

ready to aid him with all proof necessary.

Respectfully,

ALMA CHIPMAN.

AMERICAN FORK, January 13, 1890.

This unmitigated anti-"Mormon" untruth has brought out the following refutation from the gentleman referred to.

AMERICAN FORK, Jan. 19, 1890.

Editor Deseret News.

The malicious *Tribune*, in its Saturday's issue, publishes what it claims to be a correspondence from American Fork. It purports to be signed by Alma Chipman, who is here unknown. It is to the effect that on Wednesday, the 7th of January last, I married, in the Temple at Mant, a second wife giving her name as Annie Bart.

Now, I have never been to Mant since 1888, and have not been out of American Fork since the 18th of December, 1889; neither do I know who Annie Bart is.

In the face of such gross falsehoods, and in consideration that they may do much harm, I appeal to you and respectfully ask that you would be kind enough to state in Monday evening's News that there is no truth whatever in the whole *Tribune* fabrication.

ED. ISAACSON.

Every once in a while the chief organ of the "Liberals" concocts something that reminds one of the "Bishop West Red Hot Address" forgery, the circulation of which in the Southern States caused the massacre, by a mob, of four innocent men and the serious wounding of a helpless woman.

#### SAMOAN TREATY.

At length the treaty agreed upon by the Berlin conference in regard to Samoa has been made public. The following dispatch dated New York, January 18, is contained in the special service of the *Standard*, and gives its main points:

"Many alleged synopses of the Samoan treaty have been published, but today for the first time the true treaty is made public. The *Herald* prints it in *extenso*, and following is a full outline of its provisions: In article one it is declared that the islands of Samoa are neutral territory, in which the citizens and subjects of the three signatory powers have an equal right of residence, trade and personal protection. The three powers recognize the independence of the Samoan government and the free right of the natives to elect their king or chief, and to choose their own form of government according to their own laws and custom. Neither of the powers shall exercise a separate control over the islands or the government itself. It is further declared with a view to the prompt restoration of peace and good order in these islands, and in view of the difficulties which would surround an election in the present disordered condition of their government, that Malietoa Luepapa, who was formerly made and declared king on the 12th day of July, 1881, and was so recog-

nized by the three powers, shall again be so recognized hereafter in the exercise of such authority unless the three powers shall by common accord otherwise declare, and his successors shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa.

"Article 2 provides that this act shall supersede all now existing treaties between the powers and Samoa, but that Samoa shall give consent to all provisions before going into effect.

Article three provides for the establishment of a supreme court in Samoa consisting of one judge, who shall be appointed by the three signatory powers in common accord, or, these failing, he is to be named by the King of Norway and Sweden. His decisions shall be final, and his salary shall be \$8,000 a year, payable the first year by the three powers in equal proportion and afterwards by the Samoan government. He is made removable at the request of the three treaty powers. On his jurisdiction the treaty says: The supreme court shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising under the provisions of this general act. The court shall also have appellate jurisdiction over all municipal magistrates and officers. Provision is made for the appointment of all assistants. The question of the right to the throne shall be settled by the chief justice, but he shall have no power to settle disputes between the treaty powers, any such differences not being considered a cause for war. The chief justice shall have the right to suggest the passage of laws to the Samoan government which he thinks advisable. To his court shall be transferred all civil suits concerning real property in Samoa and all rights affecting the same; civil suits between natives and foreigners, and crimes committed by Samoans against foreigners or foreigners against Samoans where the consuls have not jurisdiction. The practice and procedure of the English courts shall guide.

"Article 4, respecting titles to lands in Samoa and restraining the disposition thereof by the natives, provides that all future alienation of lands in the islands of Samoa to citizens or subjects of any foreign country shall be prohibited, subject to the following conditions: Town lots or lands may be sold or leased by the owner for a just consideration when approved in writing by the chief justice; agricultural lands leased for a term not exceeding forty years, when the lease is approved in writing by the chief executive authority of Samoa and by the chief justice. A court of claims to settle on the validity of existing land titles is provided for, with three commissioners at \$300 a month each during the necessary term of service. The court shall make provision for the complete registry of valid titles in Samoa owned by foreigners. All lands acquired before the 28th day of August, 1879, being the date of the Anglo-Samoan treaty, shall be held as a valid prescriptive title by ten years' continuous holding.

"Article 5 describes the municipal

district of Apia and provides for a local administration, which shall consist of six members of the municipal council and a president with a vote. This council shall enforce the treaty as far as necessary over Apia and shall regulate port charges. The councilmen are to be property holders and elected by popular vote. The president of the council shall be agreed upon by the three powers. He may act under joint instructions of the three powers, but shall receive no separate instructions from either, and his salary shall be \$5000. He shall be the receiver and custodian of the revenues accruing under this act, and shall render quarterly reports to the King and municipal council. The chief justice shall make the proper order for the election of the local government of the municipal district.

"Article 6 treats of the regulations for the levying of import dues and taxes. The port of Apia shall be the port of entry for all dutiable goods arriving in the Samoan islands. It is provided that heavy dues shall be levied for revenue purposes, on wine per gallon \$1, on spirits \$3.50. The statistical duty on goods in general is two per cent *ad valorem*. Export duties on coffee, copper, or cotton is provided for. The other taxes shall be a yearly capitation tax on all the pacific islanders of \$100 for colored, not islanders \$200; also taxes on dwelling houses, boats and firearms; license taxes on lawyers, doctors and all classes of tradesmen and carriers, varying from \$60 on lawyers to \$50 on blacksmiths, \$3 on locksmiths and \$1 on copper-smiths. The importation of firearms is hedged about in many restrictions, and their sale by foreigners to the Samoans is strictly prohibited. Prohibition is established by the following section: No spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to any native Samoan or south sea islander resident in Samoa, to be taken as a beverage. Adequate penalties, including imprisonment, for the violation of the provisions of this article shall be established by the municipal council for application within its jurisdiction and by the Samoan government for all the islands."

#### SINGULAR LOGIC.

In the Third District Court on Jan. 20, Judge Anderson delivered a decision involving the heirship of illegitimate offspring. It appeared in full in this issue. The claim of George H. Cope, son of the late Thomas Cope, deceased, by a plural wife, to a share in the distribution of the residue of the estate, was opposed by Janet Cope and Thomas H. Cope, lawful wife and son of decedent.

The decision is adverse to the claimant (George H. Cope). The ground on which the opinion is based is, that the Territorial statute which confers the status