

for those who say so much on this subject to join in this demand for the enforcement of the Sunday laws. The lawlessness we refer to is just as much to be suppressed as if the statutes violated were laws of Congress instead of those of Utah Territory. They are of equal validity and importance, legally and morally. Let their enforcement be required with equal rigor and fidelity.

The nuisance to which we allude should be abated. And if public sentiment is still outraged in this manner, the public ought to give forcible expression to its injured feelings, by ceasing to patronize or support those who participate in the creation or maintenance of this manifest evil. Will the Davis County authorities wink at it, or will they perform their duty and legally stamp it out?

### THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

SOME hard things are said of Alexander III, Emperor of Russia, and he may deserve some of them, certainly not all. It is claimed that he is following in the footsteps of all his predecessors excepting perhaps Vladimir, in that he is intent upon maintaining the Czar's autocratic sway and the aggrandisement of the Empire by means of territorial accessions. It is now a matter of notoriety that young Alexander, who is soon to succeed Milan as King of Serbia, owes his selection more to the Czar than to any and all others. Of course, his choice was assented to by the powers or he couldn't "get there" at all; but assenting to just what Russia wants must be getting monotonous to the others at this stage of the proceedings.

It is not a little strange that all the rumors of wars that have kept Europe in a ferment for months at a time for ten years past and caused the nations on this side the Atlantic to look on with bated breath, have had their nucleus in one or more of those petty principalities lying between Turkey, Austria and Russia, and which were formerly lopped off the first named. It is a regular political storm centre, and every move that is made by the kind neighbors surrounding it ends at last in the Czar quietly gaining his point. Perhaps he thinks that as it was Russia that freed the states from Turkish rule and visited red retribution upon the Bash-Bazouks and their race, it is no more than right that his nation should now dictate whom the

people shall have to rule over them as well as what shall be the measure of that rule. Another significant feature in this peculiar procedure is that the chosen potentate is invariably a person of but small consequence viewed from any standpoint; a hard-brained, strong-minded, stout-hearted, patriotic man might, conceive himself to be something besides a mere jumping-jack, to move only when the strings are pulled, and this would make him an undesirable quantity in the make-up of the situation. So the Czar takes it upon himself, in the interest of Europe's peace, of course, to nominate some one who can be controlled and is willing to take advice, and all the others in chorus say—"We concur."

It is all a huge farce, whose office may be the reversal of the proper order of things by preceding a bloody tragedy. Giving people "independence" is found to mean only a change of tyrants, the fact being that the inhabitants of Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia are as much domineered over now and given as little freedom of expression for themselves as in the darkest days of Moslem sway. It is well enough known what would have taken place shortly after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war had not the powers, and notably England, interfered. Turkey was prostrate and helpless at the feet of the victorious Muscovite, and could only have consented to any terms the conqueror might have seen fit to propose. That the cession of all the territory named, with the right to dictate who should and who should not have the use of the Dardanelles, was to be the consideration for the removal of the iron heel, was not only understood but openly avowed, the interference from abroad coming just in time to stop it. But being deprived of its prey has not been the means of causing Russia to forego one jot of its intentions or abate one iota of its selfish interest. It does not interfere beyond what the protocol provides, because that would be dangerous; besides with popinjay rulers on the thrones whose principal if not only fear is the displeasure of the Czar, what more could be asked under the circumstances? But what a position it is for a great continent to be in, and how fearful are all lest some other be offended! It is just such a state of things as makes most uncertain the things that are presently certain, for so unsettled a condition is sure

to continue leading, as it has hitherto led, to misunderstandings of more or less consequence; some day one of these misunderstandings will be too serious to be explained away all at once, and it may be a word and a blow, with the blow first. Then the long-deferred European war will burst forth with a fury such as only a long term of peace and preparation can engender.

### A GOOD SELECTION.

THE appointment of Mr. Frederick Douglass as minister to Hayti is spoken of approvingly by nearly all the newspapers. In view of the fact that the dark republic is in the throes of an apparently interminable civil war and that it is correspondingly an undesirable if not a dangerous place to live in, this might seem to some an ambiguous compliment; but on the part of the News it is well meant. We can think of no better selection that could have been made, for several reasons, not the least of them being the homogeneity of the case, the Haytiens being negroes and Mr. Douglass being a negro. Besides, he is finely educated, has held positions of trust and profit under the government, was one of the founders of the Republican party, and represents in his own person the possibilities of the African, having once been a slave, then a fugitive, then a free man, and latterly something of a publicist. The Senate should have no two opinions as to the confirmation of that appointment.

### A MISTAKEN POLICY.

THE Chicago Mail is a bright and readable newspaper, always presenting its matter in a crisp and somewhat original style. It is a great advocate of Chicago, and no one can blame it for that. But amid the fervor of enthusiasm and the glamor of enterprise, it sometimes either loses its way or becomes uncertain as to its course. It drank deeply of the spirit prevailing in that city during the anarchist troubles, when it was popular to be so extremely zealous as to clamor for executions first and consideration afterward, and just now it is giving some little evidence of again "slopping over" in the same way. An article in a recent number is characteristic, and the heading—"Now for the hanging"—particularly so. It parades the names of Alexander Sullivan, Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney,