BISMARCK FAILING.

THE MAN OF IRON BOWED DOWN BY

Doughty Warrior Has Lost Interest in the Man Who Changed the Geography of Central Europe.

Bismarck is dying. The mighty personality who changed the map of Central Europe will on April 1, prob-ably celebrate his last anniversary. He is losing his temper, his means of locomotion and his memory. He is as helpless as a child. His limbs refuse any longer to bear the weight of the great statesman's enormous body and he has to be wheeled around from one apartment to another at Fried-

Like other remarkable men Bismarck was never a man of very agreeable disposition, and on his eighty second year his nerves which were as rigid as rod-iron, become so fluttered by the least reference to public affairs that no mention even of his own marvellous achievements can be made in his presence. There are only two persons outside the members only two persons outside the members of his family who can converse with him. These are his physician, Dr. Schweninger, and Editor Hoffman, or the Hamburger Nachrichten, who through all the trying period when Bismarck's pride was sorely humbled, when it was harder to part with that diplomatic world which he had so long moulded by his intellect and by his mighty will than it is now to finally leave it, was the one close and confidential friend of Bismarck. He alone was the man upon whom the alone was the man upon whom the Prince leaned in the days of his dis-tress, and it is to Hoffman that he instinctively clings in these days of what may be called his second childhood When even his dearest friends are up-braided in his periodic fits of de-spondency no unkind word is address-ed to the faithful family Editor.

Of the public and political life of Bismarck little that is new can be written save by some such man as Editor Hoffman. Bismarck is one of written save by some such man as Editor Hoffman. Bismarck is one of the central figures of the century and isolated and uncivilized will be indeed dhat land where the news of his helpless and stricken condition shall not arouse a sympathetic response on this probably one of the last gatherings of the family around its venerated Chiettain. Of Bismarck it will be written that in an age prolific of great men he was, measured alike by the range of his intellect and the majesty of his achievements probably the greatest personality of his time. He was the product of a single idea—the unification of the thirty nine states of the Germanic Confederation into a federation of which Prussla was to be the predominant partner. This was the dream of his youth and the realization of his old age; and though like others who have accomplished notable things he saw ambitious youth prepared to discount his marvellous life work when that work was done, Bismarck's fame towered so conspicuously that when that work was done, Bismarck's fame towered so conspicuously that that of the greatest of German monarchs is but as a dwarf to a giant be-

Bismarck was about thirty years of age when the people of Germany rose to throw off that condition of serto throw off that condition of servitude in which they stood to a few princely families who like the House of Hesse sold them for money to fight the battles of foreign sovereigns. The German people could have no interest in these wars but they were accustomed to obedience and were loyal and true to the gonfalon of their chiefs. But in 1848 they took a new view of their duties and when the masses moved, the Australian family being more powerful than the Hohenzollerns secured the appointment of the Arch Duke John of Austria as "Administrator of all the Germans."

From Administrator to Emperor was but a step, and this event gave the

but a step, and this event gave the starting point to. Bismarck's idea though it was nineteen years later and after the national activity of 1848 had subsided and Koeniggratz was won that Bismarck organized the northern that Bismarck organized the northern states into what was called the North German Confederation. He had ten years previously resolved upon forming a triple alliance between France, Russia and Prussia. Neither Napoleon III nor Alexander II were friendly to such an alliance, but as soon as the Confederation was formed with a population of 29,000,000, and Bismarck himself was its foreign minister he was in a better position to ister he was in a better position to deal with the two Emperors. The subsequent events connected with the Beneditti affair, the war of 1870, the crowning of the Hohenzollern instead the Austrian monarch as Emperor of Germany at Versailles, and Bis-marck's assumption of the office of Chancellor of the Empire are familiar to all readers.

Though all Germans now approve of Bismarck's masterpiece he had while carrying it out bitter enemies among n countrymen who denounced the arch-enemy of freedom, as cruel, tyranical and inhuman, as a man of enormous appetite, of over-mastering ambition, as a modern com-bination of Lucullus and of Caesar The truth is that in the Germany into h Bismarck was born there were two classes, the rulers and the only two classes, the rulers and the ruled, or the landgraves and the peasantry. Bismarck belonged to and was as much the living embodiment of the aristocratic Teuton as is Lord Salisbury of the Anglo-Saxon to-day in England. Bismarck's sweeping statements were responsible for this feeling:—"All cities should be swept away; too many of these burghers gather in one place and they become centers of democracy and of constitutionalism." he exclaimed, when he heard of the national assembly at

Frankfort and of the Revolution un-der Hecker and Herwegh. Bismarck was then a member of the diet and the diet was a parliament of princes where the people had neither rights nor representation.

The growth of a middle class was a menace to aristocratic exclusiveness and to the perpetuation of its political privileges. Hence Bismarck feared the cities as the storm centres of commercial and political activity. Ho viewed cities only as places where burghers were bred, where they talked and where they were permitted to disburghers were bred, where they talked and where they were permitted to disturb the balance of political power. Peasants surrounded and venerated the owner of the Schloss. They worked his lands. They rejoiced when an heir was born to inherit those feudal privileges which they freely yielded or they grieved at his decease. But with the cities it was trade and not land. They represented an entirely new order of things and a landgrave who could control the minds and actions of several hundred peasants in

who could control the minds and actions of several hundred peasants in the country, found himself powerless in the case of those sturdy burghers that dominated the commerce of the cities. Bismarck who was a physical giant was born in the country. He loved the country and would preserve it while sweeping away the city and with it everything for which the city stands. If from our wider American standpoint Bismarck would be considered narrow we must also consider standpoint Bismarck would be considered narrow we must also consider the conditions into which he was born. If the Iron Chancellor was afterwards one of the great master-minds of the world he was not then in a scholarly sense a liberally educated man. Bismarck, like Bright did not get his education in the universities, but in the world. Indeed he was no more highly educated than the average bullock-breeding country nobleman of Europe. He then scorned books and would while a student fight a mere bookworm with as much relish as he would a socialist guilty of less majeste. He loved his own wife and his own He loved his own wife and his own country better than he loved any

other man's wife or any other country.

Bismarck differs from other statesmen of the time chiefly in one repect-he never humbugged the peo spect—he never humbugged the people. His life was seriously threatened
by a stepson of Karl Blind, a leader in
the Revolution of 1848, and he was not
really popular at any period of his official life. He did not attain his extraordinary honors and eminence through the practice of political jug-glery like Beaconsfield, or through passing popular measures or by bril-liant scholarship like Gladstone, or by changing and afterwards reconstruct-ing the National Government like changing and afterwards reconstructing the National Government like Thiers. Bismarck has done none of these things. He did not depress his country in order to elevate himself and is the Brahma rather than the Siva of his people. He never courted popularity or pandered to popular passions, but he raised Germany from a recumbent position and bade her stand erect, united and upon her feet. He snatched his country from a crisis in snatched his country from a crisis in which she might have become the prey of revolution or the envy of neighbor-ing states. He reversed the march of Empire from Austria's direction and sent it towards Prussia detaching the contending elements of a polyglot state on one border and humbling her state on one border and humbling her threatening foes on the other, while like a modern Archimedes lifting the whole Teutonic race proper into an unparelled position of Imperial strength in the councils of Europe. At the same time like another Vulcan he forged upon the anvil of high opportunity the various component states of the Germanic Confederation into one homogenious nationality with larger homogenious nationality with larger liberties, with improved systems of education, more secure governments, making of all one people with a com-mon destiny and a common flag and language. Bismarck may not have been always a Chesterfield to the people-but he was a benefactor. may not have been the greatest of modern scholars, but assuredly the first amongst constructive Europeon

THAD. P. POWERS.

He Tried It.

Unquestioning obedience is generally Urquestioning obedience is generally a good thing to require from subordinates, but sometimes it leads to strange results. Numerous complaints had come before a certain official in regard to the quality of food served to the inmates of one of the public institutions; and he determined to investigate for himself, in order to see if the matter really required attention. Making his way to the particular

Making his way to the particular building in question just about dinner time, he walked straight over to where the kitchen is located. At the very door he encountered two muscular-looking men carrying a huge, steaming

'Put that kettle down," he brusquel ordered; and the men at once obeyed. "Get me a spoon," he next command.

The man who brought the spoon was bout to say something, but was or lered to keep silent.

"Take off the lid," was the next command. "I'm going to taste it."

The two men were utterly cowed by the official brusqueness, and, wondering, watched him gulp down a big

mouthful. "Do you mean to say that you call his soup?" the official demanded. "Why, it tastes more like cirty wa-

ter!"
"So it is, sir," replied one of them, respectfully. "We were just scrubbing the floors."

Brightest of Men.

He—They say one should learn from the mistakes he has made and the foolish things he has done.

She—If you follow the advice, dear, you'd be one of the brightest men on earth.—Detroit Free Press.

Wants \$50,000 Damages

Mrs. Mary Fox, of Bellefonte, has instituted proceedings in the Centre county court against the Pennsylvania railroad company to recover \$50,000 damages for the killing of her husband, Joseph Fox, who was run ever by a train of shifting coal cars in that place of few months ago.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's family Pills are the best. Im

From the General Officers of National W. O. T. U.

DEAR SISTER :-- Your General Officers have taken counsel of those most competent to advise regarding a suitable memorial to the memory of great leader, Frances E. Willard. seems to be the best judgment of all whom we have consulted that, inasmuch as the Temple has already been erected, and is so closely connected with her name and that of the W. C. T. U., we cannot do better than to unite in a supreme effort to raise, by subscriptions frrm people of wealth, the sum necessary for its purchase. We are encouraged to make this en-deavor because of letters which have come to us from all parts of the coun-try urging the plan. Newspapers have also expressed an interest in the project, and prominent individuals have visited us with the same suggestion. It surely seems as if the signs indicate that the time is ripe for such action.

We purpose to carry out Miss Wil-

lard's original plan, and to enlarge upon it so far as possible. To this end a committee of representative citizens, both men and women, is to be appointed in Chicago, whose purbe appointed in Chicago, whose pur-pose it will be to secure subscriptions for Miss Willard's memorial. The sums raised will be placed in the hands of some one designated by the committee, to be held until the aggregate local sum shall be placed in the hands of Miss Dow, the custodian designated by Miss Willard herself. The money can be drawn out of the bank, where it will be placed by Miss Dow immediately upon receipt, only on the order of the General Officers of the W. C. T. U., and is to be subof the W. C. T. U., and is to be subscribed with the distinct understanding that if, by the next National Convention, it is clearly seen that the plan of owning the Temple is not a feasible one, the money shall be used for another suitable memorial, the nature of which will be hereafter, decidture of which will be hereafter decid-

We are very desirous that such committees shall be appointed in every city, and that, in smaller towns, a committee for house to house visitaa committee for house to house visita-tion may be organized for the same purpose. We call upon you, there-fore, as State Presidents, to aid us in this endeavor, and, if possible, to place the matter at once in the hands of men and women of position and influence throughout your entire terriinfluence throughout your entire terri-tory. By this method great sums have been raised to erect many costly monuments to the honored dead of our nation, and surely none was ever more deserving of the honor than Frances Willard. But her memorial should be something other than a mere monument of marble or bronze. It should be symbolic of her life of

ceaseless activity, and should express, in visible, practical form, her thought and work for humanity.

It may be well at this point to call your attention to the fact that Miss Willard distinctly stated that her work for the Temple should not extend bele should not extend be yond the National Convention 1898, and that she felt that if the money should not be raised by that time a further of fort would be futile If this was her thought, how much more is it ours under the present changed conditions. If the hearts o the people are ever to be inclined towards this enterprise it must be now when they are tender from a sense o our infinite loss. Immediate action is important. The days and even the hours are precious. We should have sent this letter immediately upon Miss Willard's death, but have been obliged to wait for advice.

We earnestly hope that, whatever may have been your previous point of vision, you will unite with us now in an heroic effort to raise the sum necessary for a suitable memorial for our beloved leader.

We hold ourselves in readiness to answer questions concerning any points in this letter which may not be

clearly apparent on first reading Hoping for a cordial response, we are Very sincerely yours,
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Acting Pres.

KATHERINE L. STEVENSON, Cor. Sec. Contributions to the Temple can be given to the nearest Local Wo-man's Christian Temperance Union or sent to Miss Cornelia M. Dow, Portland, Maine.

Read and Ponder.

A church in Michigan bought a carpet for \$800, and it was paid for by the women who raised the funds by a long series of sociables and entertainments. In commenting upon the purchase, after the carpet was laid, the pastor is said to have delivered himself as follows:

"This carpet cost not \$800, as shown by the bill rendered but \$4000. To the bill rendered must be added all the incidentals, the work and worry and nervous strain and bodily weariness and headaches and heartaches of seventy-five or one hun-dred women during all these years, while the purchase fund was slowly accumulating. To it must be added the colds and fevers and doctor bills, and also what you have paid to other churches, for when Methodists and Baptists come to your socials you must go to theirs. The incidentals do not stop here. A man buys some groceries and his wife at the expense of fuel and strength and time makes a cake or something else and gives it over to the social, and then the man and his wife and children go to the social and eat the cake and pay for it—count that in. Suppers have been given that actually cost eight or ten dollars and have netted only five to seven dollars—count that in. De-moralization of church society, a curtaliment of legitimate given to the church proper, and various other things follow in the train of the church social habit.

The pastor then expressed himself as "opposed to any more sociables as revenue producers.

"Yet show I unto you a more ex-cellent way." It is the way of Paul. "Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order for the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings (sociables) when I come."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

It is best to err on the side of cour tesy and strict interpretation of the rights of neutral vessels, as President rights of neutral vessels, as President McKinley did in his proclamation permitting the enemy's merchant vessels until May 21 to get out of American ports, rather than to be too previous in such matters. Spanish ships, sailing from foreign lands to our country and starting previous to May 21, may also come into our ports and discharge their cargoes unmolested, provided they do not contain goods convided they do not contain goods convided they do not contain goods convided they do not contain goods con traband of war. These goods mean anything which will feed, clothe, give means of defense or in any way sustain the enemy while making war on us. Under strict interpretation of the terms of the proclamation several of the first Spanish prizes taken by our navy will be surrendered, after the courts of inquiry decide the matter. Notably this is true of the first ship taken, the Buena Venture. We venture to say, however, that no Spanish merchant will ever get back his 80 crates of live chickens that were captured by the American squadron while being conveyed to Havana on one of the prize ships. Some things are uncertain; this is not one of them.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pink-ham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of re-lief from utter discouragement. She

says:
"I never can find words with which
to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done

ham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.
"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not see-ing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.
"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, "Thank God for such a medicine."

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

н	BLOOMSBORO	~		•	
d	STATIONS.		EAST.		
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1	Chulasky			******	6 07
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۱	Catawissa		2 26		6 28
1	Rupert		2 31	10 36	6 38
	Bloomsburg		2 36	10 41	6 39
1	Евру		2 42	10 46	6 45
ì	Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48		6 55
	Willow Grove	7 34	2 52		6 56
	Briarcreek			******	7 10
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Ŋ	Nanticoke		8 42	11 16	7 5
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'	Forty Fort		4 11		8 19
	Wyoming		4 17	12 00	8 21
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	Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 67	8 5
	Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 3
	Duryea	9 19	4 34	******	8 4
	Lackawanna		4 37		8 4
	Taylor		4 45		8 5
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	Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45		6 28
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5	Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
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-	Shickshinny	7 81	11 40	3 24	7 35
-	Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
- 1	Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	8 42	7 58
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_	Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
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NORTHUMBERLAND........ 920 110 508 920 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia. Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaque Villiamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. A Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for larrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warrer Josephand Emporium Warrer

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28 31 36 44 53 03 07	Sunburylv S. Danville" Catawissa" E. Bloomsburg" Espy Ferry" Creasy Nescopeckar	A. M. † 6 10 6 33 6 54 Via Rock Glen. 8 07	A. M. 1 9 55 10 17 10 35 10 43 f10 47 10 56 11 10	P. M. † 2 00 2 21 2 37 2 43 2 47 2 55 3 10	P. M. † 5 43 6 67 6 24 6 32 f 6 36 6 46 6 59
12 20 35 47 54 50 00	Nescopecklv Rock Glenar Fern Glen" Tomhicken"	A. M. † 7 59 7 47 58	A. M. †11 10 11 35 11 43 11 54 P. M.	P. M. 14 15 4 40 4 46 4 55	P. M. † 7 05 7 31 7 37 7 45
11	Hazleton" Pottsville "	8 20 11 30	P. M. 12 18 2 08	5 15 6 25	8 05
23	Nesconeck ly	A. M.	A, M.	Р. М.	P, M.

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For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Potts-ville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a.m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.80 a. m., 3.20 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 5.

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m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.80 3 30, 6.08 Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.88, 9.18 11.56 b. m., 1.88, 8.40, 6.16.

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