

party vote, and with the single exception of the election of United States Senators and one or two other questions, party lines have not been distinctly drawn. This is just as it should be; while there is no call or occasion for a member to divest himself of his politics altogether, he has no right to look upon those who did not vote for him as not being entitled to the same general representation that the others receive. All do not of course look at it in this light, but they will come to it by and by when they find out that partisanship has its abuses as well as its uses; these figure as an obscure minority, and while meaning well enough, no doubt, like the rest of the human family, they have not yet covered the entire field of knowledge. The presiding officers in the appointment of standing and special committees have in almost every case given the opposition rather more than their mathematical proportion, and been altogether indiscriminate in calling upon members to preside temporarily. This has had a tendency to assuage factionism and soften any political asperities that might exist, besides showing good judgment and a sense of fairness highly commendable in those officers. It is also proper to say in this connection that all the officers of the Assembly have, so far as we know, been efficient and prompt in the discharge of their duties, this being notably true of the chief and minute clerks of both houses.

To one and all the News extends its most courteous greetings, with the hope that they may return to their homes and dwellings with the consciousness of having done all things in accordance with the right as they have been given to see the right, and that their constituents may recognize in the work about to close a sense of renewed prosperity and general happiness. May their lives be cast in pleasant places and our young State made to grow and flourish because of the first session of its Legislative Assembly!

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

But few have an idea of the enormous expenses incurred by a Russian emperor on the ceremony of coronation. From a foreign exchange at hand it is learned that Czar Nicholas I spent fifteen million dollars on the coronation festivities at Moscow. His successor, Alexander II, made twelve million dollars cover all the expenses. When Alexander III solemnly placed the crown of his head, the empire was still suffering from the shock received by the explosion of the bomb that killed his imperial father. The ceremonies were therefore somewhat deprived of their splendor, and ten million dollars were all that was needed.

Next month the young czar, Nicholas II, and his czarina are to be crowned in the Kremlin in the ancient capital of Russia. The country now holds a leading position among the great powers of the world and is aiming at impressing all the nations of Asia with an idea of its superiority. At the coronation representatives from nearly all these nations will be present, and it has been decided to spend twenty million dollars on

the festivities to be held for their benefit. Russia's power and wealth and influence will, as a result, be heralded to the uttermost parts of the globe. There is policy in the ceremony as well as sentiment.

It may be interesting to note briefly the manner in which such an expensive ceremony is performed. In the first place an army consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers is ordered to Moscow to take charge of all the streets the imperial couple will have to pass. These soldiers are to form an impenetrable wall between the ruler and his people. Every street and every road leading to the city will be patrolled, and anybody on whom the slightest suspicion may fall, will be temporarily incarcerated.

On the way from the palace to the cathedral, the czar and czarina will be escorted by a guard of honor, consisting of generals of the army. In the cathedral the high officials of the Russian church are waiting. As the imperial couple enter the building, the metropolitan of Moscow pronounces a blessing upon them; the metropolitan of Novgorod gives them the crucifix and the metropolitan of Kiev sprinkles the consecrated water over them. The foreign diplomats and representatives now take their seats.

About an hour will now be occupied with religious ceremonies accompanied by the tolling of bells and the booming of cannon. Then the czar is clothed in his imperial isakia. The crown he places on his head himself, since he is the highest authority both in church and state. Then the czarina humbly kneels before him to receive her crown from his hands. Again the church bells toll, and cannon roll forth their thunder. In the church prayers are read and incense is burning; the dignitaries of the empire kneel before the throne offering their allegiance. The ceremonies in the cathedral close with the crowned czar sending up a petition to the Supreme Being for strength and wisdom to rule in justice and mercy.

Then there is a banquet. This alone will cost \$2,500,000. The table-service is of solid gold. Army officers serve as waiters at the tables.

Most of the vassal princes of the czar on this occasion see their sovereign for the first time. The Asiatic dignitaries will meet Mongolian and Tartar chiefs; and European diplomats will be introduced to China's renowned prime minister and Japan's victorious marshal. Nihilists will find food for renewed agitation among the people on account of the vast sums sacrificed on the altar of despotism, while the conservative element will bless the hand that sent \$20,000,000 circulating among the people of the empire.

THE EVIL THAT MEN DO.

Shakespeare never wrote more truly than when he caused Marc Antony to say "The evils that men do live after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." Not only does the evil live when the perpetrator is dead, but it lives a most active life at times and visits its plagues upon the deserving and the innocent. When the civilized world was shocked and this part of it stupefied with the horrible crime of

John Wilkes Booth, the first feeling upon recovering somewhat from the blow was not that of grief but of rage—destructive, vindictive and well-nigh unbridled rage. It extended not only to the whole Booth family but to the assassin's friends and acquaintances; one of these, a woman who was shown afterwards to the satisfaction of most persons to be entirely innocent, was hanged before the flood-tide of passion had subsided, and all who expressed sympathy or admiration for the assassin were summarily dealt with, at least one such man in Washington being shot dead by a soldier and the soldier was not even arrested. Booth was slain but the evil which he wrought survived him and bowed to the dust a most worthy family. Edwin, a man whose manners were of the gentlest, and who never so far as known did wrong to any one, dared not appear on the stage for a long time after the assassination and he would never under any circumstances enter the city of Washington again, although latterly urged many times to do so; the same applies measurably to the other brother, Junius Brutus.

History—remote, medieval and current—is full of such instances, the innocent and the upright being made to suffer for the acts of the guilty and the depraved. A striking instance is that of the brother of Santo Caserio, the young Italian whose brutal assassination of President Carnot of France is still fresh in the minds of the people. The brother, Giovanni by name, has since the crime been kept under the most rigid police surveillance, though having had no part whatever in the crime and giving it no sympathy. This has prevented him from obtaining work, and a short time since, in sheer desperation, he entered a Capuchin convent as an inmate; but after only three months' stay there, when he was about to be accepted as a brother monk, the superior, who is a Frenchman, was made aware of Caserio's identity and drove him out of the place. He now proposes to ask the French government to change his name, but perhaps even this trifling boon will be denied him.

Human laws, like the human judgment which produces them, are so faulty and unjust in some particulars that we, as a family, are constantly admonished as to the great chasm which still divides us from exact rectitude and perfect righteousness. We are better than we were, but still as a whole a long way from the goal. This will be attained only when the flesh is divested of its frailty, the heart purged of its sin and the Judge of judges prevails in person upon the earth.

GOOD WORDS FROM TASMANIA.

The Tasmanian News for January 30 (published at Hobart, Tasmania) contains a column article taken from the DESERET NEWS Semi-Weekly edition of October 26, 1895, on "The Mormons in Mexico." We quoted the article referred to from the Denning (N. M.) Headlight of October 18, as giving a truthful and gratifying account of the work accomplished by Mormon colonists in Mexico by a few years of in-