

impending doom. Spies are on your track, traitors are in your midst, your enemies are wily and on the alert. Remember the farewell address of the father of our country, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and act accordingly, act promptly, quibble not about trifles, but prepare for war.

Remember India and Egypt, now writhing in the folds of this anaconda of the golden god dynasty.

Branches of the order are now being organized in San Francisco and other places.

Probably the scheme is only that of a crank and as such unworthy of serious notice, but the fact that people in the originator thereof and pledge themselves to support it and to labor for the diffusion of the ideas it embodies must be a symptom indicative of an unhealthy condition of the body politic, not to be entirely disregarded. As long as political parties earnestly strive to build on the magnificent Constitution of the country, no matter how much they differ with regard to the correct understanding of current questions, the country is safe, because minor details will ultimately adjust themselves according to the rights and privileges guaranteed to the people by that divinely inspired document. But if secret societies are suffered to exist with the avowed purpose of denouncing and waging war against alleged opponents by means and ways suggested only by their own ingenuity and outside of constitutional boundaries, and if this principle by means of an unholy propaganda be given wide recognition, then there is some danger. In monarchical countries there are prerogatives granted to the sovereigns by the people, or otherwise acquired, to touch which with an unfriendly hand ever so lightly is regarded as a dangerous crime. In this country the people are, or should be, sovereign, and its prerogatives as reserved in the Constitution are just as inviolable as those of any monarch. An attempt to infringe upon them is no less than high treason.

Years ago, far seeing men predicted a time when the Constitution of the United States would need defenders from attacks upon it, and intimated that saviors would arise much in the same way as Joseph became the deliverer of his father's house. As years roll by and the events of history are unrolled, signs are not lacking to indicate that these solemn forecasts some day will become literally fulfilled.

### THE BISMARCK INCIDENT.

Emperor William, it seems, is annoyed by letters from German princes stating that unless the services of Prince Bismarck in behalf of the Fatherland be properly recognized at the coming celebration of German victories, they will refuse to participate in the patriotic exercises on that occasion. This shows that the aged chancellor still has warm friends who dare to face the emperor's wrath in his behalf. It will be remembered that the Kaiser deliberately insulted his grandfather's friend at the Kiel festivities. If the German princes adhere to their program, the emperor will either have to make such amends as he can for this bad break, or the Alsace-Lor-

raine celebration will be the occasion of discord among the ruling German houses. In either case another victory in behalf of Bismarck will be scored. But if the Kaiser refuses to submit, as perhaps he will unless cooler judgment prevail, it is not impossible that the Bismarck incident will prove a wedge strong enough to injure the solidity of the structure this statesman's genius and iron will reared among scenes of carnage and plunder.

### POWER OF MONEY-KINGS.

Concerning the Chinese loan various rumors have been spread, and the dispatches bearing on the subject only show that the true inwardness of the negotiations has been veiled so far from public gaze. Russia, England and Germany have vied with each other for the privilege of placing the loan. Russia has now secured the first favor and the other two countries come in for the next. So much seems to be definitely settled.

A correspondent from St. Petersburg says representatives of the great financial houses of Europe gathered at the Russian capital and agreed on the plan by which Russia places the first installment of \$80,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, secured by a mortgage on the customs receipts of the treaty ports. England will have one-half of the second loan of 100,000,000 taels and Germany the other.

The thing to note in this transaction is the part played by the financial rulers of the world, to whom the most powerful governments now humbly bow. A klog over four hundred millions of human beings needs money. Instantly a few financiers hand together and dictate to that august mortal, not only the terms on which he can get the gold he needs, but also the place where he must obtain it. He is no longer free to negotiate with whom he pleases and secure the best possible advantage. He is simply forced to take the money and sign the bonds already prepared. If an illustration were needed as to the power held by the financiers of the world, this transaction furnishes it and cannot fail to suggest many serious reflections.

### TWO CLASSES.

It is unfortunate, but altogether without excuse, that people confound the terms "politician" and "statesman." Even those who have fairly won and are entitled to wear the former title, fall into the common blunder of assuming that they deserve the name of the latter. Their admirers and followers not only frequently make the same mistake themselves but also encourage and stimulate it in those whom they pattern after and cable. Mankind generally are prone to the error, especially in democratic lands where, being flattered as to the importance of his vote, a man is well wadded up with an exuberant sense of his liberty and independence.

As a matter of fact the differences and distinctions between the two are so many and so wide that one dislikes to weary an audience by

enumerating them. Nevertheless, a few distinguishing marks are worth naming and remembering. The politician is cowardly, the statesman courageous. The former seeks himself, "How will this affect the campaign?" and, "will it pay?" The latter merely asks, "Is it right?" and upon the answer bases his course, though he tread the path of honor alone. The politician truckles and turns, and has no principles that political need will not smother; the statesman nails his colors to the mast and sets his course by the unwavering compass of integrity. The politician is gaily in phrase and pretense, and is anxious that the newspapers shall see he is not misjudged. The statesman lets his acts and the rectitude of his intentions speak his merits, and cares not for newspaper criticism or silence. The one appeals to popular fancy, and caters to whims and love of novelty; the other is satisfied with the applause of men's later judgment. The politician is selfish and risky; the statesman is high-minded and honorable. The one wants success so badly and so quickly that he hesitates at no means to secure it. The other is willing to identify himself with a losing issue, if right, and trust to future generations for commendation. The politician follows popular opinion as nearly as he knows how; the statesman leads it. The one is forgotten as soon as he has strutted through his brief part; the other lives in history. The world has almost always had too many politicians—it could well spare a few hundred thousands now. It has never had half enough statesmen—it needs a stout host of them today.

### A LESSON FROM DENMARK.

The Danish press club, Copenhagen, has just published some facts and figures relative to the little kingdom between two seas, primarily intended for the enlightenment of members of the literary fraternity in foreign lands, but full of interest to the public generally.

As an evidence of the high degree of culture attained even by the farming population of the country, the fact is referred to that proportionately a larger number of copies of newspapers are printed in Denmark than in any other country. There is hardly a home throughout the land in which at least one daily paper is not found, and nearly every borough has two dailies, or more. Co-operation is relied on for the purpose of giving all the benefit of instruction, and the university students are largely instrumental in transmitting their information in a popular form to the laboring classes, by means of free lectures, well attended. They deliver addresses on Danish reading and orthography, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, mathematics, German, English, French, natural philosophy, chemistry, history, national economy, and publish cheap text books on these topics, specially adapted for popular use, and while they derive to direct pecuniary benefit from these efforts, they certainly gain a greater insight into the subjects they endeavor to master, with a view of explaining them to