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leave the admission of the Delegate subject to the discretion, caprice, or what not of the House, but to regulate this office by some rules of law. Otherwise, there would be nothing to guide the electors in their choice, and the office would become in the House a "floating wait on the billows of excitement," and possibly occasionally lead to the exercise of "caprice under the specious appearance of merited resentment."

At the next Congress a polygamist may appear again as Delegate, and yet he can be admitted notwithstanding the recent act. Or his politics, religion, or what not, may not suit the majority, and he may be rejected although made eligible by statutes and elected in good faith and in full reliance on the same by the electors.

It seems to me that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to judging of election, returns, and qualification of members, and as to their expulsion, are the ones under which this House are to act in relation to Delegates; and that the same course of proceeding is to be adopted by analogy. Such has been the decision of this House heretofore in the case of Maxwell vs. Cannon, and such its practice always.

The law regulating contested-election cases applies in terms to members only, and yet it has been used in the case of Delegates. If it does not apply, the whole prior proceedings in this case have been irregular and were unauthorized by law.

While a Delegate is not a Member strictly, he has always been treated as a Member *sui generis*. While not a constitutional officer, in the sense in which a full Member is, he is still the creature of the Constitution through the medium of a statute authorized by that instrument; he has been given powers and rights which are so guarded as not to infringe upon the prerogatives of a Member, or endanger the rights of the States. Both have been elevated to equal dignity and honor save in the power to vote. The power of the House to regulate its own proceeding has not been impaired or abridged, and the House has always succeeded in adapting its rules to the law, and Member and Delegate have each hitherto enjoyed their rights and privileges in perfect harmony. It is too late now to attempt to antagonize them, and reduce one of them to the position of a suppliant at the doors of the House for the courtesy of a seat and dependant upon the sovereign grace of an omnipotent House for all he has. Rather let both be treated as legal creations of the Constitution, directly or mediately, and with rights, privileges, and powers conferred and secured by law.

I submit, therefore, that it is better not to resort to any doubtful rules of law even, and especially one which is so subversive of all prior authority and precedent, and which will involve so much peril for the future, but to exclude Mr. Cannon distinctively on the grounds which the new act furnishes and which are stable and sure.

This case has assumed a new phase since it was heard and reported upon to the House. It has been argued in two aspects: first, as it stood under the law prior to the act of March 23, 1852; and, second under that act.

I do not propose to discuss the case in the view of the law as it was. I have already presented my views in committee, and they are before the House in print. All I desire to say is that I could not vote for the pending resolutions on the grounds assigned in the majority report. I dissented from them in committee, and I do the same now. I deem the doctrine so predicted to be in contravention of all authority and precedent, unsound in principle, and mischievous in practice.

But I can now, and propose to, vote for the pending resolutions, because the new act expressly provides that a polygamist shall not be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, emolument, etc.

I have no doubt that this act applies to the present case because of this clause, nor of the fact that Mr. Cannon can safely be assumed to be a polygamist now upon his written admission filed. He is presumed to continue in that relation, and there is no pretense that there has been any change in his status since that written admission was filed and made a part of the record, and under the issues raised presenting that question for action.

Contention cannot be admitted to a seat which he would not be entitled to hold if already in the same. A public office of the kind is subject

to Congressional control, as it is but the creature of a statute, and the salary is only an incident and must fall with it. There is no ground whatever, in my judgment for the charge that the law is unconstitutional for any of the reasons urged or otherwise, and I hardly deem these objections worthy of an answer.

These views I would like to express and elaborate more at length, but the time set for this vote having expired without my being given the half hour allotted to me, there is no opportunity allowed for doing so.

I say the doctrine of the majority is likely to be mischievous, for the laws may be invoked hereafter to defeat the operation of the very act now passed, and come up to plague the friends of the same. For if the House can disregard the statutes as they stood before, they can do the same as to the present one hereafter.

In my judgment it would be much better to adhere to the established doctrines, and apply the present law to this case, thus emphasizing it, and avail ourselves of this the first opportunity to apply it.

Mr. Calkins. I now call for the vote.

Mr. Thompson, of Iowa. I am well convinced, Mr. Speaker, of the fact that a large majority of the House is opposed to the resolution I have submitted as a substitute, and for the purpose of saving them I now withdraw it.

The Speaker. The question recurs on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Moulton,] which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon was duly elected and returned as Delegate from the Territory of Utah, and is entitled to a seat as a Delegate in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Moulton. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 79, nays 123, not voting 89; as follows:

YEAS—79.		
Alken,	Dowd,	Reagan,
Armfield,	Dunn,	Robertson,
Atkins,	Ermunt,	Robinson, Wm.
Barbour,	Evins,	
Belmont,	Finley,	Sooville,
Blackburn,	Frost,	Shackelford,
Blanchard,	Fulkerson,	Singleton, Jas.
Bragg,	Garrison,	W.
Buchanan,	Gunter,	Singleton, Otho
Buckner,	Hammond, N. J.	R.
Cabell,	Hardenbergh,	Sparks,
Caldwell,	Hatch,	Speer,
Campbell,	Herndon,	Springer,
Chalmers,	Hoge,	Talbot,
Chapman,	House,	Thompson, P. B.
Clark,	Jones, Geo. W. Tillman,	
Clark,	Jones, James K. Tucker,	
Clements,	Kenna,	Turner, Henry G.
Cook,	King,	Upson,
Cox, Samuel S.	Klotz,	Vance,
Cravens,	Latham,	Warner,
Culbertson,	Manning,	Wellborn,
Davison,	McMillin,	Whitthorne,
Davis, Lowndes,	Money,	Williams Thos.
H.	Moulton,	Willis,
Deuster,	Muldrow,	Wise, George D.
Dibble,	Oates,	Wise, Morgan R.
Dibrell,	Phelps,	

NAYS—123.		
Aldrich,	Hawley,	Peirce,
Anderson,	Hazelton,	Pound,
Barr,	Heiman,	Prescott,
Bayne,	Hill,	Ranney,
Beltzhoover,	Hiscook,	Ray,
Bowman,	Holman,	Reed,
Brewer,	Horr,	Rice, T. M.
Briggs,	Hout,	Rich,
Brown,	Hubbell,	Richardson, D.
Brumm,	Hubs,	
Buck,	Humphrey,	Ritchie,
Burrows, J. C.	Jacobs,	Robinson, G. D.
Candler,	Jadwin,	Robinson, J. S.
Candler,	Jorgensen,	Russell,
Cannon,	Joyce,	Ryan,
Carpenter,	Kasson,	Seranton,
Caswell,	Kelley,	Shellabarger,
Chace,	Lacey,	Sherwin,
Cobb,	Lord,	Skidner,
Cokerick,	Marsh,	Smith, J. H.
Crapo,	Mason,	Spaulding,
Cullen,	Mason,	Steele,
Davis, G. R.	McClure,	Stocksinger,
Davis,	McClure,	Strait,
Deering,	McKinley,	Thompson, W. G.
DeMotte,	Miles,	Townsend A.
Derendorf,	Miller,	Turner, O.
Dingley,	Moore,	Tyler,
Dunnell,	Moray,	Udegaff, J. T.
Dwight,	Musgrove,	Valentine,
Errett,	Murch,	Van Aernam,
Farwell, S. S.	Norcross,	Van Hara,
Ford,	O'Neill,	Wadsworth,
Godshalk,	Orth,	Walt,
Grout,	Pagheco,	Walker,
Guenther,	Page,	Ward,
Hall,	Parker,	Webber,
Hammond, J.	Paul,	White,
Harris, B. W.	Payson,	Williams C. G.
Haskell,	Peelle,	Willis,

NOT VOTING—89.		
Atherton,	Harmer,	Rice, Wm. W.
Beach,	Harris, H. S.	Richardson, J.
Belford,	Henderson,	S.
Berry,	Hepburn,	Robeson,
Bligham,	Herbert,	Rosecrans,
Black,	Hewitt, A. S.	Ross,
Blair,	Hewitt, G. W.	Scalies,
Bliss,	Hobdell, G. W.	Shelley,
Blount,	Hobdell, G. W.	Shultz,
Burrows, J. H.	Hochstetler,	Simulton,
Butterworth,	Jones, Phineas	Smith, A. H.
Camp,	Ketcham,	Spooner,
Carlisle,	Knot,	Stephens,
Converse,	Ladd,	Stone,
Cornell,	Leedom,	Taylor,
Cox, Wm. R.	Le Fevre,	Thomas,
Covington,	Lindsey,	Townsend, R.
Crowley,	Martin,	W.
Curtin,	McCook,	Udegaff, T.

Cutts,	McKenzie,	Orner,
Darrell,	McLane,	Van Voorhis,
Dugro,	Mills,	Washburn,
Ellis,	Morrison,	Watson,
Farwell, C. B.	Morse,	West,
Flower,	Mutcher,	Whitaker,
Flower,	Neal,	Wilson,
Forney,	Nolan,	Wood, Benj.
Geddes,	Petterson,	Wood, Walter
George,	Phetter,	Young,
Gibson,	Randall,	
Hardy,	Rice, J. B.	

So the resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Calkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was rejected; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to. The Speaker. The resolutions reported by the majority of the committee will now be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That Allen G. Campbell is not entitled to a seat in this Congress as a Delegate from the Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon is not entitled to a seat in this Congress as a Delegate from the Territory of Utah.

Resolved, That the seat of Delegate from the Territory of Utah be, and the same hereby is, declared vacant.

The Speaker. If there be no objection the vote will be taken on the three resolutions together.

There was no objection.

The resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Calkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Representative Page yesterday received a telegram from C. T. Hopkins, representing the insurance men of San Francisco, asking him to lay before the President the remonstrance of the insurance interest to his approval of the bill providing for the distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. As soon as the President returns Mr. Page will comply with Mr. Hopkins' request.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the tenth monthly statement for the current year, of the imports and exports of the United States. The value of imports at San Francisco during the month of April was \$3,142,308; at San Diego, \$3,43,585; at Willamette, Oregon, \$23,649. The value of exports of domestic merchandise at San Francisco during the month was \$3,381,478; at San Diego, \$7,687; at Willamette, \$401,022. The value of exports of foreign merchandise at San Francisco was \$74,806.

The House Committee on Commerce has authorized its chairman, Mr. Page, of California, to ask for the passage of the river and harbor bill under a suspension of the rules next Monday. This bill provides for an appropriation of \$1,730,287, and it is expected that it will be passed by a two-thirds vote without difficulty. The limit to debate on a motion to pass the bill under suspension of the rules is thirty minutes to each side. No amendments can be made under the suspension of the rules.

A body believed to be that of Zoe Watkins, who so mysteriously disappeared from here on the afternoon of the 18th inst., was found this morning in the river at the foot of Miller street, at Carondelet. While Joseph Ray, an old man who has followed the occupation of gathering driftwood in the Mississippi for the past thirty or forty years, was rowing his skiff opposite Carondelet, some six miles below the center of this city, this morning, he spied a floater in the water. He immediately attached a rope to the body and dragged it on shore. On landing he found it to be the remains of a young girl, and on examining it closely he discovered that the garments in which it was clothed bore strong resemblance to those worn by Miss Zoe Watkins the day she disappeared, a description of which he had read. He immediately reported it to the police station in Carondelet, and two or three officers hastened to the foot of Miller street, where the body lay, and found that the clothing tallied exactly with the description given by the girl's sister and friends, even to the flange silver ear-rings and ruby finger ring with a bangle. The police authorities of this city were at once notified, and the chief of detectives, Frank Watkins, who has taken strong and active interest in the case, instantly started for Caronde-

let. The girl's parents and friends were also notified, and the body is now being brought to this city, and will be placed in the Morgue, where Mr. Watkins, the child's father and James Martin, her uncle, will view it for identification. The body has been fully identified by James Martin, with whom the girl was stopping at the time of her disappearance. The corpse is so swollen and disfigured that Mr. Watkins decided not to view the remains. A post mortem examination is now being held. There are no signs or marks of violence on the body, and she was not outraged.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has broken over his usual habit of reserve far enough to say that he never used the language attributed to him by Philadelphia reporters, that he would help to break down the tariff if the Pennsylvania manufacturers did not come to his support in the approaching local fight in that State. Cameron says he only informed the manufacturers at the conference, that if they didn't work and spend money to secure the election of the regular ticket, the democrats would carry the State, and the tariff benefits would be lost. Being one of the largest manufacturers in the State himself, Cameron said he could not stand an overthrow of the tariff.

Decoration day was generally observed, and all the offices and departments were closed. The city is alive with processions of white and colored orders and cemeteries are full of the living who are decorating the graves of the dead heroes of the war.

At Arlington, the procession, preceded by the marine band, halted before the tomb of the unknown and the band played a dirge. Hon. Geo. M. Robinson delivered an oration at the graves at the Soldiers' Home. The National and Congressional cemeteries were appropriately honored.

Decoration Day is a bank and business holiday here, but the number of people on the streets is increased rather than lessened, and the air is filled with martial music and the streets are bright with uniforms, banners and floral decorations on their way to the resting places of our honored soldier-dead. The air is delightful, and an unusually elaborate programme has been laid out for the day's solemn services.

Chicago, 30.—The graves of the Confederate prisoners who died at Camp Douglas was decorated to-day, at Oakwood cemetery by Grand Army Posts. Advices from a large number of points in the northwest indicate that Decoration day was more generally observed than ever before.

Work in the brick yards of the city began to-day with non-union men. No trouble was experienced, except at one yard, where 300 union men gathered and began stoning the slabs. The police were sent for, but when they arrived all was quiet.

New York, 29.—The steamship *Celtic*, bearing Lieut. Danenhower, Dr. Newcombe, Jack Cole, and Charles Tonsing, the survivors of the Arctic steamer *Jeannette*, arrived early yesterday. When the vessel was reported off Fire Island, a party consisting of the immediate relations and friends of the voyagers started in a tug, from the Battery, to meet them. As the tug ran alongside the *Celtic*, Lieut. Danenhower jumped on board and was affectionately embraced by his mother and father, and was warmly welcomed home by the others.

Lieut. Danenhower then invited his relatives and friends to his cabin on the steamer, and presented all to his associate survivors. The party then listened to a recital of the dreadful sufferings in the far north, and a tale of the fate of Commander De Long and his men, until the steamer reached her dock. Arriving there, Lieut. Danenhower was surrounded by congratulatory friends, who had gathered to give him a hearty welcome, and they did. For an hour he was kept busy shaking hands and making inquiries. While all this was happening on the upper deck, a far different scene was presented in a small cabin below. There, with his arms pinioned behind him, was poor Jack Cole, the boatswain of the *Jeannette*, crazy from long suffering. His brother, Thomas Cole, and his son John, were quick to go to him, and the unfortunate man immediately recognized them, with an affectionate greeting to both. It was sad to see the weeping son and brother and demented father. Immediately after speaking to his son his mind again wandered, and he was once more away among the ice fields struggling, with fate threat-

ening him. He will be sent to an asylum. Lieutenant Danenhower says he has great confidence that Jack will recover with proper treatment in a few months. It was found necessary to secure him during the voyage, as the slightest thing would make him frantic. Lieutenant Danenhower said in answer to the inquiries concerning this voyage that he was not as yet prepared to talk.

"There should be a thorough and searching examination," said the Lieutenant, "and then people can see how this matter stands. So far as suffering is concerned we do suffer and suffered terribly. See my eyes, some say I shall lose the sight of both. I hope not. The left one is almost entirely blind, but the other appears at present to be entirely right."

NEW YORK, 30.—Thousands of people ranged along the route taken by the Grand Army of the Republic in the parade to-day. The reviewing stand was in Madison Square. The Old Guard escorted President Arthur, General Grant, ex-Senator Conkling, Attorney General Brewster, Secretary Folger, General S. Hazen, General Ingalls, Major Grace, Major Arthur, brother of President, and other gentlemen in the stand, where they took a position and waited for the procession. The Old Guard is a detail from the First regiment. A squad of police did guard duty around the stand. Lieut. Danenhower was also on the reviewing stand. The head of the procession reached the stand at 10 o'clock, and was two hour passing. The procession was one of the finest ever seen in New York. The first in the line was the escort of the President. When the procession had passed the reviewing stand the President, accompanied by General Grant, and escorted by the Old Guard, returned to the hotel. After the parade of the different posts, they marched to the various cemeteries and decorated their dead comrades' graves.

Some weeks ago the Western Union Telegraph Company promulgated a new and somewhat increased schedule of rates on reports transmitted to the New York Associated Press. The Associated Press was not satisfied with these rates and transferred some of its reports to a competing telegraph company whereupon the Western Union notified the Associated Press that it must pay full commercial rates. After some conference between the parties the Associated Press agreed to pay the rates first given and their reports will be transmitted at these, instead of commercial rates.

PITTSBURG, 30.—A convention of coal miners to-day resulted in rescinding the order for a general strike after June 1st, and in its stead a resolution was adopted ordering the strike only in the pits of the operators who are filling contracts for mines now on strike, or for those supplying the yards in the city.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—At a meeting of the iron workers and mill owners yesterday, the latter proposed the same scale of wages at present, till the Pittsburg owners fixed the rates, which the works refused to accept. Most of the mills will close, throwing two thousand men out of work.

LITTLE ROCK, 30.—A negro boy, named Jim Sanders, for an unsuccessful attempt to violate the person of Miss Nannie Carey, a young white girl, ten miles south of this place, was arrested, and on Sunday taken to the scene of his crime and lodged in the calaboose. About midnight a number of masked men broke down the door and riddled Sanders with bullets. The colored people are greatly excited and incensed and many predict further trouble.

SIOUX FALLS, 30.—Thomas Egan, the wife murderer, upon being sentenced yesterday, to be hanged June 13th, coolly supplemented the sentence with the mocking blasphemy, "Amen, I guess I can stand it."

DENVER, 30.—The railroad war between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans is still raging. In the fight last night two of the Denver & Rio Grande engines were wrecked. Judge Elliott to-day granted an order restraining the Denver & Rio Grande from further interference. Serious trouble is anticipated.

WHEELING, 31.—M. Reilly's wholesale grocery and liquor store, burned; loss, \$60,000, insurance \$42,000.

CHICAGO, 31.—The *Inter-Ocean* has an interview with Postmaster General Howe on the fast mail yesterday which closed thus: Incidentally it is pertinent to say, here