

rather see it worked here, if it only paid its own way, than to let it go east.

Should you or your readers desire any further information that I can give I should be glad to furnish it.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES B. JENSON.

SANDY, Utah, P.O. box 101.

STRICKEN BLIND.

The Lewiston, Idaho *Tribune* says: George D. Finn, who lives on Rim Rock, north of town, was last Saturday stricken perfectly blind. He states that Saturday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock he went out to mow some hay for his team, and after mowing awhile felt a warm sensation across his back and soon he had a vomiting spell; he then returned to his house just about sundown. He went to bed and was soon asleep. After sleeping some two hours he woke up and thought he would get up and light the candle. He found matches and struck one, but could not see it, so threw it away thinking that it was no good; he tried some more with the same result. He then felt his way to the door to see if he could see any stars and when he opened it he could not see anything, so he returned to the bed and laid there alone from Saturday night until Monday evening, when a man that used to work for him put in an appearance. Mr. Finn will be brought to this city tomorrow and will receive good medical treatment.

THE LATE HORATIO B. SCOVILLE.

I have been requested to send a few items of one more of our community-builders who has recently passed away. Horatio Bardwell Scoville, who died on July 29th, has for a number of years been a great sufferer from nervous debility. He continued to grow worse and weaker until he became completely prostrated and his affliction culminated in his demise.

Deceased was the son of Ebenezer Robert Scoville and Bailey Bassett. He was born Nov. 12, 1832, at Meredith, Delaware county, New York. When four years old the family removed to Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio. When he was eighteen years old he became a member of the Congregational church, with which body of worshippers he remained for several years. When twenty-two years of age he came west as far as Newton, Iowa—thence he went to Topeka, Kansas, and from there to Denver.

In 1863 he came to Utah, and March 19, 1864 he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at Salt Lake City. On February 25, 1865, he was ordained an Elder. In the fall of the same year he came to Ogden and engaged in the lumber business. On Oct. 25, 1867 he was married to Miss Maria Goodale. President Heber C. Kimball performed the ceremony at Salt Lake City. By her he had nine children—seven sons and two daughters. On June 4, 1881 he was married to Ann Elizabeth Matherson, by whom he had four children, making in all thirteen, nine sons and four daughters. Ten of these survive—three preceded him to the spirit world. In 1871, he was elected a member of the Ogden city

council, and served one term. In 1875 he established the broom factory in Ogden, which home industry has become so deservedly popular. In 1882 he was elected a director of the Second Ecclesiastical Ward Corporation of the Weber stake and served for several years. In 1888, he was ordained a High Priest, which office he honored until the day of his death.

The funeral services were held on the 31st ult. in the Second ward meeting house in this city, and were attended by the Presidency of the Stake, the members of the High Council, a number of Bishops and a host of friends. The opening prayer was made by Elder Joseph Parry, and addresses were delivered by Elders Wm. Newell, D. M. Stuart, Thos. Doney, C. F. Meddleton and Bishop Robert McQuanie. The speakers were all acquainted with the deceased and each spoke in high terms of commendation of the career of Elder Scoville as an honest man, a true friend and faithful Latter-day Saint. The benediction was pronounced by Elder F. A. Brown. An immense cortege followed the remains to the Ogden cemetery. The grave was dedicated by this writer.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, August 2nd, 1893.

WAR IN SAMOA.

APIA, Samoa, July 19.—War has broken out between Malietoa's and Mataafa's forces, but the warships of the three powers intervened and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs surrendered. Mataafa lost thirty killed and 20 wounded.

The first outbreak of hostilities occurred on July 7th, when the royal forces started marching on Malie, Mataafa's camp. They captured the out post and disarmed four men in it, after which they were set at liberty, and next day the war actually began. The first blood was shed. Fifteen heads were brought in triumph to the king. Mataafa's forces were scattered. Malietoa had carefully planned the attack and but for the accidental discharge of a gun which precipitated the conflict, Mataafa's forces had been exterminated. Malietoa and his chief became impatient at what they considered the indifference of three powers and determined to take the matter into his own hands and the advance upon Malie began. One section of the king's army was sent through the bush with orders to spread out and connect with another section. Below Malie a third section accompanied by an armed fleet of fifteen boats sailing close to the shore went along the beach. According to the plan Mataafa was to be hemmed in on all sides. The accidentally discharged gun precipitated a fight before the circle around Mataafa was completed.

The followers of Malietoa and adherents of Mataafa met. Both lines extended from an ocean branch three or four miles into the interior. Large detachments of Mataafa's men were stationed in the cattle yards. As the king's men advanced the men on Mataafa's side recognized friends and called out. Cordial greetings and hand-

shakes were indulged and it seemed as if friendly relations would be established. One ferocious old warrior named Patu urged the king's men back into the ranks when someone fired a shot and the battle commenced. The firing became general and deadly. On the sea beach, opposite the cattle yard, were posted a number of the king's men. Mataafa's men advanced to the wall and were exposed to a raking fire. Another detachment of Malietoa's troops took advantage of the opening in the side-walk and poured repeatedly volleys into Mataafa's ranks, who were forced to abandon the stock yards and take shelter behind another stone wall at a little distance in the brush. Here they made a stand and Malietoa's men retired. When they attacked the place next morning Mataafa and his warriors had fled to Malietoa. Among the heads brought to the king were those of two women but it is believed they were killed by mistake, though they took an active part in the fight.

The royal party marched on Nabl, where it met the section which ought to have prevented Mataafa's flight, but Mataafa and his followers made their escape in boats to the adjoining island Manono. On July 8th King Malietoa sent an ultimatum to Mataafa demanding that he surrender himself and chiefs on the sole condition that their lives be spared. No reply came to this. On July 16th the British man-of-war *Katoomba* arrived at Apia bringing joint instructions from the powers that the rebellion must be subdued. The commanders of the British and German warships and the consuls of the three powers held a consultation. It was decided to demand Mataafa's surrender and British and German warships (there were no American vessels there) sailed for Monono. They arrived early in the morning on July 18th, sent word to Mataafa that if he did not surrender before 1 o'clock p. m. his camp would be shelled by the ships and Malietoa's warriors would be landed. As the Mataafites were weak in number and short of ammunition they would have been slaughtered had this program been carried out.

APIA, Samoa, July 19.—The consuls issued the following proclamation:

We, consuls of the treaty powers, hereby give notice to all Samoans that Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered. The war is quite finished, and further disturbance will be suppressed by the men-of-war. All Samoans must return at once to their own districts, and disobedience to this notice will be summarily dealt with.

Malietoa's army consisted of about one thousand fighting men, armed with rifles, axes and long knives. This army, with martial music, consisting of whistles, cornets, horns and drums, started on the morning of July 8th toward the seat of war. Malietoa's army was far more powerful than Mataafa's, having plenty of arms and ammunition and many more warriors. Malietoa also had the advantage in securing the aid of tribes which Mataafa could count upon to back him. Although Mataafa had been disappointed in not securing allies he would not surrender when the attack came. Mataafa's