

head and in almost every sense in control of the police and fire departments will stop the quarreling, jawing, and vulgarity that has been going on in its councils, and can give to the only an efficient enforcement of its ordinances, it can meet the demands of the people, and should do so. If it cannot or will not do that, then the officials who stand in the way ought to step down and out. The people are sick and tired of this disgraceful racket.

Further, the citizens do not wish the police department to play second fiddle to any non official body or to individuals in enforcing the ordinances. They want it to do itself the work they have entrusted it with, and which it has undertaken; nothing more, and nothing less. And when it does this it will have the support and approval of all worthy people.

### FIGURES ON THE FIGHT.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson has been discussed pretty thoroughly from ethical and other standpoints, and an esteemed friend calls our attention to one feature of its financial aspect, as described in the *New York World*. That paper figures out the total expenditure of money, in the United States, on the championship fight to be \$2,700,000, and then says:

There are 90,000 unemployed men in New York at the present time who are willing to work.

The money spent on this fight would give each one of them employment for a month at one dollar a day.

It would buy each one of them three ten dollar suits of clothes.

It would give each one of their families one dollar's worth of food a day for a month.

It would keep 900,000 families, twice the entire population of Greater New York, in fuel for a month at three dollars a family.

It would pay the house rent for 270,000 families for a month at ten dollars each.

It would pay the gas bills of 1,350,000 families for a month at two dollars.

Reckoning six persons to a family, it would pay the total gas bills of the states of New York and Minnesota at the same rate.

The money spent on that fifty-three and a half minutes' fight would found and endow a great university. It would establish a half dozen great hospitals.

It would found and maintain twenty-seven influential metropolitan churches. It would build and endow as great an art gallery as any in the country. It would build fifty theaters or establish a great public park. It would capitalize nine banks like the Second National of New York city.

### ANOTHER "HOLY ALLIANCE."

If reports are to be credited, the result of the Cretan trouble so far is the dissolution of the triple alliance and the formation of a new compact between Russia, Germany and Austria. This means a consolidation of arms and interests on a scale never before seen in the history of the world—a combination for the purpose of dictating the policy of the rest of Europe for years to come. It places the fate

of a continent, humanly speaking, in the hands of three men, two of whom, as Gladstone recently said, are without experience and unfit to be leaders of men.

According to a Berlin dispatch the aims of the new alliance are to preserve the peace for the benefit of Germany, to let Turkey decay gradually until it falls into the lap of Russia, and to assure to Austria at the moment of Turkey's fall the Hapsburger dynasty's share in the land and sea coast of the Moslem rule. Other considerations are exerting their influence on the negotiations which for two weeks have been hurried along between St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin. They are the fate of deserted Italy, the desperate mood of isolated France and the probable chagrin of England. There must be provisions to meet the surprises which may arise at any moment from such open questions as Alsace-Lorraine, the sublime Porte, the unsettled principalities of the Balkans, and the bankrupt condition of Greece.

The general stipulations of the agreement among the three empires, as they have been proposed in the last few days, and as they will be considered at the meetings of the emperors this spring and summer, have taken sufficient form to be outlined. It will support Russia in her anti-English policy in Asia and help her to gain the Dardanelles so as to threaten England's route to India through the Suez canal. It will overwhelm the sultan so that he will find no escape from carrying out the orders of the three powers which are nearest and readiest to enforce their commands with the sword.

For Germany the alliance would mean about the same as the triple alliance that is going to pieces. Germany provides only for Russia's and Austria's neutrality. Should France receive aid from Italy or England, as might be the case in a conflict over a ramification of the Transvaal question, both Austria and Russia would come to her rescue. Once rid of Russia's antagonism, the young emperor feels confident of his ability to smite France single-handed. Hence he is willing to pay a high price to isolate the great republic.

For Austria the consideration in the new alliance is the eventual strip of sea coast and a passive Russian policy in Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro. When Turkey falls apart, Russia is to stand with Germany in demanding for Austria land and water enough to make the Hapsburger monarchy a great Mediterranean sea power. Finally, Russia is to discountenance the pan-Slavist agitation of her agents among the Slaves of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Such, it is stated, is the general outline of the new triple alliance to be formally filled out after the emperors have had the conferences contemplated during the spring and summer months. It is justly regarded as a political move that will sink the rest of Europe into insignificance.

The formation of this alliance and its purposes bring to mind the agreement signed in 1815 by the rulers of the same states, the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia, known to history as the holy alliance. In the pre-

amble to this document the declaration was solemnly made that the purpose of the agreement was no other than to make it known to the world that the three rulers pledged themselves to govern their states, both with regard to the interior administration and their foreign policy, according to the instructions of the holy religion of Jesus. "The laws of righteousness, love and peace only," it says, "shall influence the princes in all their decisions and guide them in their paths, because these are the only means whereby human institutions can be consolidated and imperfections remedied." Accordingly the three monarchs were to consider one another as brethren, "united by inseparable bonds of love," inhabiting one country and under obligation to aid one another in every emergency. They were to act only as instruments in the hands of the Almighty, acknowledging that the states in fact were subject to no other ruler than Him who has all power in heaven and on earth. Finally, every ruler in Europe was invited to subscribe to this covenant, which all did with the exception of the sultan of Turkey and the pope.

The world knows that the holy alliance remained a dead letter, notwithstanding the exalted aim of its founders. The results of the present combination the future alone can reveal.

### MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT IN SUMMER.

The time is approaching for the customary adjournment for the summer months of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations. The reason for this annual suspension of operations lies in the fact that many of the young men have such calls upon their time, by labors necessary for them to perform, that they are not able to attend the weekly evening meetings, and it is argued that it is better for the associations to take a vacation than to allow them to drag because of a greatly reduced attendance, which would have a discouraging effect in contrast with the number of persons present at the winter meetings.

But there is an ever-recurring suggestion in connection with this subject that comes with increased force at this time. This week contains the last Tuesday in the month, and in the Salt Lake City wards that is the date for conjoint sessions of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' associations. An examination of the programs arranged for March 30 emphasizes the fact that they are of a high order of excellence; and experience shows that they will be listened to by large audiences drawn from both sexes; while the list of those who take part in the exercises go up into the hundreds. The alacrity with which those called to act respond, their large number, and the interest shown in what they do, combine in a forceful suggestion that at least one section of Mutual Improvement meetings should not be suspended—the conjoint sessions. It is not only possible, but practicable and probable, that during the six months usually occupied in