

have got through and been engrafted upon the body of the statutes at large. This is not a slight matter, but a very serious one; and since a new State will for some years have more legislation to do and cruder material to work with than have the older ones, it will be greatly to the interest of the former to establish additional rather than abolish old and reliable safeguards.

It was with a view to what we have herein suggested, partly, that the legislative authority in this country was divided. It was not necessarily in imitation of Parliament or any other body. A large group of men who know that their work is final, strange to say do not work as well as when it is not, for one reason, perhaps, that the carefulness and watchfulness inculcated by the knowledge that what they do will be criticised and corrected, is wanting in the former case. And in addition to this revisory measure of a second house, it was further ordained that the Executive should be a final inspector, a sort of "proof-reader," as it were, of the acts of Congress, and the number of errors he discovers after the wisdom of both branches of Congress have duly deliberated and acted, is truly wonderful. He, too has stopped much that was mischievous from becoming the law of the land, because one man with one duty on hand is more likely to detect incongruities, inconsistencies and incompatibilities in what is done than are a large number of men intent only upon getting it done in accordance with a definite plan. The legislators sometimes, in their haste or zeal, or, it may be ignorance or neglect, do not compare their word with the national charter, the foundation and limitation of their authority; but the executive must not fail to do so; in fact, this being his part of the work, he seldom fails.

It might, no doubt would, be more mischievous to dispense with the one who finally revises and then enforces the laws than to dispense with one of the recognized branches of legislation. The question is, Why dispense of either? Even with all these three agencies acting in the direction of making sound and wholesome laws, we frequently have bad ones which must be obeyed, until the power of still another remedial agency—the courts—is invoked. All the States have patterned substantially after the general government in these respects; and yet, with a house in which measures are originated, an-

other in which they are passed, an executive who revises, and courts which correct, it still remains after all that there is here and there a law whose perfectness is a matter of grave question. In the face of all these facts, we should think North Dakota would act wisely to take nothing away from what is, but rather add something if the spirit of her people is that a change of some kind must be made.

OPENING OF THE OGDEN DEPOT.

ON WEDNESDAY night the new passenger depot at Ogden presented a brilliant scene. The whole building was illuminated by electric lights with elegant porcelain shades. A finely dressed company assembled within and crowds of spectators gathered without. At 10 o'clock, after music from Ford's orchestra, S. M. Preshaw, President of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, addressed the assembled guests in the waiting room as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen—We are here tonight to celebrate the opening to the public of this beautiful and commodious Union Passenger Depot, the finest building of its kind between the Missouri River and the Pacific ocean.

After long years of anxious waiting, we have at last secured the great prize, and are people of Ogden aer happy.

During the years of waiting for this much coveted boon, we have not been the most patient people; but who will say today that it has not come to us just in the right time? Now when the eyes of the world are turned to our beautiful and healthful city, and thousands of people are flocking here in quest of homes and business, this beautiful building will be the first to greet them.

The railway companies are not slow to appreciate the necessities of our growing city, and are now building a fine freight depot, which will be a credit to the companies as we as the city, all of which is most heartily appreciated by our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, as a representative of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, I extend to you a hearty welcome; and especially those of you who are strangers amongst us. We hope you will greatly enjoy your visit and come again—to stay.

And now, as there are other speakers to follow whom you all desire to hear, I will not consume your time.

Governor Thomas said:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I esteem it an honor to be present on such an occasion as this. I had been given no intimation whatever that I was expected to speak, but surely this is an occasion that can inspire some sentiment that may be of interest to all.

The building of any depot is a credit to any city, and especially when it is a union depot and is attributable to the force of energy, common activity and pluck of the people where such a depot is built. I think I speak for all when I say that there is not a citizen in Utah who does not rejoice in Ogden's prosperity and view her growth with pride. I am glad that you have a union depot. When I came here ten years ago you were agitating the subject and you have not left off until you have secured it. I am glad that your labors have materialized in the completion of this magnificent structure. I must say that it is more handsome in the interior than on the outside, and I confess that I am agreeably disappointed. Utah is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and there will be yet many a union depot built in this Territory. In conclusion I only wish to say this: Utah has more mineral, better building material, stones and marbles of all kinds and colors than any other State, enough to make a great and prosperous territory. This Territory has taken one grand step forward and will yet be one of the strongest States in the Union, at least in the western part of the Union. Let us wish the people of Ogden happiness, prosperity and success, that she may continue the honorable career she has begun and grow to be one of the greatest cities in the greatest empire of the West. [Applause.]

A number of communications from distinguished invited guests who were unable to be present but who sent congratulations and good wishes were read by the Secretary.

Col. Godfrey, chairman of the Utah Commission, was called on for a speech. He said:

I have just been reading a book called "Looking Backward." The author puts himself to sleep for a century, and then notes the improvements. So we can look back. You have had many improvements in residences, schools and other buildings, but I am surprised to find such a building as this. I ask myself: "What has secured this?" Surely the activity, energy and pluck of the people of Ogden. The railroads have not done it alone. You have been after them with a sharp prod, backed them up, and made your city of such a power that they found it necessary to build a structure that would accommodate their steadily growing business.

Good residences make happy homes. Continue to build, to rear beautiful homes, and work for the progress of your city as you have done and Ogden will be one of the greatest cities on the continent.

Governor Robertson, of the Utah Commission, was next introduced. He said:

In looking around this beautiful depot I wonder if our young men think of the growth and improvements of this country. When we were young, on our schools hung