

and justice of the Almighty take every proper earthly step for a redress of grievances without obtaining a fair adjustment, there is nothing in civilized law to prevent the oppressed from laying their case before the Father of All. They could then say, "Thy will be done," in the matter. This means, "Let judgment and justice be meted out according to the conditions of Thy Divine economy."

The Lord has promised to turn an attentive ear to the cry of the poor, and oppressed, but it is according to His design that He should besolicted. It will yet be demonstrated that the sturdy Scots of the far north have struck a key-note of power. None can rely upon the Lord in vain, if their cause be righteous. The feet of justice are clothed in wool; the sound of her tread, which may appear tardy, is not heard, but her clasp is iron. She moves unerringly and when her grip is placed upon her legitimate victim, none can loosen it but Omnipotence.

The resolution of the Caithness tenant farmers is a reminder to the Latter-day Saints, in the midst of oppression piled upon them by their enemies and the enemies of truth, that they always have in reserve a tribunal to which their appeals can ascend, and unto which they can say, with unqualified confidence, after a presentation of their wrongs, "Thy will be done."

ENDS WITH A FARCE.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Idaho tells of the closing scenes and expiration of what has been a travesty on legislative assemblies, at Boise City. The welcome event occurred at between 2 and 3 o'clock Feb. 9, and the events leading up to the dissolution were eminently characteristic of the entire session, being totally at variance with anything in the way of legislative action which has ever occurred in this country in time of peace.

At the hour of midnight, Speaker Burkhardt declared the House adjourned, and President Clough did the same thing in the Council. According to all parliamentary law and precedent, this ended their official existence. The time within which they could legally sit and act as legislators expired at that hour, but this of itself would not have worked dissolution so long as the bodies remained in continuous session; it required the

formal declarations of the presiding officers, in concert with the lapse of time, to effect such result, and both were had. But those glowing statesmen—those revisors and correctors of common and constitutional law—sought legal advice and found it. The presumption is that they did not have to look far or pay much for what they got in that direction. Judging from the past, they must have been in receipt of such assistance at every stage of their proceedings, as evidenced by what they did and the manner in which it was done.

The bone of contention was the division of Alturas County. The Council and House as organized were evidently hostile to the project, and those who constituted what ought to be set down as the "Rump Legislature"—that is, the holdovers—were in favor of and determined to pass it. They succeeded, too. New presiding officers having been chosen after the Houses had ceased to exist, the Alturas bill was taken up and rushed through with a mile-a-minute rapidity, after which the self-constituted Legislature itself adjourned.

During the farcical proceedings above recorded, the House, or what had been the House when it was anything in law, was presided over by one Wheeler, of Bingham County, an individual not unknown to fame by reason of his multifold newspaper enterprises, and also as the author of the measure expelling the representative of the Salt Lake *Herald* from the House and the anti-Utah resolution which got through both branches. As the presiding functionary over a "moot" legislative body, he must have felt and acted altogether at home. But if some real law should be turned upon him some time and he were to be prosecuted for the usurpation of an office, that would not place him in anything near so comfortable a situation.

One thing the Idaho solons neglected—the threatened election of United States Senators. Doubtless they obtained legal advice on that point too. It was just as well that this was not added to their already lengthy record of outlandish novelties, the commonwealth of Idaho having on its hands about as much in the way of inoperative and unconstitutional legislation as it can get along with for a while.

The special states that there were great manifestations of rejoicing in various parts of Idaho this morning, and that celebrations were

being and to be held, all this, as is stated, over the passage of the division bill; but since the bill did not pass, may we not consider the outbursts of joy as attributable more to the adjournment than to anything else?

The legislators can now, in the retirement of private life and free for a time from the censure of the public and the ridicule of the press, reflect occasionally upon the words of Oliver Cromwell to the Rump Parliament—"You were sent to protect the people and have been their principal oppressors. We can get along without you."

IN A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

THOSE who have perused the testimony given by Judge C. S. Zane before Examiner Harkness, in the investigation into the conduct of Receiver Dyer and his attorneys, will be forced to the conclusion that he is one of the poorest witnesses that ever took the stand. This fact shows that a man may be even a competent judge—when his prejudices are not engaged—and yet act almost as if he were an imbecile in some other capacities. Some of his phrases, frequently repeated, were remarkable for unintelligibility. There appeared to be no fixedness about anything particular in his mind. Among his favorite expressions were the following: "I am inclined to think;" "My best recollection is;" "As far as I can remember;" "I am not sure about the last one;" "Something was said, but I do not know by whom;" "It is my impression;" "If my memory serves me right;" "Under the circumstances;" "I may have said it, but I don't remember now!"

If the ex-Chief Justice were to be placed on the stand a few times more, these ambiguous replies to interrogations would become as familiar to the public as those he was wont to use when unfortunate Mormons were brought before him for trial for unlawful cohabitation, under the segregation plan. Among the stock statements used by him in such cases, in answer to objections by the defense, were "Overruled;" replying to objections by the prosecution, "Sustained." These rejoinders were given with such unvarying regularity that they could always be anticipated.

Speaking of the quality of witnesses; during Judge Zane's career on the bench of the Third District, it was the custom of the former pres-