

seems, determined to lose no point in the international and extra-diplomatic game being played on the islands, disembarked a number of men from a man-of-war, ostensibly to protect their own interests but really, as it would appear, to be more aggressive than defensive. These were met by a squad of Malieton's men under command of an American officer, when the Germans, getting the worst of it we may presume, sent and waited for reinforcements, which arriving, the contest was renewed, the islanders being routed and subsequently strongly entrenching themselves at a point where another fight of greater severity was expected.

It would seem from this that the situation is now pretty well developed and no longer involved in the slightest doubt or uncertainty as relates to any part of it. The German government is allied offensively and defensively with the pretender to the throne—Tamasese—and is disposed to aid and abet him and his cause with force and arms to the end that he may become the ruler of Samoa. This means a great deal, and the other powers thoroughly understand it. Such service and in such a cause need not be misunderstood by any one, even at this great distance from the seat of contention. With Bismarck's native ally indisputably enthroned as the ruler of the islands, the inferior factor in control would become a cypher and the superior be supreme. The German embassy, acting under orders from the home government, would rule with absolute power, and other nations having direct and indirect interests there would have to take such terms and privileges as were conceded to them.

This is a bold programme on the part of the great Chancellor, but it can hardly be successful. There are difficulties in the way such as he never had to contend with before, and it is surprising that a man of his great experience and executive ability should not have counted on these before committing himself so completely to such an undertaking. Neither the United States nor England will submit for an instant to Germany having any other footing on the islands than a neutral power may properly have in accordance with international law, or than they themselves have; and now that the German forces have joined hands with one of the factions and shed the blood and overrun the territory of the other, there is nothing for the great English-

speaking nations to do in the premises but to actively intervene at once and march the German soldiers back to their ships. That this will be done is scarcely a conjecture; it *must* be done and at once, or it will be too late. The allies, of course, understand this, and it is a safe prediction that Germany will not be permitted to take another step in advance.

Coupled with all this is the announcement that Malieton, the rightful claimant of the throne—because having the support of the majority of the people—will appeal to the American and English for assistance in the event of further depredation, and such appeal, if anything more were wanting in the way of justification for intervention, would supply it. When this actually occurs, what will Germany do? And in the language of Premier Salisbury, what will the end be?

#### DEATH OF A PIONEER.

AT about four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, January 5th, the spirit of Sister Clara Decker Young took its departure from its earthly tenement. About one week previous, she experienced an attack of heart trouble, which was not, however, regarded as serious until three days before her demise, when her illness assumed a dangerous character. Much of the time during the last forty-eight hours she was unconscious. When in possession of her faculties, however, she insisted that she was not dangerously ill, and besought those around her not to be alarmed. This was eminently characteristic of Sister Young; by thus speaking of her last illness she displayed traits which she manifested through life, among which were a courage and fortitude that were proof against fear.

Deceased was born July 22, 1828 in Freedom, Cataraugus County, N. Y., and was the daughter of Isaac and Harriet Decker. In 1833 the family removed to Portage County, Ohio, where, in the following year, they embraced the Gospel. In 1837 the family removed to Kirtland, and from that time until the Church found refuge in the mountains they remained with it in its trials and journeyings. In February, 1838, Sister Clara accompanied the family of Joseph the Seer to Missouri, and just one year later she removed from that state with the Saints to Winchester, Scott County, Illinois. From thence she went to Warsaw, and in 1841

she took up her residence in Nauvoo. These changes in her place of residence were made for the purpose of remaining with the Saints.

In 1843 she became the wife of Apostle Brigham Young; and when he, as the leader of his exiled people, took up the line of march westward at the head of the small band of Pioneers, she remained at his side, and accompanied him to the end of his wearisome and wonderful journey.

The circumstance of her being the wife of one of the greatest spirits among the sons of men would alone be sufficient to lend imperishable honor to her; but her devotion to her religion and husband impelled her to earn another signal and glorious distinction, that of being one of the first three women to tread the soil of the mountain home of the Saints. She was one of that trio of heroines who, on the afternoon of July 24, 1847, camped with the band of Pioneers on the present site of this city, which has been her home almost continuously ever since.

She was the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters; all of the latter survive her, but both her sons are dead. By a very large number, including those who were not related to her as well as those who were, she was affectionately known as "Aunt Clara." She was of a very modest and retiring disposition, but the record of her life contains volumes of evidence going to show her devotion to principle, to her husband and to her children. She will yet be numbered among the most honored women of her generation.

The funeral services were held at her late residence, 29 s. First East Street, beginning at noon today. The services opened with the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," sung by a quartette consisting of Mrs. Elith C. Knowlton, Mrs. Vilate Young, George D. I'yper and J. D. Spencer. Bishop O. F. Whitney and Presidents Seymour B. Young and D. H. Wells delivered addresses calculated to console and edify those present. The services concluded with a benediction by Elder Robert Patrick. President Seymour B. Young offered the dedicatory prayer at the grave.

#### NOTES FROM TURKEY.

HAVING safely arrived at Marsh, I now send you a few lines concerning the state of the roads over the country through which I have traveled, thinking it may interest your readers to know what progress