

love of independence and our abhorrence to all outside interference. But it is our opinion that to the United States, on account of the immensity of its resources, belongs the obligation of assisting other republics of the hemisphere against the attacks of Europe, if such attacks are still to be considered as possible; but for the attainment of an end to which we all aspire, each one of those republics ought, by means of a declaration like that of President Monroe, to proclaim that every attack on the part of a foreign power with a view of curtailing territory or independence, or of altering the institutions of any one of the republics of America, would be considered by the nation making such declaration as an attack upon itself. In this manner the doctrine now called by the name of Monroe would become the doctrine of America in the fullest sense of the word, and although originating in the United States, would belong to international law of this continent. As to the means to reduce this idea to practice, this is not the place or time to discuss them."

In dealing with international affairs the President is very concise.

He dwells with special emphasis on the growth and prosperity of the mining industry, as evidenced by the fact that the number of applications for mining grants during six months last year was more than a thousand, against only 400 in the previous six months.

In that part of the message dealing with the finances of Mexico, Gen. Diaz states that the financial difficulties of Mexico have disappeared, it is hoped, forever. The ordinary revenue of the nation is now nearly sufficient to meet all legitimate expenses, including enterprises calculated to promote moral and material progress of the country. He says:

"In view of losses suffered by inhabitants of the frontier through the scarcity and often absolute deficiency of water in the Rio Grande, our representative at Washington has been instructed to enter in a convention with the government of the United States, whereby an international water boundary commission, being best acquainted with this subject, will examine special projects for the construction of an international dam. In this way the two governments will arrive at an agreement for a realization of that great work which is of great importance to the agricultural interests along the river in question."

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Indian affairs sub-committee, charged with the preparation of a bill for the reorganization of the government of the Indian Territory, has completed its work, and a report will be made to the full committee tomorrow. The bill provides for a survey of the lands in the territory with a view to allotments of lands in severalty among the Indians, after a complete roll of them shall have been made. A roll of the freedmen in the territory is provided for, though their status is left to the ascertainment of the Dawes commission, which is to report at the next session of Congress. Townsites and mineral lands will be reserved from allotment, and the former will be leased at an annual rental, preference being given to those who already have

improvements thereon. All the money arising from such leases is to be paid in the treasury for the benefit of the Indians. The criminal jurisdiction of the Indian courts is abolished and invested in the Federal courts, and the latter given jurisdiction over all controversies in land matters. The laws of Arkansas against bribery and official corruption are put in force in the territory.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Today's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to the discussion of the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bills. No vote was taken. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood were doing the talking merely as a stalling move. Consequently the meeting was a warm one. The two delegates exerted their endeavors to induce the committee to vote and refused to be drawn into debate although the opponents of statehood asked them many questions. To prevent consumption of time the delegates declined to answer most of the questions, taking the ground that the matter had been thoroughly discussed already.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1896.—[Special to the Tribune.]—The joint resolution restoring the Church property now in the hands of the receiver, having become a law by the signature of President Cleveland, it now becomes necessary to dismiss the cases pending in the Supreme Court, which, under stipulation, had gone over until the October term. Today Senator Cannon called upon the solicitor general to request him to appear at the court on the 18th instant, and have the cases remanded to the Utah courts, where final adjudication will be had, according to the terms of the resolution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—Replying to the United States charge d'affaire, John W. Riddle, the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs have both declared they have received no information regarding the alleged expulsion of R. v. George W. Knapp, the American missionary, from Bitlis. It is stated that Knapp already has arrived at Diarbekir. The local authorities wished to expel him secretly. Riddle is awaiting instructions from Washington.

CAIRO, April 6.—Considerable anxiety is felt here in official circles concerning the fate of the advance guard of the Egyptian troops operating against the Dervishes. The telegraph line between the Korosko and Murat has been again cut by the Dervishes, a strong force of whom is also reported near Assuan. On the Berber road the enemy is also reported in strong force. In addition to Murat, the Dervishes are threatening Fort Helala, on the Egyptian coast road. The Dervishes, it is further announced, have arrived at Kokreh, fifty miles west of Suakim. Another battalion has been sent to Suakim to reinforce the garrison. It is thought the dervishes will attack the Egyptian entrenched positions.

IMPORTANT TO SWISS AND GERMAN SAINTS.

For some time past many of the Swiss and German Saints have been very desirous of obtaining a full and complete genealogy of their families.

Many have written and sent money to Europe with the hope of getting those records; others have relied on missionaries going there for them, but in most cases without any or with only partial success, the reason being that most Elders have either no time or do not understand the labor sufficiently to do justice to the work.

In most places of Switzerland and Germany the records may be obtained to the time of the Reformation, 250 to 350 and 400 years back. To do this successfully, however, it requires a person who understands the language and can devote his whole time to it.

To meet this requirement, a plan has been suggested and adopted with the full permission and sanction of the Presidency of the Church, whereby all who desire and take interest in this work may obtain their full and complete genealogy as far as it is possible to be had. Elders Richard T. Haag and Julius Billeter Jr. have this in hand. The latter expects to leave for Europe on April 18, provided with letters of introduction and recommendations which will enable him to gain admission to libraries, archives and parish books as perhaps no one who is not provided for in this way would be able to do.

In behalf of such a praiseworthy and very unselfish labor it is to be hoped that the Latter-day Saints from those countries will take sufficient interest to aid these brethren by having them search for their respective records, since in proportion to the number taking advantage of this opportunity offered the expenses will be reduced. The prices will be reasonable and in accordance with the time and expense necessary to obtain the records, the money to be collected when the records are delivered to the parties. It will be necessary in order to meet expenses of traveling and procuring the records, to charge five dollars for each record or "Stammbuch" in advance. If, however, any are not able to pay this amount now, special arrangements may be made by applying either in person or by letter to the above-mentioned brethren, so that none who are desirous of getting their genealogy need be prevented from doing so.

The Saints may be assured that no labor will be spared to do justice to the work, so that they may receive something for their money and not be disappointed as many have been in the past. All applications should be handed in on or before August 1st with prepayment as stated above and the necessary information to Julius Billeter Jr., 623 N. Fourth West street, or Prof. Richard T. Haag, 218 G street, Salt Lake City.

D. K. Roberts, a well-known miner of Fresno, Cal., who has been exploring and prospecting in Death Valley for the past year, apparently has met the late which befel hundreds of venturesome spirits who have met death in that region. Since the date of his departure, over twelve months ago, no word of him has been received. Several of his relatives who reside in San Francisco have recently arrived and are taking steps to organize a search party, to be dispatched into the desert valley in the hope of finding some trace of the missing man.