

in this season, when every one who is able is seeking rural life for the summer from pure choice, the laborer declines to go for pay. The phenomenon is one of the inexplicable features of the day's tendencies, but it has a great influence on the total productive results. The matter will correct itself in time. Men will learn that there is a steady living to be had either by working on farms for others or cultivating small farms for themselves, and those who refuse to learn that fact will exemplify the non-survival of the unfittest. But until the change comes the crowding of the cities and towns with half idle labor while the productive capacity of the rural districts is but half developed, will be one of the striking anomalies of the day.

THE UTAH MAGAZINE.

This periodical for September is at hand. It contains among other interesting reading matter an article from Prof. J. M. Sjodahl on the authorship of the Bible in reply to Dr. Uitter's "Higher Criticism of the Bible" in the August number.

The question at issue seems to rest to a large extent on the validity and relative importance of the class of evidence introduced. The higher criticism takes it for granted that the historical evidence is insufficient to establish the claim of orthodox theologians that the books of the Bible were originally written by the authors whose names they bear, and it endeavors to prove that internal evidence is decidedly against this supposition. The author of the article "Who Wrote the Bible?" maintains that the historical evidence is conclusive in favor of the orthodox view and that all the objections to it, as stated by the higher criticism, are powerless to shake this testimony.

The News is not at present in the controversy and can only refer its readers to the articles mentioned. A careful perusal of them will not be void of interest or benefit.

A suggestion is offered to whom it may concern. There are in this city a number of clergymen, some of whom are eminently orthodox and capable of presenting the arguments for the genuineness and authenticity of the sacred Scriptures. Let them come to the front and give the general public the benefit of their researches and learning. This would seem to be their duty when the Bible is attacked by preachers and daily papers of decidedly infidel tendencies and sympathies.

THE SAMOAN CIVIL WAR.

With the compliments of a dear friend, Elder George E. Browning, the News is in receipt of a pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "The Samoan Civil War of 1893." It contains a synopsis of events that led up to the war, the campaign, obvious conclusions as to relative merits, and suggestions for future settlement of the question. The narrative begins with the beginning and in consecutive array places incidents, circumstances and immediate results before the reader until the whole story is told. The commencement is laid in 1887 in order to show the relations existing between Malietoa Laupepa, the reigning monarch

then and now, and high chief Mataafa, now undergoing banishment for rebellion. Malietoa having surrendered to the Tamasese government established by Germany was taken in a German ship from one point to another, finally reaching his home again after an absence of two years. Malietoa had previously committed to Mataafa (his relative) the interests of himself and his people. This being accepted, the latter soon precipitated a conflict with Tamasese, which resulted in the defeat of the latter and the routing of his forces to a point near Apia. Matters were in this position when the war was declared to be over and finished, and the warriors dispersed to their several homes. Mataafa's status at this time was, presumably, king of Samoa, appointed in September, 1888, by the chiefs of Atua, Aana, Tuamasaga and Savaii. On Laupepa's return to his country in September, 1889, he was naturally very grateful to his relative for the gallant stand he had taken in his (the exiled king's) interest, and early in the following month at a meeting where upwards of 2000 people were gathered together, Laupepa in a very eloquent and sympathetic speech abdicated the throne of Samoa and threw the mantle of his kindly authority over the shoulders of his erstwhile champion Mataafa, thus confirming his appointment of the previous year. This act was completed by a document very numerous signed by the principal chiefs, and containing the following clause:

1. That Malietoa Tuiatua Mataafa is our king. He shall protect our country of Samoa, and use his power with love to all men.
2. That Malietoa Laupepa shall be vice king, and he shall strongly uphold the work of the king. We sincerely hope that this will be for the good and peace of all in Samoa.

It seems, however, that this plan did not meet with approval from the three foreign powers. The deportation of Malietoa was regarded by the two English-speaking nations as an injustice to him and this brought about his return; he was also reinstated and recognized. It was further agreed that Mataafa should be deposed, but that doughty chieftain did not yield gracefully, and retiring to Malie he set up a government of his own, upon which, after a time he was declared a rebel and all his property and that of his followers was confiscated. This naturally created "hard feelings," and the war with which our readers are now familiar resulted.

The remainder of the pamphlet is made up of bulletins of the campaign and other matters previously suggested. It is quite interesting reading altogether.

GOING OUT AS SETTLERS.

The existing scarcity of employment and the not over-encouraging prospects that face many young men in the cities and large towns of the Territory are causing an inquiry as to what probability of success there is in moving to less thickly settled districts and making an effort to "grow up with the country" to permanent prosperity. Under the pressure of the feeling that has sprung up, several young and en-

ergetic "city men" already have turned their faces to the country and are putting forth their maiden efforts there. Many others are contemplating a similar course, and the question naturally arises as to the direction in which it is best to wend their way.

In response to this it may be readily answered that all around us there are golden opportunities to youth, energy and perseverance. Many Utah people are finding prosperity in the fertile valleys of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, and there is plenty of room for more. But all the opportunities are not beyond the boundaries of Utah. In this Territory there are many thousands of acres of rich soil yet to be brought under cultivation, or which there is an abundance of water when properly stored and handled.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in the farming region of Cache Valley there is space for enterprising settlers; even in Tooele county, which embraces a portion of the Great Desert, all the arable land is not under cultivation; while in Grand, Wayne, Garfield, Emery and other counties there is plenty of room. Utah also affords a special field for settlement, which may be enlarged in the near future by the opening up of part of the Indian reservation. In that section the valleys are well watered, the soil fertile, timber and feed plentiful, and all the elements present for the sustenance of a great and prosperous commonwealth, while the number of settlers is as yet comparatively small. In fact, a glance over the various portions of the Territory reveals clearly that in the agricultural districts there is abundance of room for many thousands of families to attain success in tilling the soil and raising domestic animals. There is no need to go outside of Utah to seek places for settlement.

CIVILIZING AFRICA.

News comes from Africa of a most important measure towards the civilization of that continent. A railroad will be constructed between the Indian ocean and the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. It will be 657 miles long and is estimated to cost \$11,200,000, or an average of \$17,245 a mile. The route passes through some of the richest cultivated and probably densest populated land of east Africa. From the terminus on Lake Victoria steamboats will continue the communication with the fertile regions along the shores, and by this means vast territories will be opened up for civilization and enterprise. It is expected that the road will all but pay its expenses from the outset, but even if for the first years there should be a deficit, the investment will ultimately prove a most profitable one. Great Britain has now assumed control of Uganda, and the building of this road to the coast is necessary both for the development of the lake region and for the placing it in communication with the outer world.

Uganda is part of the possessions ceded to the Imperial British East African company by the sultan on a fifty years' lease at an annual rental of