

The chief opposition to the bill, however, was not as regards its application to Utah, but on its constitutionality and expediency. On the latter nestion, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, argued that a Governor ought to be free and independent in the exercise of the veto power, or of special local interests. If the Governor was under local control, as he would be if interested in local enterprises, he could not properly represent the interests of all the States of the Union

To this Mr. Maginnis responded as follows

"Let us consider the proposition the centleman has submitted. He says the United States ought by the appoint-ment of one individual to have a control over these Territorial Legislatures. Why did he forget the important fact that after these Legislatures have act-ed, after these statutes have been assed, after the Governor has signed nem, this Congress retains to itself the right to review, to annul, to revise, to blot out that whole Territorial leg-islation whether it has been signed by islation whether it has been signed by that Governor or not? We, sir, are in-finitely more willing to trust the wis-dom and action of this representative body of all the people of America than those of any man appointed, as so many are, under political patronage, who goes out to our Territories un-identified with our people, with no in-terest in common with us, very often a mere adventurer, and, as the gentleman from South Carolina has said, wi.h his carpet-bag in his hand, ready to come carpet-bag in his hand, ready to come away as soon as his term of office ex-

The same objection which the gentheman from Iowa has urged would apply to the Governors of all those States. And why? In the early days, when a few hunters and trappers and pioneers merely were found in those Territories, there might have been some force in the gentleman's argu-men. But now, in the youngest of them men have been born and grown to manufact their first your in manhood and cast their first vote in them, avithout ever having actually voted for the President of the United-States in whom this patronage is lodged, and without having any voice

as to who shall be their Governor. I do not believe in the early days it was in-tended these 'Territories should grow to this immense size without being ad-mitted to the Union. But I know there is a growing idea against admit-ting them to the Union of the States. These great States are jealous of the admission of new Territories. Their Senators are jealous of admitting two Senators from one of these Territories to balance their reputation in the Sen-ate, and in the present state of politi-cal parties both are equally careful lest the admission of some new State should influence the balance of politi-cal power between them. And under the rules of this House even although a majority should be in favor of the admission of a new State, a minority could and would successfully resist it. So that there is no hope of the admis-sion of these Territories as States and of the solution of their grievances in that way. senators are jealous of admitting two

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Schenck professed to be a free tunker, and asked that a philosopher instance of priest night be sent to cossil with him, but he afterwards partook of the

the United States under the Constitution; the next is, who is qualified to be appointed, and that is fixed byCongress hself. Congress may fix the qualifica-tions of the appointee. Why, Congress has done that many a time, and the gentleman from Ohio has the point ex-actly, for in the case of circuit judges, Congress has fixed the limitation that they must reside within their circuits. This is the same question exactly. Take the case of district judges, and they are appointees of the President, but Congress has fixed their qualifica-tion, and that is that they must reside within their districts." within their disiricts.

Mr. Hiscock, of NewYork, took issue with Mr. McCoid, and claimed that

residence had never been construed as a question of qualification, but this was combatted by several gentlemen. Then Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina,

Mr. Chairman, I am rejolced that several gentlemen on the other side of the House are contending to-day that there is some limitation on the discretion of Congress by virtue of certain provisions of the Constitution. But provisions of the Constitution. But the discretion they deny to Congress they claim for the one-man power. They quote many passages that they regard as authority for the President to make the appointments of guber-natorial officers for the Territories in his discretion despite the will of Congress. Now, sir, the joy I first felt that they were still willing to cite the Con-stitution-that they were still willing stitution—that they were still willing to respect it as not obsolete—was dashed and marred. I must confess, by their abdicating their own plainly granted powers in behalf of a despot-ism on the part of the Executive. Since a number of extracts of this not yet obsolete instrument have been quoted, I beg leave to read a short passage myself:

passage myself: The Congress shall have power •••• to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all othes powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or many Department or observe thereof. (Article 1, section 8, clause 18,)

That, sir, is the most comprehensive provision of the Constitution; in fact, it is the mainspring of the whole machinery of our Government. I would like to know what there is to would like to know what there is to prevent Congress from passing a law to regulate every branch of the civil service or to provide a government for the Territories by annexing any quali-fication or condition it pleases of age, residence, or otherwise that it thinks fit, which the President must respect in making an appointment. The only institution on the discretion of Consive scene.

But it can attach any qualification it pleases to any other officer or agent of this Government, and the Executive is bound to respect it. I wish I had time to paymy respects to the carpet-bag officials who have been intriguing blubdering and domineering in the Territories as they used to do in the South, but I am sorry I have not the comportunity.

possible as yet to determine the extent possible as yet to determine the extent of the damage. In some streets traffic has been forbidden for the present, as buildings have seen so badly shattered has they are considered dangerous. Side-walls of houses near Colchester are shaken out. In London there are numerous indications of the reximity of the earthquake. Tele-mph instruments were shaken and the bock distinctly feit in Cheapside and thet streets. At Ipswich the mansion

IENNA, 22 -Hogo Schenck and Har blossfick, the notorious murderers

endidate for the presidency, and un-der no circumstances will be accept if nominated. They regard this last re-fusal as final, and say the field is now

left, so far as democratic candidates from this State are concerned, to Flower and Cleveland.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANSATLANTIC DIS-

PATCHES.

out England.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. - AND -BRANSON KNITTER. wful Calamity in Great Britain-A **Terrible Earthquake Destroys** a Vast Amount of Property and Causes Consternation Through-PIANO & BILLIARD TABLE cet England. London, 22.—At 9:30 this morning an earthquake shock, of considerable force, was felt in the eastern counties of England. Localities in Essex and Suffolk were scenes of the greatest disturbance. At Ipwavieh the shock was so severe that the walls of houses were perceptibly shaken. Plates were rattled and bells rung. The people have been thrown into such a state of consternation that business for a time was suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rum-bling sound, portentous and awein-spiring. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of the bhildings. The church bells sounded as though swayed by unsseen hands. The tall chimney stacks of factories crashed in ruin to the earth, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The FOR SALE. J. W. SNELL,

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ESTRAY NOTICE. T HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One dark sorrel MARE, 5 years old, white face, "both hand feet and front leg white, branded PK on left thigh, coached mane, blotched brand on left shoulder. If said animal is not claimed on or before the 28th day of April, 1884, it will be sold as the law directs at 10 o'clock a.m. ALFRED NEWBY, Estray Poundkeeper. Monroe, Sevier County, April 17, 1884.

Colchester was the centre of the

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL

DEC/

West and described as follows, to wit: Part of Lot Two (2) in Block Three, (3) Plat "1," Salt Lake City Survey, commenc-ling at the Southeast corner of said Lot Two, (2) running thence West three and a half (3/s) rods, thence North ten (10) rods, thence East three and a half (3/s) rods, thence East three and a half (3/s) rods, thence South ten (10) rods to place of be-ginning, containing thirty-five (35) square rods of ground, more or less, with improve-ments thereon, also in the said City and County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah. Bids of offers for either or both of said to of this notice, and before the making of the sale or sales herein contemplated. All bids or offers must be in writing, must specify which of the tracts is desired; and a both, how much is offered for each tract separately; and said bids or offers must be the tast bids or offers, and befored the making of the tast the Law Onice of Chas. W. Stayner, Squares' Building, Salt Lake City, U. T., or at the residence of the undepsigned Admin. istratrix, 18th Ward, Salt Lake City, U. T. Dated at Salt Lake City, U. T., April 18th, 1884. PEORA. L. M. MAIBEN, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry Maihen, decensed CHAS, W. STAYNER. Attorney for said Estate, - d126 10t BOX 519,

rods of ground in said City and County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, with all

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ment, and prayed with the ghout the night. Karl s er of Hugo, who was also cated to a certain extent with Hugo and Schlossfick in the marder league sreemted for lite. H

DUBLIN, 20. A number of rife cart-idges have been found at Four Courts, inficers of the court and jurors are received threatening retters. A otice has been found in Phonex Park, ear the spot where Lord Frederick avendish and Under Secretary Burke-rere assassing ted, declaring that the invincibles are impregnable.

The Situation of Berber. 120 2

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