

port of the report of the ma-  
contending that each House  
d be the judge of the qualifica-  
of its own members. Mr.  
of Texas, in a very able and  
istive speech sustained the  
s of Mr. Cannon. The speaker  
ained that Mr. Cannon have-  
een elected by an overwhelm-  
majority of the people of Utah  
Delegate to Congress, he was  
ed under the law then in  
and qualified under the Con-  
tion, and it was not in the  
of the House in judging of his  
ications to add or subtract one  
from them. The question  
whether Mr. Cannon should be  
ted as the laws and Constitu-  
of the country upheld, or  
er by trampling them down  
ess should obtain the plaudits  
mobocracy. Mr. Jacobs, of  
York; Mr. Pettibone, of Ten-  
; Mr. Hoar, of Michigan; Mr.  
of Pennsylvania, opposed the  
sion of Mr. Cannon, while  
ragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr.  
on, of Illinois, supported it.  
time allowed for discussion  
ow (4 o'clock) expired, where-  
Mr. Calkins arose and said  
before demanding the previous  
on he desired to say to the  
e that Mr. Cannon personally  
him for an hour in his own  
f. This announcement took  
House somewhat by surprise,  
was generally thought, now  
the time of debate had expired,  
Mr. Calkins would make the  
g argument and then take a  
Unanimous consent, now  
was asked that the gentleman  
Utah be allowed one hour.  
being no objection, Mr. Can-  
took the floor.  
e news that he was about to  
ss the House spread through-  
he building like wildfire, and in  
ime than it takes me to re ord  
act, every member was in his  
and every employe in the  
ing who could leave his post of  
for the time being came rush-  
in to hear the speech of the  
gentleman. The effect was  
terful. Instead of being in a  
of noisy confusion, the House  
was painfully silent, every face  
turned towards the speak-  
Mr. Cannon, although very  
began his remarks with  
eration. His unusual pale-  
gave evidence of the emo-  
s under which he labored, and  
appreciation of the peculiarity of  
osition. He had been attacked  
onally, not by the old members  
knew him, but by some who  
just made their entrance into  
House, and who, in response to  
lic clamor, were anxious to dis-  
ulsh themselves with their con-  
ents by their loud-mouthed  
against the plural marriage of  
people of Utah and the ferocity  
their attacks upon Utah's repre-  
ative. It required no small de-  
of moral courage—as I realized  
my seat in the gallery—to  
nd up under such circumstances  
make a defense of the principles  
ich he and his constituents be-  
ed in. As one of those constitu-  
I sympathized with him in his  
tion, and my feelings were deep-  
noved.  
e had, on the one hand, to de-  
d himself and the people whom  
represented against the  
acks which were made upon  
em, and, upon the other hand,  
had to be careful not to say too  
uch, because by so doing he might  
barrass a number of his friends  
l the friends of constitutional  
ernment, some of whose ene-  
es would only be too glad to con-  
ue their votes in defense of the  
nciple of representation into a  
ense of the peculiar practices of  
people of Utah. My readers  
n understand exactly by this the  
omalous position which the Dele-  
te-elect occupied, and that he ac-  
itted himself so admirably as  
eive the warm congratulations of  
embers, is to me evidence that he  
as sustained and guided by a  
wer greater than that of man.  
Mr. Cannon spoke for over an  
ur, but as his speech will be found  
the Congressional Record, and  
ll probably be reproduced, it is  
edless for me to attempt to give  
y synopsis. Suffice it to  
y that he was listened  
with the most profound  
ention, in fact such attention  
an t been paid to any man in the  
ouse for many years. Taken as a  
hole the speech was delivered  
ith great power, and several mem-  
ers, as they listened to the eloquent  
and pathetic appeals of the Hon.  
entleman, were moved to tears.  
After hearing Mr. Cannon speak,  
y next desire was to see his op-  
onent take the floor; but in this I

was disappointed. He was sitting  
in the seat that he had occupied  
nearly the whole of the day; but he  
evidently had no intention of speak-  
ing. He might have managed to  
"make" a speech if McBride had  
written one for him, and had it  
handed up to the reporters desk  
with "permission to print." How  
unfortunate it is that McBride didn't  
think of this before he left Washing-  
ton! But perhaps McB. thinks he  
has written enough.  
As soon as Mr. Cannon sat down,  
Mr. Cassidy, of Nevada, made a  
few vindictive remarks against the  
"Mormons." He raked up some old  
thr-adbare falsehoods and told them  
with as much earnestness as if the  
statements were being made for the  
first time. At the conclusion of this  
exhibition of truculence, Mr. Cal-  
kins closed the debate in a lengthy  
speech in support of the right and  
power of the House to prescribe the  
qualifications of a Territorial Dele-  
gate. Like Cassidy, of Nevada, he  
also became very vindictive, and,  
afraid that Mr. Cannon might have  
made any effect, accused the "Mor-  
mons" of everything that is vile,  
saying their track was marked with  
blood, etc., etc.  
The vote was then taken, the re-  
sult of which you have been advised  
by telegram. As in the case of the  
Edmunds bill, the Republicans had  
made up their minds before hand.  
They had come to an agreement as  
to how they would deal with the  
case of Mr. Cannon. Constitution-  
ally or unconstitutionally they were  
determined to exclude him and de-  
clare the seat vacant. This they  
have done. The outrage is accom-  
plished. For the present it appears  
that fraud and wrong triumph; but  
the mills of the gods may grind  
slowly, yet they grind exceedingly  
fine, and eternal justice never  
sleeps.  
JOHN IRVINE.  
A FOUL AND DEFUNCT SLAN-  
DER.  
THE news that the New York Tri-  
bune was about to publish some affi-  
davits, charging Hon. George Q.  
Cannon with inciting a certain rene-  
gade Polish Jew to commit murder  
about twenty-seven years ago, was  
promptly telegraphed to Salt Lake  
in the press dispatches. But the  
special which appeared in the New  
York World, relating an interview  
with Mr. Cannon, in which he re-  
plied to the infamous slander, was  
not sent to this city. This is a sam-  
ple of the manner in which the  
wires are manipulated in aid of  
alsehood and in antipathy to the  
truth, and of the partisan method of  
diffusing the news of the day. How-  
ever, while this part of the world  
was not favored with anything on  
the other side of the matter, the San  
Francisco Chronicle received a spe-  
cial on the subject which we here  
produce.  
NEW YORK, April 22.—A World's Wash-  
ington special of April 22nd says: The pub-  
lication to-day in a New York paper of affi-  
davits charging ex-Delegate Cannon with hav-  
ing incited to a murder twenty-seven years  
ago, in the exercise of his Mormon faith, is  
regarded as an illustration of the courageous  
partnership that strikes a man after he has  
passed from a condition of life in which the  
attack could be met as it deserved. The af-  
fiant, A. Z. Razin, charges Mr. Cannon with  
having sought to induce Razin in 1855 to mur-  
der Alman W. Babbitt, said to be a Mormon  
apostle, and who was Secretary of Utah Ter-  
ritory. The affiant claims to have been a  
convert to Mormonism, and says the murder  
was advised in the interest of the Church,  
which justified murder as a penalty for the  
betrayal of Church secrets and speaking  
lightly of the leaders, of which latter offense  
the affiant says Babbitt was accused. Razin  
says his Church name as a Mormon was  
Abraham Levy.  
RAZIN'S AFFIDAVIT.  
The documents are dated early in 1874, at  
which time they are claimed to have been in  
the possession of Clinton L. Merriam, then a  
Congressman from New York. They were  
prepared for use in the contest for Mr. Can-  
non's seat in the Forty-third Congress, but  
were not used then or since until to-day. In  
speaking of them to-night Mr. Cannon said  
that during the contest in the Forty-third  
Congress Mr. Barber, of Wisconsin, had in-  
formed him that Mr. Merriam had such an  
affidavit, and that he saw it a few days later.  
"I denounced it at once," said Mr. Cannon  
to-night, "as utterly false, and expressed the  
opinion, confirmed since then, that no one  
would dare submit such a charge against me  
to the House or to a House committee. My  
seat has been contested in each Congress since  
then, but not a word has been breathed of this  
matter. Is it to be supposed that it would  
have been withheld if it could be sub-  
stantiated? In hitting upon the spring of  
1855, Razin found a time when I happened  
to be in Salt Lake City. I had been away  
from home for five years up to November,  
1854, from which month until May, 1855, I  
was at home, and during which time I mar-  
ried. In May I went to California, where I  
had a newspaper, and there I remained con-  
tinuously at work for several years, and was  
there when Mr. Babbitt was killed, in the  
summer of 1855. That was long before I rose  
to prominence in the Church. I had com-  
paratively no influence, and certainly not  
enough to have been chosen the agent to in-  
citate the murder, even had the Church coun-  
tenanced murder, or had I been murderously  
inclined.

WHO KILLED BABBITT?  
"Mr. Babbitt was killed below Laramie, it  
was believed by Indians. He was never an  
apostle and never had any trouble with the  
Church, and his family are now prominent in  
the Church. I have always known that, hav-  
ing grown up with his sons, now living. The  
fact set forth are charged to have taken place  
twenty-seven years ago. The affidavits were  
drawn eight years ago, nineteen years after  
the alleged occurrences. Is it not singular  
that so many silent years should have in-  
tervened had anything of the kind ever taken  
place? I had been here ten years in an official  
capacity. Before that I had frequently  
visited here. I have now reason to believe  
that my private life here was for a long time  
under surveillance. Not a word has been  
uttered against it by any one, but instead all  
complaints and charges against me and my  
people are made far enough back to be im-  
possible to prove, and difficult to disprove. I  
do not know Razin, unless it be that he is a  
man known as the "Jew Abraham," who  
returned to the Territory about 1874, after  
several years' absence. He left after an en-  
counter with a negro, in which one of them  
was nearly killed." Mr. Cannon explained  
the Mormon doctrine of blood atonement,  
which he said was not at all what Razin re-  
presents, though there is a belief in punish-  
ing murder by blood. This belief had been  
incorporated into a law which gave condemn-  
ed murderers the choice of dying by shooting  
or hanging. The Mormons do not believe in  
hanging.  
No one who is acquainted with  
Mr. Cannon will give the least credit  
to such a story as that told by Ra-  
zin; and no one acquainted with Ra-  
zin would believe anything he might  
say, under oath or otherwise. The  
man whose affidavits are given to  
the public after a silence of eight  
years, came to Utah in 1852 or '53  
and married a respectable "Mor-  
mon" girl by whom he had one  
child. In 1855 he left this city, de-  
serted his family and they heard  
nothing of him for nineteen years,  
when he came back to this city hav-  
ing left a very unenviable reputation  
in St. Louis. Being treated coldly  
by those who knew of his shameful  
course, he managed to ingratiate  
himself into the favor of some men  
of his own race doing business here.  
In every case where opportunity  
offered he swindled them and it was  
about this time that he signed the  
affidavits now brought to light, and  
which were concocted for the pur-  
pose of being used against Delegate  
Cannon to prevent his obtaining  
the seat in Congress. They were too  
vile and improbable, however, and  
the reputation of the signer was too  
infamous to give them any credi-  
bility whatever, so they were not  
brought forward. Razin, whose  
true name was Levy Abraham, left  
the city to escape from his defrauded  
dupes, and the last heard of him  
was the circumstance alluded to in  
Mr. Cannon's statement above.  
Whatever opinion may be enter-  
tained concerning the marriage re-  
lations of Mr. Cannon, his most vi-  
olent opponents concede that he is a  
gentleman, a man of honor and in-  
tegrity, and "the equal of any per-  
son on the floor" of the House of  
Representatives. He is utterly in-  
capable of such atrocity as that im-  
puted to him by the rascally Razin,  
and the dead slander raked up from  
its burial place after all these years,  
is disgraceful alike to the persons  
who have brought it forth and to  
the journal which has tried to gal-  
vanize it into life.  
A FLIMSY "TRICK."  
THE Boston Herald, in an article on  
the effects of the Edmunds bill, as-  
serts that the "Mormons" are put-  
ting away their plural wives. For  
this alleged cowardly action they  
are roundly abused by that paper.  
At the same time they are attacked  
for resisting the provisions of the  
recent law. It is impossible to  
please the average anti-"Mormon."  
If a muchly married man declines  
to follow the dictum of a certain  
Congressman, and turn his plural  
wives into the streets like "Chris-  
tian" statesmen do with the har-  
lots of whom they tire, the "Mor-  
mons" are accused of "rebellion  
against the law." If news is cir-  
culated that they are "finding sepa-  
rate houses for their plural wives,"  
then they are accused of cowar-  
dice.  
What would these fault finders  
like the people of Utah do? Are  
they to take care of the wives whom  
they have covenanted to love,  
cherish and support, and cleave to  
for time and eternity? Or are they  
to discard them, and become sepa-  
rate from them and from their off-  
spring? Here is what the Boston  
Herald suggests:  
It would be a good investment for them,  
and save no end of difficulty, to receive in  
some way another "revolution" restoring  
the church to its primitive pure practices.  
Some of the "Elders" ought to be equal to  
his trick.  
Is not the wisdom of these sage ad-  
visers astonishing for its profundity?  
Every now and again some imitator

of that pious and pure-minded(?) but  
defunct politician, Credit Mobilier  
Colfax, counsels the "Mormons" to  
get a new revelation abolishing  
plural marriage. That is what the  
Boston Herald means. The sug-  
gestion is an insult; the mind from  
which it originated must of necessity  
be that of a trickster and a fraud. The  
Latter-day Saints have entered into  
their sacred marriage relations under  
the firm and unshaken conviction  
that the system has been revealed  
from heaven, for the benefit of man-  
kind in this world and in the world  
to come. It did not come to them  
by any effort of their own. "Pro-  
phesy came not of old time by the  
will of man, but holy men of God  
spoke as they were moved by the  
Holy Ghost." The passage of time  
has not changed the principle. The  
word of the Lord is not given to  
suit the caprice of man.  
And any one who at-  
tempted a "trick" like that  
proposed by the Herald, in plagiar-  
ism of the notorious sleek-and-oily  
"smiler," would expose himself to  
the derision and detestation of his  
fellows and of all honorable men.  
The whole principle of revelation  
from God to man is misunderstood  
by those who talk so flippantly about  
it. The Latter-day Saints do not  
take the bare word of any man for  
what he might claim to be a reve-  
lation. They have means whereby  
all such pretensions may be tested,  
and are not open, as supposed, to  
uninvestigated professions, prophetic  
or otherwise. It is easy for trick-  
sters to see how a trick might be  
prepared, but other people have eyes  
as well as they; and those who take  
the "Mormons" for a deceived and  
deluded people, ready to swallow  
anything mysterious or in the na-  
ture of a revelation, are very much  
mistaken as to their true character.  
It makes very little difference  
what opinions may be entertained  
concerning us by people who are  
bent upon finding fault, no matter  
what we do. And it is very cer-  
tain that our course will not be  
changed by their views, wishes, cal-  
umnies or threats of our enemies.  
Neither shall we resort to any  
trickery, either to relieve ourselves  
of family responsibilities or of the  
obligations imposed upon us by the  
word of Almighty God. Those who  
are attributing all kinds of contra-  
dictory and absurd motives and  
measures to the Latter-day Saints,  
have not profited by the teachings  
of history and are unacquainted  
with us and our ways. They had  
better wait awhile and say nothing  
until they know something.  
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