

occurred at the scramble, among other things said:

"He couldn't see as there was any animus or angry feeling in the passage at arms, although for a few minutes the scene was a little lively. But the entire affair was of little consequence."

Here is what is attributed to Mr. Parley L. Williams:

"Everything was friendly between him and Judge Baskin, but the latter had no occasion at all to break in on him the way he did. It nettled him finally into intimating that the questioning was Baskin's but to the witness belonged the answer. Baskin was not thoroughly posted on the case, having been away so long, and his questions strayed away from the matter immediately in hand. As to Judge Powers' outburst, Mr. Williams was not at the time paying much attention, but he felt certain that the word 'discourteous' and—after thinking a moment—he was confident 'ungentlemanly' was used as descriptive of the way counsel was interrupting witness. But then Mr. Williams laid no great stress on the affair. When Judge Baskin's remark about Judge Powers insulting Judge Zane was mentioned, Mr. Williams woke up, as it were, and said *Judge Zane had been guilty of pettifoggery that would have been a disgrace to the meanest lawyer in town. He had misstated and perverted facts, and been stupid and foolish. Were he to be guilty of such conduct, he might expect to be disbarred. Mr. Williams was surprised at Judge Zane's acting so, and right after an honorable career on the bench. He entered the case because of his enmity toward Dyer, and it was not the trustees but him who was responsible for the reprehensible manner in which their side of the case had been conducted.*"

Mr. Williams' explosion brought this outburst from the ex-Chief Justice:

"I have seen the interview with Mr. Williams, and I am so accustomed to attacks from the Mormons that I am not surprised at this attack of their attorney; it is probably not his own fault that he is not a gentleman, but it is his own fault that he is untruthful. When a man becomes entangled in a disreputable business, he is likely to become reckless in order to shield himself, and allowance should be made for him. I hope, however, he is not responsible for all the grammar in his interview. A charitable construction to put upon Mr. Williams' action is that of a weak man, impotently angry. But it is not in the power of such men as Mr. Williams to insult me, and strive as he may, he can never rise to the height of my contempt."

If there had been any further proof needed of Judge Zane's ability to act stupidly and foolishly, it is furnished in what is attributed to him by the interviewer. It has been said by him that the Edmunds-Tucker law,

which takes "a large amount of property from a Church, borders on a subject upon which legislators have no right to legislate." So it may be said with regard to Mr. Williams' anti-"Mormon" bias; it borders on what might not inconsistently be called insanity. This is so well understood on all sides that to intimate that he has a leaning the other way shows that the intimator leaps the border which separates discretion from foolishness and clearness from stupidity.

It is no wonder that the anti-"Mormon" organ disclaims at this late date that there was any political end sought by the inauguration of these investigatory proceedings, and practically adopts a suggestion made by this journal a few days ago, to the effect that it withdraw its nomination of Judge Zane for the chief justiceship.

There is something in the good old book to the effect that it is beautiful "to see brethren dwelling together in unity." But, alas! what a pitiful sight it is to see the spectacle we now behold! Those who were wont to fall upon each other's necks and weep are snapping and snarling at each other over a huge bone of contention—"a large amount of property taken from a church."

A "CAPABLE" LOBBYIST.

GOVERNOR CALEB W. WEST returned from Washington on Saturday. He had not been in town more than a few hours before he indulged his penchant for being interviewed. That is the way some men have of gaining notoriety and displaying their asininity. If the Governor had sufficient judgment to introduce into his career a number of brilliant and prolonged flashes of silence, some people might be led to suppose that he was the possessor of a certain degree of wisdom. With him, however, this seems to be impracticable. He must speak or burst.

The first portion of the interview in question was devoted to showing the necessity for a non-"Mormon" lobby, to become a permanent institution at Washington, that the representations of "Mormons" might be offset by their influence and assertions. In the past there has been neglect in this matter, and thus an egregious blunder, according to Mr. West, has been committed by the Gentiles of Utah. He expresses the opinion, however, that the present session of Congress has

been a notable exception—a bright oasis in the desert of Gentile negligence.

This is what he says on that point:

"But at this session, fortunately, a capable non-Mormon delegation was present, and they were able by pre-arranged and systematic work to set aright the many false impressions made by the assiduous misrepresentations of the Church party."

The innate modesty of the Governor in thus declaring himself will be apparent when it is considered that he constituted a third part of that highly capable delegation. His capability was mostly exhibited while in the East in doing what he did so soon after reaching this city—getting himself interviewed by newspaper men and making to them glaring misstatements and subsequently having them disproved. He also accomplished the remarkable feat of having himself called to order on account of his indecorous conduct before the committee on Territories.

It appears as if more than one of the "capable delegation" are given to brusque and discourteous interruptions, judging from what occurred when another third of that delegation presented himself in the matter of the investigation before Judge Harkness as an attorney "by courtesy" of counsel for the Court.

We here present a conspicuous evidence of Mr. West's capacity as one of the "end men" of the peculiar trio comprising the non-"Mormon" lobby which recently operated at the Capitol. The interviewer with whom he met on Saturday evening credits him with saying this:

"In the confiscation-receivership matter, for instance, the clerical lobbyists made Congressmen believe that the Government could, with equal propriety and justice, confiscate Methodist, Baptist or Catholic properties. They would say: 'These denominations exercise an influence in politics the same as we do, and yet they are not interfered with by the Government. The United States officers have seized our Tabernacle, our Assembly Hall, the parsonages of our clergymen, and our Church Historian's office, so that even our simple acts of worship have been interfered with. Is this right?' And so the statesmen appear to have come to believe the right of religious worship has been infringed upon, and that outrages have been committed, the true difference between the Mormon Church and the Christian denominations having been lost sight of."

Now, what Mr. West attributes to the "Mormon" delegation at Washington is just about the substance of