farmers' organization in buying or selling together—the prizes going to those furnishing the most ideas. There is a third class of prizes for those who best tell how marketing ought to be done.

R. C. Jackson, who has been well known for a good many years in New York as the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for the Second District, has been promoted to be Assistant Superintendent, states Harper's Weekly. It is not usual in the mail service to promote men down stairs, but an exception was made in Mr. Jackson's case, the department desiring, in view of his protracted and efficient service, to make his labors lighter. Mr. Jackson has been in the railway mail service for thirty-two years, and is believed to know more about the details of it than any one else. His promotion, though technically it lowers his rank, is accompanied by sundry emoluments and privileges expressive of the appreciation and good-will of the department.

Los Angeles dispatches chronicle the fact that at the distribution of the estate of Pio Pico, the last Governor of California under Mexican rule, only a gold watch and chain were left. Pico was the richest of all the native California hidalgos except Vallejo. He owned ranches which covered hundreds of thousands of acres, and his cattle were unnumbered, but like Vallejo, he had no conception of the value of land or money. When the Americans swarmed in he played the hospitable host for several years, and when his ready money was gone he mortgaged his estates. Twenty years saw him stripped of everything, and for the last decade the man who was once the most powerful in the State simply vegetated on the bounty of old friends. In the same way General Vallejo, who once owned the best lands in Central California, died in poverty in the house which once witnessed his princely entertainments.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT

Germany's Assent Not Given To Conserve British Interests.

TO UPHOLD THE DREIBUND'S PRESTIGE

Germany's Press Expresses a More Cordial Feeling Toward Great Britain—Demand for the French Ambassador's Recall—Unpleasant Surprise.

Berlin, March 23.—The official announcement that Germany has given her assent to England's drawing on the Egyptian reserve fund to defray the cost of the British expedition up the Nile valley is worded in such a manner as to convey the impression that Germany's assent was not given to conserve English interests, but rather for the sake of upholding the prestige of the allies. Germany included in the dreibund, especially that of Italy. Two articles on the subject, which were subsequently published in the North German Gazette, were a great deal more cordial toward England and the intention seems to have been to dispel all traces of the recent German irritation toward England, and to defend the Dongola expedition as an inevitable and indispensable movement, and to predict the ultimate recognition by Europe of the value of the operations of the expedition in controlling the destructive power of the Dervishes. Other inspired journals are now taking the same view. The National Zeitung denies the contention that France can possibly create international trouble because of the fact that Egyptian troops are seeking to recapture Egyptian territory.

German Press Views.

As late as 1894, during the dispute over the Congo agreement, the Zeitung says, the French government maintained that the Sudan provinces were legally Egyptian territory, although they were in the hands of barbarians. The Tagblatt holds that the evacuation of Egypt by the British is England's own affair, and the Kreuz Zeitung says that France cannot oppose a punitive expedition against Sudanese malefactors. The Cologne Gazette, in an article obviously inspired by the foreign office, contends that the Dongola expedition is absolutely imperative. "The union of the Dervish forces, which are now divided by the Egyptian advance," it says, "might have the effect to drive the Italians out of Kassa and so strengthen Abyssinia against Italy and ultimately enable France and Russia, who are now lurking in the background, to determine the fate of Khartoum and the whole region of the Upper Nile."

France Unpleasantly Surprised.

The key to all this sudden display of good will toward England is unquestionably German sympathy with Italy. If the battle of Adowa, fought on March 1, in which the Italians were disastrously defeated, had not occurred, Germany would not have countenanced the expedition up the valley of the Nile, and probably would have sided with France and Russia to prevent it. A curious incident connected with the situation has arisen from the overtures which were made by France, with the object of ascertaining Germany's intentions in regard to the expedition. The communications from the French foreign office, which passed through the hands of M. Herbetto, French ambassador to Germany, were couched in language which indicated expectation that Germany would join the French protest against England's action. It consequently must have been a very unpleasant surprise to M. Herbetto, the French foreign minister, to learn that the assent of Germany had already been sent to London and to Cairo, and the fact certainly must have caused the French government to surmise that the emperor knew more, and at an earlier date, of the designs of Great Britain than could have been obtained through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

M. Herbetto's Recall Asked For.

It is now conceded on all sides that M. Herbetto must be recalled by his government, and very speedily, too. The position described in these dispatches on February 16 has become intolerable. M. Herbetto has made himself so obnoxious to the emperor that his majesty is reported to have on more than one occasion absented himself from Berlin in order to avoid the duty of receiving him. M. Herbetto's rank as dean of the diplomatic corps would naturally bring him oftener into personal contact with the emperor than if some other diplomat held the post and there is reason to believe that a personal meeting with the emperor is as distasteful to the French ambassador as it is offensive to the emperor. The feud between them is of long standing. Besides this, difficulty M. Herbetto has made himself disagreeable to many of the German officials with whom he has come in contact because of his exceedingly brusque and altogether bad manners, and to Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, he has become almost intolerable. The consequence has been that Prince Hohenlohe has formally asked M. Herbetto to appoint M. Herbetto's successor, and the German ambassador to Paris has advised the chancellor that the difficulty experienced by M. Herbetto

in sending to Berlin an ambassador who would be persona grata to the Berlin court is likely to be overcome by the acceptance of the position by M. Decrais, formerly French ambassador to London.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S VIEWS.

The Russian Commander Greatly Impressed by Our New Battleship.

Philadelphia, March 23.—Rear-Admiral Makaroff of the Russian navy, who was aboard the battleship Massachusetts during her builders' trial trip, in speaking of the vessel's performance, said: "I was greatly pleased with the ship. Ten years ago we were accustomed to see very old-fashioned ships in your navy, and we are now glad to see that our friends have such fine ships everywhere." He thought the new American ships as good as any seen anywhere else, and in some respects better than ships of other nations. As a battleship, he considers the Massachusetts superior to many others, especially in her range of fire, and he thought she had an astonishingly good fore and aft fire. To get this, however, he thinks she has slightly sacrificed her freeboard, but, as she is for coast defense, he thinks this defect is perhaps not important. As compared to the great Russian battleships in the Black sea, which he considers the best for concentration of fire in Europe, the admiral admitted that he considered our new battleship superior in concentration in firing.

DID NOT WANT TO SURVIVE HER.

Antonio Rexach Tries to Commit Suicide on His Dead Wife's Body.

New York, March 23.—Antonio Rexach, a cigarmaker, who came to this country seven years ago with his wife, Encarnacion, was found nearly asphyxiated on his wife's dead body in their home yesterday. The woman had died during the night from an internal cancer. Her husband, who had told his friends that he would not survive her, stopped up all the interstices through which air could penetrate into the room, and after writing to the coroner and his friends, telling them that his wife had died in his arms while he was giving her some beef tea, disconnected the stovepipe and lay down across his wife's dead body to wait for death. He was found in an unconscious condition shortly before noon by his landlord, who, not being able to obtain any response to his rapping at the door when he called, summoned a policeman and broke into the place. Rexach was removed to St. Vincent's hospital and will recover. His mother and brother are well known in Barcelona, Spain, where the would-be suicide some years ago had a prosperous business.

MISS STEVENSON TO WED?

Her Engagement to ex-Gov. Hardin's Son Reported at Oxford, O.

Chicago, March 23.—A special dispatch from Oxford, O., says it is reported there that Miss Ruth Stevenson, daughter of the vice-president of the United States, and Martin Hardin, son of ex-Gov. Wm. Hardin of Kentucky, are to be married early this summer, probably in June. Mr. Hardin and Miss Stevenson visited the Misses Hardin at Oxford college here last Saturday. Mr. Hardin is a theological student at Center college, Danville. He will be graduated and then ordained as a minister this year.

Paper Box Factory Burned.

Newark, N. J., March 23.—The two-story frame paper box manufactory of Jacob Zippel was burned yesterday. Loss on stock, building and machinery, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,500.

MARKET PRICES.

New York Quotations for Produce of Various Kinds.

BUTTER—State dairy, choice, lb.	17
Eastern, extra, fancy, lb.	18
Western Creamery, choice, lb.	17
Western Factory, June, per lb.	11
BEANS & PEAS—Beans, mar, ch. 1.35	
Beans, pea, choice, lb.	1.22
Beans, red kidney, choice, lb.	1.10
Beans, navy, fancy, lb.	1.05
CHEESE—State factory, large fancy	78
State factory, small cold, lb.	10 1/2
State factory, full cream, lb.	2 1/2
DRIED FRUITS, &c.—Apples, ch. 6 1/2	
Apples, ordinary, per lb.	4
Maple syrup, evaporated, per lb.	19
Cherries, per lb.	70 1/2
Peanuts, shelled, Spanish, lb.	6
Eggs—Western, prime, per doz.	11 1/2
State, choice, per doz.	12
State, extra, per doz.	11
Maple syrup, No. 1, 100 lb.	90
FRUITS—Apples, per bbl.	3 50
Cranberries, Care Cod, prime, bbl.	8 50
VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes, N. J., per bbl.	3 75
Potatoes, New Jersey, in bulk, per 100 lb.	1 00
Onions, Orange Co., red, per bbl.	60a 75
Onions, Eastern, per bbl.	65a 80
Cabbage, Long Island, per 100 lb.	2.50a 4.50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, bbl.	65a 70
Squash, marrow, per bbl.	20a 25
Celery, New Jersey, per doz stalks.	60a 65
SUNDRIES—Honey, Western, pure, per lb.	30
Honey, clover, 1-lb boxes, per lb.	18a 14
Honey, buckwheat, 1-lb boxes, per lb.	8a 9
Maple sugar, prime, per lb.	11a 12
Maple syrup, per gallon can, lb.	70a 80
HAY & STRAW—Hay, No. 1, 100 lb.	95
Hay, clover, mixed, lb.	45
Hay, salt, lb.	45
Long Rye Straw, lb.	60
Short Rye Straw, lb.	60
Wheat Straw, lb.	65
POULTRY, ETC.—West Geese, per lb.	46
Fowls, Western, per lb.	9a 10
Chickens, Phila., per lb.	9a 10
Turkeys, mixed, lb.	11
Ducks, Western, per lb.	12a 75
Live pigeons, young, per pair.	30a 40
Roosters, mixed, per lb.	6a 7
Geese, young, Eastern, per lb.	9a 10
Fame Quabs, white, per doz.	2.75a 3.00
Farm fresh, near by, per pr.	85a 90
Groats, unshelled, per pr.	1.60
Rabbit, per lb.	15a 18
Venison, saddle, fresh, choice, lb.	15a 22

MAY AID THE REBELS

Hondurian Troops Likely To Desert President Zelaya.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION—SERIOUS

Insurgents Lose No Ground—They Have the Moral and Material Support of the Party Which Placed Zelaya in Power—Strict Censorship.

New York, March 23.—The revolution in Nicaragua, according to intelligence received through private channels, is more serious than the dispatches from that country would indicate. The strict press censorship established by President Zelaya renders it impossible for news of any character except what is favorable to the government, from being made public. Two facts, however, in the opinion of those thoroughly familiar with existing conditions, seem to be well established. First, that Zelaya is not suppressing the rebellion, and second, that the Hondurian troops which arrived in Nicaragua on Friday last, as the supposed allies of Zelaya, are quite as likely to aid the rebels as to act in concert with the government troops. The first of these facts is based upon the almost certain knowledge that the revolutionists have not lost ground; that they are confident of success since, in every engagement, they have been the aggressors; that they have the moral and material support of the great majority of the liberal party, which placed Zelaya in power, and that the government forces have maintained from the beginning a purely defensive attitude.

Hondurians May Aid Rebels.

The Hondurian troops are now in Nicaragua and at a point midway between Leon and Corinto, in the territory occupied by the rebels. Their present attitude is one of strict neutrality but it is regarded as not improbable that their aid may in the end be given to Baca, the provisional president of the insurgent government. Color is given to this belief by the intimate relations that have long existed between Gen. Ortiz, the commander of the insurgents, and President Bonilla of Honduras who, in point of fact, owes his present elevation to the services rendered in his behalf several years ago by Ortiz. If Honduras espouses Baca's cause, the latter will, it is believed, become victorious, since his troops are armed with modern guns and animated by sentiments of the loftiest patriotism, inasmuch as they are fighting for constitutional liberty and to prevent the alleged dictatorship of Zelaya. Without the aid of Honduras the result is likely to be in doubt for several months at least. Another element of uncertainty is the influence which the Salvadorian peace commission may exert upon the contending factions. That their efforts will result in failure, is believed to be probable. Baca and those associated with him are determined upon the overthrow of Zelaya, while Zelaya, on the other hand, is equally determined upon the suppression of the rebellion, neither side being willing to concede any advantage to the other.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

Clerical and Educational Positions at Indian Schools Now Under Its Operations. Washington, March 23.—The president has issued an order directing the secretary of the interior to amend the classification of the interior department so as to include among the positions classified thereunder and subject to competitive examination all clerical and all educational positions at Indian agencies and Indian schools. The order also provides that Indians shall be eligible for appointment to any of these positions on such test of fitness as may be required by the secretary of the interior and without examination or certification by the civil service commission, but they shall not be transferred from said position to the departmental service.

THE CENSUS OFFICE FIRE.

Most Serious Loss Will Be to the Records Contained in the Building. Washington, March 23.—The fire yesterday morning in the building occupied by the census office was more serious than at first supposed. The inside of the building was badly damaged, involving a loss of about \$20,000, fully insured. Probably the most serious loss will be to the records of the census office contained in the building, some of which were destroyed and all more or less injured by smoke and water. The building was known as Martin's hall and was the place where the Knights of Pythias organization was born.

Three Perish in Flames.

Danville, Que., March 23.—A double tenement house on Water street, occupied by James Brady and T. R. Staffin with their families, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Two daughters of Brady and a son of Staffin perished in the flames.

To Receive Americans in Berlin.

Berlin, March 23.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. R. K. Evans, military attaché to the United States embassy, will receive the members of the American colony in Berlin tomorrow.

AMERICAN

Berlin, March 23.—An intense debate arose in the international congress during the discussion of the question of American intervention in the course of his remarks.

UNITED STATES ATTACKS

A Remarkable Statement Made Well Known Spaniard. New York, March 23.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: Senor Valles y Ribera, well known federal leader, has made the following statement: "The colonial policy of Spain in this has been disastrous and despicable. The point of fully justifying the various Spanish governments, the United States is the very last justified in raising its voice, as Spanish policy can in no way be compared to the sanguinary methods employed in American territories which it has forcibly annexed." It is the best authority that the United States has for its policy of privateering purposes number 308. This includes many small, worthless, boats, the majority of which are owned by the ocean tramps and coastwise traders.

MINERS RECEIVE AN ADVANCE

Pennsylvania Coal Operators Raise 12 1/2 Cents Per Cent.

Philipsburg, Pa., March 23.—The following notice is on the mine tips of all the mines in the Clearfield, Beech Creek, and Gallitzin coal regions: "On and after April 1 the employees of this company will be paid forty-five cents per ton, or 12 1/2 per cent. over the rate that has prevailed in the above regions for the past two years."

PROPOSALS FOR ARBITRATION

Lord Salisbury Says They Are Now Under the Consideration of the Government.

London, March 23.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir James Field, who was chairman of the demonstration in Queen's hall in the principle of arbitration disputes between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says: "I am glad to be able to say that this question is receiving consideration of her majesty's government, and that proposals in the memorial are before the government of the United States."

"UNCLE JIMMY" HOOPER

Born in Slavery in 1806, the Old Slaveholder's Son Just Passed Away.

Lancaster, O., March 23.—Jimmy Hooper, who was born in slavery in 1806, is dead. From the time of his emancipation, he was owned by John Kerr of Lancaster, Pa. He delighted in his distaff work, and was a member of the Free Masons. He was brought to Lancaster by Gen. Sherman's family, and he was wounded in battle and died a few years ago.

Cyclist Banker Not Dead

Pittsburg, March 23.—A cyclist banker who was reported to have died in that city of typhoid fever, was found to be alive. He is now in the hospital.

Berlin, March 23.—Mrs. Evans

wife of Capt. R. K. Evans, military attaché to the United States embassy, will receive the members of the American colony in Berlin tomorrow.

Berlin, March 23.—The consequences of his annoyance

disclosure of his intention to resign as minister at Easter, and the fact that he had been in the city since the 15th of March.

Sour

sometimes called waterbrash, burning pain, distress, nausea, vomiting, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because of its wonderful power as a blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gently cleanses and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it has a "magic touch."

Stomach

severe pains across my shoulders, and distress. I had violent nausea, which left me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came on more and more severe. I did not receive lasting benefit from physicians, but I obtained such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend this grand blood medicine to all who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the ailments of the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The True Blood Purifier. All druggists. It cures all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

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Stearns throughout cycling as a light, staunch, stylish speedy mount. There's a best in every range. The '96 Stearns is a veritable edition de luxe among bicycles. Finished in black or chrome. Stearns riders are satisfied, and always proud as they show their mounts. Your address will insure receipt of our handsome new catalogue. "The Yellow Fellow."

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