

THE PROCLAMATION OF A SPANISH MAYOR.

Pays a Great Tribute to General Miles, and Declares Yacua an American City.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 20, St. Thomas, Aug. 2.—The following is the text of the mayor's proclamation issued at Yacua as a United States city: "Citizens: Today the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful acts. The sun of America shines upon mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved land, because for the first time there raves over her the flag of the stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States of America, by the major general of the army, Senor Miles. "Porto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the home of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as a people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must and our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles. "Citizens, long live the government of the United States of America. Hail to their valiant troops. Hail Porto Rico, always America."

ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

The Democrats Make Great Gains Over the Populists in That State.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 2.—Joseph Johnson, Democrat, has been re-elected governor of Alabama. Unofficial returns from 60 or 65 counties in the state indicate a Democratic majority for the state ticket of 55,000. The chairman of the Democratic committee claims 75,000.

Indications are that the Populists carried not exceeding six counties for their state ticket. The Populists, however, carry 12 counties for local officers, the contest being over probate judges. Probate judges hold office six years. In 1892 the Populists elected 84 probate judges. The contest Monday was between these Populists and Democrats. The Democrats won all but 12.

The Populist managers concede the election of the Democratic state ticket but claim they will elect not less than 22 probate judges.

The lower house of the legislature will consist of 60 Democrats out of a total of 100. The Populists elect but two senators.

Democrats Successful.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 2.—The latest returns show that Johnson for governor and the entire Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of about 1200 in this county. Arthur and Leonard, Republicans, and Belton, Populist, legislative candidates, were snowed under. It was the quietest election in the state. Not one-third of the votes were polled.

In Honor of the Dead Prince.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The funeral services in honor of the late Prince Bismarck will take place Thursday morning in Emperor William's Memorial church. The funeral council, members of the reichstag and of the Prussian diet and state and municipal authorities will be invited.

Emperor William May Not Go.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—It seems doubtful whether Emperor William will go to Friederichsruhe owing to the attitude of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who not only has not heeded his majesty's desire to have the remains of his father buried in Berlin, but who seems to have refused Professor Lendbach permission to paint a portrait of the deceased, as the emperor desired. Besides this, the coffin containing the remains of Prince Bismarck has been closed somewhat hurriedly. Later advices say Emperor William will go to Friederichsruhe.

Reply From Bismarck's Son.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Ambassador White has received the following from Prince Herbert Bismarck: "We thank your excellency most devotedly for the warm sympathy which the president in the name of your government and people, caused to be expressed to our family through you. Receive at the same time the heartiest thanks for your personal condolences."

Marcus Mason Dead.

New York, Aug. 2.—Marcus Mason of San Francisco is dead at the French hospital in this city. He was well known in California and also in South America, where for many years he was engaged in the manufacture of plantation machinery for the cure and preservation of coffee. He also was a pioneer in the introduction of American machinery. Mr. Mason maintained a business house in New York and a factory in Worcester, Mass., and had a plantation in Costa Rica and a farm in California. He was born in Vermont in 1827, and was a mechanical engineer by profession.

Granted Further Time.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch from Peking of date of July 31, Yung Wing, a Chinese graduate of Yale, obtained an extension of time of his concession for Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang railroad alleging that he had received support from an English syndicate to supply the necessary capital, \$5,000,000, but it is said Hou Yu Feng, one of the directors of the general Chinese railroads in the face of Russian opposition to the loan broke off negotiations with the Hong Kong bank, which proposed to supply the capital for the building of an extension of Tien Tsin and Shan Waik Wau railroad to Nu Chwang.

THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Continued.

He wrote a letter to the king, Frederick William, offering him his services and life. The king saw him often at Sans Souci palace, Potsdam, an hour's ride by rail from Berlin. He passed the revolutionary summer at Stolpe, on the Baltic. In February, 1849, his native Brandenburg region sent him to the chambers. The Royalists made gains. People of respectable antecedents could not brook the familiarity, the swagger and the perpetual threatening of a mob where till 1806 had been serfdom in a phase nearly equal to that of Russia.

"No word has been more wrongly used," vociferated Bismarck, "than the word people. Everybody has held it to signify just what suited his own views, usually as a crowd of individuals whom it was necessary to persuade."

Nevertheless he was a political worker and did not come to parliament nor get away there without scheming.

He opposed the Frankfurt imperial constitution.

"The Frankfurt crown may be very brilliant, but the gold must be added by melting into its composition the Prussian crown, which I oppose."

The democrats, rising again, were put down in Berlin by a volley and a charge of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848 were far more social than national. The envy the poor had of the rich was excited in proportion to the continued feeding of a spirit of license from high quarters, which destroyed the moral elements of resistance in the minds of men. I do not believe that these evils would be averted by democratic concessions or by prospects of German unity. The sound of the trumpet has lost no charm for the Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would have turned not to constitutional union from Frankfurt, but to the most prominent peculiarity of Prussian nationality—her warlike element."

It took 17 years to demonstrate that.

"We do not need," he said, "to see the Prussian monarchy melt away in the filthy ferment of south German immorality. I have never yet heard a Prussian soldier sing, 'What is the German fatherland? The Thirty-eighth German regiment preserved us from the Frankfurt parliament. We are Prussians, and Prussians we desire to remain.'"

From such sentences came the song: I am a Prussian! See my colors gleaming—The black-white standard floats before me free; For freedom's rights my fathers' heart blood streaming—Such, mark ye! mean the black and white to me! Shall I then prove a coward? I'll ever be to the toward! Though day be dull, though sun shine bright on me, I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Bismarck moved his family to Berlin about 1850, and there his son was born, afterward his father's assistant. Bismarck became a courtier and went to the king's estates to hunt.

He became a politician as much as Croker in New York or Quay in Pennsylvania and was often seen at a beer-salon, where once he broke his mug over a man's head for insulting words about the royal family. He made a good deal of fun of Persigny, Napoleon's fellow, who came to Berlin on a mission. Bismarck wrote a great deal for his own newspaper—The New Prussian Gazette—and was often found at the office of nights. He was having an excursion in his favorite Pomerania when news came of his appointment to Frankfurt. It was a great, bold, personal office. The king was rather taken aback at Bismarck's rapid decision to go, and so was Mantuffel, his minister.

He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfurt, rose late, bluffed unwell superiors and rode horseback to the neighboring petty courts. He influenced the press. His title was ambassador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfurt and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, subsequently his warrior king, who was a little disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 36. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was godfather to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfurt. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pomeranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life-saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to believe of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we hope of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomating. Most of the letters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mispent youth:

"Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed madly and left nothing but foaming behind. Where now are Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is venerable to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who considers his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and wearisomeness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I to live, as then, without God, without you, without my children, I should not indeed

know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria occurred. Prussia did not catch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metternich. His life in Frankfurt made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Reinfeld, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as himself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great atten-



WILLIAM II. BISMARCK. PRINCESS BISMARCK.

tion as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bismarck.

He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whether this mask of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as skeletons look very much like one another." He was only 41 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister:

"I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Reinfeld, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrennes to be the head of the government. He was called The Hotspur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife: "Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.

"Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1863 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Menclon.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 29, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1867, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, effluent things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his for-

tunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigsgratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried, "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 13 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolzburg, where Napoleon rested after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appeased he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies. In 1885 he was 73 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasbourg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,100,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown. Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gibed nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the Kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her limitation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighboring making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 75 he was as busy in German politics as at 30.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the general. More probably his model was Frederick the Great, the aggressive soul and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakoff of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Cromwell than any statesman the continent has shown.

Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, William of Orange, Napoleon. We must pass from among ministers to class him truly and compare him with kings.

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