

Department has prepared a comprehensive statement showing the financial operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, as compared with the previous year. The amount of expenditures for stamps, wrappers, postal cards, mail bags and other supplies furnished for the use of the Post-Office Department and Postal Service was \$706,860. The four-year contracts made within the year, aggregate \$5,287,423. The expense of running the Department, including salaries was \$50,512. The net reduction in cost in the Star, Steamboat and Mail messenger services, is shown to have been \$50,785. It appears that in that part of the country lying West of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, including Dakota and Louisiana, contracts were made for four years, to begin July 1st, 1897, for \$289,000 yearly less than the previous contracts for the same service.

The results of the three-quarters of a year show that the deficiency will be less than anticipated. The original estimates of the Department for the year were about \$56,400,000. These estimates were reduced last year to \$53,000,000. The auditor's returns for the three-quarters of the fiscal year just closed indicate that the total expenditure for the postal service will, in fact, fall below \$51,000,000, and, notwithstanding the reduction of one-half in the rates of newspaper postage, and that the weight of the letter postage was double, the net increase of revenue will be about \$1,500,000, making the total revenues of the year just closed \$44,000,000, which was the amount estimated, and leaving a deficiency on the whole somewhat less than the preceding year.

The conferees on the Morrison surplus resolution have reached an agreement.

The House conferees insisted on the amendment of the paragraph providing for the redemption of the trade dollar, and on that point the Senate conferees receded. The conferees then considered the remaining amendments made by the Senate, but insisted on a change in the phraseology so as to confer upon the President (and not the Secretary of the Treasury) the power to postpone instead of suspend.

The following nominations were made to-day:

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—William J. McClure, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Alden Wood, Susanville, California.

Frank J. Motte, register of the Land Office, Denver.

Joseph Hollman to be agent for the Indians at the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, Nebraska.

The sundry civil bill, which has been regarded as the main obstacle in the way of a speedy adjournment of Congress, was agreed upon by the conferees to-day.

The conferees upon the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill and the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws met at noon, and after a short conference adjourned, having failed to agree with regard to the points at issue in either bill. It is not expected that another conference will be held.

Among the items stricken from the deficiency bill as agreed upon in conference is the Senate provision for the payment of Government transportation on the Pacific railroads.

The cabinet was in session about two hours to-day arranging the details of the Department in anticipation of a speedy adjournment of Congress.

The Cutting and Aransas cases were also considered. Senators Cullom, Platt and Harris, and Representatives Reagan, Crisp and Weaver of Nebraska, the Conference Committee on the Inter-State commerce bill met this evening. The principal points of difference between the Senate and House bills were fully and freely discussed, and all the conferees manifested a disposition to make concessions and a determination to reach an agreement. It was not deemed advisable, however, in view of the important interests to be affected by the proposed legislation, to attempt to frame a modification of either measure to-night, and it was unanimously agreed that the committee should meet in Washington a week before the next session begins and make such modifications in the pending bills as may be agreed upon.

WASHINGTON, 3.—In response to a resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the alleged libelous detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte, the President transmitted to the Senate to-day a report of the Secretary of State, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case. Under date of July 1st, U. S. Consul Brigham at Paso del Norte forwarded to U. S. Minister Jackson at Mexico a full statement of the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting, and an announcement of Brigham's failure to secure any reply to his application for a fair trial on the release on bail of Cutting. On July 6th the U. S. Minister sought from M. Marescal, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a proper relief for Cutting. The following day Mons Marescal replied that he had recommended the Governor of Chihuahua to that prompt and full justice was administered. July 17th Brigham stated that Cutting was still a prisoner and nothing had been done for his release. The Secretary says that the imprisonment of this American citizen having continued for a full month without an explanation or prospect of release, he (Secretary Bayard) on July 19th, addressed a telegram to

Minister Jackson, instructing him to demand of the Mexican Government the instant release of A. K. Cutting. This was followed on July 20th by the instructions of the Secretary to Minister Jackson reciting all precedent correspondence and facts, and stating the legal position assumed by the Government as a ground for demanding the release of its citizen. Minister Jackson, on July 22d, telegraphed the refusal of the Mexican Government to accede to the telegraphic demand of Secretary Bayard for Cutting's release, which was followed by another telegram giving a statement of the Mexican reasons. Consul Brigham on July 26th, telegraphed that the Government of Chihuahua was pushing the trial of Cutting, who ignored the proceedings. On July 27th, the Secretary mailed additional instructions to Minister Jackson. The Secretary in this letter refers to the claim of the Mexican Government, based on Mexican laws, whereby jurisdiction is assumed by Mexico over crimes committed against Mexicans in the United States or any foreign country, and his contention that a publication of libel in Texas was made cognizable and punishable in Mexico. The claim of jurisdiction by Mexico was preemptorily and positively denied by Secretary Bayard, who declared that the United States would not assent to or permit the existence of such extra-territorial force to be given to Mexican law. Mr. Romero, he said, finally assured him that Cutting would be released in a very short time. Convinced of the friendly and conciliatory spirit influencing the Mexican Government, the Secretary informs the Consul that in his opinion all questions of conflicting interests between the two governments can without difficulty be amicably, honorably and satisfactorily adjusted. In this report the Secretary says, touching the Mexican law cited by Mr. Romero: "This conflict of law is even more profound than the literal difference of the corresponding statutes, for it affects an underlying principle of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech, or expressions, which are among the main objects sought to be secured by the framework of our Government."

The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with most serious results. The alleged offense may be, and undoubtedly in the present case is, within the United States held to be a misdemeanor not of high grade, but in Mexico may be associated with penal results of the gravest character. An act may be created by the Mexican statutes an offense of high grade, which in the United States would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by admitting the power of a foreign State to define offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The United States and States composing this Union contain the only forum for the trial of offenses against their laws, and to concede the jurisdiction and laws of Mexico over Cutting's case, as it is stated in Consul Brigham's report, would be to substitute the jurisdiction and the laws of Mexico for those of the United States over offenses committed solely within the United States by citizens of the United States. The offense alleged in the publication in Texas by a citizen of the United States of an article deemed libelous and criminal in Mexico. No allegation of its circulation in Mexico by Cutting is made, and indeed no such circulation was practicable or even possible, because the arrest was summarily made on the same day of publication in the English language in Texas, on the coming of the alleged writer or publisher in Mexico, and the Mexican correspondence accompanying Marescal's refusal to release Cutting, found in the accompaniments to Minister Jackson's dispatch of July 22, 1896, shows that the 186th article of the Mexican code is the ground of the jurisdiction claim. Under this pretension it is obvious that any editor or publisher of any newspaper article within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States could be arrested and punished in Mexico if the same were deemed objectionable to the officials of that country, after Mexican methods of administering justice, if he should be found within their borders. Aside from the claim of extra-territorial power thus put forth for the laws of Mexico, the extending their jurisdiction over alleged offenses admittedly charged to have been committed within the borders of the United States, are to be considered arbitrary and oppressive proceedings, which, as measured by the constitutional standard of the United States, destroy the substance of judicial trial and procedure to which Cutting has been subjected."

In transmitting the document to Congress the President in a brief communication says, as to the inquiry contained in the resolution, "Whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss," I answer in the negative.

#### RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

The House committee on foreign affairs called a meeting to-day and took up and considered the resolutions introduced by Representatives Belmont, Crain and Lanham in relation to the Cutting case, and also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the Secretary of State.

Representative Lanham appeared in person before the committee in support of his resolution, and finally the following preamble and resolutions

were drawn up by Representative Crain:

WHEREAS, A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty by the Mexican officials at Paso del Norte, in the Republic of Mexico; and,

WHEREAS, The Mexican Government refuses to release said Cutting upon demand of the President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The Government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand, that the said Cutting is guilty of violating the Mexican law upon American soil; and,

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, while appreciating the disposition shown by the Government of Mexico to carry on international obligations, can never assent to the doctrine that citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil; therefore,

Be it resolved, First, that the House of Representatives approves of the action of the President of the United States in demanding the release of said A. K. Cutting;

Resolved, Second, that the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to renew the demand for the release of said A. K. Cutting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and will be laid before the House by Chairman Belmont to-day, and immediate action will be requested.

A member of the foreign affairs committee holding close relations with the administration, stated to-night that the adoption of the Cutting resolutions, should they pass to-morrow, would imply much more than is generally supposed. In the first place, he said, Mexico has refused and has given reasons. The resolutions declare those reasons insufficient and request the President to renew the demand. Should the renewed demand be again refused, our minister will be at once withdrawn, and then probably an extra session of Congress would have to be called.

Mr. Belmont, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, is working most earnestly for the relief of Mr. Cutting.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—Never before have so many people been seen on San Francisco streets as there were to-day. The greater number of them were, of course, Californians, and they all came to see the Grand Army of the Republic parade. A close estimate places the number in line at 11,000, while 350,000 others looked on, and the time occupied in passing a given point was two hours and seventeen minutes, but as there were frequent stoppages and some of long duration, the exact marching time would be about one hour and a half. The demand for seats on Market Street was so great that \$5 was asked for standing room on the stands that had been erected, and in some cases this was paid. From the start to the finish the march was a triumphal one. The Eastern delegates seemed especially marked out as objects of attention, and all along the line when an Eastern banner was discovered, hearty and prolonged cheers was the response. The New York bullet-shot flags were especially favored in being not only heartily cheered but reverently saluted. The Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth created a genuine sensation and were also lustily cheered. The Zouaves have been presented with a handsome banner by the Veteran Guard. It was remarked that the delegations from the Southern States met with even greater applause than did those from the Northern States, due to a feeling of sympathy that the difficulties they had to encounter during the war were even greater than those of the Northern soldiers. As the procession was going up Market Street the carriage on which General Sherman was seated was suddenly attacked by six handsomely dressed young ladies, armed with baskets of flowers, who, with ringing cheers and laughter, opened fire on the General, putting him with roses. The General gracefully raised his hat, and, amid the cheers of the spectators, bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of his defeat. One unexpected result of the procession, and which was very serious to many, was the rush to the restaurants immediately after the parade was over. Three hundred thousand people, including the visitors, had been standing from 8 o'clock to twenty minutes to three without eating, and as soon, therefore, as the cry went up, "It's all over," the half-famished beings rushed to the restaurants, and so great was the crush within five minutes the proprietors had to lock the doors, or it would have been impossible for the waiters to serve those who had secured places, and several cases of women fainting from hunger and fatigue are reported. Those who had to wait until the first rush was over, made a decent on the bakeries and street fruit stands and cleaned up everything in sight. To make matters worse most of the large restaurants, although having laid in extra supplies, ran out of both bread and meat, and as the markets were closed it was found impossible to replenish the larders. All sorts of devices were resorted to, and with such success that every one managed to get something. The day was delightfully cool and no accident from heat has been reported.

General W. T. Sherman in the course of his remarks at the Pavilion reception this evening, referred to the enthusiastic reception given the Grand Army and its kindred organizations in San Francisco, and spoke of the feeling

of loyalty and gratefulness which prompted it. Addressing himself to the members of the Grand Army, he said: "We are citizens of the greatest country of the world. You must and will be ever loyal to the Government of the United States. We are brothers. We laid side by side and drank out of the same canteen. We therefore swear to maintain fraternity and charity, not only to one another, but the charity of opinion, to let every man think what he pleases, although he may differ from us. The men of California represent pure principles. Grant learned his lesson here, Sheridan did, and certainly you and old Uncle Billy learned one here. [Cheers.] While California did not furnish soldiers that saved the Union, yet the sound of the pick and shovel was music in our ears, because with them we found what was necessary in war. California said to you one year ago, 'If you will come here we will show you California's hospitality, the beautiful mountains, its other magificent scenery and its luscious fruits.' We found this too tempting to resist, and we came and were not disappointed."

Turning to the vast audience he concluded by thanking the ladies and gentlemen of California for their undoubted hospitality.

A parade in honor of Commander-in-Chief Burdette took place this evening. Several organizations comprising the Lincoln Post, the Flambéau Club of Kansas, and delegations from various Grand Army of the Republic posts formed on Montgomery Street and proceeded up Market Street to the Pavilion, where a reception was tendered the National Encampment, Society of the Potomac, Loyal Legion, Women's Relief Corps and kindred societies. After the "Star Spangled Banner" had been played, Mayor Bartlett in a speech welcomed the visitors to San Francisco. Commander Burdette replied.

NEW YORK, 3.—Patrick Sheedy, manager of John L. Sullivan, has been in Saratoga during the past few days arranging a glove contest to take place there between Sullivan and Herald. It is proposed to erect a 24-foot ring near the Lake and arrange seats for 2,000 spectators. The price of admission will be 35 a ticket.

Sullivan is stopping at the Central Park hotel, on 69th Street and Seventh Avenue, and yesterday when he heard of the scheme to bring him and Herald together, he said that he was very anxious to meet the new aspirant for pugilistic honors.

BUTTE, Mont., 3.—Grave alarm exists throughout the mining districts of Montana over the rapid decline of silver. The *Inter-Mountain* estimates that 50,000 people in the Territory are dependent on the mining industry and cognate enterprises, including merchants, farmers, and mechanics. The recent depreciation of 10 cents per ounce in silver represents the profits of the mining companies which will have to close down unless a reaction occurs. Lead and copper mining in which silver is an important co-product, are also seriously affected.

The Glendale works, employing 1,000 men, will shut down on the 15th. The Alice, Moulton, Lexington and Wicks works, and many other great enterprises which for years have paid heavy dividends, and employ thousands of men, cannot run if the present depression continues.

A general paralysis of business will result, unless a change speedily occurs.

Butte is a substantial city of 22,000 people entirely dependent on mining, 5,000 miners being employed. The copper smelters will continue in operation, but with decreased profits. The silver mills of Montana represent an investment of \$20,000,000, and the mining machinery as much more. The silver product of the Territory the current year, estimated at \$12,000,000, will be suddenly cut short and fully 12,000 miners thrown out of employment. The people are still brave and hopeful, but indignant at the action of Congress and the Administration. The reports from the Mineral States and Territories to the *Inter-Mountain* are to the same effect, and directly affect the personal interests of a million Western people.

Saturday Night's "Campfire."—The last of the alleged "campfires" held to welcome the visiting members of the G. A. R. was conducted on Saturday night. About seven or eight hundred people were present, but no one of any prominence put in an appearance. Finally the assemblage was called to order by Col. Page, who announced Gen. George R. Maxwell. Since the latter's fifteen minutes in jail for his disorderly conduct in court a couple of weeks ago, he has apparently "straightened up" for awhile, and appeared at the G. A. R. meetings in a more sober and respectable looking condition than is usual with him. On Saturday evening, however, he seemed to have returned to his "wallowing in the mire." He stammered and rambled and shouted to the audience, who were tired of him from the start and boasted of having organized the local post of the G. A. R. Among the occurrences which he quoted as indicating the disloyalty of "Mormons," was that of trailing the stars and stripes in the dust on March 27, 1877, when D. H. Wells, was released from the penitentiary, whither he had been sent for contempt of court. (This trailing of the flag never occurred at any time or place, except in Maxwell's whisky-besotted brain.)

Comrade Black, of New York, then gave an account of some of his experiences in a Confederate prison.

The Rev. R. G. McNiece was next permitted to come to the front. He said the G. A. R. meetings during the past week had made him feel as if he had moved back into the United States, after his nine year's residence in Utah. There were two classes of people here, the faithful one being represented by the *Herald* and *Deseret News*. This class had not been so badly scared for 30 years, when Johnson's army came out to destroy the "Mormons." They had attempted to make light of the G. A. R. gathering, but were now awfully mad. They were like the boy who laughed at the idea of tickling a mule's heels, and who, when he was kicked about a rod, congratulated himself that he had had his laugh first. The educational effect of the camp-fires was going to have a tremendous result on the "Mormons," and on Congress at its next session. The class of people who were not fanatics were keeping very quiet just now. They were thinking, but did not dare break from the Church at present, but when Uncle Sam took hold of the Territory, they would scamper to the other side so fast they could not be counted. The "Mormons" claimed to have made the desert blossom as the rose. This, the Rev. falsifier said, was not true. The only things they had made blossom were the ends of their noses. Before the Gentiles came here, from 1835 to 1839, the revenue collectors reported 37 distilleries in Utah. There was not a redeeming feature peculiar to "Mormonism." There were good people among the "Mormons," but their religion had not made them so; they were good anyhow. The whole of "Mormonism" was a stink which could be smelled away back to Maine. Even Europeans were annoyed by it, and inquired how Americans could bear to have it in their midst. He felt very friendly to the "Mormons" but they must give up their religion and become like the rest of the nation. (During these remarks a dozen or so of persons joined in occasional applause, McBride officiating as chief ciacquer.)

When McNiece concluded his harangue he seized his hat, and quietly dodged out of the crowd, while Comrade Devoto thanked the audience for the greeting given the members of the G. A. R.

Chaplain John Hogarth Lozier was then announced for a speech. He prefaced his remarks by a song "E Pluribus Unum," and related how he came to join the army and many of the experiences he had passed through. Then he launched forth his "terrific" batteries against the "Mormons." He was very, very anxious to say something in the ear of every "Mormon." As not more than half of the audience were "Mormons," we print the message the Chaplain was so anxious to deliver. After expressing his pity for the slavery (?) in which the majority of the people of Utah were, he exclaimed: "I would say to these Mormons as our Savior said to Paul, 'It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.' It is a foregone, absolute, inevitable event, speedily coming in the future, and soon to transpire, Mormonism will quit or git! I would like to say to these ignorant people, you are being hoodwinked and deceived by your leaders and teachers. You have no idea of the magnitude and power of the United States of America! A great many of you live under the delusion that you are sufficiently strong in a numerical sense, and sufficiently armed and equipped to withstand the whole United States. The smallest infant in its mother's arms would be as strong against all the people in this place as would the Mormons against the United States. Once let the United States strike the blow it has been withholding in sneer pity, and you can't scrape up enough of the Mormon people in Utah with a fine tooth comb on which to hold an inquest. You think the government has been severe because they've caused several of your leading men to run away, and put others in prison. Why, what has been done is but the pinch of an ear as a preparatory step to a sound thrashing. There is but one thing the Democrats and Republicans are united on, and that is the wiping out of polygamy, and they are trying when can say it the loudest. They'll start soon, and before long the polygamists in the penitentiary will be so thick that their legs will be sticking out of the fourth story windows." When he had delivered himself of this the Chaplain proceeded to inflict on the audience one of his recitations. During its recital, Commissioner McKay came in and inquired, as a look of dismay overspread his face, "Can't they shut the old fellow off?" The "old fellow," however, announced that he intended to sing a song. This created some alarm on the platform, and after some lively signaling the band struck up an air while the chaplain was still speaking. At its conclusion he said he had been informed that Comrade Reddington, of New York, wanted to say something, and as for the song, he would give it to them yet, if they would only wait long enough.

Colonel Reddington came forward and exhibited his qualities as a jumping-jack to excellent advantage. He had heard there were two classes of people in Utah, "Americans and heathens. We wiped out slavery and"—with an oath—"the other relic has got to go, and all its supporters." He then ventured to sing a song and subsided.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by the irrepressible chaplain singing "The Sword of Bunker Hill."