

trials appeared as principal actors. France, which after its own renewal by the great revolution became the protector of the smaller states, was at that time unable to interfere, and the work went on.

At the end of this century, there is another drama enacted on the very threshold of Europe, reminding of the fact that the public moral has not materially changed since 1795. Armenia appeals today in vain to the Christian world for deliverance from the tightening grasp of a monstrous oppressor. There is no longer among the European nations any champion of the rights of the weak, and there is no Byron to awaken with his song the slumbering noble feelings of humanity and inspire them to action, as he did for Greece. So Christians must be suffering death and the desolation of their country; women and children must be exposed to the winter in the mountains without sufficient food or clothes, while Europe is celebrating the chief of Christian festivals, passing the question from one cabinet to another, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The general situation was well illustrated in the recent war excitement about Venezuela. No sooner had the thrilling message of President Cleveland been read in Congress than the European press almost unanimously denied the right of a stronger country to stand up in defense of its weaker brother. The idea of fighting for a principle seemed preposterous to statesmen on the other side of the water. The smaller states in Europe are entirely excluded from the "concert of powers," and it was taken for granted that a similar state of affairs must exist on this continent. In the oriental question, the world has been taught the lesson that Europe is unwilling, if not unable, to uphold justice among nations appealing to her for protection; in the Venezuelan affair, a protest has been given against the leading power of this continent taking a different position and insisting on fair play in the relations of a great power to a smaller. What will be the verdict of impartial history as to the growth of the regard of humanity for principles during the present century?

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Once more the annual round of time has brought us face to face with a new year, fresh for its days of pleasure or pain, of trouble or triumph for mortal beings. It is a regularly recurring point of vantage that affords relief as a breathing spell in which to contemplate the past and awaken new hopes and resolves for the future. For those who have striven to do well there will be few regrets for the year now closing, but rather a sense of relief and thankfulness that all is so well as it is; and for the future a renewed determination and effort to improve each day that hastens man toward the gates that stand ajar at the entrance to another sphere.

That great changes have been wrought in 1895 none will deny; or that its closing days augur still greater changes in the near future. There have been the usual successes and failures, calamities and prosperities,

that have furnished the varied experiences of earth the past few years; and on the important problems which trouble the nations there has been more than the customary amount of agitation. The financial puzzle is as perplexing as ever; the world's social and industrial condition presents no better encouragement as time passes; the religious world appears no nearer unification on a common platform; and political problems seem to become more intricate. Altogether, the world confesses a feeling of vague uncertainty as to the future, yet expresses a conviction of approaching solution of vexed questions which is dreaded because of the fear that it will be calamitous to existing conditions.

Recent events connected with the memorable Eastern question portend important developments in the near future. The truce that prevails can only be regarded as of a temporary character. The late proceedings at Constantinople have revealed to the world that the wily and politic Turk has discovered the weakness of the great powers of western Europe—that neither can go to war against its financial interests, and all are unable to coerce the Sublime Porte beyond a given point, which has been reached. This weakness is not unobserved by Russia, and it would be no surprise to see the colossus of the north hurling its battalions against the Ottoman armies before another year has passed, thus requiring a complete retracing of geographical lines on the eastern hemisphere, and placing Palestine in a political situation unknown since the Roman conquest.

While the Eastern question has been drawing near its pivotal point, it has suddenly dawned on the world that there is a Western question also, in which the allied powers of Europe can dictate terms no longer. In a moment, suddenly as a clap of thunder from a clear sky, the leading nations of earth were brought to realize that war between the western and eastern continents was vastly easier of precipitation than had been believed possible. This episode, taken in connection with recent Turkish affairs, clearly indicates that 1895 marks the loss of that power which European nations have exercised over the world for twenty centuries. The new controlling force now centers in a band that spans the North Pacific. The dominion of the world by the Roman power and its successors in Europe has passed the culminating point and a new era has begun. The alteration of maps that will in time result from this change in the direction of forces will furnish a theme of deep interest from now on.

While these developments have been going on, Utah, too, has been the field of marked changes. In her case they are full of promise for a glorious career. Her people have pursued a steady, straightforward course, and have passed another stage in the line of national advancement. With the new year, Utah puts on the habiliments of Statehood, full of life and vigor to meet the responsibilities of the future; ripe with an experience which teaches that, having put the hand to the plow, there is to be no turning back. There has been no fal-

tering in the past; there will be no failure in the future—whatever of trial it may bring will lead to triumph.

As the commonwealth of Utah has had many difficulties to cope with, so her people, in an individual capacity, have been required to experience hardships and sorrow; and as the State now enters a new and more glorious field, so do the promises of a brighter and better day dawn upon her citizens. Mindful of this condition, having realization that the hand of a kind and merciful Providence has been over the people for their permanent good, and with perfect confidence that it will continue so to be, the News extends to all the heartiest greeting of A HAPPY NEW YEAR, that the richest blessings of heaven and earth may be showered upon the good and true of every land.

RELIEVE THE INDIANS.

"A century of dishonor," as the United States Indian policy for the first hundred years of the Republic's existence has been aptly termed, does not appear to be the limit as to time when the aborigines of this country are to be subjected to inhumane official treatment, if the statement of the Durango, Col., board of trade is true, as it probably is. It charges that the Indian department again has broken faith with Chief Ignacio and the Southern Utes, and as a result the Indians are now in a starving condition. The people of Durango and vicinity have rendered them some relief, but are unable to bear the burden alone; and as the Indian department has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the starving natives, the Durango board of trade calls on the country at large to come to the aid of the sufferers.

The story of official perfidy in connection with Indian affairs in this country is as old as the government. Or late there has been a promise of better treatment of the red men, both under President Cleveland's administration and that of others who have held the position of chief magistrate; and there is basis for the belief that if the actual condition of these Indians were made known in high official quarters at Washington there would be a change. As the people of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah are most directly interested, the representatives of those states should give the matter more than passing attention. The ground of humanity alone should be sufficient to inspire prompt action; and the danger that inhumane treatment may drive the Southern Utes on to the warpath in the State and Territories named should be ample excuse for special interference on the part of their representatives at the national capital.

The attitude of Chief Ignacio, as described in the Durango address, should awaken lively admiration and sympathy for this noble Indian and his tribe, and will give assurance of a peaceful settlement of present difficulties if humane methods are followed; or Ignacio wields a powerful influence with his tribesmen. At the same time, it can not be expected that the mandate of any savage chief will restrain the avenging hand of fierce Indian warriors when their loved ones are doomed