DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4, 1886. NO. 213.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months, " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

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One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
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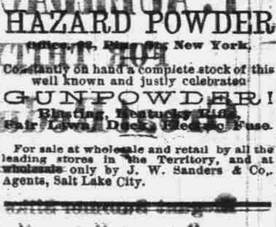
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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Discussing the Date of Adjournment—Passed Over the Veto—The National Park, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Hale, from the conference committee on the deficiency bill, submitted a report and proceeded to explain it in regard to certain claims (for income tax paid by non-resident aliens) which had been regularly estimated for and which the House had partially and the Senate entirely put in the bill. It had turned out in conference that there were objections to some of these, put in by the Senate, and the conference recommended that these items be referred back to the Secretary of the Treasury with instructions to report the fact to Congress at its next session.

Hale explained that the item for the Brazil Steamship Company appropriation is struck out and a clause substituted directing the Postmaster-General to report at the next session the amount of services rendered and the sum justly and equitably due.

The item to pay the Central Pacific Railway for services rendered on its non-subsidized lines, was stricken out.

Hoar asked how the appropriation bills of this session compared with those of preceding sessions with regard to the omission of the House to place items in the appropriation bills absolutely necessary for the operations of the Government, depending upon the Republican Senate to put them in.

Hale replied that, in his opinion, this practice of the House was becoming worse from year to year. The Senate found the bills sent over from the House fractional and incomplete. It would find, for example, a page of regular estimates, one-third of the items of which had been left out, while there was no difference in point of merit between those omitted and those included. This did give rise to statements more or less declamatory in another branch of the government as to the unimportance of the Senate, while he (Hale) felt that the Senate was very careful to put in nothing that was not necessary to the running of the government. There were impatient utterances connected with these increased appropriations and he was bound to say for the committee on appropriations that in dealing with this subject it had not been treated as a party matter, the Democratic party having manifested the same impatience as the Republicans.

Edmunds read from the book of estimates the items of deficiency estimated for by the heads of departments, aggregating more than $8,000,000, and said it was just as well known that when the regular appropriation bills were passed last year that the sums appropriated were inadequate to the necessities of the government as they are to-day. But they were not increased because an opportunity was wanted to tell the dear people—the workingmen—how economical Congress had been.

The report was agreed to.

Allison from the committee on appropriations reported back the joint resolution appropriating $35,000 additional for the purchase of land for a site for the congressional library.

Plumb objected to its present consideration and it was placed on the calendar.

Allison also reported back the House joint resolution to continue the appropriations temporarily.

Plumb and Edmunds objected to its present consideration.

Allison asked that the objection be withdrawn, and stated that if the resolutions were not passed the employees whose compensation is provided for in this civil bill could not be paid for the time intervening between the last day of July and the day when that bill would receive the President's signature.

Plumb declined to withdraw his objection being willing, he said, to leave with the House the responsibility for its tardiness in sending the appropriation bills to the Senate. The charge of the rule in the House by which seven or eight of the general appropriation bills were taken from the appropriation committee, had not gone deep enough. He might particularize to show where the blame rested, but as the House tolerated an autocracy which controlled its business, it became itself responsible for all delay.

The joint resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Allison from the same committee reported back the House adjournment resolution with an amendment changing the time from the 28th of July to 4 p. m. the 4th of August.

Hoar expressed his dissent to the passage of this or any other adjournment resolution until the Senate had considered the bill reported by him from the judiciary committee on April 19th, for "Inquests under National authority." He referred to the massacres of the last few years in Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States, and stated that in every one of those cases, so far as was shown to the people by the press. The negro and republican was the victim, and the Democrat and the white man the aggressor. If any of these outrages had been perpetrated on an American citizen in Mexico or Canada Congress would not adjourn until it had made provision to put the Nation in condition for war.

Kenna protested against the speech made by the Senator from Massachusetts in the closing hours of the session. That speech would go into the record and would go into the campaign as a bloody shirt campaign document with fraud on it. It would be carried free through the mail for the purpose of agitating sectional sentiments and feelings, which so far as he was concerned, were dead and would remain so forever.

Saulsbury expressed surprise that a Senator with the experience of the Senator from Massachusetts would have so far departed from all legislative propriety as to inject into the discussion of an adjournment resolution, the virulence of such a speech. From the exhibition by the Republican Senators while the speech was being made, (many Senators having left their seats,) he knew that it had not the approval of those with whom the Senator was politically affiliated. The exonerated the Senator's party from all complicity with the grave impropriety manifested by the Senator from Massachusetts, but he emphasized his condemnation and reprobation of the Senator's attempt to make political capital for his party when there was no opportunity to reply to it.

Riddleberger denounced the bill.

Blair objected to the further consideration of the adjournment resolution, and it was placed on the calendar.

Blair then called up the report of the committee on pensions in the case of the vetoed bill giving a pension to Mary J. Nottage, and he proceeded to state the merits of the case.

Platt said that the President, who conceived that he should veto every bill, which, as a member of the Senate or House he would feel called upon to vote against, had resisted entirely the purpose of the veto and the circumstances under which it was intended to be exercised. It was in no sense a legislative function. The very first sentence in the Constitution was that "the legislative power is conferred upon Congress." If the President could veto any bill, then the declaration of the Constitution was a delusion and a snare, for with a majority of one-third the President could prevent legislation, and then the days of the rule of the majority would be over. The President should recollect that all the legislative power was conferred upon Congress and not on him.

Whitthorne, a member of the pension committee, addressed the Senate in support of the veto.

President Cleveland realized the great danger of special legislation and had enough wisdom and courage to grapple with it, although it came in the insidious appealing form of a pension bill.

Teller argued against the idea of any legislative power being vested in the President. The framers of the Constitution had not intended to vest any legislative power in the President, otherwise they would not have conferred it exclusively upon Congress. The veto power was a shield and not a sword. It was a negative power. He likened the position of the President engaged in examining and vetoing pension bills to that of "the eagle catching flies," and said that the people of the United States do not expect the President to be so employed.

The debate was interrupted to allow the conferees of the river and harbor bill to report an agreement.

The conference report was agreed to without division, and the Senate resumed consideration of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, the question being on its passage, notwithstanding the objection of the President.

A vote was taken and resulted in—yeas 28, nays 19; a party vote, except that Wilson of Maryland voted in the affirmative. The bill was not passed.

The vetoed House bill granting a pension to Jacob Romeiser was then taken up, and Wilson of Maryland explained that the President had acted under a misapprehension, having been informed that no application had been made to the pension office, while in fact an application had been made. The bill was passed over the veto by a unanimous vote—yeas 50, nays 0.

On motion of Edmunds the House bill to detach certain counties from the United States Judicial District of California and erect the Southern Judicial District of California was taken from the calendar, amended and passed.

The Senate then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and Edmunds opposed a reduction of the appropriations. He was rather anxious to see the bills of Vermont, but he would rather stay here until December than yield on this question—not for the purpose of forcing the House of Representatives to do what it did not desire to do, but in order to pursue that course which honor, justice, humanity and public policy required—that liberal provisions should be made for school purposes in Alaska. He was opposed to letting the matter drop because it was late in the session or to postpone it until the House of Representatives should be educated to appreciate the value of education.

Vest regretted that the conferees had yielded to the House in the matter providing for the salary of the superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. He took occasion to deny the statement made in the House yesterday by Henderson in indicating that he (Vest) was interested in Yellowstone Park because the present superintendent was a constituent of his. This was utterly false, and for the motives which instigated the attack upon him he had the most intense contempt. It could only arise from a small politician, whose ideas were bounded by a small desire for office. He also referred to a remark made by Representative Glover of Missouri, stating that the superintendent of the Park had become interested in a coal mine on the margin of the park, and that immediately thereafter the Senator (Vest) had introduced a bill which cut off that portion of the park. That thought Glover, indicated jobbery. He (Vest) denounced as absolutely false the insinuation that there was any jobbery in the matter. The bill (and in this statement he was corroborated by Teller) had been recommended by the Interior Department, and he had introduced a similar bill in 1884, long before the appointment of the present superintendent. There were undoubtedly members of the Senate and House who honestly believed that the National Park should be abolished, but there were others who wished its abolition for base motives. For those men and their motives he had only the same feeling that he had for any other loathsome object, and he would waste no words upon them, but with all his breath and strength he would devote himself to reversing the conference report which struck down the Yellowstone Park.

After further debate the report was adopted—yeas 27, nays 14.

On motion of Allison the bill was passed making an additional appropriation of $35,000 for the purchase of a site for the Congressional Library.

The Senate at 10:30 went into secret session.

At 11 p.m. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Speaker laid before the House the President's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill, and it was read and referred to the committee on ways and means; also a message from the President transmitting papers in the Cutting case, and it was referred to committee on foreign affairs.

Willis, of Kentucky, presented the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was read at length, and was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 98.

Barnes, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Morrison, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill, the reading of which consumed nearly an hour. The report was agreed to—yeas 126, nays 26, and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Postal Estimates and Returns—The Surplus—Nominations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Postoffice Department has prepared a comprehensive statement showing the financial operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, 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 Postoffice Department and Postal Service was $706,860. The four-year contracts made within the year, aggregate $6,397,429. The expense of running the Department, including salaries was $787,512. The net reduction in cost in the Star, Steamboat and Mail messenger services, is shewn to have been $501,785. 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, 1887, 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 $58,000,000. These estimates were reduced last year to $33,000,000. 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 $1,800,000, 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 abandonment of the paragraph providing for the redemption of the trade dollar, and on that point the Senate conferees receded. The conferees then conceded the remaing amendments made by the Senate, but insisted on a change in the phraseology so as to confer upon the President (and not upon the Secretary of the Treasury) power to postpone instead of suspending calls.

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 conference committee 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 now 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 three hours to-day arranging the affairs of the Department in anticipation of a speedy adjournment of Congress. The Cutting and Arasueres 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.

WILL IT END IN WAR?

The Cutting Case and Complications on the Border.

WASHINGTON, 3.—In response to a resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal 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 his (Brigham's) failure to secure any reply to his application for a fair trial or the release on bail of Cutting. On July 6th the U. S. Minister sought from M. Mureseal, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a proper relief for Cutting. The following day Mons Mareseal replied that he had recommended the Governor of Chihuahua to see that prompt and full justice was administered. July 15th 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 recited all preceden portcorrespondence 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, where by 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 peremptorily 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 unjust 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 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 punisable 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 is the publication in Texas by a citizen of the United States of an article deemed libelus 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 article was primarily 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 Mareseal's request for release of Cutting, found in the accompaniments of Minister Jackson's dispatch of July 22, 1886, shows that the 180th 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-dictional 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.

The G. A. R. in San Francisco.

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 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 match 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 justly 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 greater than those of the gallant 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, pelting 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. Several 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 being 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 bid 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 the California gold of 20 years ago. If you will come here we will show you California's hospitality, the beautiful mountains, its other magnificent 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 Pinafore 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.

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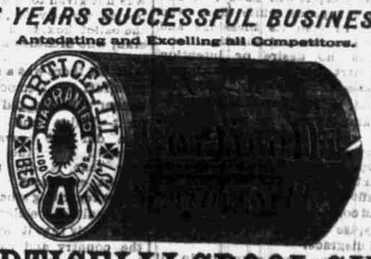

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