

forces being short of ammunition, retreated. Mataafa seeing no hope of success, and having lost his nephew, who was killed and decapitated, ordered nineteen boats to file off Mulunn, Malietoa's residence and stronghold, for the purpose of drawing Malietoa's attention.

In the meantime darkness setting in, he lowered his ensign, cut down his flagpole and set fire to Malie. This town was formerly the king's residence and was beautifully laid out in the Samoan style. The houses were well built, but rather than have the town fall into the king's hands, Mataafa preferred to see it go up in smoke. Mataafa's strategy with the boats being successful in keeping the enemy off, he departed with his followers for an island of the Samoan group.

That afternoon the conquerors, Malietoa's warriors, returned to Apia with the spoils of victory. The spoils consisted of the bleeding heads of human beings. Each man who had the luck to cut a head off an enemy marched through the streets of Apia with his enemy's head. They walked up the street, yelling like fiends, with their eyes starting from their sockets with excitement and throwing the severed heads about like baseballs, the blood dripping all over the bearers.

Many heads were brought in in this manner and after being exhibited about town, were presented to Malietoa as trophies of war. The king graciously received them and they were then thrown in a pile on the ground.

Mataafa's loss was sixteen killed and seventeen wounded. Malietoa's loss was four killed and twelve wounded. Leauppe, Mataafa's nephew, was killed and was buried by his relatives on the government side. His head was carried through town wrapped in a fine mat.

There were two German warships in the harbor, but the American and British subjects were unprotected. Malietoa's excited friends marched to and fro through the town, clearing everybody out of the way, while the people took refuge on the tops of the houses while the warriors held the streets. The whites were at the mercy of the excited natives, who were crazed with victory and blood, and if there had been any clash they would probably have been massacred.

Mataafa was not received cordially by the tribesmen on Savai, and he accordingly proceeded to Manono, where he erected fortifications and made preparations for a final stand. The story of his surrender has already been told. Mataafa and twenty-eight chiefs went on board the British warship, while the natives' arms were brought and piled on deck.

United States Vice Consul Blacklock was on board the "Katomba" and remained to see the final surrender. Until it is decided what shall be done with the prisoners they will probably be kept on the warships.

WOMEN CAN VOTE IN IDAHO.

Montpelier and Dingle in this county had some trouble at their recent school elections over the question as to whether women were entitled to vote. Hon. H. H. Bangs, of Moscow, says on this matter: "I had perhaps as much to do with the passage of the

law in question as any one, having had charge of the bill in the house of representatives. I desire to make a brief statement. The right to vote is conferred upon women by section two of an act passed at the first session of the legislature, relative to "elections and electors," which became a law February 26th, 1891, which was neither amended nor repealed at the session. The sections of the school law in regard to the qualification of electors are identically the same under the new law as they were under the old law, being in fact copied from the old law verbatim, as a comparison of sections 33, 48, 49 and 57 of the act of March 6th, 1891, with sections 42, 69, 70, 78, and 81 of the present law will show to any one who may be interested in the question, so that any woman who desires to vote at school elections can do so as freely as at any other time." — *Montpelier Post*.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, July 31.]

When a second and more peremptory message came directing me to appear before the commission I deemed it prudent to obey. On my way a third messenger was met on his way to my house, who was no less than the chief of the detective corps, the noted Colonel Baker. He returned, conducted me on board the steamer, and ushered me into the cabin, where the commissioners were in session, and by whom, notwithstanding my contumacy, I was very politely received. I was then told it had been stated to them I had removed a tumor from the neck of Booth and they wished to know if I could identify the body, and to go on deck and examine it thoroughly and make my report. The body was on deck, completely concealed by a tarpaulin cover, and Surgeon General Barnes and his assistants standing near it.

By his order the cover was removed, and, to my great astonishment, revealed a body in whose lineaments there was to me no resemblance of the man I had known in life! My surprise was so great I at once said to Gen. Barnes, "There is no resemblance to that corpse to Booth, nor can I believe it to be that of him." After looking at it for a few moments I asked, "Is there a scar upon the back of its neck?" He replied, "There is." I then said, "If that is the body of Booth, let me describe the scar before it is seen by me;" and did so as to its position, its size, and its general appearance so accurately as caused him to say, "You have described the scar as well as if you were looking at it, and it looks as you have described it, more like the cicatrix of a burn than that made by a surgical operation." The body being then turned, the back of the neck was examined, and my mark was unmistakably found by me upon it. And it being afterward, at my request, placed in a sitting position, standing and looking down upon it was finally enabled to imperfectly recognize the features of Booth. But never in a human being had a greater change taken place, from the man whom I had seen in the vigor of life and health, as in that of the haggard corpse which was before me, in its yellow and discolored skin; its unkempt and matted hair; and its whole facial ex-

pression, sunken and sharpened by the exposure and starvation it had undergone.

The right lower limb was greatly contused and perfectly black from a fracture of one of the long bones of the leg.

An autopsy was then made by the assistants of Gen. Barnes, who proved that the bullet which killed him had passed between two of the vertebrae of the neck, causing their fracture and lesion of the spinal cord.

The body was secretly, and at night, buried in the yard of the penitentiary, which was not generally known for sometime afterward.

That great uncertainty was felt, and that much doubt was expressed at the time of the death of Booth, and long afterward, as to the identity of his body, is notorious. Nor need this create surprise, for although the circumstances connected with his capture all tended to corroborate the belief that he had been killed, yet on the body which was produced by his captors nearly every vestige of resemblance to the living man had disappeared. But the mark made by the scalpel during life remained indelible in death, and settled beyond all question at the time, and all cavil in the future, the identity of the man who had assassinated the President.

JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1887.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion was held in the Assembly Hall this morning, Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Stake, presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, the roll was called and responded to by one High Councilor, George B. Wallace of the Presidency of the High Priests quorum, sixteen Presidents of Seventies and eight Home Missionaries.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Thirteenth and Fourteenth city wards, and Bluff Dale, Herriman and Brighton of the county.

The First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

The Sabbath Schools of the Stake were represented by Superintendents Thomas C. Griggs and Richard S. Horne.

On the recommendation of their respective Bishops, thirty-two young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, on promising to honor and magnify this office and calling if ordained.

Elders C. W. Penrose, John T. Cairney, Joseph E. Taylor and Angus M. Cannon addressed the meeting on various topics of timely interest, special attention being called to the proper relief of the poor, the necessity of keeping proper ward statistics, the exercise of confidence in each other and of liberality in business matters.

The Stake conference was announced for Saturday and Sunday, September 2 and 3, to convene in the Assembly Hall at 10 a.m. of the first day. The Bishops of the city wards were re-