

BISMARCK FAILING.

THE MAN OF IRON BOWED DOWN BY RELENTLESS TIME.

Doughty Warrior Has Lost Interest in the Affairs of State—Characteristics of 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, probably 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 Friedrichsruhe.

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 flattered by the least reference to public affairs that no mention even of his own marvellous achievements can be made in his presence.

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 the central figures of the century and isolated and uncivilized will be indeed that land where the news of his helplessness and stricken condition shall not arouse a sympathetic response on this probably one of the last gatherings of the family around its venerated chieftain.

Bismarck was about thirty years of age when the people of Germany rose to 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.

From Administrator to Emperor was but a step, and this event gave the starting point to Bismarck's idea though it was nineteen years later and after the national act of 1848 had subsided and Koehniggratz was won that Bismarck organized the northern states into what was called the North German Confederation.

Unquestioning 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 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 boiler.

Frankfort and of the Revolution under 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. He viewed cities only as places where burghers 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.

Bismarck differs from other statesmen of the time chiefly in one respect—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 jugglery like Beaconsfield, or through passing popular measures or by brilliant scholarship like Gladstone, or by changing and afterwards reconstructing the National Government like Thiers.

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 which she might have become the prey of revolution or the envy of neighboring 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 threatening foes on the other, while like a modern Archimedes lifting the whole Teutonic race proper into an unparalleled 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 homogeneous nationality with larger liberties, with improved systems of education, more secure governments, making of all one people with a common destiny and a common flag and language.

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 over 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 Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. 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. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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. 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 our great leader, Frances E. Willard. It 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 from people of wealth, the sum necessary for its purchase.

We are encouraged to make this endeavor because of letters which have come to us from all parts of the country 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 Willard'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 purpose 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 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 decided.

We are very desirous that such committees shall be appointed in every city, and that, in smaller towns, a committee for house to house visitation may be organized for the same purpose. We call upon you, therefore, 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 territory. 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 beyond the National Convention of 1898, and that she felt that if the money should not be raised by that time a further effort would be futile. This was her thought, how much more is it ours under the present changed conditions. If the hearts of the people are ever to be inclined towards this enterprise it must be now when they are tender from a sense of 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 Woman'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 socials 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 hundred 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. Demoralization of church society, a curtailment 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 socials as revenue producers." "Yet show I unto you a more excellent 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 (socials) when I come."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

It is best to err on the side of courtesy and strict interpretation of the 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 contraband 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 Ventura. 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. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief 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 for me. "Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I 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.

"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.

Easy to Take—Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture PURE ICE

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only. Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Bloomsburg to various points like Northumberland, Cambridge, Danville, Catawissa, etc.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Scranton to various points like Bloomsburg, Danville, etc.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Scranton to various points like Bloomsburg, Danville, etc.

SOUTH—B. & S. R. R.—NORTH

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Bloomsburg to various points like Danville, etc.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

C Piles or Hemorrhoids Fissures & Fistulas. Burns & Scalds. Wounds & Bruises. Cuts & Sores. Boils & Tumors. Eczema & Eruptions. Salt Rheum & Tetter. Chapped Hands. Fever Blisters. Sore Lips & Nostrils. Corns & Bunions. Stings & Bites of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

HUMPHREYS' PENNYROYL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. Always reliable. Druggists for Childers's English Balm. Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 5-26-91d.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 15, 1908.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Scranton to various points like Danville, etc.

STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. (twice). Lists routes from Bloomsburg to various points like Danville, etc.

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STATIONS.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.45 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, p. m. For Catawissa weekdays, 7.30, 8.38, 11.45 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, p. m. For Hupert weekdays, 7.30, 8.38, 11.45 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, p. m. For Bloomsburg, weekdays and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.30, 7.55, 11.30 a. m., 4.45, 7.27, p. m. Sundays, 3.30, 7.55, 11.30 a. m., 4.45, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 6.41, 8.35 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.35 p. m. In effect Nov. 14, 1897.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and south street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 3.00, 5.00, 8.00, p. m. Accom. 8.00 a. m., 8.15, 8.30 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., Accom. 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m. Leave Atlantic City, depot: WEEK-DAYS, 4.35, 8.15 a. m., 4.05, 6.30 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 p. m. Accom. 4.15 a. m., 4.15, p. m. For Cape May and Ocean City, 9.15 a. m., 4.15 p. m. Sundays, South Street, 9.00, Chestnut Street 9.15 a. m. Parlor cars on all express trains. I. A. SWEGARD, EDSON J. WERKS, Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. In effect Nov. 14, 1897.