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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

VOL. 25. NO. 12.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.
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IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Peggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

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Dec. 13—Aug. 8.

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THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

Prince Bismarck and the Cabinet Have Resigned.

EUROPEAN NATIONS ANXIOUS.

Fears That War May Follow the Iron Chancellor's Withdrawal—The Causes of the Affair—Bismarck's Probable Successor—German Press Opinions.

BERLIN, March 19.—The reported resignation of Chancellor Bismarck, published in these dispatches yesterday, proves to be well founded. The Tagblatt announces the retirement of the chancellor from all his offices and that Count Herbert, with all the Prussian and imperial ministers and chiefs of department, has resigned. This latter story is not confirmed, except in the case of Count Herbert, and many doubted in Berlin yesterday the report of the chancellor's resignation. The Post advised people to wait till The Reichsanzeiger confirmed the report, and the latter appeared in the evening without the slightest confirmation. At the cabinet meeting Monday the kaiser placed his ultimatum before the chancellor on the labor question, and the latter promptly resigned. Tuesday morning the kaiser sent to the chancellor to effect a compromise, but he refused to yield an iota of his original position.

COUNT HERBERT.

The Resignation Accepted.

It has just been announced that Prince Bismarck's resignation of the chancellorship was accepted by the emperor at noon. It is stated in well informed political circles that the present differences between the emperor and Prince Bismarck is irreconcilable. It arises from the chancellor's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the clerical party in Germany, to restore to the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund. The attitude of the emperor in opposing Prince Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the clerical party. If the government is to secure a working majority in the new reichstag it cannot well get on without the party of the Center, which Dr. Windthorst controls.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Ministry's Withdrawal.

The resignation of the ministry was merely the customary formal act, but it is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck and Minister Maybach really intend to resign. Herren Rickert and Goldschmidt and other Freisinnige deputies were invited to the court banquet last night. Never before had a member of the Freisinnige party been thus honored. It is stated that the Freisinnige Professor Handl and Herr Miquel will be invited to enter the cabinet as an earnest of the emperor's desire to legislate for the people.

Who Will Be Chancellor?

The great question discussed is, Who will be Bismarck's successor? Most people incline to the idea that Dr. Hinzpeter will be the man. He is known to be in sympathy with the emperor's social reform and to entertain political views in direct opposition to the chancellor. Hereafter the emperor will be his own chancellor. If Dr. Hinzpeter does succeed Bismarck he will be little more than a private secretary to the emperor.

The immediate cause of the crisis is obscure, but it is believed to be the emperor's Socialist policy, which is having a great effect on international as well as on domestic affairs. The emperor cajoles where Bismarck favors the cudgel.

Since the recent elections, which proved such a terrible blow to Bismarck's internal policy, new facts daily brought forward show that, however great his genius may be as regards foreign affairs, he has made a failure of the domestic affairs of Germany.

German and Other Press Opinions.

The Kreuz Zeitung had only a short article in a corner of the paper on the retirement of the chancellor, which is erroneously attributed to a divergence of opinion with the kaiser on the colonial policy.

The National Zeitung accepts the retirement as a fait accompli and hopes the chancellor will long remain to witness the advancement of his work.

The Tagblatt, which has always opposed the prince, says he represented to the Germans the supreme architect among those who built up new Germany, and to foreigners he personified the strength and glory of the fatherland.

The Vossische says: "The prince is such an overwhelming factor in the politics of his country that Germans will have difficulty in getting accustomed to the new state of things." Another paper says: "Kaiser Wilhem II's reign has now begun in earnest." This is only one specimen of the poisoned arrows hurled at what is supposed to be falling greatness by men who have thrived for years on the dust licked from shoes whose latchets they were unworthy to unloose.

The London Standard's Berlin correspondent is assured on good authority that Herr von Boetticher will not succeed Prince Bismarck. The chancellor's resignation was not influenced in the smallest degree by the result of the recent elections. On the contrary, he expressed hope that he would be able to govern with success with the present reichstag.

The Austrian government, press and public, greatly fear that the resignation of Prince Bismarck will lead to a rupture of the peace alliance.

The Temps, The Debats and other leading French journals, display anxiety for the future in consequence of Prince Bismarck's resignation.

Prince Bismarck's Career.

Prince Bismarck was born at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815, and is therefore just closing his seventy-fifth year. He was made minister of foreign affairs and of the king's house in Prussia in September, 1862. From that time until the death of the emperor William I he practically swayed the government of all Germany, and dictated the general policy of the great powers. In 1869 he was foreign minister of the North German confederation, having succeeded to that point in the great dream of his life—the unification of Germany.

Two years later, on Jan. 18, 1871, he witnessed the complete accomplishment of his vast political design at Versailles. There, in the palace of the French kings, he took part in the symbolism which proclaimed Germany an empire, the grandest historical picture of modern times, the coronation of William I emperor of Germany. In that same month of January he was appointed by his imperial master chancellor of the empire, the office which he has now resigned after holding it nineteen years.

Made a Prince.

Created a count in 1865, he was now raised to the rank of prince. As chancellor he angered the Roman Catholic party by his aggressive acts with regard to the freedom of the church, resulting in the expulsion of the Jesuits and the imprisonment of a number of Roman Catholic bishops.

Prince Bismarck presided over the famous congress of Berlin, which resulted in the treaty of San Stefano. Since that period he has devoted his efforts toward the foundation of a German colonial empire, to placating the Roman Catholics—in which he succeeded for a time, so far as Prussia was concerned—and to strengthening the Austro-German alliance.

The News in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 19.—The confirmation given by the evening papers of the report that Prince Bismarck's resignation has been accepted is causing a tremendous sensation in political circles here. The almost immediate retirement of Count Kalnoky is looked for in consequence.

The chancellor's action is generally admitted to have been brought about by the young emperor's determination to have free hand in the management of state affairs rather than to any difference of opinion regarding any social problem.

The Emperor and the Army.

BERLIN, March 19.—The emperor has called a meeting of the commanders of the various army corps. He had a conference with the minister of war yesterday afternoon.

The Bourse was slightly depressed, but recovered at the close. European bankers generally appear to have full confidence that the Bismarck crisis has been discounted!

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house today passed the Oklahoma bill by a vote of 160 to 35.

In the senate Senators Sherman and Butler indulged in a spirited debate over reconstruction measures and the granting of the ballot to the negro.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representatives Quinn, Flower and Tracy, of New York, made arguments before the house committee on rivers and harbors in regard to the necessity of providing for large improvements to the Hudson river and New York harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the senate Mr. Call's resolution to consider nominations in open session was rejected.

Other bills introduced in the senate were the following: By Mr. Evarts—To insure preference to veterans of the late war in employment on public works. This bill provides that Union soldiers, sailors and marines shall be given preference for certification, appointment, employment and retention in every public department and on all public works of the government, and in competitive and non-competitive examinations of the civil service. Age, loss of limbs, or other physical impairment which does not incapacitate, shall not disqualify the applicant, provided he possesses the necessary business capacity. Such persons, unless employed for a statutory term, shall not be dismissed except on charges and after a hearing. Violation of this law by heads of departments, officials, boards of examinations, or others is to be prosecuted as a misdemeanor. By M. Plumb—To prevent desertions from the army.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house passed senate bill (with an amendment striking out the appropriation clause) increasing from $150,000 to $300,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Sacramento, Cal.; house bill for a public building at Paris, Tex., at a cost of $200,000; house bill authorizing the superintendent of census to enumerate the Chinese population of the United States in such a manner as to enable him to make a complete and accurate descriptive list of all Chinese persons who are in the United States at the time of taking the census, and to give each person so enumerated a certificate containing particulars necessary for full identification, which certificate shall be the sole evidence of the right of the person to be and remain in the United States.

Penalties are provided for the transfer or sale of these certificates. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee have agreed upon every point of division on the tariff schedules and the reductions to be made from internal revenue and will present the bill to the full committee for its consideration in a few days. The clauses relating to carpet wools, Mexican lead ores and one or two other articles have not yet been finally and definitely passed upon. While the bill is not absolutely completed, and will, of course, be subject to revision, it is believed to be substantially a finished measure so far as the majority of the committee is concerned.

The internal revenue features of the bill are as follows: The entire abolition of all special taxes upon dealers of all kinds, commonly known as licenses; the tax upon snuff will be repealed; farmers and planters growing tobacco will have the liberty to sell to whosoever they please without restraint in the same manner as any farmer can dispose of any other of the products of his land.

There are a number of important changes in the metal schedule. Existing rates are maintained upon iron ore and pig iron. Barbed wire for fencing is made dutiable at 6-10 cents per pound, which is below the duty upon that kind of iron entering into other uses. Beams, girders and structural iron is reduced from 1¼ cents to 6-10 cents a pound, which is a reduction below that of the senate bill. Railway iron is reduced to 6-10 cents a pound, the present rate being $17 a ton, a reduction of about $4 a ton, and a reduction in the rate fixed by the senate bill. The duty on steel rails is reduced $4 a ton. The duty on tin plate has increased to 2 2-10 cents a pound. Pig iron remains free. There is an increase in the duty upon pocket cutlery.

In the lumber schedule the duty on sawed boards, planks and finished lumber is reduced 50 per cent from the present rate. There is a special provision inserted that in case Canada lays an export duty upon lumber, then duties shall be collected according to the rates under existing law.

The duty on Sumatra tobacco is increased to $2.75 per pound. There is an increase generally along the entire list in the duties upon agricultural products. The duty upon barley is raised to 30 cents a bushel, hops to 15 cents a pound, buckwheat to 15 cents a bushel, macaroni and vermicelli 2 cents a pound, oats 10 cents a bushel. The duty on agricultural seeds is increased. The duty on rice is reduced from 2½ to 2 cents a pound, rice flour and rice meal from 1 cent to ¾ cent a pound, and broken rice to ½ cent a pound. Butter and substitutes therefor have the duty increased to 6 cents a pound. The duty on eggs is raised to 5 cents a dozen, potatoes to 25 cents a bushel.

Hides, which are now on the free list, are made dutiable at 1½ cents a pound. There is a small increase in the duty upon fruits, oranges in packages of 1¾ cubic feet or less, 25 cents per package; in packages exceeding 1¾ and not exceeding 3½ cubic feet, 50 cents a package. Raisins, 2½ cents a pound duty. Advances in duties have generally been conceded the farming interests where it is believed the increased duties will benefit the farmer.

Cotton manufactures are left substantially as in the senate bill. Jute, manila, sun and sizal grass are put upon the free list, as is wool de grass, which enters into the finishing of leather. A reduction is made in the duty on binding twine.

In the wool schedule, wools of the first class, known as clothing wools, 11 cents a pound; wools of the second class, known as combing wools, 12 cents; carpet wools, valued at 12 cents or less, 3½ cents per pound; valued at over 12 cents, 8 cents a pound. This is a reduction of ⅛ cent a pound from the senate bill, and an increase of 1½ cents from the present law. It is believed, however, that the definitions and classifications and restrictions provided for will make this duty even more valuable to the wool growers than the duty fixed by the enate bill.

Is Lester B. Faulkner Alive?

ALBANY, March 19.—A story regarding Lester B. Faulkner, at one time a state senator and also chairman of the Democratic state committee, and who lately was president of the National Bank of Dansville, is being circulated. It will be remembered that Faulkner was convicted of being the cause of wrecking the bank, and was sentenced to prison for ten years. An appeal was taken, and before a decision was reached Faulkner was presumably taken ill and died. It was asserted in the senate chamber yesterday that there is positive evidence that Faulkner is alive and in Mexico. It is asserted that his gardener was buried in his stead.

They are about to build a new Masonic Temple in Chicago, at a cost of $3,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The World's News Gleaned, Sifted and Condensed.

FRESH TIPS FROM THE WIRES.

What Is Going on of Interest That Is Worth Reading—The Wheat of the World's News Winnowed from a Whole Week's Thrashing.

Charles L. Farrington, of Holyoke, Mass., until recently paymaster of the Hadley Thread company's works at that place, has been appointed manager of the New York Players' League Baseball club.

Gen. Charles L. Young, of Toledo, has been appointed superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan asylum at Xenia.

The Democratic majority in the Rhode Island house of representatives have introduced a provision for the amendment of the constitution making a change to biennial elections of general officers and biennial sessions of the legislature. The measure was temporarily tabled.

Secretary Windom has made the following appointments in the New York custom house: Examiners, appraiser's department, E. J. Chapman, H. W. Rudd, Charles C. Brown, Cas A. Muller, Zachariah Jellison, Fred A. Russell, George Brown, James R. Hillyer and W. D. Davis.

Charles H. Taylor, of The Boston Globe, has been re-elected president of the Boston Press club.

W. W. Willard, chief of police of Troy, N. Y., has been indicted on two charges, one of interfering and obstructing the progress of voting at Troy in November, 1888, and the other of inducing and encouraging an illegal voter to deposit his ballots at the same place.

The board of managers of the New York State Industrial school have elected these officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. William Purcell; first vice president, Rev. Dr. Gibbard; second vice president, Capt. Henry Lamb; secretary and treasurer, Marsenus Briggs.

Samuel W. Hester, formerly superintendent of The Brooklyn Eagle office, and later a contractor at Poughkeepsie, is dead, aged 78 years. His son, Samuel, is president of The Brooklyn Eagle association.

The coal firm of Gumbert & Hue, of Pittsburg, made an assignment.

P. W. Dickerson & Co., brick commission merchants, of New York, have assigned. Liabilities large, but no statement has been filed.

The government steamer Dispatch is still fast aground in the Potomac. The captain's court martial is probable.

In the McCalla inquiry yesterday a number of sailors testified that they had been cursed, cuffed, triced up and placed in irons for trivial offenses on board the Enterprise.

Mr. Stein's bill, which provides that pawnbrokers may only charge 18 per cent. per annum on loans of $100 and over and 9 per cent. on sums under $100, has passed the assembly at Albany.

At the Flack trial, March 18, Mrs. Flack told the story of her troubles with her husband, the sheriff, and related the manner in which her son, Will, by deception, procured her signature to papers in the action for divorce.

The indictment against John L. Sullivan has been quashed by the supreme court on the ground of being defective in its averments, reversed the case and remanded defendant to the next term of the Marion county (Miss.) court to answer such indictment as may be found against him there.

The Union Street Railway Company of Brooklyn has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $200,000.

Ex-Assemblyman Daniel F. Talmage, of Brooklyn, has obtained a verdict of $30,000 damages against The New York World for libel.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable company in New York the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: John W. Mackey, James Gordon Bennett, Hector and Jules De Castro, A. B. Chander, George S. Coe, W. L. Scott, G. G. Howland, Charles Nordhoff, E. C. Platt, E. J. Matthews, Richard Irwin and A. De Castro. W. L. Scott is the only new name in the board.

The labor troubles in England grow serious. In Liverpool there was a noisy demonstration of dock laborers, requiring the military to be called out.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: United States consuls—William S. Preston, of New York, at Cognac; A. N. Street, of New York, at Coaticook; Daniel Lake, of New York, to be United States marshal for the Eastern district of New York.

The supreme court of Connecticut has decided that the petition of Eli Whitney and others of New Haven for an injunction to prevent demolishing the state house should not be granted.

George Grassman, a prominent horse dealer of Lancaster, Pa., and inventor of the Grassman horse car, has made an assignment. Liabilities about $40,000; assets about half that amount.

Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, of New York, died of the grip on March 15.

The open handicap cross country run, under the auspices of the National Cross Country Association of America, was won by William B. Day, of the New Jersey Athletic club. The distance was eight miles. Day's time was 53:34. He won The New York Herald's cup.

The Duc d'Orleans has issued a statement that he opposed the petition to President Carnot for his release.

A span of the old Queensbury-Moreau bridge at Glens Falls, N. Y., fell Saturday morning, carrying down into the Hudson river the workmen upon it. The dead are George Carr and Nelson Sansouci, both of Glens Falls. Thomas Holloran, of South Glens Falls, was cut about the head and will probably die. Thomas Farley, of Windsor, had an arm broken and an unknown laborer received serious injuries.

The Mississippi is still on the rampage, breaking down levees in Louisiana and causing the destruction of much property.

William H. Ellis, known at various times in New York as a wood carver, a cotton speculator and the manufacturer of a boiler compound, died in poverty at No. 96 East Houston street, after a life remarkable for its misfortunes.

Annie Burns, aged 11; Mrs. Timothy Hogan, aged 35, and Mrs. Margaret Noonan, aged 70, were crushed to death beneath a landslide at Troy, N. Y. Six other people were badly injured.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in New York state: E. Halstead, Bartlett, Oneida county; F. H. Power, Louisville, St. Lawrence county; F. Miller, Weltonville, Tioga county.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry on a charge of contempt of court has been concluded, the jury reporting a disagreement. The vote stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The French cabinet formed by M. Tirard has resigned.

To Bridge the North River.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The North river bridge project has received the favorable indorsement of the house committee on commerce. The bill was introduced in the house by Mr. McAdoo, of Jersey City, and has as a title "A bill to authorize the construction of a bridge and approaches at New York city across the North river, to regulate commerce in and over such bridge between the states of New York and New Jersey, and to establish such bridge a military and post road." The bill authorizes a company of capitalists headed by Jordan L. Mott to locate, equip and operate the bridge, and to lay tracks on it for the connection of the railroads on either side of the river in order to facilitate interstate commerce. No government appropriation is provided for.

Mrs. Trask's Wanderings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—The wife of ex-Lieutenant Governor Trask, while suffering mentally, wandered away from her home about 10 o'clock at night, and although a search was kept up all night she was not found until morning, when she was discovered on the Wilbraham road near Doyle brook, with her arm broken and unconscious. She was apparently trying to go to Monson, where she lived several years ago.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS.

Items Which Are of Particular Interest to Pennsylvanians.

IN THIS AND NEARBY COUNTIES.

Brief Mention of Matters Which Everybody Should Know About—A Week's Accidents and Crimes Accurately and Concisely Chronicled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Times Tuesday morning printed the following in its editorial column: The Times publishing company, of Philadelphia, will pay a reward of $1,000 to the person or persons who may discover and bring to conviction in the New Jersey courts the murderer or murderers of Annie Leconey. The money will be promptly paid on the joint certificate of the judge who tries and the prosecuting attorney who prosecutes the case, after the final conviction of the murderer or murderers.

A Philadelphia Bookkeeper Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—J. Frank Armstrong, who for four years up to last November was employed as bookkeeper by J. H. Billington & Co., has been arrested charged with embezzlement from the firm of between $10,000 and $12,000. The discrepancy in Armstrong's accounts was not discovered until after he left the firm. His whereabouts was not known until he was arrested. He was held in default of $10,000 bail.

The Stanton Mine Flooded.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 14.—Hot water and steam from the flooded South Wilkesbarre shaft is pouring into the Stanton mine. A door connecting the mines is supposed to have been burned away. The Stanton mine will have to be abandoned for the present. The extent of the damage is not known.

Blind Boys in Rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The dismissal of Edwin S. Potter, principal instructor at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind by the managers resulted in an outbreak among the boy pupils that lasted for nearly an hour and took the most strenous efforts of the principal and other employes of the institution to subdue.

Burned to Death.

JOHNSTOWN, March 14.—In an incendiary fire in the barracks or Brown Brothers, contractors, this morning, two laborers, named Morrissey and Kelley, were fatally burned. Fifty others in the building escaped, some of them narrowly.

His Wife, Cow and Furniture.

MILNESVILLE, March 14.—A very novel sale took place here yesterday. A Hungarian, who was about to leave for Punxsutawney, the scene of the great mining strike, disposed of his wife, cow and furniture by selling them at auction. The amount realized was $82. The buyer is reported well satisfied with the bargain.

Bank Officials Indicted.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The grand jury today returned a true bill against President W. W. Young and Cashier John Hoerr, of the defunct Lawrence bank, charging them with embezzlement. This is the technical name of the offense, which consists in receiving deposits in a bank after knowing that the institution is insolvent. Both officials were arrested.

Joseph Eckman Dead.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 15.—Joseph Eckman, one of the best known iron masters in the state of Pennsylvania and for nearly forty years manager of the Grubb furnace at Mount Hope and Columbia, died March 14, aged 76 years.

The Test of the Vesuvius.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The final official test of the pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was made March 13 in the Delaware. It is understood to have been satisfactory in all respects, but the results will not be made public until the official report has been handed the secretary of the navy. It is said that the projectiles traveled not only the required mile, but one-third beyond, with a firing pressure of 700 pounds. The shock when the projectiles exploded on touching the water is said to have been felt at Chester, four miles away.

Suspended from the Ministry.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Rev. R. B. Mansell, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church at McKeesport, has been suspended from the ministry, and will not be permitted to occupy any pulpit until the case in which he is defendant has been tried before the next annual conference in October. The famous trial, in which some of the most prominent Methodist clergymen in western Pennsylvania were involved, began last Monday and closed at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when the jury returned a verdict finding Rev. Mr. Mansell guilty on only one of the four specifications under the charge of lying and not guilty of the charge of defamation.

He Was Murdered.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 15.—At the house of Patrick Murphy a railroad brakeman named John Moran was murdered. Moran, Dick Hurley and Murphy were drunk and Moran was cut on the head with a knife. The other two men deny any knowledge of the cutting.

His Children Got All.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The late William Bucknell left his entire estate of several million dollars to his children. It was expected that there would be large bequests to charities.

The Reserve Rule No Good.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—In the court of common pleas Judge Thayer decided that the "reserve rule" cannot be enforced. He refused to grant an injunction to prevent Hallman from playing with the "Players," and sustained the Brotherhood's demurrer to the League club's bill.

Five Buildings Burned.

BUTLER, Pa., March 18.—Early Monday morning fire broke out in Beatty's hardware store in Harrisonville. Currie's grocery store, Galbreath's dwelling, Morrison's grocery and Hen