

inconvenience those who know how.

Nothing was too great, too comprehensive for the Lilliputian aggregation at Boise to take hold and dispose of, from passing measures looking to the continued exclusion of Utah from the Union to the enactment of a law providing for and regulating the naturalization of aliens! Doing work which old-fashioned people had got into the habit of supposing was restricted by the Constitution to Congress, was their specialty, and overriding such principles of common and constitutional law as providing for judges of courts passing sentences of disfranchisement was a performance in which they particularly excelled.

One feat which they did not accomplish, but which was talked of to some extent, was the relief of the settlers of Pocatello. Just now relief of some kind is wanted, for the action of the government in closing places of business and throwing families out of doors is a real and, as we think, an undeserved and unnecessary hardship. If any measure of that kind was thought of or introduced, it must have been abandoned; for surely the United States authorities would not proceed with the enforcement of their regulations at Pocatello in the face of antagonistic action on the part of the Idaho Legislature!

The best, however, is as usual reserved for the last. A telegram from Delegate Dubois was received by the Websters and Calhouns of Idaho in their legislative capacity at Boise City Feb. 8. This telegram contained the information that the House Committee on Territories at Washington had unanimously agreed to report an enabling act for our neighbor, and immediately it was decided by the Territorial statesmen to go into joint convention next evening for the purpose of electing United States Senators!

In no place but Idaho would such precipitancy obtain. Let's see: The Constitution of the country says the Senators aforesaid shall be elected "by the Legislature of each State," etc. Now, between the favorable action of the Territories' Committee, there are—let's see—how many stages to be passed before actual Statehood is reached and the authority to elect Senators conferred? An enabling act embodying the spirit of the committee's action is drafted and presented; if the filibusterer is off duty it may receive early action, but if not it may go over for the session, and this may also happen

from any subsequent stage of the proceedings; but we will suppose it to have passed the House, where it is enrolled, engrossed and forwarded to the other end of the Capitol, where the Senators hold forth. After some little necessary and a great deal of unnecessary delay it is at last reached, either in its order or through the favorable action of the Senate; the chair announces it as in order, it probably goes to a committee and is amended, whereupon it is sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments, and if that body concurs it is once more sent to the Senate; if not, a committee of conference must be had, and the report of the conferees is then jointly acted upon; but if the committee report favorably, the measure is then put before the solons for action, it may be debated and may not, but we will suppose, for the sake of getting out of this tangle and helping our neighbor as much as possible, that it passes, when it is subjected to the same formula as in the House and a copy forwarded to the President. We will suppose again, for the sake of hastening matters, that he does not exercise his constitutional prerogative of vetoing, but signs the bill. Is Idaho then in the Union? Oh, no; she is just fairly on the way. Much more remains to be done. It is only an act to enable her to form a State government which has become a law, meantime the General Government holds the commonwealth as its exclusive property the same as it did before. Those "Senators" to be chosen that evening need not become impatient, because the story is not quite half told yet, even if everything progresses smoothly and without impediment, which is hardly ever the case. A constitutional convention would be the next thing in order; the preparing of a State charter; its submission to the people for their ratification or rejection; its presentation to Congress; the preparation and passage of a bill of admission; the proclamation of Statehood by the President—all these follow the passage of the enabling act, and it has, as previously shown, just got past the first stage in one branch of Congress!

Nevertheless, if the proceeding affords the Idaho legislators any gratification, let them gratify. The credentials which those two Senators will receive should be published, so those less informed may know how such things are done when they do not issue from a sovereign

State. Little difficulties like that, as will be seen, do not annoy the self-constituted statesmen of our neighboring Territory; having overcome larger difficulties and solved greater problems—in their mind's inflated eye—a little job like certifying to the election of two officers that have no existence is a trifling matter. Verily the laughing-stock of the land is situated in Idaho.

WHAT RIGHT?

SUPPOSE a case: The Blue Belt Mining Company is dissolved by order of a court of equity, and its property, regarding which there is a dispute in litigation, is placed, pending final adjudication, in the hands of a receiver. That functionary is an officer of the court, the latter holding the property through him. Jacob Dewsnap is the plaintiff or claimant. Neither Dewsnap nor the defunct mining corporation holds the property, but the latter is constructively the owner until such time as the plaintiff establishes his right, if he have any, in the premises.

In the meantime an outside party by the name of Zanolie steps in and insists on inserting a finger under the lid of the dish in which the property is held. In making his plea for an intervention he asserts that the receiver and his counsel are no better than high-grade purloiners of other people's possessions, and have been guilty of professional misconduct in connection with the property in litigation.

Zanolie is informed by the court that he cannot come in as a party to the suit, but as he has designated certain court officers and attorneys as a fraudulent lot, he would be given an opportunity to prove his allegations before an examiner. Finding that things do not swim smoothly in the investigation matter, Zanolie throws it up. In the paper in which he declines to proceed, he takes the court by the nose and gives it several vigorous twists, all of which is undignified and unseemly. Then the court appoints a couple of attorneys to take part in investigating the conduct of the receiver and his attorneys, whose probity had been so directly and notoriously assailed by Zanolie, the latter being directed to be on hand with his witnesses, to make good his damaging statements.

The proceeding is all outside the channel of the main suit. It is an investigation into the conduct of cer-