OTTO VON BISMARCK.

Eketch of the Career of the Man of Blood and Iron.

A YOUTH OF LITTLE PROMISE.

His Rapid Rise In Public Life-For Years | at Berliu that he was made a count. the Real Master of Europe-Prime Min- | was at that time the best hated man in the ister to Three Emperovs - His Retire- | kingdom, and the Liberals regarded his ment From Office - Character, Home Life, Stories.

"Everything in this world is, after all, a question of time. Men and nations, folly and wisdom, peace and war, all come and tracks were loudest in his praise when the go like waves, but the sea remains. There triumph of the Prussian arms gave materia is nothing on earth but hypocrisy and jug- evidence of his farseeing sagacity and genglery, and, whether it be fever or grapeshot ius. that tears away this mask of flesh, fall it must sooner or later. The bones of the wise man and the fool fook just alike,"



BISMARCK.

Otto von Bismarck penned this gloomy lament. It was not wrung from the bitterness of his later years; it came from him in the prime of manhood when William of Prussia, just called to the throne, invited him to Berlin to become the head of the ministry. This was a supreme moment i the history of Prussia, for Bismarck was to usher in his famous policy of blood and iron and set the pegs for Germany's regeneration. Yet at the very threshold of this great work he was filled with a morbid apprehension of the vanities and vexations of the world. One can hardly imagine Bismarck, whose during statesmanship was to change the map of Europe and keep kings and potentates in awe, pausing on the brink of his wonderful achievements to lament the folly of nations and of men.

But Bismarck had several sides to his nature. In diplomacy artful and auda cious, in battle grim and relentless, gruff and stern in his treatment of political rivals, be bad nevertheless softer moods, in which humor, philosophy and religion blended curiously to lighten up the general sternness and determination of his character. He was an affectionate, faithful husband, a kind and indulgent father and a generous neighbor and friend. He could however, brook no opposition to his ideas of policy and resented the slightest interference with his power in the empire, but his deep, absorbing patriotism, his unbounded faith in the glorious future of his country, as well as his profound reverence of its past, covered a multitude of faults and toned down the sharp, jutting edges of his unique personality.

BISMARCK'S EARLY CAREER.

Daredevil Student, Court Reporter, Legislator, Embassador.

There was little promise of a brilliant career in the youth of Otto von Bismarck. By a strange irony of fate he was born on April Fool's day at Schoenhausen, the of 6 he was sent to a boarding school at Berlin, and when 13 years old he was removed to the gymnasium, or public classical school, and remained five years in such institutions.

At Gottingen university, whither he was sent from the Berlin schools, young Bismarck was a typical specimen of the reck less, daredevil student. He was then a tall, slim, pale faced youth, active and healthy enough, but with little sign of the broad shouldered, stalwart man he after ward became.

From Gottingen university Bismarck went to the University of Berlin, where he soon passed an examination in law and was appointed auscultator, or official reporter, at one of the courts. ' year of court reporting and law was igh for Bismarck He resigned his posi-, and after travel ing several months he settled down to the life of a practical farmer on the family es-In 1847 he was wedded to the Fraulein

Johanna Frederica Charlotte Puttkamer. The marriage proved a union without a flaw. It steadied the impetuous young German, brought him for the first time face to face with the serious business of life and was the turning point of his great career. Soon after his marriage Bismarck was made a member of the Frankfort diet. At that time Germany was composed of loosely organized states and had little influence in European affairs. The revolution of 1848 infused new hopes into the hearts of the people. Radical ideas were spreading and the occupants of thrones trembled for their safety. It did not take Bismarck long to

decide which side he should take. He was

a firm believer in the divine right of kings;

he inherited intense contempt for the people as a factor of governmental power. The swift rising current of democracy threatened to engulf his beloved Prussia. Frederick William granted a constitution, and a deputation from the new national parliament offered him the imperial crown of Germany. But with the traditional disdain of his race the king was not disposed to accept honor at the hands of the people. Empire derived from that source was despised by a man who claimed his anthority direct from God. The offer was rejected,

and Austria which was soon to ripen into a war for the humiliation of the latter. Bismarck threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the king as against the people. He upheld the royal prerogatives, fiercely opposed anything in the nature of to annoy the princess. He seemed inspired | since they must have this strange fellow | for 10 days. The old council house in which liberalism and gave way with bad grace to with unreasoning batred toward her, and the concessions which Frederick William eventually deemed wise to grant to popular

As a reward for his loyalty Bismarck was | liam H, that Bismarck depended for a conappointed envoy to the diet at Frankfort in | timance of his power. Frederick had an | where a formal reception was prepared. | this duel, were incorrigible revelers, and 1851. This body did not represent the peo incarable malady, and when he succeeded ple, but was in reality an assemblage of | to the throne in March, 1888, his death was | princes and their proxies, who kept a tight only a question of a very short timehold on individual rights while resisting solidly everything like encroschment on

the part of foreign powers From the bund of Frankfort, where he had shown marked ability as a diple nat, witnessed with anger which could scarce Bismarck was sent as embassador to St. be repressed the evil influence of Bismarck all traces of opposition. Petersburg, where he was retained until upon the crown prince. As soom as the

lin as the head of the ministry, niled with misgivings as to the vanities and vexations of the world, with the great plan of Ger man unification taking shape in his massive

A MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON. The Career of Blamarck, the Prime Minis-

ter and Real Ruler of Europe. It was in 1861 when William I of Prussia recalled Otto von Bismarck from the court appointment as a direct menace to their aims. People used to spit upon the ground as be passed to show their dislike; he was bissed and hooted on the streets. But he persevered in his stern policy, and those who hooted and hissedmand spat in his

The Schleswig-Holstein war was the first serious test of his policy. It was a six months' campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia to wrest the two duchies from Denmark on the pretense of broken engagements. Denmark was beaten easil: enough, and the allies were soon haggling over the spoils. There was no alternative but to fight one another, and then com menced that flerce struggle, ending with Sadowa on July 2, 1806, which blotted out the military glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian engles.

In his great plans for German unity Bismarck had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. Bismarck pulled the strings continental politics, arranging the puppets to suit his imperious fancy; Von Moltke with the same stern eye to Prussian ag grandizement, mapped out future cam paikns and drilled and disciplined the army until it was the most perfect death dealing machine of the age. For several years Bismarck devoted himself to the consolidation of the North German confederation.

Napoleon looked on with a jealous eye. The Austrian campaign had raised Prussia to one of the mighty powers of Europe. Il had failed in his projected role of arbitrator and was filled with anxiety as to the future Not only was his personal pride hurt b Bismarck's refusal to let him in at the death, but he persuaded himself that France had been insulted and that her prestige was threatened by Prussia's success. His mortification spread to the people, and bitter hatred sprang up between the nations. The public journals gave voice to his sentiment, and when the question of the Spanish succession was cunningly contrived | pliant mood. It seemed to have dawned Bismarck to give mortal offense to France Napoleon had the nation at his back, and the hasty declaration of war was greeted with wild acclaim.

With the result of the memorable con flict between France and Prussia all the world is familiar. Paris was besieged and fell after a prolonged struggle, and the German empire, of which William of Prussia was declared emperor, was proclaimed in the palace of Versailles. The title of Prince Bismarck Schoenhausen, chancellor of the German empire, was conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. Bismarck's fame was now at its zenith. Recognized everywhere as the diplomatic

giant of the century, he was really the mainspring and ruler of united Germany The emperor was as clay in his hands. While protesting the utmost loyalty and the Empress Frederick to intercede with obedience, Bismarck coolly regulated Wil her son to retain him in office. One car liam's conduct in the affairs of state for the hardly imagine the bold, implacable Bis general good and consolidation of the empire. It seemed meet that it should be so. With all his virtues, the kaiser's hand was not steady enough nor his mind strong or broad enough to direct the ship of state in safety through the political breakers. Bismarck, who mapped out its course toward unification, was needed to keep a firm hold on the helm and steer it amid the rocks and shoals which at times threatened danger

and destruction. For 20 years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. He was the same forceful character that kept the Prussian parliament in hot water when William ascended the throne. He roared and bullied and blustered till the nation reverberated in sympathy. Now he was fighting the ultramontanes with all his noisy vigor; again he home of his ancestors, in 1815. At the age | would force rough measures down the throats of clamorous socialists. A mid all the opposition at home he kept a watchful eye on the rest of Europe, cementing the various interests of the new empire together and developing the commercial and military resources of the fatherland. His second great object was to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did by increasing the efficiency of the German army and forming the famous triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy as a safeguard against French aggression and Russian en-

> crowchment But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. The excessive militarism which Bismarck's policy rendered necessary laid immense burdens upon the workmen. Socialism took a firmer root among the disaffected, mutterings of discontent became prevalent, and the Iron Chancellor found his power on the wane. He was loath to admit the fact and preserved a bold front. The death of Kaiser William brought him face to face with the stern truth that unless something unusual occurred his influence in the empire would speedily end.



BISMARCK'S HOUSE.

The measures he adopted to preserve his authority were not such as to commend and a jeulous hatred arose between Prussia | themselves to mankind. Crown Prince Frederick and Bismarck had been awords' points for years. Hismarck had op posed Frederick's marriage to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. After the marriage he lost no opportunity he took an especial delight in turning the well. So they invited a company to be ence, but the door of his cell, on which he the emperor with putting spice on his track. heart of her eldest son away from her. was on this boy, afterward Emperor Wil-

The people expected a great deal from Frederick, who was liberal and progressive in his ideas. They viewed with dismay the rapid progress of his fatal malady. They

troops and orders issued that no one should be allowed to leave until search was made for the dead man's diary.

press, although budgered and bullied to the limit of endurance, managed to secure her husband's papers. "We shall have no more rudely awakened from his fond dream.

him. The English government, cowed by body. the overmastering influence of the domineering prince, was afraid to resent the in-Bismarck's methods and manner palled have learned something." upon him. He was as little inclined to subforego it. The weight of the crown inflated 21, 1848; Herbert, born at Berlin Dec. 2 his self esteem. He felt his own importance as the ruler of the great German empire 1, 1852. and quietly intimated to Bismarck that much of his advice and meddling was too officious to suit his imperial pleasure. The whenever he was away from her. Some chancellor was astonished and for the first most charming thoughts were sometimes time in his career found himself a pleader expressed in these missives. When in for favor. William was obdurate and per- Frankfort, where the Thurn and Taxis possisted in having his own way, and Bis- tal system was in vogue, he had to write to marck submitted to the inevitable with as much grace as he could summon.

thrown upon Bismarck's real part in or only read by me, but by all sorts of postofganizing the new empire. Extracts from fice spies." Frederick's diary, which Bismarck had tried in vain to secure, were published and Busch wrote a few years before the prince's caused a profound sensation in Europe. death: They flatly declared that Bismarck was opposed to the founding of the empire; that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war Wil ing a glass of milk, one or two cups of cofliam, who was then 73 years old, insisted fee, toast and two soft boiled eggs. During that the title of king of Prussia was in finitely superior to emperor, and that the are read and disposed of. Then he transcrown prince really carried the imperial project through, laboriously persuading his father and almost bullying the chancellor into a reluctant support of it. Of course Bismarck could not stand felly by and see the laurels he had worn so long ruthlessly torn from his brow. He entered a vigorous denial and impeached the authenticity of the diary. He wanted William to order the presecution of the publishers for treason and tampering with state secrets.

But the young kniser was not in a comupon him that he owed something to the memory of his father, and that he should modify his treatment of his royal mother. He was, moreover, in the thick of his labor reform movement, which Bismarck had op posed tooth and nail. Consequently, when the old chancellor got angry at noncompli ance with his wishes and made one of his bluffs at resigning, William promptly took him at his word, and on March 18, 1899 Europe was shocked by the news that the great Bismarck, the diplomatic giant of the century, had severed his official rela tions with the empire he founded.

Every possible rumor followed him into retirement. It was said that he never ex pected the emperor to allow him to resign that he was in a state of panic the day after he made his fatal bluff and humbly begged marck, the terror of Europe, on his kneed before a woman whom he sought so often to humiliate, but the story has elements of truth and has never been contradicted.

Bismarck's downfall was thus almost as complete and pathetic as that of Wolsey. But his temper, unlike that of the ambitious cardinal, was not broken by the storms of state. His retirement was marked by severe criticism of the young emperor's policy and imprudent outbreaks of wrath against old time rivals.

BISMARCK'S HOME LIFE. As a Husband He Was a Model-His Sin-

gular Courtship.

The domestic life of Bismarck was a strong contrast to his stormy political ca He was devotedly attached to his wife and children. The princess, a perfect picture of the German hausfrau, exerted a wonderful influence over the great chance lor. "She it is who made me what I am." was the testimony he bore to her noble qual ities on more than one occasion.

him with untiring care. "As for the be at the lecture room before To'clock in humor which he used with great effect. A has been admitted into the intimacy of the | der Thibant. An hour or two of hard read | temper. Bismarck family is able to judge of the af ing concluded the work of theday, and then fectionate and at the same time dignified came play-and such play character of the relations between the The recreations of the Gottingen stuprince and the princess."

the journey was finished. Then he wrote a swordsman. characteristic letter to his sister, of which this is an extract:

not produce a great impression on me, but that no lady does. It is, at any rate, satisfactory his shirt, as seldom even as the latter may oc. for fighting.

an even more characteristic one to Herr an Englishman named Knight and a cervon Puttkamer demanding his daughter's | tain Baron von Grabow. There had been hand in marriage. Von Puttkamer and trouble between these two at a ball, and a his good wife were strongly opposed to fight with pistols was arranged for the folthe match. They had heard dreadful lowing morning. Bismarck seconded Grathings about "Mad Bismarck" and did bow. The two principals arrived on the their utmost to dissuade their daughter ground in the most bloodthirsty temper, from marrying him. After much difficulty and Bismarck with the greatest difficulty he finally broke down the father's opposi- persuaded them to substitute 12 pages for tion, but the mother, a high spirited wom | the three on which they had already deteran, was obdurate.

The daughter, however crinced a pref stand at one side with downcast eyes, and petrated by the Gottingen stadents. throwing his arms about her neck nearly

made in this conversation. the triumphant cry of the Iron Chancellor | pared for such a contingency and had no disfigured by sword cuts. as the marks of estrangement between the court dress with him. He was obliged to of St. Petersburg to fill the post of premier emperor and his mother became more and borrow one, but the suit was not made for He more apparent. Bismarck foresaw a new a man of his proportions and fitted him so leaso of power for himself. He believed he | badly that he cut a poor figure. He had Not an Orator In the Ordinary Sense-His | deeply mourned man were afoot, Berlin had | had the unnatural young kaiser completely | been for some months previously a memunder his thumb, but he was destined to be ber of the Frankfort diet. This meeting with the king eventually led to his ap- ful orator, but when it was announced in and handkerchiefs, to scatter flowers and A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. For a time everything seemed to favor | pointment as Prussian embassador to that

Few who knew the wild life Bismarck had led expected he would make a success sults to the daughter of the queen. Wil of this mission. But he had seen a great liam himself was hated and despised by the deal of the world and had bidden adieu British public for his unnatural conduct. | to the follies of his youth. He described But the young man was not altogether bad. | the change himself by simply saying, "I

Three children were born to the Bis mit to dictation as the chancellor was to marcks-Marie, born at Schoenhausen Aug. 1849, and William, born at Frankfort Aug.

During all his life Bismarck used to write long and affectionate letters to his wife her cautioning her to be careful what she said. "Do not forget when you write to At this juncture grave doubts were me," he wrote, "that your letters are not

Of Bismarck's daily life at Vargin Dr.

"The prince rises late and sits down to breakfast at 10. He usually begins by takbreakfast all official letters and telegrams



BISMARCK'S WIFE.

woodmen. Between 1 and 2 he drives or first expression coming into his mind, but building, a young plantation or the prog. he was thinking how to shape the second i ress of field work; to look at the fishing in | half in order to exactly express his meanone of the pends or to visit his paper mills. Ing. When making a joke or some lighter i The dinner hour is 5:30, when the chancel- remark, there was no hesitation, but when for always feeds his two dogs with his own | he turned to more serious subjects the halthands. After dinner a cup of coffee is ling form of speech always returned. taken in the billiard room, where the prince and at 11:30 the family retire to bed. AH before their work was passed Blamarck the food on the chancellor's table is furnished from his own property."

A WILD STUDENT'S LIFE.

Blamarck's Turbulent Existence While at

Gottingen. During his student days at Gottingen Bismarck was one of the wildest of the wild. He drank and fought and roistered, dress uniferm in the reichstag. and he smoked incessantly. Still he was

dents in those dars were not gentle. Duels His courtship was a singular one. He were frequent, and the college fraternities was very intimate with the Blanckenburg | were in fact little else than drinking and

damp state of weather makes me melancholy days of Bismarck's power as a politician, official records show that he was punished where one cannot change his inclinations with four times, none of these punishments was

His first punishment was for officiating Having dispatched this mission, he sent I in a secondary capacity in a duel between

When he came to take the measure, howerence for her wild young suitor, and at ever, he cunningly lengthened the 12 into stant and only reply, and when Bismarck last it was decided to invite him to pay 14, and the result was that no one was inthe family a visit. The Puttkamers were jured. For his part in this affair the rector staid, simple folk, and determined that sentenced Bi-marck to solitary confinement for a son-in-law they would receive him he was incarcerated is no longer in existpresent when he arrived. He was tired carved his name with his penknife, has and travel stained as he alighted from his | happily been preserved. The English stucarriage and was escorted to the house, dents Knight and Wright, his second in But he had eyes only for his sweetheart, tegether with Bismarck and John Lothrop and disdaining to regard her parents or Motier, the noted historian of later days, their guests he rushed up to her as she were responsible for half the mischief per chancellor with a simple movement of the A serious difference between two of the bend.

smothered her with kisses. This of course | ducting societies, which developed into a broke up all formality and probably had feud involving the entire university. much to do with the final overcoming of brought the attention of the authorities to which the students had become divided. | entern family to whom he owed a farew

marck bad the palace surrounded with through Switzerland and Italy. At Venice came in for his share. He was imprisoned -Emperor-King William I, now lying in Bismarck accidentally met King Frederick | for three days for having been present at a | marble state beside his royal parents in the William IV of Prussia. He was com- duel, and four for being a member of an mausoleum at Charlottenburg. Thither manded to attend the royal dinner table, | illegal organization. Notwithstanding Bis- Bismarck drove, and alone he entered the What followed is fresh in the minds of and a long conversation ensued between marck's many duels he carried away from tomb. By the side of the sarcophagus he all readers of current history. The cm. him and the king on German politics. The the university but one scar as the result of knelt, and on its lid he laid a few roses. foundation of his political fortune was a wound. In this he was more fortunate Then he went away as silently as he had than most of Gottingen's students in those come. There still remained the leavetak-Bismarck was taken unawares by the days. It was not at all unusual for their ing with the Berlin populace. It was a petticoats meddling in politics now!" was royal invitation. He was totally unpre- faces to be frightfully and permanently most impressive one. A correspondent says

BISMARCK AS A SPEAKER.

Bismarck was not at all a smooth, grace-

Appearance In the Reichstag.

his days of power that he was about to make an important speech all Europe held its breath. His voice was peculiar, high pitched and not very powerful. It was by that way could be made by the police for some spoken of as a thin voice, but that expresses only one of its qualities. It was the voice of a young man, and one hearing it for the first time without seeing the speaker could hardly believe that a person long al aids-de-camp and equerries with a magpast middle age was talking. A poetically nificent and suggestive floral offering and roots. A more scientific observer described it in this way:



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

"I think I know a better though a rather technical comparison-namely, his speech is like quick: Iver drawn out. Take a drop of quicksilver containing some lead or zinc. put it on a pane of glass and hold it slant ingly. The doop swells and rolls, but presently it stops, becomes thinner and longer, remains immovable for a moment, gathers new strength to flow, becomes thin once again, and so forth. Thus it was with the chancellor's words - first, if a sentence came out, then he hesitated, stopped or uttered a short, inarticulate sound and went on was a physical exertion, but even when in first rate form he did not talk fluently."

Close observation disclosed the fact that the reason for all this was that the form of his speech was always improvised on the spur of the moment; that, unlike many exacts business with farmers, bailiffs and temporaneous speakers, he did not use the

It follows that it was no easy task to reusually sits smoking a pipe in front of the port his words. Even the official stenogfire. Ten is served in the princess' bondoir. | raphers used often to trip on his words, and always personally revised it.

During a debate he used to make frequent notes in a coarse, scrawling hand. When attacked by some keen opponents, he grew nervous and shifted in his seat, his pen shook between his fingers, and very often his hand went menacingly to his sword hilt, for Bismarck, while the first civil officer in the empire, was at the same time a general of cavalry and always wore his un-

When aroused, his chullitions of passion not an idle student. Thanks to his iron were frequently terrible. He was merciless constitution, he was able, with all his dissi- in retort, unsparing of persons, no matter During his periods of illness, which were pation, to give some attention to the lee their age, their personal services to himself frequent of late years, the princess nursed tures. He rose with the lark, for he had to or to the empire. He possessed a caustic prince," writes one of his biographers, "he | the morning to listen to Herren on history | master of invertive, his coarseness of speech has during his life given constant proofs and ethnography. An hour later he gave very often defeated his own object. One not only of true and honest love for the wife | ear to Wend, on logic and metaphysics. | of his countrymen speaking on this point he has chosen and the children she has After that came an hour with a fencing described him as "an Achilles in courage, borne him, but also of delicate and chival master, and then Hugo on inrispredence he is a Thersite in delate as often as the rous tenderness toward them. Years have and Goschen on some other intricate topic. | candid consure of friends or the victors made no change in this. Every one who Dinner followed, and then mathematics un taunts of fees goad him Into the loss of his

HOW HE RETIRED.

Bismarck's Last Interstew With the Em-

persor Was Wost Dramatic. It was at Sa. m. on Saturday, March 15, family, who were, in a way, relatives, and | duelling societies. Bismarck in his second 1890, before he was yet out of bed, that Bis one summer made with them a long jour | term was the lending member of the Han | marck was notified that the emperor was | his private affairs ney for pleasure through some of the most | novers, the leading frate: nity of the time | waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bispicturesque portions of Germany. M. Frau. in Gottingen, though it may be sald to his marck's apartments in the office of the sec lein Puttkamer was of the party, and the credit that his sagacity and acuteness had retary of state. As such as the prince enyoung couple fell in love, though Bismarck as much to do with his leadership as his tered there was an outburst of imperial to obesity during his later life he is reseems not to have found it out until after capacity as a drinker and his power as a wrath. Bismarch was upbraided because the ministers were not allowed to report | Launthern This he owed to Dr. Schwe-It is stated that he fought at least 30 direct to the emperor and because of oppoduels, though there are detailed records of sition to his majesty's policy regarding the I must really marry, for since father's de. only four. One of them, singularly enough, labor problem. In vain did the chancellor parture I feel lonely and solitary, and a mili was with Windthorst, who, in the stormy defend himself on the score that it was law | | Graham & Co., Belleville, desire to lothat the ministers should not report direct, cate an evaporating factory in New York longing and in love. No resistance is of avail was one of his strongest opponents. Ap and that concerning the labor problem it state, and the town which will exampt I must marry—the people will have it so—and parently the authorities did not learn of would be well not to be too precipitate— them from taxes for ten years and give nothing seems more natural. My lady | we does any of Bismarck's contests, for, though the that certain modifications of the imperial them a tree site for the factory, will secure programme might be wise.

"No no: no modifications," interrupted the emperor. "I wish my orders to be carried out just as I give them.

The severity of this expression of his will at last exhausted the prince's calminess. " think I can perceive that may services are not fortunate enough to please your majos-ty," he said, 'and that some thoughts exist of getting rid of me." The emperor here made an assenting gesture.

Then Bismarck pleaded-think of Bismarck pleading! to be allowed to remain in office until May in order to be able to defend that year's military bill, but to no avail. "No, no, was the emperor's conceased speaking and stood with bowed head his master began again and took him to task for bolding conferences with Windthorst. This angered Bismarck greatly, and it replied with much heat, charging "It is my right," spid Bismarck "to have communication with skilled politicians whether they be members of parliament or not, and nobody, not even your majest will be able to prevent me from doing so. After these words, spoken in the greatest

A few days later-March 30-the ex-chancellor made his exit from the scene of his c triumphs, little doubting probably that he the nature of the accieties, and a shower of would soon be recalled. He had already The marriage took place in 1847, and the punishments followed. Of course Bis taken leave of all the royal princes, but 301. Then William I succeeded to the breath was out of Frederick's body Bis | roung couple made a short wedding tour marck, who led one of the two factions in there remained one member of the Hoben-

of his progress through the streets to the railway station, where he was to take the

train for Friedrichsruhe: "As if the funeral of some great and Nervous and Troubling Bensations, poured out all the best elements in its pop- NN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer ulation to weep and wildly wave their hats | will acknowledge them to be to struggle to shake and kiss the hand of the man who was about to pass from their midst and be lost to them."

It was only with the greatest difficulty the prince's passage through the crowd. Many pressed forward to give the retiring minister flowers, and the crowds cheered vociferously. The emperor sent his personinclined writer once likened his speech to final adieus. It is small wonder if the a forest stream running over stones and prince was affected, and when in the intervals of the cheering the crowds struck up "The Watch on the Rhine" he really looked as if for the first time in his well poised life he had lost his head. When at last the train departed with a shrick, the cheering was frantic.

Then the crowd melted away, and Bismarck, as the central figure of Europe, was no more.

BISMARCKIANA.

His Summing Up of His Life-A Few "Winged Words."

Bismarck became very bitter toward the young emperor who accepted his resigna- tion. W. L. GOODWIN, Director. tion. "I pity the young man," he said. "He is like a young hound that barks at everything, that smells everything, that touches everything and that ends by causing complete disaster in the room in which

he is, no matter how large it may be." The prince was frequently disposed to Business Course, sum up his life work in a sorrowful strain. "How many pations have I rendered unhappy!" he once said. "But for me three great wars would never have taken place; 80,000 men would not have been killed in battle; fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives would not have been plunged into misery. I have settled all that with address my conscience and my Creator, but I have reaped very little if any happiness from all that I have done. The only things it has yielded me are various an xicties and gricfs." Great as he was, masterful and resistless, even cruel in his methods, Bismarck had withal a keen human sympathy and hid beneath his grim exterior a heart susceptible to the common pangs of mankind.

Bismarck was very fond of animals, When his favorite dog Sultan was poisoned in 1877, he watched beside the poor brute l with the greatest solicitude. His son Herbert endeavored in vain to lead him away. When the dog was dead, the prince said:

"Those old German forefathers of ours had a kind religion. They believed they would meet again in the celestial hunting again. It was always crident that to speak grounds all the good dogs that had been their faithful companions in life. " " . wish I could believe that." The Germans like to quote many of Bis-

marck's best sentences as "winged words." Here are some of them, and in one sentence occurs the famous phrase that gave him the title of "the man of blood and iron:" The sift of cloquence has done a great deal of rides over his estate to look at a new farm | while uttering the first half of a sentence | mischief in parliamentary life. Eloquent speakers are like a good many gentlemen with small

feet who always wear shoes too small for them and stick out their feet to be looked at. My ideal is Robert Bruce, in the story of the spider, who was steadfast in courage to do his best for the fatherland in spite of the gloomiest prospects.

The great questions of the day are not settled by speeches and decisions of majorities - that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849 but by blood and from (1502) Much harm may be done in a year and a half. but in so short a time how little of good can be



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Bismarck was a man of many superstitions. Of the number 13 he is said to have stead'in mortal terror, and many were the signs and portents by which he regulated his daily conduct, both as to his official and

Although, thanks to his expessive consumption of beer and his hearty cating, he was for many room extremely stout even ported to have been al order almost to ninger and the rigid self denial this physician induced him to practice.

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE.

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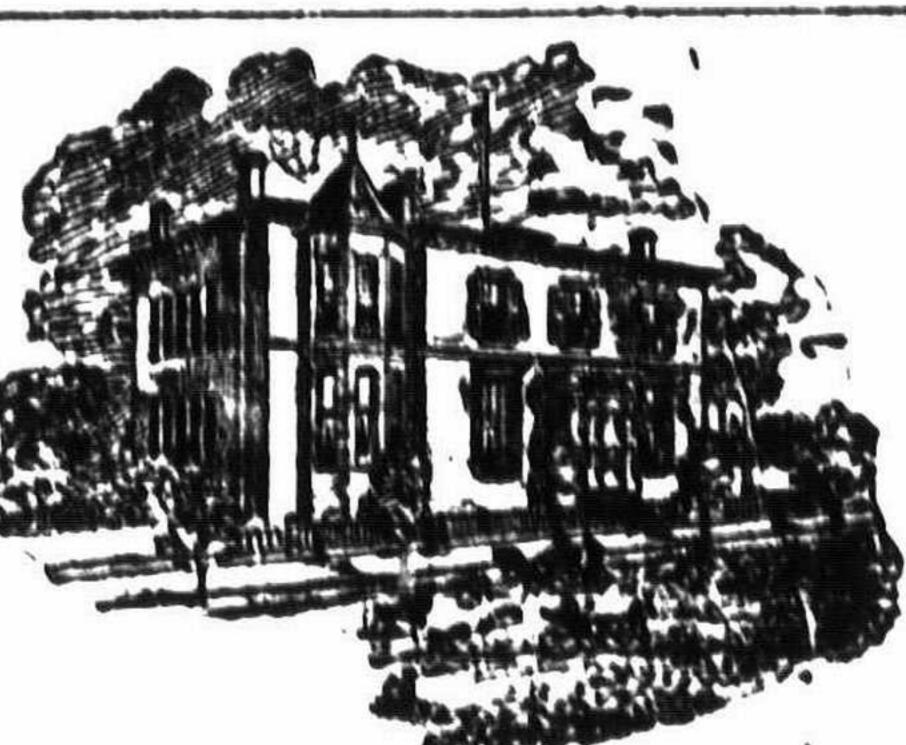
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