

labors. It would seem that the once turbulent streams of hatred and prejudice that issued forth from the hearts of mankind in the "Sunny South" have assumed a gentler course, thus permitting the Gospel light to seek the hearts of the sons and daughters of God.

All the Mormons ask is that they be given the protection to which they are entitled under the law, and this Alabama's governor evidently intends they shall have—a procedure that is duly appreciated. The enforcement of the statutes against mobocrats soon would make the latter very careful in engaging in persecution of the Mormons. Heretofore the failure in some localities to enforce the law when the rights of Mormons were assailed has given encouragement to persecutive spirits, but as Alabama does not afford such encouragement the mob spirit is not likely to find vent in violence to any great extent hereafter; and the action of Governor Johnston will have a salutary effect outside of his state, by calling attention to the fact that in Alabama equal protection under the law is a privilege which the chief executive of that state is determined all the people within the state limits shall enjoy.

TURKEY'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

The true attitude of Russia in the oriental game is still the subject of much speculation. An influential Copenhagen paper some time ago expressed the view that an agreement had been reached between the queen of Denmark, the dowager empress of Russia and the princess of Wales during the recent conference between these ladies at Amalienborg castle, but what the plan formulated really is, does not as yet appear. It is probable, however, that the chief concern of the ladies would be some means of saving King George from the disgrace of an abdication. Still the conference may have been merely a family council dealing with personal rather than international interests.

In the early part of the war it was stated in several quarters that the Greek government assumed its aggressive attitude to help Russia start the conflict which that country is supposed to need for her oriental policy. Everything pointed that way. For thirty years King George has exhibited moderation and conservatism. Why should he suddenly depart from this policy, if not backed by some mighty influence exerted in that direction? It is not conceivable that he yielded to the pressure of the Athenian mob alone. The conclusion was irresistible that some European power was urging him on, and that this power was Russia.

But if that were the case Russia's designs have not been successful so far. The defeat of the Greeks and their precipitate flight from Larissa may have been on the program. The inundation of Thessaly and other Greek provinces may have been foreseen, but the exasperatingly correct behavior of the Turkish troops in the territory of the enemy is something new and evidently unexpected, and as long as it continues it furnishes no

possible excuse for armed interference by Russia or any other power.

The sultan has from the first given evidence that the attitude of Europe is as transparent to him as crystal, and he has so far positively refused to furnish the desired pretense for a foreign seizure of Constantinople. Prisoners of war are treated as human beings. The occupied cities are kept in beautiful order. There are so far but few atrocities reported. What can Europe do with an enemy so humane, so strictly within the boundaries of diplomatic propriety?

The war, however, is to be continued, it seems. What the developments further will be, is beyond human foresight. The unlooked-for gentleness of the Turk, whose sword is still red with the blood of innocent Armenians, does not simplify the problem now before the European powers.

ARBITRATION TREATY DOOMED.

The proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States is expected to come up in the Senate tomorrow, Wednesday, on a final vote. From what can be learned at this date, the treaty is not likely to be entered into. In giving a summary of the vote the New York Herald publishes a list of the senators who are opposed to the treaty. According to this, when the time for voting comes, it will be defeated with eight votes to spare. Among those who are registered as against the treaty are Senators Allen, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Hansbrough, Mantle, Rauch, Rawlins, Shoup and Tillman. So far as the subject of arbitration is concerned, the senatorial vote, if it be antagonistic to the measure under consideration, cannot be taken as an official expression against the principle of settling international difficulties without resorting to violence. On the other hand, if that were the only issue involved, there is little doubt that the treaty would receive an almost unanimous vote in the Senate. As it is now, however, there are some objections to the provisions of the document as agreed upon by the diplomatic representatives of the two nations; but behind these is the more general feeling that there is too much of a scheme of selfishness on the part of Britain, who would gain the greater advantages under the compact. In fact, the past record of Britain in treaty matters, especially when connected with weaker powers, has been a means of awakening, in this country, latterly, an idea that the English statesmen are in this business more from selfish motives as to what advantages would accrue to England than from any devotion to arbitration as a principle of peace.

Whatever the foundation for suspecting specially selfish motives on the part of Great Britain in regard to the proposed treaty, probably it is better for the friends of arbitration not to have such a compact between the two countries rather than have the agreement open to suspicion of abuse by one of the other party. Yet an arbitration treaty, entered into candidly and sincerely by the two great nations named, so that it could be lived up

to in confidence, could not fail to prove an object lesson beneficial to other powers.

PREHISTORIC RELICS AND THE JUBILEE.

Whatever may be the purpose in connection with the Pioneer celebration as to having a creditable display of prehistoric relics found in these valleys, little seems to be heard of any systematic effort in that direction. Certainly it should not be neglected; for in addition to the interest such an exhibit would have because of its peculiarity, neither the past nor the present of Utah can be fairly and fully illustrated without it. While almost every county of the State could furnish something of note in this line, some of the southeastern counties could make it a special feature if they were given assistance, and this, added to collections already available, would make a decidedly attractive display. And it may be remarked incidentally that while a vast amount of prehistoric remains have been discovered in Utah and adjoining states, there is yet a very large field for exploration therefor, as may be seen from the following, taken from the last issue of the Moab, Grand county, Times:

While Messrs. Montgomery & Grim were excavating for the flume to their mill, last Wednesday, they came on to a round flat stone which was found to be the cover to a room or house laid up of rubble stone and cement, in an oval shape. The room was partly filled. Nothing was done toward exploring the room, and the flume was laid over it. The capstone was about thirty inches in diameter and two inches thick, roughly hewn, and lay thirty inches under a hard gravel drift formed by the action of water or ice in ages past, as is the whole building; how large it may be is unknown. Thousands of years must have elapsed since this home of a former resident was covered with this gravel drift. There was evidently a village at this point, as at several other places near the one uncovered there has been a mysterious falling in of the ground in the past few years, especially since the irrigation ditch was run across it, which would indicate that it resulted from other houses falling in. Who the race of people were that built and inhabited these houses may never be known; all we can say is that at some dim period of the past a people lived there. It would be well to make further exploration of this village.

Interest in prehistoric times and peoples in America had a large claim upon the minds of the Pioneers, and should not be forgotten in the coming commemorative celebration, especially since Utah is so rich in relics of a civilization that has passed away.

A MOST unfortunate omission in the list of invited guests at the Grant exercises in New York last week was that of George S. Boutwell, President Grant's first secretary of the treasury and one of the pall-bearers at his funeral. The venerable official bears the oversight with commendable equanimity, realizing that it was, of course, one of those mistakes which, even in the best-regulated functions, sometimes occur.