

countries in which extra-territorial jurisdiction is conceded to our consular and diplomatic officers in all cases where our citizens in those countries are concerned. When, therefore, in the United States, an injury to person or property has been sustained by an alien here resident, his treaty rights or his rights under international law and the usage of civilized nations, are the same as those that are available to any citizen of the United States. No treaty was ever entered into by the United States with any nation which stipulated for the enforcement of laws discriminating in favor of the subjects of any foreign government residing in the United States, or entitling them to any other or any greater protection than is accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, or to our own citizens.—*Forum*.

Under the Earth.

The workmen in the deepest mines in Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one seven-thousandth part of the distance from the surface to the centre of the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until the Sutor tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 120 deg. The deepest boring ever made, that at Spereberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4172 feet, about 1000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis. While boring and mines reveal us only a few secrets relating solely to the temperature and constitution of the earth for a thousand feet below the surface, we are able, by means of volcanoes, to form some notion of what is going on at greater depths. There have been many theories about the causes of volcanoes, but it is now generally held that though they are produced by the intense heat of the interior of the earth, they are not directly connected with the molten mass that lies many miles below the immediate surface of volcanic energy. Everybody knows that many rocks are formed on the floor of the ocean, and it has been found that a twentieth to a seventh of their weight is made up of imprisoned water. Now, these rocks are buried in time under overlaying strata which serves as a blanket to keep in the enormous heat of the interior. This heat turns the water into super-heated steam, which melts the hardest rocks, and when the steam finds a fissure in the strata above it breaks through to the surface with terrific energy, and we have a volcano. We find that these outpourings that have lain for countless ages many feet below the surface are well adapted to serve the purposes of man. Many a vineyard flourishes on the volcanic ashes of Vesuvius, and volcanic mud has clothed the hills of New Zealand with fine forests and its plains with luxuriant verdure. The most wonderful display of volcanic energy is seen in the northwestern corner of our own land, a region of lofty forests and great fertility.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine*.

Returned Elders.

Elder R. A. Thorley, of Cedar City, returned from a mission, May 5th,

upon which he started on April 24th, 1889. For the first year he was located in Pope county, Illinois, the next six months were passed in Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, and the remainder of the time in Central and Southern Indiana. During the whole period of his labors as a missionary Brother Thorley met with kind and hospitable treatment among the people, but generally, there was a regrettable indifference shown towards the Gospel. He returns in good health, and has greatly enjoyed his mission.

Elder Orrin H. Randall, of Centreville, Davis County, arrived in this city May 7th, from a mission to the Northwestern States, whither he went April 9th, 1889. He labored for the first year in Pennsylvania, when he was appointed president over the Pennsylvania Conference, which office he held until his release to return home.

The last year of his mission was spent in West Virginia. He met with considerable opposition and indifference, but made many friends and succeeded in allaying a great deal of prejudice. Elder Randall returns to Utah in excellent health and spirits, thankful for the experience he has gained.

Elder J. W. D. Hunter called at our office Friday, May 8, having returned May 7th from a mission to West Virginia, where he held upwards of two hundred meetings and had the satisfaction of seeing much good result therefrom. Persecution was encountered, but no violent demonstrations were made towards him. The opposition he had to contend with was only such as is incident to the experience of all Latter-day Saint Elders. While there is an avowed reluctance on the part of the majority to investigate the principles of the Gospel, there are some who are inquiring after and accepting the truth.

Elder Hunter's absence also dates from April 9th, 1889.

Elder C. W. Symons returned from Great Britain on the 3rd inst. He left home March 5, 1889, and for the first eleven months labored in the London Conference. He was then appointed president of the Bristol conference, where he remained until his release. Brother Symons' health was very poor while he was in the London conference, but after his transference to Bristol it improved. He has had an experience that he values much, and is glad to be back in his mountain home.

Blaine Defends Himself.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine today to Porter, American minister at Rome:

"A series of statements addressed to Marquis Imperiali by Marquis Rudini was telegraphed from Rome yesterday and published by the Associated Press in the United States today. The only part of Rudini's communication which this government desires to notice is the one here quoted, viz.:

I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14th. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress on the lack

of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use, as Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence, in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possesses diplomatic value.

"The telegram of March 15th, concerning whose public use Marquis Rudini complains, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14th, to Marquis Imperiali at Washington:

ROME, March 24.

Italian Minister, Washington:

Our request to the Federal Government is very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that public opinion is justly impatient that provisions be taken at once, and if concrete provisions are not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice.

[Signed]

RUDINI.

"The intimation of Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence, is a total error. As the telegram expressed the demand of the Italian Government, it was impossible that Marquis Rudini could transmit it in strict confidence. As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English in his own handwriting, without a suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you today fac simile. The usual mark of italic print are used by me for underlines, and they appear in the copies. You will use the fac simile in such a manner as will most effectually prove the error into which Marquis Rudini has fallen.

[Signed]

"BLAINE."

C. P. Huntington has his eyes on the Kongo region in Africa. It is well known that Huntington has regarded the Kongo Free State as an inviting field for modern enterprise and railroad development, but it is incomprehensible that he should have encouraged Williams' attack on Stanley, which would surely lessen his chances of securing valuable franchises from the controlling power in that country. All the big railroad men on the Pacific coast who were connected with the Pacific railroads have at some time or other contemplated or considered railroad projects of even greater magnitude in other parts of the world. Senator Stanford had intended to construct a railroad from Constantinople to India, as an enterprise in which to develop the ability of his son, but the project fell through with the death of the younger Stanford. Huntington and Stanford for several years kept close watch on China as a field for railroad enterprise and it is not sure that they have given it up yet.