

ing any commission from the Governor, it looks a little invidious to require the People's Councilmen to present such commission. However, if it was wrong to let the "Liberals" take their seats without commissions, of course the wrong ought not to be repeated. But if it was right in their case why is it wrong in the case of the legally elected officials?

We understand the Secretary of the Territory holds that a commission is necessary for all officers, because the Edmunds-Tucker act requires the oath or affirmation prescribed in that law to be "recorded in the proper office and endorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment." But as this requires the endorsement on the commission or certificate, the argument seems to be against his view of the matter. The endorsement will do on the certificate, in so the commission is not made a necessity.

Another seeming point is made in support of the notion that a commission is necessary, from the requirement in the proviso to section 271, Compiled Laws of 1888. But this only relates to "county and precinct officers," and a City Council man is not either, and if he were, the requirement of a commission is only for "persons re-elected, thereby becoming their own successors."

The theory is, that an appointed officer under the laws of the Territory should be commissioned by the Governor because the commission is his evidence of appointment, while those elected to an office receive a certificate of election which answers the same purpose. And as some officers who are elected are required by law to be commissioned, it follows that those who are not so required by law need not obtain a commission. The question ought to be settled that no further disputes over it may arise, and that no further obstruction of that kind may be placed in the way of officers duly elected by the people.

AN IMMENSE ENTERPRISE.

CHICAGO comes to the front once more with one of those gigantic schemes for which she has made herself famous. The business men of that city have now in contemplation an enterprise which will dwarf everything in its past history. It is the establishment of a vast freight clearing house. One hundred and fifty buildings, each six stories high, will be erected at a cost of \$4,000,000.

The idea embodied in this scheme is to have one central point where merchants can receive goods from all railroads entering Chicago. Thirty-

two acres of land have been leased for 99 years, and the necessary structures will be erected immediately.

Railroad cars will reach different floors of the building by means of an inclined track. If 2000 barrels of produce are shipped to a commission merchant, the consignment will be received at the freight clearing house. Should he sell part for city delivery, or should he reship part to some outside point, it can be delivered from there. There are twenty-three railroads and thirteen steamboat lines entering Chicago. The business of all these will be concentrated at one point, near the intersection of Twelfth street and the South Branch of the Chicago river. Expedition in delivery and in the re-shipment of freight is what is aimed at.

The 150 buildings will be grouped around one vast central warehouse which will at first receive all the in and out freight. From this central point will be distributed goods for the various points of the compass. The surrounding buildings will be used as store houses, and, in a sense, branch freight houses for the different railroads, as well as warehouses for the wholesale merchants.

The advantages arising from this plan will be many. The expense of drayage will be cut one-half. The time consumed in street transit will also be reduced considerably, besides all losses incidental to rain, dust, accident, sun and dirt will be avoided. St. Louis and San Francisco have houses of this character, but on a very small scale. That projected at Chicago will meet all the business requirements of a great commercial centre. It will expedite and facilitate the sale and transfer of produce of all kinds. It will relieve the congested thoroughfares of the city, and it will prevent a vast amount of sulphurous language on the part of teamsters, policemen, merchants and the general public.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

THE *Boston Globe* gives space to an extended interview with Mr. Charles Ellis, the noted lecturer, who gave the reporter a succinct account of affairs in Utah. We only have space for a small portion of the article. Mr. Ellis descanted upon the lack of information about the "Mormons" among people in the East generally, explained the polygamy question as it was, showed that it is now settled and how that was done, and explained the attitude of non-"Mormons" in regard to the movement. He then said:

"C. S. Zane, chief justice of the Territory, at once accepted the action of the Church as made in good faith, although for years he had been a harsh opponent

of everything relating to polygamy. Then men who had been voting with the local party against the Mormons said the old strife should cease; said they had no reason to believe the Mormons were not sincere, and that it was time to run Utah politics on national lines, as was done in every other State and Territory. Many of these men had signed a petition to Congress asking for the disfranchisement of all Mormon voters in Utah, but the action of the Mormon Church, measured by the known honesty of the Mormon people, settled the question of disfranchisement, and there is not a candid non-Mormon in Utah today who does not admit that until the government disfranchises all priesthoods, no attempt should arise again to deprive the Mormons of their right to the ballot.

"But this feeling has received a new confirmation of late. It came about in this wise: For two years, if I may refer to myself, I have been deprecating the old strife that has made Utah an unhappy country for many years, and urging the disruption of the anti-Mormon party. I also urged action of the Mormon Church in reference to the question of polygamy. Of course, I did not bring about the change that has come, but agitation helps. Since the Church declared itself against polygamy the Democrats, who had been voting for years with the anti-Mormon party, withdrew from that organization and launched a Democratic platform, and are now organizing throughout the Territory. Then the solid men of the Republicans, who had been voting with the anti-Mormon party, followed suit, and Republican clubs are being formed through the Territory.

"When the Mormons saw what was being done, they at once met the movement half way. That is, they decided to abandon their old local 'People's party,' which was organized in 1870, in self-defense against the anti-Mormon, or so-called 'Liberal party.' On the 29th of May the Salt Lake county committee of the People's party met in Salt Lake and disbanded. On the 10th of this month the territorial committee of the People's party will meet, and I am quite sure it will disband, and henceforth the Mormon people will vote, not as Mormons in self-defense, but as Americans of the Democratic and Republican faiths, and Utah will at last be in harmony with the rest of the Union."

"But will the anti-Mormon party also disband?"

"As I have told you, the best men in it for years are already out of it; but there is a nucleus of officeholders, office seekers and hangers-on, backed by the anti-Mormon churches, that will hold by the old organization."

"You have no idea in the East how poorly Utah has been governed as to her politics. In fact, she has never had any politics. It has been a church against the churches and officeholders. The Utah commission is made up of five men who get \$5,000 each annually and traveling expenses for doing what had better not be done, in part at least. For instance, they have just redistricted Utah in such wise as to materially aid the anti-Mormons in getting control of the legislature. That done, the legislature will follow Idaho and disfranchise the Mormon voters. Yet the best men among the non-Mormons see that such a thing would not only be extremely unjust, but also disastrous to the prosperity of the Territory, and hence they will oppose it. There will, therefore, be still in the field the old anti-Mormon party, but it will soon die and disappear."

"How will Utah go when measured by the national party yardstick?"

"The general opinion outside of Utah is, I find, that the Mormons are or would be Democrats; but from my personal