

shall be taken into the account or not, and whether in the event of its being wholly disregarded it shall even then be deemed advisable to take complete and unequivocal possession of the islands, are matters which will be known in due course of time.

It is expected that the protocol when completed and ready for submission will leave no gap or loophole by means of which other controversies may arise hereafter; that its acceptance means peace at once and its rejection or the rejection of any part of it means war to a finish. In the latter event the United States will not have lost anything by reason of the negotiations, since the contest is going on the same as though measures looking to its termination were not being considered. Perhaps some such provision will be adopted relating to the Philippines as that their disposition shall be determined at some future time by the United States, which disposition Spain agrees to in advance and also agrees to withdraw at once all authority or the semblance thereof from the islands. Or it may be provided that a joint protectorate composed of nations named or to be named is to be established and maintained, or a commission may be agreed on which shall determine matters there. Whatever is submitted the Madrid cabinet must assent to, or make up its mind to endure some more of the bitter experiences of the past three months with no resources left to go ahead with. Porto Rico is already fairly in hand, so are the Philippines and so will Cuba be "when the weather permits." The only question for Spain to determine, then, is—Shall we accept the inevitable now and retire with tolerably good grace, or put it off till we are whipped thoroughly, and the Yankee pigs refuse to give us any voice whatever in the settlement? Judging of the future by the past and in accordance with well known characteristics, the chances largely favor the latter proposition.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The death of Bismarck is the exit from the stage of one of the leading characters of Europe, whose performances for a quarter of a century held the world's attention. Of the other dramatic personae in the great play in which he sustained a leading role, few indeed remain. Bismarck was one of the commanding figures of the closing century. To his genius the unification of the German empire was due. He overthrew potentates and changed the maps of Europe. And yet his last years passed in comparative obscurity. His entire career is one to be studied by coming generations with absorbing interest and profit.

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schoenhausen was born on April 1, 1815. His parents had a desire to see him enter the ranks of diplomacy, but in his early youth he seemed destined to disappoint the fond hopes of his friends. As a student at the university of Gottingen he gave himself up to the excesses common among students and spent five years in mastering a three years course of studies. At the death of his mother he took charge of the estates, but his days of dissipation were not yet over, and many a story is told of his bachelor parties, nights spent in drinking and gambling and finished with a duel in the park. At the death of his father in 1845, Bismarck reformed. Two years later he married Johanna Friederike Charlotte Dorothea Eleonore Puttkamer, much against the wishes of her people, but he became a faithful and devoted husband.

The revolution in 1848 was the com-

mencement of Bismarck's greatness. At that time so-called radical ideas were fast spreading among the masses of the people, and rulers were trembling on their thrones. It seemed as if the day of democracy had dawned in the old world. Bismarck at once stepped over to the side of the king and faced fearlessly the popular rage. He made himself the champion of the royal prerogatives and fiercely opposed every claim of liberalism. Popular government was inconsistent with the plans that were taking form in his mind and which later he executed.

Bismarck's early career as a diplomat and a statesman was preliminary to his later achievements. The war with Denmark in which Austria and Prussia wrestled Slesvick and Holstein from the little kingdom was the commencement of Bismarck's imperial policy. This was followed by the war with Austria and the battle of Sadowa in which Austria irretrievably lost her military glory, while Prussia shone forth as a great power. The advantage gained was never lost. With the aid of Von Moltke an army was created, superior to any in Europe, and soon everything was prepared for the conflict with France, which ended in the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty and the proclamation of the German empire. Bismarck was given the title of prince and chancellor of the new empire. His fame was now at the zenith.

As long as the old emperor lived Bismarck was the real ruler, but he governed with a hand of iron and there was perhaps none in the realm more cordially hated than he by some classes of the people. He realized this fact at the death of the master he had served so well. Emperor Frederick lived only a few months after his accession to the throne and then the aged statesman was dependent on the young kaiser for a continuation of his power. William, however, was thoroughly imbued with the Bismarckian doctrine of imperialism, and proved this when in 1890 he accepted the resignation of the chancellor, offered probably only as a rebuke to the ruler. His fall was complete. There is no doubt that in the comparative solitude of his last years, the words of Cardinal Wolsey have often been before his mind and that he has realized the difference in rewards of those serving earthly potentates more faithfully than the supreme Ruler. The following lines ascribed to Bismarck may be said to express his views:

"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!"

Bismarck is gone and it remains for impartial history to pass judgment upon the work of his life. In the records he will stand as the founder of a united Germany, but also as the father of that militarism under the burdens of which Europe is groaning. The most notable failures in his life were his efforts to crush socialism and to reduce the Roman Catholic church to submission to the state. In neither he succeeded. There will yet come a time when Europe will rejoice in religious and political freedom, and then the age of Bismarck will be looked upon as a dark one, for the glory of militarism is fading before the triumphs of liberty. And then the character of the intellectual giant that has just passed away and the nature of his work will be appreciated in its true light. He has stood apart among great men of his own age, without an equal without resemblance to any of them, and future generations will contemplate his career with mingled feelings of awe and wonder. Our century has had statesmen who have enshrined

themselves in the hearts of nations and who are named with true affection and veneration. It can hardly be said that Prince Bismarck is one among that number.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The fact that Utah is the youngest state in the Union does not at all account for the interest regarding a senatorial contest that sets in a good while beforehand and increases as the time shortens. The older states, it might be said the oldest ones, at times exhibit the same weakness, some of them in a much more pronounced form.

There are reasons for this and they are not inadequate or unsatisfactory reasons either. It is an easy matter to say "United States senator;" the election of one is an event which is so democratic and so near by, while the one chosen is always "one of us," and these things have a tendency to make a great many overlook the real consequence and dignity of the place. The greatest men of the country have not necessarily gravitated to the Presidency, which, as we are all aware, is sometimes filled by one whose training and instincts have been in altogether different fields from those of law, diplomacy or statecraft, and all Presidents have discharged their duties with capability and faithfulness. No so with senators. The senatorial arena is not one which carries with it that sustaining, educating influence which to some extent surrounds the chief magistracy and makes it only necessary for the one who fills the latter place to be patriotic, educated, sensible and determined. The senator must be qualified beforehand or he never will be. His official surroundings draw upon his abilities before contributing anything to them, and to be unequal to the preliminary, the early experiences, is to be practically "bowled out" thereafter. The intellectual giants of the country have in nearly every case been recognized by Congressional terms, but the Presidency, when aimed at, was in a majority of cases a Tantalus cup, to be seen but not enjoyed.

Henry Clay was a candidate for President on three separate occasions, and decisively defeated every time; yet the people sent him to the House of Representatives—where he became speaker—and then to the Senate. Daniel Webster had presidential longings which were never gratified, and perhaps it was for the best, since in the Senate chamber he was a tower of intellectual strength which might never have been the case in the executive department. So with Calhoun, the flaming orator of South Carolina; and Hayne, and Benton, and Cass, and Crittenden and Douglas, and many others who were, as their partisans claimed, too big to be President but not too big to be senators. Their peculiar lines of statesmanship would have found little or no development in the White House, but in the councils of the nation they expanded to their fullest proportions.

Perhaps the cycle which produced the great men spoken of has completed its revolution, and we have entered upon another in which men are more practical and less psychical in their power. Be that as it may, we still have good men and able in abundance, Utah being far from the rear in the splendid pageant. Assuredly we have nothing to be ashamed of but much to feel pleased with in the contemplation of the representation we have all along had. That the next senator may be at least fully abreast of his predecessors, a man in all respects equal to the honorable task which shall be set upon him, is a consummation most devoutly wished. Whether he be Democrat, Republican, Populist, Independent or what not, let