SLIGHTING VICTORIA.

On Wednesday the steamship Topeka arrived at Seattle from the Alaskan ports on her regular trip. She had on board, it is reported, one million dollars in Klondike gold and thirty passengers bound for Victoria. When the Topeka has not one million dollars in gold all other wars that ever were, some on board she calls at Victoria as she is bound to, according to her sailing schedule, and the passengers booked for there is nothing like war for putting this port are not compelled to make a wings to wealth.

Great praise is being bestowed upon former of something over two hundred miles over and above Congress for its wisdom in ordaining His Demise a Surprise STORY OF BISMARCK'S LIFE. what they paid for. It is a matter of that experienced cooks should be enlistconsiderable importance not only to the ed both for the regular and volunteer travelling public but to a large number corps proceeding to the seats of war. It of Victorians to learn definitely what is recalled that Alexis Soyer, the famous The travelling public want to know tion of affairs before Sebastopol by whether the Topeka will carry them to teaching the British soldiers how to the destination they book for or take cook their rations so as to make them them several hundreds of miles out of ralatable and nourishing. This action their course. Victorians want to know of Congress is one of the most practichow much dependence they can place on ally wise things any government ever please somebody who happens to have a or aggressive work. "pull." If the Topeka is scheduled to call

fidence without delay. GENERAL SHAFTER'S TRIALS.

at Victoria on her trips to and from Alas-

ka why does she not do so whether she

no dollars or no story? The company

should see to this abuse of public con-

Incidents unique and sensational enough to make the most highly gifted of Mr. Turner and his colleagues. At writer of romantic and imaginative tales | any rate the electors are on the eve of despair of ever matching them from the one of the most instructive political obstore-house of his fancy, have been of ject lessons it has been their fortune to almost daily occurrence in the war between Spain and the States. With respect to the military operations before the city of Santiago we should hugely enjoy reading the comments of the military press of continental Europe; not Turner is displaying traits of character that we think that press will fail to recognize the splendid behavior of the American troops and the able manner in which General Shafter has crushed the Spanish resistance, but their comments upon the conduct of the two correspondents would be, we feel positive, truly delicious reading. Try to imagine a correspandent bursting through a ring of aides de camp and slapping a German commander, for refusing permission to join in a purely military operation such as a flag raising, and what the result. would be. Conjure up before the mind's eye such a scene as would result from slapping the face of Field Marshal Lord Wolesley or Lord Roberts in presence of their own officers and troops. General Shafter was admirably patient under the attack of the rufflan correspondent of the New York World, and his moderation has only served to throw anto higher relief the heinous character of the correspondent's offence. All the American newspapers we have seen -condemn the fellow's act and praise the general. Another correspondent, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, has gone the lergth of declaring that General Shafter is a coward. What this means as a trial may be better understood when it is explained that General Shafter weighs 350 pounds, that the heat in Cuba now is terrific, and that the Cubans have descried their allies, taking to the hills under their own generals and swearing vengeance upon the United States troops, particularly upon their commander. The two correspondents seem to have done all in their power to make General Shafter's lot anything but a happy one, and the lesson thus learned by the United States war department may lead to a radical curtailment of the privileges of those correspondents in future wars. Correspondents accompanying British armies in campaigns are not permitted to behave themselves as beg leave to send you six boxes of our excellent cigars. We have no doubt if they were the superiors of the commander-in-chief. General Shafter's views on the matter, which some enterprising editor of an American magazine may be lucky enough to obtain for publication, ought to be the choicest bit of reading published in late years.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

By all accounts the agricultural and industrial show to be held during the coming autumn at New Westminster is to eclipse all previous records in the province. Elaborate preparations are being made and the work is in the hands of a most active committee. Those gentlemen have travelled through the province energetically enlisting the sympathy and support of the municipalities and the farmers. They have met with great success, and it is learned that the number and variety of the exhibits will be a revelation to the visitors. The progress of agricultural science in British Columbia has been very marked, the gradual extension of the field of operations calling into play all the resources of modern husbandry. The progress in dairying especially has been great, amply justifying the predictions made by the Ottawa experts some years ago that British Columbia was destined to become one of the greatest dairying provinces of the Dominion. The Westminster show will enable everyone who visits the Royal City to observe for himself what part agriculture and its kindred trades are likely to play in the future of this province.

WAR AND TRADE.

War affects trade in many strange and unexpected ways. Few, even in that particular line of business would have supposed that the Hispano-American war would have had a seriously de pressing effect on the better class of Scotch tweeds and cheviots. Yet such is the case; trade in that branch of industry has fallen off so much since the opening of the war that manufactories in the south of Scotland are practically idle, the mills being engaged now on orders received before the war and remaining uncancelled. What mysterious influence is it that affects this important department of the clothing trade and at the same time has given a distinet fillip to the manufacture of worsteds? Why a distant war should cause a depression in the manufacture of highclass tweeds in Scotland is something beyond the average comprehension, but would probably repay investigation. Of

course, this is not the only kind of manufacture the war has disturbed, and not the only place that has felt the odd effects of the operations in the West Indies and Western Pacific, but it may be taken as a good example of the powerful influence that war has on commerce. As a result of this war, as in will amass sudden fortunes, while some -the majority, as a rule-will find that

a steamship company that permits its did, for an army feeding on raw or illcaptains to act upon a caprice or to cooked rations cannot hope to do hard

THE LAST ACT.

When the result of the election in has a million dollars and a big story or Cassiar is made known to the Turner ministry will Premier Turner place his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor? Persons who have wagered on the premier doing so will lose their money, or else we are about to see a very radical change in the views witness in many a day. A man of sensitive mind would ere this have placed himself in the hands of the supreme executive power in the province, and we cannot escape the conviction that Mr. in this affair that are scarcely dignified or to his credit. The election in Cassiar will leave him in a false position-that is if he do not resign immediately after the result is made known. He will then be wielding an authority which does not belong to him; he will be usurping a function for which he has no warrant; and failing to realise his painful and ridiculous position a politician repudiated by the people attempting to cling to office in spite of the people and the repuliation of him it will then bethe LieutenantGovernor to eject Mr. Turner formally from the office the people have declared him unfit to fill. We should have liked to see Mr. Turner display a little more dignity and spirit in this matter, if only for the sake of the province. It is not nice to see a man who has been honored by the people, even mistakenly, with the high titles of premier and finance minister practically ejected from office because he refuses to go voluntarily. But Mr. Turner and his ill-advised colleagues will have themselves to blame.

Catarrh of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase.

I suffered from catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully, ANNA A. HOWEY,

J. D. Phillips, J.P. Witness.

"A professor of philosophy in a cer tain Rhenish town," says a contempor ary, "received a large parcel a few days ago containing six boxes of cigars accompanied by the following note: excellent cigars. We have no doubt that you will be pleased with the parcel, and will recommend us to your friends. Kindly remit us the amount of the invoice—6 marks per box—by postal order.' To this the philosopher replied immediately: 'I have the honor to send you herewith a dozen dissertations, which will no doubt please you. Should you desire any more, I hold them at your disposal. The price is 3 marks per copy.' By return of post the professor received the following laconic 'Kindly return our cigars. Enclosed find cost of carriage and packing. We are ending back your dissertations.'



to bear this hardship uncomplainingly. If a woman is in thoroughly good health it does not come so hard, but when, as is frequently the cost that quently the case, the poor woman is suffering from the pains, nervousness, debility and ill-health that are a result of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine oranism, the task is too much.

Under these circumstances, unless the

right remedy is used, the poor woman will soon break down completely and fill an early grave. Over 90,000 women have testified to the marvelous merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many of their names, addresses, photographs and experiences have been published by permission in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organ hat bear matern ity's burdens. It makes them well and strong. It builds up the nervous system. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, fretful wo-

men strong, healthy, amiable wives. All medicine dealers sell it. "My youngest daughter, Mrs. Julia Raphe, was all run down with nervous prostration and lung trouble," writes Mrs. Julia Ann Gibson, of Nickerson, Reno Co., Kansas. "She took Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

If you want to read the testimonies and see the photographs of many grateful pa-tients who were cured by Dr. Pierce's rem-edies send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Besides telling about these cures it tells about the home-treat-ment of all diseases. Over 300 illustrations. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for paper-covered copy. Cloth-covers 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

Ex-Chancellor of Germany Passes Peace-Away at Friedfully richsruhe.

to All Europe.

the exact meaning of those vagaries is. French cook, changed the whole condi- Sketch of the Remarkable Career of the Famous "Iron Chancellor."

> Berlin, July 30.-Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. Details of the death of Prince Bis-

the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublished than by any information given, but when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his expensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's statement that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was very inaccessible to ordinary more as well. Even the ministers, unless their visits were announced in good time beforehand, had often to wait in the anterooms for hours.

Two years later he met the woman who was destined to be his wife. She was Johanna Friederike Charlotte Dorothea Eleonore Puttkammer, born on April 11, 1824. Despite the protests of her people they were married on July 28, 1847. This was shortly after the adjournment of the Prussian landtag, the first legislative body in which Bismarck

tition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had oft been repeated in the past. All of the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, nothing important, with a paragraph, nothing important, was completely over-

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck

Schoenhausen was born April 1, 1815, of noble ancestry, one of six children. of noble ancestry, one of six children. His mother, who was handsome and a social leader, was desirous that he should enter the ranks of diplomacy, but there was little in his youth to give promise of his brilliant career.

After attending school in Berlin he manifest the University of Cetting.

After attending school in Bernia he has triculated at the University of Gottin-gen to study jurisprudence. But instead of applying himself to his books he en-tered vigoously into all the excesses of student life. The three years' course was with difficulty completed by him in

Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublish—

was with difficulty completed by him in five years.

When his mother died, in 1839, Bismarck took charge of the Pomeranian estate of the family. He labored diliproceed the sitting, and then submitted to Herr Friedburg, the minister of justice, a number of drastic expressions which he intended to use, with the question whether they were insults in the dissipated days of his university life were not yet over, and numerous stories are trild of his bachelor parties, where many a stormy night was passed in drinking and gambling, ending with a declared that in that case he would rather not furnish any answer. In the new imperial chancery great precision was the order of the day. At that time

while his condition was completely over-shadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales's knee. It appears the ex-chancellor's death was



The Late Prince Bismarck.

not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins, which kept him prerogatives and fiercely opposed any in constant pain, which was borne with form of liberalism, giving way with bad the iron fortitude which might have been grace to the concessions which Freder-

July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline ceached the world.

cenched the world.
On Friday Dr. Schweninger said:
For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having travelled barly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket.

He then declared his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact, his whole giant frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict:
"With his extraorinary robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach ninety." During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe Dr. Chryharek was extraorinary robust nature he iffe. Never had that was shown by the originality or this strange being, half Mephistopheles, half dragon, who, before subduing to his iron will the whole of European diplomacy, shocked and horrified the footenacy, shocked and horrified the footenacy. shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: perposus pretences of public and private

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: perposus pretences of public and private Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday he was wheeled to the dinon Thursday he was wheeled to the din-ner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. The wigged and powdered pomp

self in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and

Count Von Rantzau, the prince's sonin-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself at which he obtuary notice of himself at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily and this was one reason why the family deprecated the planting why the family deprecated the alarming reports as to his health. eports as to his health.

The French press showed unabated acrimony when discussing his death.

Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died and had compromised his party, he are their aims. He was the test hatch here regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas, Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish executed by all on accounts of the grandeur when the triumph of Prussian arms gave material evidence of his farseeing and the successful. successful, would perish execrated by gave material evident many, even in Germany and inquired grimly: "What sort of a funeral will be The Schleswick-Hol

ick William eventually deemed wise to

however, marked his strong personality-more vividity than the intense hatreds and blind devotions with which surrounded himself. He had the courage to be himself, the power to rely on himself and meet any emergency, while his keen sense of humor enabled him to see clearly the vast array of sham and and insinuations, the sarcasms and stor-He never for a moment believed him which covered diplomatic pretense and mendacity was torn aside the instant he obtained grip of political realities, and his first appearance among the dignified smoked one on Thursday, then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

Output Ver Detect of Thursday, then conversed excellencies of the German diet constituted a veritable revolution. He had been appointed envoy to the diet at Frankfort in 1851 as a reward for his levelty. loyalty.

After displaying marked ability as

diplomat, he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he remained till 1861. Then William I. succeeded to the throne of Prussia, and Bismarck re-turned to Berlin as the head of the ministry with the great plan of German unification taking shape in his massive brain.

Created a count upon being called to the permiership, the Liberals regarded his appointment as a direct menace to their aims. He was the best hated man The Schleswick-Holstein war was the

grimmy: What sort of a rather was the given him by the millions of Socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

In Schleswitz-Holsen was the first serious test of his policy. It was a six months' campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia to wrest those duch-

glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian eagles.

Bismarck in his plans for German unity had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. The first arranged matters to suit the imperial fancy, the second disciplined the army until it was a great death-dealing machine. When the jealous Napoleon III, saw fit to strengthen his power, as he supposed, by a revival of the martial spirit of the French, and hastily declared war, he had done exactly what those two cool, wily Ger-

mans desired.

With the result of this memorable conflict of 1870-1 the world is familiar. The German empire was proclaimed in the palace of Versuilles, and the fittle of Prince Bismarck-Schoenhausen, chancellor of the German kingdom was conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. His fame was now at the zenith. He was recognized everywhere as the diplomatic giant of the century, for he was really the main spring and ruler of united Germany. When it was announced in 1877 that a question would be put to the government in the Prussian upper house as to the use made of the Guelph fund (the sequestered fortune of the exking of Hanover), Prince Bismarck at first intended to answer it himself. He would make a clean breast of it, he said, at the

threw off his undress uniform while a report was being delivered to him, and had himself dressed in a new one with decorations. At 9:15 his royal highness the grand duke had not yet arrived. The prince said to his valet: "Bring me my undress coat again and put away the best one." and sat down at his writing best one," and sat down at his writing table. The grand duke arrived immeditable. The grand duke arrived immediately after, but the prince is said to have done his best to curtail the conversation. When the prince went to Varzin, the chief of the imperial chancery followed him thither. Seldom did that unfortunate officer get to bed before 4 o'clock in the morning. Great as the mass of the work was, he was not even allowed a clerk. At first, indeed, there was one at Varzin who also had his was one at Varzin, who also had his meals at the common table. When time was up and he had to make way for another subordinate, he had the naivete to propose to the prince an ex-change of photographs in remembrance of their "work together." After that no assistant clerk for the chief of the imassistant clerk for the chief of the imperial chancery ever went to Varzin.

For twenty years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. He was disinclined to admit the fact, but the death of Kaiser Wilhelm opened his eyes to the stern truth that unless something manual occurred his influence something unusual occurred his influence

in the empire would speedlly end.

The Crown Prince Frederick and the prime minister had been at swords' points for years. There were various reasons. One was the opposition of the latter to the marriage of the crown prince to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. Frederick only lived a few months after his accession to the throne in March, 1888, and then Bismarck depended on the boy William for a continuance of his power. But the new kasser was not inclined to sustain the old chancellor's ideas, and when the old chancellor's ideas, and when destroyer a revolutionist and a lord estroyer a revolutionist and a lord estroyer a revolutionist and a lord Bismarck, feeling the ingratitude of his royal master, offered his resignation as a rebuke, it was promptly accepted on March 18, 1890. Europe was astounded at the news. Bismarck's downfall was complete and almost as pathetic as that

of Wolsey.

Since his retirement his birthdays on the chancellor's estates at Schoenhausen, Varzin or Friedrichsruhe have been kept as feasts, with always a crowd of notables calling upon him to extend congratulations. The latter chateau is filled with presents and presentation pieces, tangible proof of the firm place he long held in the hearts of his countrymen, such as portraits, marble busts, il-luminated addresses, silver dinner services, sets of massive gold drinking cups

The beginning of the end dates from Italy 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prosperated before an inkling of his decline eached the world.

On Friday Dr. Schweninger said: to submit to accepted fallacies. For the past nine days I have hardly thanged my clothes, having traveled barry all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my haddly velvet iggets?

Ick William eventually deemed wise to grant to popular sentiment.

Perhaps the chief trait of his genius ture of every description.

In contradiction to his stormy political career was the serenity of his married life. The princess was with him to submit to accepted fallacies. For through all his diplomatic career. She powerful intellect substituted a sort of our agoous frankness which bewildered and tankards, clocks and gorgeous furniture of every description.

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In contradiction to his stormy political career was the serenity of his married life. The princess was with him to submit to accepted fallacies. For through all his diplomatic career. She was a perfect specimen of the German flavoration to his stormy political career was the serenity of his married life. The princess are through all his diplomatic career. She was a perfect specimen of the German flavoration to his stormy political career was the serenity of his married life. The princess of his married life. The princes of hi having but one object in life, to make her husband and children happy. Shortly before her death the prince said of her. "She it is who made me what I am." Some of his most charming thoughts are expressed in early letters to his wife. He believed fully in the to his wife. He believed fully in the truth of the lines once written by him

in the genealogical album of Count Stillfried (1869) in Latin: "Oh, happy is the man and blest, Who sits in his home at rest, Who simply sits at his fireside In tranquil peace whate'er betide!

Their children, according to the Goha. are: Countess Marie, born at Schoenhausen August 21, 1848; married at Berlin November 6, 1878, to Count Cuno de Rant-

Count Herbert, born in Berlin, December 28, 1849, now secretry of the foreign office and plenipotentiary of Prussia at the federal council.

Count William, born at Frankfort, August 1, 1852.

GREAT FIGURE IN WAR AND POLITICS. In the death of Bismarck the world

loses one of its most commanding fig-ures. Among the names of the European statesmen of the nineteenth cenvery whose achievements have illustrated the history of their times there is not a name more renowned than that Bismarck. He was the "strong man" of his generation. He possessed the genius of power. He it was who laid the foundation and crowned the edifice of the new German empire. He transformed the map of Europe. He overthrew or humiliated the potentiates who stood in his way. He gained the chief object of his desire, gained it through the ways and by the methods of a con-The purpose of his life was to unify

the detached states of Germany, bind-ing them together under the authority of laws?"
The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Freldrichsruhe saying Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

Austria and Prussia to wrest those duchties from Denmark on the pretence of broken engagements. Denmark was humiliated very quickly, but the allies were sword, and whatever means might be sword, and whatever means might be needed for the carrying out of this purpose were regarded by him as justifiable. His career was a tempestuous one. Long ago, which blotted out the military blood and iron," and it was through

these agencies that he won the tr with which his name is associate As for the man Bismarck, he massive frame, standing over height and weighing at one pounds. He was very stu taken by old age. In his e was famous for feats daring, and bore the nicks cules." When in the pri was possessed of vast energy tude, and up to the tin

years old his tained him well. He hard rider, a fierce duoli and a beer drinker not There are many stories say in which he bore the Franco-German war, far from his sixtieth year the army in its campaigns the policy of the governmen keen the saddle all day a few links of sausag of saperkrant, and of a board" in his tent ter couch was not within you here, Otto " cried on hood chums who met him tle. "Then quaff this forming Munich's brew while I recalifie song at Gottingen." Bismarck could not be called ous man, as we ordinarily use but rather a man of nerve S as intellectual or as philosophics descriptive as applied to hi none of the words by which to characterize distinguished was applicable to him. He digy. He was not to be co was a distinctive personalit belong to a type. His minhis reason was substantial, indominitable, his genius w his thought was solid. He had

tion, but only in the large

word-that kind of it around realism.

Bismerck's head was sometimes spoken

Bismerck's head was sometimes spoken of as c-lossal, but in truth the measure ment of his cranium was very little be youd the ordinary. There are many plenty of heads bigge head that belonged to him. contained in it, however, qualified by nature with hat were made manifest i When you look at any pi marck you are apt to be very stern expression of his His features as you see then

exceedingly severe He has the engraving are plain, his foreheatheavy east, his mouth is large. is not of classical mold, his eyes a sluggish, his cheeks are coarse grain his hair and mustache are indiff Bismarck was the offspring of a physiognomy which he inherited his ancestors was certainly no attractive kind-not Napoleonic Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that he was destitute of the more gener ous traits of human nature. knew him well have often spoke congeniality in social life. The his long devotion to the wife companionship he was bereaved a few years ago, and of his pride in his chil dren, and of his enduring attach to his friends and of his sentim feeling for the old king whom he mad an emperor. They even tell us that man who could keep up relations his hound and his house as kindly those which Bismanck long kept up menifestly possessed of a spirit in which

emotion had its place.

Bismarek 's not to be brought into comparison with any other eminent man of the century. His characteristics bore no resemblance to those of who was both statesman and was both statesman and conqueror and whose flashing career was s that of the German. It would require the pen of Plutarch to draw a contrast between Bismarck and Abraham Linceln. In truth, Bismarck was a man who in the history of his time must stand apart from all other men. gloomy

and peculiar. paramount. He was legislator. matist, ambassador and chancellor was a master of statecraft and the architect of an empire. He raised his try to a place in the front rank of Euro pean rations. He was a dictator in his disposition, though he always reverenced the throne of the Hohenzollerns. He was for thirty years a leader in "large politics," the mainspring in the wars of Germany, the author, of public policies and a controlling force in the dip of all the continental governments.

This is not the language of praise. is but a part of the broad history of our creative age.

How he extended the boundaries Prussia by annexing to that kingdom the dominions of three dethroned German princes: how he obtained possession of the duchy of Schleswick-Holstein; how he seized Alsace and Lorraine as the prize of conquest may all be from the historians.

How he brought Denmark to terms by force of arms; how he humbled the Aus trian or Holy Roman empire in 1866; how he overthrew the French empire and dictated terms of peace to France in 1871, the reader can ascertain by the perusal of historical works. There were military commanders and ministers and diplomatic agents who

played their part in the execution of Bismarck's designs, but it was Bismarck who served as the ruling spirit in all the great events here spoken of. Bismarck, the paramount genius German unity, fell from power soon af ter the young emperor who now Germany ascended the throne in ten years ago. The young man old man entertained different op regard to some questions of in ley. Both of them had a quick Each of them was obstinate. Th not get along together in th Bismarck resigned the chancellor in 1890.

After that time and until his death he lived in retirement in his cas Friedrichsruhe as the splendid domain. Even after office he was frequently influen determining the policy of the im-government, and he constantly gave his judgment upon public que through the newspaper press. years the emporor repeatedly advice, and he strove to establish f ly relations with him by honorin name and visiting him and sendir gifts. He could not give him title, for he was long ago raised the rank of count to the digraprince. We hear from Germany nourning for the death of German "strong man."

In two things upon which Bis had set his heart when he was he failed. He could not with efforts reduce the Roman church to subserviency to the ment and he could not with Draconian laws destroy socia was a long and bitter struggle that had with the comfitted, and the "May peoled. It was shameful cri he practised upon the socialists however, increased and multip science or faith of the people of many. He was an enemy He was the framer freedom. mighty military empir

Alarming Rep Merrit as

The Insurgents' satisfactory a

Washington, Aug.

lative to the situati

he finds very unsati

ous, owing to the a

gents. In the opin

ritt the attitude of is similar to that Cubans upon the to enter and posses city, although in thi are a much more being not only mon ter armed and filled lowing numerous vi ish forces. Genera indicates that he protect the citizen of the insurgents, delicate and difficul fact that he must Spaniards, be read repel the insurgen notice that he was with Admiral Dew for the surrender United States for the insurgents, and a rupture. It is po fact that General was sent from (that this movemen ready by combine and naval forces, doubt about this ments from Merri all of his soldiers It is possible th be made without lowed by an attac ferred till all th Cavite. Up to General Merritt soldiers. So far, left San Francisc the Philippines, a furnish Merritt w more than he has lays the attack Manila will not ber, for the last yet started from

The Porto New York, Au stead, who was de Porto Rico, w permission of the following dispate Herald: "The landing of at Porto Rico co

aomng the reside several days fol Guanaca there w from this city i with all the exci no rioting or now settled down ed readiness for is expected at ar ates that without great ble talk of a surren troops have swo It is an heroic parative handful land encircled by hope of assistant scacity of food. the Americans erican army to reports receiv steadily towards with little resists and determined the Spaniards v arrives in front perty of the fe city will be amp

General 1

Ponce, Island 31, via St. Thom Gen. Miles is h val of the tran Brigadier-Gener 6,000 men, and the Fifth Regu Henry's division and including 2 been ordered to Yacuo to Ponice regiment was s Juana-Diaz, eig en route to Sa ported the Spe Word reached the Spaniards Porto Ricans. dulging in gen real resistance erican troops northeast of he sand feet of from Ponce to sion of our troo mines on the t Our troops four the Yauco hosp Tuesday's fight. died. The War

Washington, officers consid ended as far a and there will to fire a hosti slight resistan the Spaniards the American General Miles any rate, it new offensive undertaken, as be delayed bet as by that til at San Juan down their are The necessity large force of Porto Rico w reduction of for some tim the volunteers time left Am mustered out ofter the tres The regular