SAMOAN KINGSHIP IS ABOLISHED.

Text of the New Treaty Arranged by the Commissioners.

AUTHORITY OF THE CHIEFS.

It is Limited—System of Native Government Instituted—There Will be a Native Council.

San Francisco, July 29.—The Call publishes a report of the unofficial consensus sent to Samoa, making various recommendations regarding the new form of government decided upon by them as most suitable for the Samoan people. These recommendations are based upon the best features of the Berlin treaty and include the principal features of the proposed new treaty, as amended and modified by the commissioners. The official report of the commissioners, and the draft of the proposed amended treaty are said to be now on the way to their respective governments. The report of the commissioners is as follows:

THE REPORT.

We have the honor to submit herewith to the consideration of our respective governments the revised draft of a modified and amended version of the act of Berlin. In respecting those modifications and amendments our method has been to consider first, what are the evils which have caused the recent troubles in Samoa, and the generally unsatisfactory condition of the islands—and, secondly, what are the measures most likely to remove or minimize those evils. The chief evils may be, in our opinion, grouped under four heads:

THE CHIEF EVILS.

First—Those which appear to inevitably attend the election of a king in Samoa and his subsequent efforts to exert his authority.

Second—Those which are due to the rivalry of the foreign competitive business interests and the disposition to take sides in the native politics and thus increase the intensity and bitterness of the disputes which arise.

Third—A large part of the evils have their origin in the fact that for years there has been no law or code in Samoa other than native customs outside the limits of the municipality. Murder and other serious crimes have remained unpunished when committed by persons of rank, and the supreme court and the consular government at Mulinuu have been powerless to exert any controlling force.

Fourth—The insufficient enforcement of the various treaties has allowed unscrupulous traders to distribute large quantities of arms among a native population not yet political factions and ready to fight both one another and foreigners.

REMEDY FOR THE EVILS.

To meet the first of these evils we have temporarily abolished the kingship, and recommend that it be permanently abolished. The action which we have taken in the matter does not appear to have aroused any hostility on the part of the natives. No doubt many great chiefs regret that they will no longer have an opportunity of gratifying their ambitions and indulging that passion for rank and ceremony which is innate in the breast of every Samoan.

But even the chiefs have acquiesced in the change, some of the most important have stated that they think it is for the good of Samoa, and we believe that the population, unless working upon by extraneous influences which is improbable, and impossible, will submit to the abolition without a murmur and without regret.

Every white man, German, English and American alike, who has given evidence before the commission (with the exception of one or two traders) has stated that private interests in the cases, has recommended the constitution to be swept with the broom, and we may also refer to the opinion of Sir E. Malet recorded in the protocol of the conference of Berlin, and of Mr. Bulow in his report on Samoa.

A CHILDISH OFFICIAL.

It seems impossible to say of the office not a kind whatever. It is conceivable, it seems as an institution. It served no useful purpose. In recent years, at any rate, the king had no authority or political power to even collect taxes beyond the limits of the municipality, and within those limits his authority was superfluous. The greater part of the population was to all intents and purposes in perpetual rebellion against him, and the more fact that orders were issued through him was liable to produce disorders in many districts.

Further, it seems impossible to devise any plan by which an undisputed or even peaceful succession can be secured. The kingship depends on the consent of certain chiefs by certain districts. They are in the gift, not of the whole population, but of small bodies of men who have no superior positions to their ranks. Even among those electors the majority of the chiefs are ignorant of the duties and the age of all the votes and rights of succession, and that there is nothing to prevent two candidates from being duly elected king at the same moment.

Formerly the claims of such rivals were decided by a decree of arms, but the transfer of the art of Berlin, who evidently thoroughly understood Samoan customs and adapted to this matter, laid down that questions respecting the rightful appointment of king should lead to war, but shall be referred for decision to the chief justice of Samoa. Recent experience has shown a tendency that an attempt to settle the question in this way also leads to war, and we are therefore strongly of the opinion that the only chance of preventing such disasters in the future is to abolish the office which provoked them.

IN PLACE OF A KINGSHIP.

In the place of the kingship we propose to create a system of native government analogous to that which works successfully in Fiji. The islands will be divided into certain administrative districts corresponding as nearly as possible with those recognized by Samoan custom, in each of which a chief will be responsible, and these chiefs will meet annually at Apia in a native council to discuss such matters as interest them, and make recommendations to the administrator and consuls.

Native courts will be allowed to parcel out crimes according to native law and custom, every province will be made to secure to the Samoan population complete independence and self-government. We fear, however, that the same cause which produced civil kings will long continue to produce civil chiefs who will claim the port of provincial governor and create continual discontent.

EVILS HARD TO CURE.

Perhaps the evils which are the least easy to cure are the second class, those which arise from the rivalry and antagonistic interests of the different nationalities. This possibly permeates all departments of life. The traders on one side organize themselves, i.e. into a club, and the missionary council is divided into two parties, each determined to support the other's measures, and defeat the other.

Personal interests and measures are judged not on their merits, but by party considerations, and officials, both civil and military, may be, are accused to belong to one side or the other, according to their nationality, and invariably end in becoming more or less partisans.

NOT A NATIVE QUARREL.

From the very commencement of the late contest for the kingship it was no mere native quarrel between Mataafa and Tamo. On the one side were ranged men through extremity and the officials, and on the other side two nationalities with their officials, and the contest was prolonged and not allowed to reach its natural termination.

We do not think it will ever be possible to do away with this state of things under the tripartite administration, and we take the opportunity of recording our conviction that the only natural and natural form of government for this islands and the only system which can insure a permanent prosperity and tranquility is a government by one power. We regret, however, as beyond our province to make any but a general statement on such a subject, and we have endeavored to amend existing arrangements in such a manner that they may prove, if not entirely satisfactory, at least workable.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

We propose to introduce an element of unity and centralization into the government by the appointment of an administrator who will doubtless be chosen from some distinguished power. He will be assisted by a council of delegates from the three governments, who might exercise such regulations as may be agreed to by them. We propose to give this administrator a large measure of authority which, if exercised by a just and capable man, should enable him to put an end to many disputes.

We propose that the administrator and the three delegates should form a municipal council, and we have introduced into the act several clauses giving them power to modify existing settlements.

We are of the opinion that the original act of Berlin was drafted too hastily and too constrained in its style and manner, and that greater elasticity in its provisions would have a beneficial effect.

We have, therefore, empowered the council to make such alterations as it may think fit in the boundaries of municipalities, in the appointment of a native council, the delegates of native governments and other matters enumerated in the proposed treaty.

HARMONY AMONG WHITES.

Thirdly, we hope to create a greater harmony among the white residents by abolishing consular jurisdiction. We believe that in other parts of the world such jurisdiction operates only as a bar to the laws of a country, and religious or other reasons act as an incentive to litigants. Prince Bismarck, the Minister of Russia, the American or European, and administrator Anderson of Thursday Island, all testify to this effect. We believe that there is no reason why we should not take cognizance of all crimes committed against Samoan laws, why foreigners should enjoy privileges of extraterritoriality, except in the case of a foreign government in the jurisdiction of native courts, which will not only work such a change as we believe, but, according to native custom, bilateral consular jurisdiction has been a prolificacy source of embarrassment and of strife in Apia. Each nationality has had its own law and the consul who administered that law is popularly regarded not as an impartial judge, but as the protector of his own nationality.

We believe that by abolishing this anomaly and by establishing a municipal council and by submitting all associations to one court, and one law, a great advance will be made in the direction of removing petty rivalries and jealousies, and restoring good relations between the various white colonies.

POWERS OF THE COURT.

The third class of evils arises from the lawlessness now prevailing in Samoa outside the municipality. For many years there has been no law in those districts, and native institutions have ceased to be a sufficient guide with impunity. Murder, theft and other atrocities were left unpunished and tribes suffered, owing to the difficulty of affording plaintiffs adequate legal protection in their dealings with the Europeans. We hope to improve this state of things by giving the chief justice of Samoa a jurisdiction over all Samoan islands, so as to decide all cases between natives and foreigners as well as between the natives and foreigners, and to punish the latter for all crimes committed by native against such other.

To fulfill the work of the supreme court, we ask more the principal magistrate a court of first instance within the limits of the municipality.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Fourthly, we have felt it our duty to deal somewhat severely with the importation of arms and ammunition into Samoa. The prohibition existing in the treaty has become a dead letter; the management of the customs has been exceedingly lax, lawlessness has been in the hands of merchants who naturally found it convenient to have easy regulations.

Private commercial houses have been allowed to discharge goods without their own receiving clerk without any examination, and through we make no suggestion, as we have said, that there can have been no difficulty in introducing large quantities of arms, and this action we so introduced.

We, therefore, feel it essential that the duties of inspectors should be stringently enforced under the supervision of the administrator and that adequate and competent officers, with an adequate staff, shall be provided with as little delay as possible.

SARTORIUS THEIRS.

High Commissioner of the United States.

G. H. S. ELLIOTT.

Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner.

H. STERNBERGER.

High Commissioner of Germany.

WHERE!

Can you get an hour for 10c as at Saltair? Three shows, all free.

FUN FOR EVERYBODY.

Moving pictures free every evening at Saltair.

For relief and comfort in Angina BALLARD'S HORSEHOUND SYRUP has no equal. Price 25 and 50 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Departments.

FUN FOR CHILDREN.

Moving pictures, Saltair, every evening free.

THE LONDON BIOGRAPH.

Saltair every evening free.

WHY!

Do the best dressed people go to Saltair? Because it is cool, clean, comfortable and entertaining.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

Munyon guarantees that his Homeopathic Home Remedies will cure nearly all cases of disease. This is a few bottles, but his Dysepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles, that his Kidney Cure will cure all kinds of kidney troubles, that his Vitalizer will restore lost vigor and power in men, that his Cough Cure will quickly check any cough, that his Vermifuge will rid the system of all worms, that his Cathartic Pills are a gentle but thorough laxative, that his Pile Cure will cure all forms of piles, that his Rheumatic Cure will relieve in a few hours the most severe cases of rheumatism, that his Nervine will cure headache, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, nervous debility, etc., that his Female Cure will cure all forms of female troubles, that his Catarrh Cure will relieve catarrh in five minutes and cure in a few days, that his Consumption Cure will cure the worst case of consumption that is not hereditary, that his Pimple Cure will clear the skin of pimples in a few days, and his Blood Cure will cure any form of blood disease.

Some of will not or do not think the article that is responsible. All drugs are 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. It is absolutely free.

SHORT LINE TEAM AGAIN DEFEATED

Ogden Once More Asserts Its Superiority at Baseball.

SCORE STOOD AT 13 TO 5.

Poor Fielding and Error Column Responsible—Baseball in the East—New York's Defeats.

Yesterday, in the Junction City, the Short Lines went down to defeat at the hands of the Ogden baseball men. At the close of the game the score stood 13 to 5.

Taylor for the O. S. L. pitched good ball, and received but indifferent support from the field. On the other hand, the Ogden boys indulged in more field work. The Short Line outfielders and infielders had their error column pretty well loaded up.

The score is as follows:

SHORT LINES.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cates, s.s.	5	1	1	1	3	0
Metcalfe, 2d b.	5	1	1	2	1	1
Taylor, p.	5	1	1	0	4	0
Bowman, 1st b.	5	1	1	9	0	0
Bergen, c.	5	1	1	4	1	0
Barton, c. f.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Hogan, r. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Reel, 3d b.	5	1	1	2	2	1
Griggs, l. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
	45	5	9	24	11	2

OGDENS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Casey, s.s.	5	1	1	1	3	0
Dowling, p.	5	1	1	0	4	0
Greenwell, 1st b.	5	1	1	11	1	0
Beckwith, l. f.	5	1	2	2	0	0
McGregor, c. f.	5	1	2	2	0	0
McGuire, c.	5	1	2	5	1	0
Schaubel, 2d b.	5	1	2	2	3	0
Hodges, r. f.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, 3d b.	5	1	1	1	2	1
Henry, c.	5	1	1	1	1	0
	44	13	16	27	15	1

Runs by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ogdens	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	0
Short Lines	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Earned Runs—Ogdens, 5; Short Lines, 3.

Bases on Balls—Taylor, 6; Beckwith, 1.

Struck Out—Taylor, 3; Beckwith, 1.

Hit by Pitched-Balls—Cates, Beckwith.

Two Bagger—Bowman, McGregor.

Three Bagger—Greenwell.

Double Plays—Casey to Greenwell to Schaubel.

Time, 2:00.

Umpire, Carney.

BASEBALL IN UTAH.

The Cullen baseball team will leave for Montana next Thursday. They will play in Helena on August 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th, and in Butte and Anaconda on the 9th, 10th and 11th.

* * *

Big scores are still in order this season in Saegers. On Saturday the Mc-Cormicks made 21 runs and Saegers 17 runs on the diamond. At the close of hostilities the score stood 26-21 in the latter's favor in Hooper.

* * *

The Park City team is now delinquent. After the article appearing in Ogden on Monday the boys concluded to quit, the manager and players claim the Mercur team is of the same frame of mind, experienced by the same cause.

* * *

Bert Margetts was stated to play on the bench for the Short Lines at Ogden, but yesterday he was minus his "g" different light and promptly turned in the job. Bert now joins the Short Line team with some hits to spare.

* * *

Manager J. Alvins of the T. M. C. A.'s says that he has heard nothing regarding the proposed (?) game with Ogden on the 5th, and will "wait and see."

* * *

After a hot game at Lagoon yesterday, the Sugar House Wednesdays succeeded in making the score 5 to 3 and 6 to 6.

BALL IN THE EAST.

There were five games in the first among the league leaders yesterday. At St. Louis Brooklyn had no difficulty in defeating the home team. At Chicago the Philadelphia team lost the opening of all games of the game. New York entered Cincinnati to take a game from the fast Reds, but they went up in the air in the ninth and the Reds pulled the game out of the fire. At Louisville the Clevels succeeded in capturing a brace of games from Cleveland. Pittsburg crawling in a record on the league average table.

* * *

Bales is signing every young pitcher who shows promise. No doubt he is now sorry that he cast Foster adrift without a fair trial. The young fellow is making a great record in the Interstate League.

* * *

Bill Lange, the Chicago elephant, who was the fastest base runner in 1894 and 1895, is entered to his own again, and holds the lead of the sprinters with a percentage of .[illegible] Meffrey ranking second.

* * *

Charley Dexter of the Louisville says that his pool hitting this season has been due to luck. He believes that those who know him realize that he speaks the truth—that he is to be raised in the knockout class.

* * *

Ex-Manager Watkins is said to be going over the Western leagues, probably taking an inventory of the best talent for other big leagues. Watkins, not given, but entered to be "Christmas." Rumor has it that Watkins is stated for "Buck" Ewing's place.

* * *

Judge Dunn of Chicago has issued an injunction restraining the city officials from interfering with one Andrew Bresnan, who has started work on the roof of his house and is selling liquor to persons who wish to see the game in that way.

* * *

SENATORS DOWN THE ORPHANS.

Chicago, July 30.—The Senators outplayed the Orphans in every game of the series, winning to-day's game, and the clean hitting of the Senators and Freeman's hitting were the features. Attendance, 4,000.

SCORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	7	1
Washington	7	9	1

Batteries—Garvin and Donohue; Mercer and Kittredge.

Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

NEW YORK'S DOWNFALL.

Cincinnati, s. July 30.—Germany succeeded in twice coming out ahead of the game to-day, and in giving up of the game. He allowed two hits, gave two bases on balls and hit two batters, one of the latter being Kelly, who entered the game for the injured Dowling. Kelly scored, most of the hits made of the game. Attendance, 4,000.

SCORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	4	1
New York	4	10	1

Batteries—Hahn and Foutz; Seymour and Warner.

Umpires—Connolly and Lynch.

TWO FOR COLONELS.

Louisville, Ky., July 30.—Cleveland pitched good ball in the first game and Powers was hit hard in the second game. The second game was a slugging match and the visitors made a great effort to overcome the lead of the home team, but the end Brainard was unsteady and of the box in the seventh inning. Attendance, 2,000.

First game:

SCORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	4	11	1
Cleveland	7	7	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Zimmer, Klopper and Schemanski.

Umpires—Snyder and Swift.

SCORE.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	16	17	5
Cleveland	11	21	8

Batteries—Wheeler, Brashear, Phillips and Powers; Cuppman, Meekins and Sugden.

Umpires—Hurlburut and Swift.

EASY FOR BROOKLYN.

St. Louis, Mo., July 30.—O'Connor was injured in a collision on the Wabash road and as Crane is laid up for repairs, Blake had to do the work. This broke up the team and Brooklyn gave the Maroons a lesson in the game and the Brooklyn winning. Attendance, 1,200.

SCORE.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	3	7
Brooklyn	8	11	2

Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Blake, Daub and Farrell.

Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

HOW THEY STAND.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	67	49	17	.654
Cleveland	67	45	22	.671
Philadelphia	67	44	23	.657
Baltimore	67	39	28	.582
St. Louis	67	38	29	.567
Chicago	67	37	30	.552
Pittsburg	66	35	31	.530
Cincinnati	66	35	31	.530
New York	67	35	32	.522
Louisville	66	34	32	.515
Boston	66	33	33	.500
Washington	66	15	51	.227
Cleveland	66	15	51	.227

TODAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; New York, 4.
St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 8.
Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 2; first game.
Louisville, 16; Cleveland, 11; second game.

CAMBRIAN DAY AT SALTAIR

Song and Dangerous of Wales Will Celebrate Wednesday, August 9.

The Welsh people of Utah will celebrate Wednesday, August 9th, at Saltair. It is intended to make the day one of song and story. Professor Sam Jones will be chairman of the day. In Wales, there was Welsh precedent; in fact, all persons who claimed to be connected in the kind of song, are invited to participate in the ceremonies of the day. Suitable prizes will be offered as follows: The best Welsh lady coming the greatest distance; to the Welsh gentleman coming the greatest distance; to the longest individual family at Saltair; for the best impromptu; for the best position singing; for the best Welsh song; for the best Welsh song. The best solo singing (any Welsh air).

The exercises will be interwoven with the singing of the regular city of Wales.

It is intended to make this a great day for the sons of Cambria. The following committee on surprises has been appointed:

Joseph Perry, Hon. Thomas D. Jones, Captain Mason John L. Hiramen, Rev. John Jones, John Evans and John D. Evans, Judgeson City; Prof. Ann Lewis and Jack Thomas, Logan; Hon. Lewis Davis, Wellington; Hon. Henry Morgan, Mercur; Prof. George Thomas, Spanish Fork; Prof. L. D. Edwards, Provo; President David John, secretary John J. Davies and Prof. H. E. Jones, Prince; ex-Mayor John Davis, John E. Jones, and Prof. Joseph A. Rees, Spanish Fork; Hiram Evans, Nephi; Prof. Ward L. Perry, Manti; Hon. Thomas D. Rees, Walsh; Hon. Ben D. Lewis, Ann Evans, Gunnison; William Jones, William Price and Edward J. Arthur, Coalville; Joseph Phillips, Kamas; Moses J. Thomas, John H. White, Heber; John Davis (Bishop), Sam Jones, Richard Williams, Robert Perry, Rev. Joseph G. Bywater, Salt Lake City; Rev. Arthur and David Davies, Salt Lake. The committee will be given under the auspices of the Cambrian association of Salt Lake City. Officers: President Arthur J. Thomas; secretary, Thomas D. Davis; treasurer, Rudd L. Morris; secretary, Dennis P. Evans; corresponding secretary, John Rees; directors, Hiram L. Williams, David John, Walter J. Lewis and T. P. Thomas Jr.

HOLLANDERS FOR UTAH.

A Family of Church Members Attracts Attention in Denver.

The Emigrating train a tourist party will be of interest.

A band of twenty Hollanders, converts to the Mormon simplicity, passed through Denver yesterday on the way to Ogden, Utah. The party was bound for Salt Lake, a journey from Holland of years of age. All but one member of the band were converts to the mormons, who changed his faith from the Catholic a year ago and now intends a home near the Mormon capital.

Great attention a great deal of attention in the Union Depot. His dress and gesticulations were viewed with curiosity and with the exception of their mode of dress, were not strikingly different from the dress of the people among which they were passing. Had the party been dressed just as he was dressed in Holland, people would not have stopped to look at them, but as it was, people stopped to look at the party as they passed to be a sight as strange as if they had come from Africa.

The leader of the emigrants was kite low in height, a young Mormon with a long beard and a face that would be pleasant to look upon. The beard is the beard of the Dutch, and it is not a beard that is worn by Mormon elders. The party was composed of men, women and children, and they were dressed in the Dutch fashion. The women wore long dresses and wooden shoes, and the men wore long coats and wooden shoes. The women wore bonnets and the men wore hats. The party was composed of men, women and children, and they were dressed in the Dutch fashion. The women wore long dresses and wooden shoes, and the men wore long coats and wooden shoes. The women wore bonnets and the men wore hats.

"The Mormons in Europe," said Van Schaick, speaking of the Dutch Mormons, "are very numerous, especially in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. We have a number of converts in Holland, and they are very numerous in Utah, and expect to bring a number of them within a few years. Every year we have a number of Dutch people, and being engaged in business because he is interested in the welfare of the company and prospering. This year here performance of the Dutch people, and they are proud of their nationality. They are proud of their nationality. They are proud of their nationality. They