

JUDGE MCKEAN BUILDING UP "MORMONISM."

We believe it was a polygamist, who wrote a statement, which is now incorporated in the book called the Bible, to the effect that "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee [the Lord] the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain." This scripture is just now receiving a remarkable fulfillment at the hands of Judge McKean. Probably the Chief Justice is not aware that by his course he is confirming in the minds of the Latter-day Saints the truth of the counsel and predictions of their leaders. Yet it is the case. We expect that if he had been told before he came here that he would by thought, word or deed, while here, substantiate the correctness and wisdom of the counsel given to the people of this Territory by President Young or any of his associates, he would have been ready to swear that the person making such a statement was utterly mistaken. He would, doubtless, have felt like replying as Hazeel did to the prophet Elisha: "What! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" For some years back counsel has been repeatedly given to the men who had not taken out naturalization papers to be sure and do so at their earliest convenience. President Geo. A. Smith particularly has urged this upon the aliens in all parts of the Territory, telling them that they could get them without any difficulty now, for there were some men of sense here who were acting as Judges; but who knew how long we would have Judges of that class? That this counsel was inspired Judge McKean by his recent action is proving to the complete satisfaction of the people. Every alien who heard this counsel and did not obey it, now feels to condemn himself for his neglect, and he beholds in Judge McKean's conduct a complete vindication of the truth of what he has been so repeatedly told. He says to himself: "This illegal, unjust conduct of this Judge is what I might expect; the Lord is permitting him to act out that which is in his heart, that it may prove a lesson to me and the rest of the people; it is a warning to me that if I would escape trouble, I must in the future do what I am told." The lesson is a profitable one to him, while the obedient aliens and those of American birth are also more confirmed in the belief that the path of counsel is the only path of safety.

Judge McKean will find out that he is not without his uses in giving "Mormonism" strength in the earth, and in confirming the people more firmly in their belief in its principles; "his wrath shall be made to praise the Lord."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

House moved an appropriation to provide for the collecting, translating and publishing of all documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the Great Lakes, in 1669, and including the explorations of Rocky Mountains in 1782; agreed to.

At 11:40 Hamlin moved an executive session, which was not agreed to, ayes 26, nays 38. Morton and Thurman, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President of the United States, and that they were authorized to state the Executive had no other communication to make.

Pending the discussion upon Sawyer's bill, the hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice President declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address, and stepped down to take his place on the floor as member of the new Congress, a unanimous expression of approval and applause broke out from the members and also from the galleries, and clapping of hands was general. The applause was long sustained. Then after a short time McPherson, clerk of the House, summoned the House to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California were unrepresented, elections in those States not having been held.

The roll having been completed the clerk announced that 220 members had answered to their names, the full representation being 243. Blair then, in

behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, as Speaker; and Wood, in behalf of the Democratic members, nominated George W. Morgan, of Ohio. The result was announced as follows: The whole number of votes was 219; necessary to a choice 110; of which James G. Blaine had received 126, and George W. Morgan, 93. The clerk thereupon declared that James G. Blaine, having a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the 42nd Congress.

The all night session of the House continued until 5:30 a.m.

A regular storm was raised by the proposition of Garfield to adopt an amendment to the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving the Republicans a majority of the next Congress the same power that is exercised during the present Congress through its majority of over two-thirds. The proposition amended the 42nd rule, so as to provide that after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix a time when the House will adjourn, and to lay on the table motions not to be repealed; and that after the previous question is seconded no single motion whatever shall be entertained, except the single motion to adjourn.

Eldridge, Brooks of New York, Randall, and other Democrats, denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, Brooks vowing the Democrats would resist even at the hazard of a revolution.

Van Wyck declared that the 42nd Congress could adopt its own rules, and that the present Congress found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

Eldridge thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Garfield denied that it was his purpose to propose a rule to place the minority in the power of the majority; and finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, when it was negatived by a vote of 64 to 62, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Another scene occurred when Clark, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land grab bill, which was denounced by McNeely and Randall as a State steal; the charge being resented by Clark, who pronounced it false. Ill feeling went so far that those who were active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but didn't come to blows. A proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill, got only two affirmative votes. Finally, at half-past four o'clock, the omnibus bill came over from the Senate with an extraordinary batch of amendments tacked to it, which were read. Dawes stated these appropriations. He had looked over the Senate amendments, and although there were many things in them which they could not approve, he thought the best thing the House could do was to concur in them all, rather than send them to a conference committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments. Lawrence endorsed the statement of Dawes, and said that the bill as it came from the Senate was an improvement on the original bill from the House. The amendments were concurred in, and the House at 5:20 a.m. took a recess till 10 o'clock a.m., having first resolved that no business should be transacted during the rest of the session, except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll bills, and in reference to the general appropriation bills.

Amid preparations for the opening of the Forty-Second Congress, and with the galleries moderately filled up with spectators, the house resumed its session at 11 a. m.

The report on the admiral bill was resumed, and on a vote, by the tellers, on Schofield's motion to recede, there were in favor 110 to 42 against; the effect of which would have been to discuss the bill, but as it then wanted five minutes of the hour of adjournment the bill was defeated by the minority demanding the yeas and nays.

During the call Garfield announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communication to make to it. The call of the roll was resumed, but before its termination the hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Suddenly the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness,

when the Speaker, addressing the House in appropriate terms, declared it adjourned.

GENERAL.

Julian moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the discontinuance of the sale of public lands, except under the homestead and pre-emption laws and under agricultural, college and bounty scrip. Rejected: 112 to 67; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The committee on the Southern Pacific railroad bill has compromised and will report in favor of a main trunk with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to New Orleans, via Alexandria and Baton Rouge and a branch on the Southern Pacific R. R. of California from the twenty-fifth parallel, to connect with the trunk at the Colorado river, near the twenty-second parallel.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon, adopted a resolution embodying the amendment to the state constitution, designed to secure the funding of the canal debt, and a memorial to Congress requesting for the chamber the privilege of purchasing from the government, for two hundred thousand, the present post office site and building when the new buildings are completed.

A Herald's cable special from Kingston, Jamaica, says while a severe storm was blowing outside the port, the cable steamer, *Darcia* ran into port; the *Morant*, and her convoy, *Vestal*, with Sir Charles Bright and staff on board, ran into Santiago.

The Haytiens see in the Dominican annexation, every advantage to Hayti, and wish it God speed.

A Herald cable dispatch from Paris says that the troops, in some cases, on entering that city, were mobbed and narrowly escaped injury; some persons near the Arc de Triomphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in getting over the heaps of sand and stones; they pointed to the Arc and said "Wait till we enter Berlin;" but the Germans took no notice of the insults. At 1-15 the head of the German troops advanced up the Grande de Avenue. After the dragoons came Bismarck, the Dukes of Axe Coburg, and Luxembourg; Leopold of Bavaria, and General Adelbert and Prince Charles of Prussia.

When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triomphe they were received by the crowd with whistling, screams and derisive shouts. The squadron of Hussars came next. Bismarck did not enter the Arc de Triomphe, but turned round and rode back to Neuilly. The grandest part of this military spectacle was the march along the Champs Elysees, with bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun, and the flags torn by "battle" fluttering in the breeze. A crowd of men and boys who were blocking the way, were dispersed by the uhlands. The uhlands and Bavarians are specially hated. The troops looked splendid and surprised the French, who owned they could not beat them. All is quiet, but the authorities are still apprehensive.

The Senate, in executive session, today, confirmed the nominations of N. P. Chipman, Secretary of the District of Columbia; N. S. Lincoln, T. S. Verdi, H. A. Williard, J. M. Langstone, colored, J. Marbury, Jr., to the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, under the provisions of the Territorial bill. W. H. L. Essig, Surveyor General of Colorado. Thomas J. McKenney, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory; John Smith, Indian Agent at the Warm Springs station, Washington Territory; N. Counoroy, Indian Agent at Umatilla; W. T. J. Palmer, Indian Agent, at Zlitz, W. T.

WASHINGTON.—The Japanese Embassy arrived here to-day and were presented to the President to-night, at 8 o'clock, in the Blue Room of the White-House, by Secretary Fish. There were present, besides the President, and Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish, Bancroft, Davis, Mrs. Davis and others. The Embassy were individually introduced to Secretary Fish by Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by the Secretary to the President. They were afterwards introduced to the assembled company. When the introduction to the President had taken place, Prince Wits Fusime said: "Mr. President, this audience has been sought that I might personally express to you my admiration of, and interest in, the many wonderful works of American enterprise, and to assure you that these expressions are not empty words, but the hearty sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our respective countries has been regularly established through a monthly line of American

steamers of surpassing excellence, whose trips, in connection with the great Pacific Railroad, affords us a rapid and agreeable route to Europe, with every modern luxury, speed and convenience across your continent. Our travelers and students, like myself, on their way abroad, will hereafter become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage intercourse and aim to annually increase more intimate relations. We sincerely hope for your kind co-operation and assistance, and shall welcome any augmentation of the present mail and traveling facilities, to more closely unite our interests. Already friendly relations and interests are existing between our respective peoples."

The President replied: "Prince, it gives me much pleasure to receive you in this friendly and unofficial way and to learn from your lips the amicable feelings of the people of Japan towards the United States. The people of this country reciprocate your wish, that the present means of communication be augmented. The government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and, therefore, sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to fully prepare them to take part hereafter in the affairs of their government. Our Government has commissioned a diplomatic resident of this country to assure you that it is earnestly seeking for permanent progress, in all that is great and good, as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires to cement, more closely, the means of intercourse between the two nations. Great and comfortable as you describe them to be, they may be increased. I have seen with pride the young men of Japan coming here to receive scientific educations, and I shall take great pleasure in contributing to make their residence in this country agreeable and profitable to them, sharing with you the opinion that education is the basis of progress, and hope and believe that by acquiring it in the United States, they will help to cement and extend the friendly relations which now happily exist between the two nations."

SAN FRANCISCO.—Col. Hanna, County clerk, contradicts the report that any money due to any party, in his official capacity, remains unpaid.

Stocks continue excited: some leading financiers have receded a little today.

Three unknown ruffians broke into a house, near Bay view, and ravished a mother and daughter and escaped.

A suit has been commenced by J. A. Parkinson and wife against the Pacific Medical Journal, for fifty thousand dollars, for alleged libel.

The coroner's jury acquitted the contractor from any blame for the falling of a wall, on Minna St., whereby four persons were killed.

CHICAGO.—There was a terrible accident here, to-day. Three men were engaged in raising a house, in Hubbard Street, when the support gave way and the building toppled and fell. Two of the men who were under it at the time, were crushed to a shapeless mass; the third one, the owner, was standing by the side of the house and was caught by the legs, both of which were broken. He received other injuries, which proved fatal.

LONDON.—Paris dispatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city yesterday morning, to prepare quarters, and at half-past eight the Palace de l'Industrie was occupied. The same battalions, soon afterwards, paraded the Place de la Concorde. A small number of inhabitants were present, but no demonstrations were made. Soon the German troops were in line along the Seine, from the Point du Jour to the Palais de Bourbon. No acts of depredation were committed. The occupation was forwarded at Long-champs, and in the Bois de Bologne, where a review was held. The troops entered Paris at noon. The Emperor's staff was quartered at the Palace of the Elysees. General Canecke commands the army of occupation. A Prussian military commission has been established to receive the complaints of the inhabitants, who desert the occupied quarters of the city. The public buildings there are also deserted and closed. The Emperor declares that he will not enter the city; the Crown Prince will therefore review the German army.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Tribune's correspondent, Smalley, telegraphs further particulars of the triumphal march of the Germans into Paris. The precautions against popular disturbances seem complete and perfect. Upon entering the city one German division stacked their arms and picketed their horses