

looking as her daughter, the Princess Lita Cakobau who was about to get married. The old king had three sons and three daughters, of whom only this one daughter and one son of the old chief whom we visited are now alive.

Having now become thoroughly introduced to the royal family of Fiji, it was but natural that I should desire to see the grave of the old king himself. Consequently we ascended the hill and soon found ourselves within the royal cemetery which incloses a space about 35x40 feet surrounded by a low ornamental wall. Within the inclosure grows two young sandal wood trees and a number of bushes peculiar to the tropics, while a beautiful carpet of grass covers the remainder of the ground. In the centre of the inclosure stands a massive pedestal of rock work, 12x9 feet, on which the monument proper is raised. It consists of a square cement obelisk of respectable dimensions inlaid with marble on one side of which I read the following: "Ai vakananumi kei Ratu Seru Cakobau, sa bale e nai ka dua ni siga ni vulu ko Fepeneri e na yabaki ni noda turaga e 1883." This is in memory of Chief Seru Cakobau who passed away on the 1st day of February in the year of our Lord 1883. Cakobau's original name was Ratu Seru; but when he returned from one of his eventful war trips, the women cried out "Hakobau," free translation "Evil has overtaken Bau." "The appellations suits me," said the chief, "from henceforth my name shall be Cakobau;" and with that suggestive name he was subsequently crowned king of Fiji.

Cakobau was made king of Fiji in 1871. Before that he had only been a king in Fiji. But he had reigned but three years when his offer of the Fijian kingdom to the British was accepted by Queen Victoria and her cabinet. The king with his chief stood by the flag staff at Nasova, a native village, on the 10th of October, 1874, and saw his national flag hauled down and the royal standard of England ascend majestically in its place, amid the salvos of artillery and ringing British cheers. Though he was recognized by the English as king of the entire Fijian groups, he had never subdued the other chiefs of the islands to the same extent as the great Kamehameha, had the Hawaiian Islands. Cakobau was continually troubled with revolts and uprisings on the part of the mountain chiefs; this together with certain claims on the part of the United States, so annoyed him that he decided to lay down his scepter and let the ship of state be manned by a nation who had power and means to do so. After his abdication, the ex-king lived a somewhat private life at his homestead at Bau; but his advice and counsel was often sought by the colonial government. Finally, a carbuncle formed in his back, and this became the direct cause of his death which occurred at Bau, February 1st, 1883. Though at first bitterly opposed to the missionaries, King Cakobau finally became a warm supporter of Christianity and died as a member of the Wesleyan persuasion.

From the top of the hill where the remains of King Cakobau rests, a fine view is obtained of the surroundings. Close by is the coast of Vitu Levu, where the Bauans get their food; and a large area of level country quite thickly populated, stretches away to

the south, ending at Rewa. To the northeast stands the island of Ovalau twenty miles away, where Levuka, the old colonial capital is situated, and other smaller islands, among which are Vuva and Moturiki. In the far background the blue outlines of other islands are seen against the sky. A mass of reefs and long guardian flats, covered at high water, protected Bau from all except skilled navigators in those puzzling waters, in the "great old days" when Cakobau and his ancestors reigned with the hand of tyranny, blood and cannibalism on Fiji.

The present population of Bau is about 300. They rank as the Fijian aristocracy. Like the old Romans, it is considered as great an honor to be a common citizen of Bau as to be a chief of any other part of the country. The native houses of the island are large and strong, and though the outside appearance is somewhat uninviting, the interior is made very rich, clean and comfortable, mats with soft underlying material covering the floor. While that portion thereof which is used for beds is generally raised a few inches to a foot above the rest of the floor. It is not at all an uncommon thing to see six doors leading into the same room from the outside, which means good ventilation. The only white residents on the island are the Wesleyan minister, Mr. Small, and Mr. Acraman with their respective families. Mr. Acraman is a native of England and has resided in Fiji upwards of twenty years; his wife is a half caste. The minister is a native of London, England, and has spent sixteen years of his life in Fiji.

As the sun was sinking quite low in the west, we re-embarked in our little craft and returned to the main island, but landed some distance further up the Wai Namata creek than where we chartered the boat earlier in the day. Walking through the forest at a rapid rate we soon reached the quarters of Mr. Mare, where we took supper, after which an Indian pushed a truck having me on board back to Nausori; and I arrived at my lodging at 10 p. m., well pleased with my hurried visit to one of the most historic places in the South Seas.

ANDREW JENSON.

NAUSORI, Island of Vitu Levu, Fiji, August 12th, 1895.

### COUNTING BALLOTS.

The Utah Commission met at 10 o'clock Monday and remained in session until 12:30 this afternoon when a recess was taken until 2:30. All the members were present and Chairman Norrell presided. Hon. George M. Cannon, chairman of Republican State committee, was in attendance and requested that Robert R. Anderson be allowed to be present during the canvass of the election returns in the interest of the Republican candidates. Permission was granted. Mr. Cannon likewise desired to be notified when the canvassers would be ready to give their attention to Utah county.

The commissioners this afternoon commenced work by taking up the returns of Salt Lake City and county, with Summit and Tooele to follow in the order named. This will speedily determine the much mooted question as to whether Le Grande Young, Democrat, or E. D. R. Thomson, Republican, has been elected district judge.

At the meeting this morning a canvassing board was appointed, consisting of the gentlemen named in the following order, which was unanimously adopted:

First—That in pursuance of the provisions of Section 9, of an Act of Congress amending section 5352, of the revised statutes of the United States, approved March 22nd, 1862, and of Chapter 1X of the compiled laws of Utah, 1888, the following named persons, to-wit: Hadley D. Johnson, Charles M. Smith, Horace G. Whitney, John T. Lynch, Joseph Jippman, be and the same are hereby appointed as a board to canvass the returns of the general election held in the Territory of Utah on Tuesday, November the 5th, 1895, for county and municipal officers, and for members of the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council for the Territory of Utah.

Second—The said board of canvassers will convene at the rooms of the Utah Commission in the Capitol Building at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, November the 10th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time (and on succeeding dates) the returns of the election may be opened in the presence of this Commission, and the said board shall carefully examine such returns and duly canvass the same in accordance with the law and the statutes thereon pertaining, and ascertain the number of votes cast for each person for the several offices named; and said board shall make an abstract thereof in duplicate and certify the result of such canvass to the Utah Commission for record.

Third—The Territorial secretary (who is ex-officio secretary of this Commission) is hereby authorized and required to determine by lot all cases of tie votes as the law provides—and make out and transmit a certificate of election to each person ascertained to have been elected by the said board of canvassers.

Fourth—The board of canvassers hereby appointed shall hold their positions until the completion of such work—unless removed by the Commission for cause—and all vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by this Commission.

Fifth—The members of the board of canvassers shall be allowed as compensation not to exceed \$6 per day for the time actually and necessarily occupied in performing the duties hereby imposed.

### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—A heavy electric motor car containing between twenty and thirty passengers went through the draw of the Central viaduct at 7.45 this evening, and dropped 100 feet to the river below. It is a horror, the like of which never occurred here before.

First reports from the scene of the disaster seem to place the blame on the conductor. They were to the effect that the ill-fated motor car, containing between twenty and thirty people, approached the draw just as a vessel was nearing it, and the bridge attendants had closed the big iron gates and were preparing to swing the draw. As the rule, the car stopped and the conductor went forward to release the switch in case the way was clear. He must have been blinded by the electric light, for an eye witness declares that although the gates were closed and the draw was in motion, the conductor raised the switch handle. The motorman applied the current and the car shot forward and struck the gates