

## LOST AN ARM.

A Man at Rigby, Idaho, Hurt in a Threshing Machine.

MENAN, Sept. 20, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the most heartrending and distressing accidents that it has ever been my lot to record, happened to William Eames yesterday, about 3:30 a.m., at the farm of Mr. John A. Cuthbert, of Rigby. He with H. E. Pool and others were running a threshing machine belonging to Mr. W. M. Pool. Young Eames and H. E. Pool were the feeders. The former had just completed his time at the cylinder, and, getting down, proceeded to grease the cylinder gear, when by some means his jumper sleeve caught in the clogging. His left hand was immediately drawn into the cogs and was

### COMPLETELY SEVERED

from the arm. The detached hand was ground into a shapeless mass of flesh, bones and blood. The cogs wheels continued their deadly work by drawing their victim into their meshes so completely that extrication was impossible. H. E. Pool was feeding. Seeing the situation of young Eames he stopped the machine as soon as possible, but not until all the flesh had been torn from the underside of the arm nearly to the shoulder. All this was the work of a moment. When he was released from this perilous situation, it was discovered that his arm was in a fearfully mangled condition.

He was taken to Eagle Rock, a distance of 16 miles, for surgical aid. Dr. Bean examined the wound and found it necessary to amputate the arm just above the elbow. The patient is now at the Chamberlain House in Eagle Rock, and doing as well as could be expected, though he says he is very sore, and greatly fatigued.

ALMA.

## PHIL ARMOUR'S MISSION.

THE GREAT BEEF KING WHO MAINTAINS A SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR HIS EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN.

Phil Armour, notwithstanding the weather was not the sort for his rheumatism, was around at his mission yesterday. He is there every Sunday. During the week it is run from his La Salle street office, just as his packing houses are. There are now about 1,100 children at the mission on Sunday. There are 5,000 men at the different packing houses. Armour will be satisfied when there are as many little folks up at the Thirty-third street establishment on Sundays as there are men at his "houses" on week days. There are about as many departments at the one establishment as the other. At the mission there is a kindergarten, the most perfect, in some respects, in the world. It is an important part of Froebel's system that there shall be for the children, a good-sized circle, cut in various ways into segments, upon which they can form and march. The circle on the floor in the kindergarten up at Armour's is the largest anywhere. It's only a deep-black line of paint, making a circumference with fifty foot diameter, but it cost high. The plans of the mission were drawn so that when it came to making that big circle on the floor of the kindergarten a pillar stood right in the way. The teacher was in despair. A kindergarten without a perfect circle on the floor would be a failure. When the trouble was explained to Phil Armour, he declared at once that he was with the teacher. If he could not have kindergarten of the right sort he did not want any building. So the pillar had to come out and the foundations had to be changed and the building a little altered. It took two months' additional time and probably \$30,000 extra expense, but the kindergarten up at the mission has got the finest and biggest circle in creation. There are ninety little ones in the class, and each one of the ninety has a history of his or her own. Most of them were picked out from the most distressing sort of surroundings, fixed up by the sewing society, which is another department of the mission, and entered in the kindergarten. Children whose parents can afford to send them to a pay school can't get into Phil Armour's. This is about the only sine qua non about the Thirty-third street establishment. People who can afford to pay a doctor are turned away from the dispensary; people who can possibly buy their own medicines don't get their prescriptions filled free. Children whose parents have got anything at all are not taken at the kindergarten. It's just the other way at Armour packing house, where nobody gets anything unless they have got the money in their clothes. The late J. O. Armour left \$100,000 to establish this mission. All of that went into the mission building proper. Phil Armour has given \$400,000 more to keep the work going. This has been put into apartment buildings. Forty-five flats have been finished and thirty-five of them rented. Forty-five more are in process of building. The buildings were put in a modest neighborhood, as directed by J. O. Armour's will, but the flats and mission are so handsome that they have greatly improved the quality of the surrounding property. This was the case, too, at Philadelphia with the Wanamaker Mission, which was early put into quite a poor locality, but which finally altogether changed

and improved its neighborhood for a considerable distance round. When all the flats are finished they will give the mission an income of \$35,000 to \$45,000 a year. Those occupied now earn \$16,000. They are run like a machine. The flats are finer than can be gotten anywhere else in the city for the money. The grounds around are kept finer. Even the Sunday school is run on business principles. When one of the teachers suggested that it would be a good thing to give every scholar a Bible who would bring another little one along with him, Armour immediately sent out his purchasing agent and got a thousand of the finest revised editions to be had. Then it occurred to him that that wouldn't be quite business, and that perhaps other Sunday schools would lose their scholars and feel sore. Everybody now will get a Bible without any condition attached to it. Armour expects to leave the mission so well provided for that it will be going a hundred years from now, when the packing houses are all gone. Then the only thing the people will be able to recall about Armour will be that he founded and generously endowed during his life, the Armour Mission.—Chicago Herald.

## COUNT TOLSTOI'S VIEWS.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT A REIGN OF PEACE.

Count Leo Tolstoi has been interviewed by Mr. Kennan, who has elicited from him in a nutshell the whole principle of the count's mystical religious views. Down at Yasnaya Polyana, in the province of Tula, the most famous of Russian authors is still living the life of a laborer, emerging only now and then when weighty philosophical questions are discussed at Moscow or St. Petersburg. He was coming home from his work in the fields, dressed like a peasant, his face and neck bronzed by the sun, and his gray hair parted on the forehead and cut all round the head, peasant fashion. Mr. Kennan, after having explained the reason of his visit, was invited into a bare, whitewashed room, where the conversation turned on Mr. Kennan's recent experiences in Siberia. He described the miserable life of the convicts in glowing colors and burning with indignation. Count Tolstoi remained strangely calm at the account of all the misery, and after being asked whether he did not think that under such oppression resistance became a duty, he said:

"That depends on what you mean by resistance. If you mean persuasion, reasoning, peaceful representation, I am with you; if you mean violence, I say, no."

With grave, calm eloquence, the man in laborer's dress, with gray hair and glittering eyes, talked a long time on the subject, and to all the cases of brutal cruelty which Mr. Kennan put before him he still, when questioned, replied: "No, you must not have recourse to cruelty." Then his interviewer tested the count's views to the utmost point by telling him the story of a young girl, honest, well educated, heroic even, whom he had seen among the prisoners in Siberia. Condemned for political conspiracy with several hundred young people of her age, she had been brought to Krasnoyarsk, in Eastern Siberia. There the local governor gave the order that she should exchange her dress for that of the convict's. Rightly or wrongly, the girl thought that political prisoners were exempt from this indignity and refused to obey. Then ensued a horrible scene of violence. Seized by five or six men, against whom she resisted to the very end, she was stripped, knocked down, and, bleeding and naked, held down by the men, and then forcibly pressed into the convict's dress. Having given all the details of this revolting scene, Mr. Kennan continued: "And now suppose this had happened under your eyes? Suppose this young girl who was so barbarously treated had asked for your protection? Suppose she had been your daughter, would you have hesitated to defend her by force?"

Count Tolstoi remained silent for a moment, his eyes were filled with tears, and finally he said:

"Are you quite sure that this has really happened?"

"As sure as one can possibly be."

He relapsed into silence, and then, evading the direct question, the count replied:

"Even in a similar case the using of force would not be justified. The governor of Krasnoyarsk is a brute. The soldiers charged with the execution of his orders are brutes, but this does not give you the right to go down to their level. Suppose you had just been able to prevent this revolting injustice by killing three of the soldiers? Where would be the advantage? Other soldiers as unconscious as the former would have finished that which you would only have retarded, and there would have been at least three dead men. At the moment of your intervention there would have been only one center of evil. Afterwards there would have been three or four, if not more. This, Mr. Kennan, is not the way to establish the reign of peace on earth."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

## Logan Temple.

We are requested to state that the Logan Temple will close on Saturday, October 1st, and open again on Monday, October 19th.

## IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Beautiful Scenery—Opposition Met With by Missionaries.

CONDERSPORT, Potter Co.,

Penn., Sept. 21, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The field of labor allotted to Elder W. W. Allen and myself for the summer is probably unsurpassed east of the Missouri River for natural scenery and climatic beauties, especially at this season of the year. In the tip top of the Alleghenies, Potter is probably the highest county in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Within it rise the headwaters of three of the principal rivers of the United States, viz., the Allegheny, a chief branch of the Ohio, the Susquehanna, which empties into Chesapeake Bay, and the Genesee, which finds its way into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Near Oswego is a small lake or large flowing spring, whichever it might be called, out of which, on different sides, flow waters which find their way into two of the above named rivers, the Allegheny and Genesee. It is just right for bathing and I enjoy the notoriety of swimming across what is claimed to be

## THE LARGEST LAKE

in Pennsylvania. It is about 150 yards wide by about 400 long.

The mountains, or hills, as we would call them in Utah, are mostly covered with beautiful forests which are fast being cleared of all timber suitable for lumber. There are large quantities of hemlock, the bark of which possesses a good market value at the tanneries, of which there are several in the county.

At Austin is one of the most extensive saw mills in the United States. Its capacity for sawing is said to be 150,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours, and it employs about 100 men, besides all the loggers, choppers, etc. It is a marvel of economy and convenience in labor-saving contrivances. This and other mills, with the teaming industry, furnishes much employment for surplus hands.

It is not unusual to have light frosts in the summer months in this county, but it was not so this season until about August 25th. The mountains' mantle of green is fast being exchanged for one of yellow.

Arriving in this field July 15th, we found ourselves among a people generally hospitable, and often manifesting a willingness to hear the Gospel message. Some missionary work had been done here in previous years by Elder Harrison, of Philadelphia, and by Elders Greenwell, of Ogden, and Thomas Butler, of Richfield, a few meetings in 64 days and baptized one person in the adjoining county of McKean. Of course this aroused the ire of orthodoxy and we were several times threatened with violence and once were followed half a mile by a howling mob who threw rotten eggs and other sectarian arguments at us, but we were not touched. One minister of the United Brethren Church gave us six hours in which to get out of his diocese, but with that wonderful magnanimity which characterizes his kind afterward extended our turlough to two days.

On September 7th the following appeared in the Potter Enterprise, published in Condersport, the county seat: MORMONISM.

We understand that there has been, for some time past, two men hanging around different parts of this county trying to proselyte for the Mormon Church. From what we can learn they are causing considerable excitement among certain classes, and are gaining quite a number of converts to their faith. Now isn't it about time that those renegades were given an invitation to leave this county, and invited in such a manner that they will understand it. In some districts we are informed the school boards have allowed them the use of school houses to hold their meetings in. It would be far better to shut up the houses and let them forever remain closed, than to cause them for such purposes. Turn the rascals out.

Our plan would be to use them the same as some of the Southern States have done. There the Mormons have been proselyting, and the citizens becoming disgusted treated them to a nice coat of tar and trimmed it with feathers and then gave them a free ride on a rail out of the neighborhood. We, as a general thing, are opposed to vigilance committees, but in some cases they are necessary. If there is such a being as Satan, we earnestly believe that he uses the Mormon Church and its Elders, to wreak his vengeance on morality, Christianity and happiness.

On Monday the 12th inst., on going to Condersport for mail, we found a drop letter in the office for us which contained a clipping of the incendiary article with

## "TAKE NOTICE"

written on the back of it. As we had an appointment for meeting within a mile of town we went to the office of Mr. Groves, a justice of the peace, and related to him the circumstances. He manifested no concern, but said he would like to inform himself on the doctrines of our Church. We gave him the "Articles of Faith" and some tracts, including "The Modern Prophet." We held our meeting as appointed. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the following appeared in the same sheet:

[Here follows a long communication from one E. G. Grove, replete with misrepresentations of the Latter-day Saints, and of the Elders in that neighborhood. It is but a re-hash of slanders and sophistical arguments that have often been refuted in these columns, and is therefore omitted.—Ed. D. E. N.]

Elder Allen visited the Enterprise office and the editor promised us a column for a reply; but after we had written it he refused to publish it, saying he had been talking with some "influential friends" who advised him not to. He had the shameless audacity to ask us the question propounded in Grove's bundle of falsehoods: "If Mormonism is superior to other religions, why do you not go among large theological centres and enforce its claims?"

I told him orthodoxy was like the Enterprise, brave enough to vilify and abuse, but too cowardly to listen to a truthful defense of a maligned people.

We have some good, staunch friends here, too many to be browbeaten or cowed by the tide of popular prejudice. But as the time draws near for our fall conference, we will soon leave for other parts. We feel well in body and in spirit, and thank the Lord for the privilege of bearing the message of life.

Your Brother, S. F. D.

## ST. JOSEPH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the St. Joseph Stake of Zion convened at Pima on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 17th and 18th, 1887.

There were present on the stand Presidents Layton and Johnson of the Stake Presidency; also Bishops, High Councilors and representatives from the various wards.

Conference was called to order by President Layton. After the usual opening exercises he offered a few appropriate remarks and called for reports from bishops, a number of whom responded. The various quorums of priesthood, and the Sunday schools were also reported.

Elder R. A. Alfred spoke on the subject of improvement and unity, and Presidents Layton and Johnson occupied the balance of the time on Saturday, encouraging the Saints generally to be prompt in attending their meetings, instructing the different officers in the line of duty, and advising the brethren to leave off freighting as fast as possible and improve their homes, etc. Choir sang an anthem. Benediction by Elder N. W. Birdno.

Sunday 10 a.m. Prayer by Elder Enoch Barnes.

Elder Joseph K. Rogers gave an able discourse on the organization of the Church.

President Layton urged the necessity of securing the land in the Gila Valley; also getting titles to the same.

Counselor Johnson spoke on the same subject; also on making improvements, etc.

Benediction by Bishop M. H. Merrill. 2 p.m.—Opening prayer by Elder J. M. Morley.

The sacrament was administered. The clerk read the statistical reports and also presented the general and local authorities, who were all unanimously sustained.

The following speakers addressed the assembly: Bishop M. H. Merrill and Elders Wm. C. Moody and S. J. Despain. They spoke on the subjects of working for our dead, reformation among the Saints, etc. President Layton gave much good instructions and encouraged home industry. Conference adjourned with benediction by Patriarch Wm. McBride.

JOSEPH EAST, Clerk.

## ALMY ITEMS.

Terrible Accident to a Young Man—News Notes.

ALMY, Wyoming,  
Sept. 26th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

A very severe accident occurred here a few days ago to Henry Cummock, a young man who has been employed at No. 5 mine. The unfortunate man was, at the time the accident happened, digging coal, being seated upon a ladder. It appears that a "cob" of coal became dislodged above, striking the ladder, and throwing the young man with great force to the ground, injuring his lower limbs and body so as to render them useless. It is feared that his spinal column is broken, as there is no feeling in his body and limbs below his waist. His case is very critical. Brother Cummock was a very useful man in the Almy Ward and he has the sympathy of the whole community.

Another accident occurred to Joseph Brown, of Almy, last Thursday. He was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team. His leg got caught in the wheel and it was broken between the ankle and knee.

No. 3 Mine, at Almy, has been closed down and the company's tenement houses moved to Nos. 4 and 5, making very large camps at the latter places. Work at these mines is at present quite good. A strike was made by the men a few days ago for better wages, but only lasted a short time, as matters were amicably arranged and the strikers resumed work.

This is a live ward of the Latter-day Saints residing at this place.

Most of the men employed at No. 4 are Knights of Labor. This association has established a co-operative store at Evanston, and they are doing quite a business.

The Evanston jail will be completed October 1st.

The asylum is having the finishing touches and when done will be a credit to Uinta County; it is a mammoth concern.

The Provo Manufacturing Company's goods are on exhibition at most of the dry goods stores, and are in good demand.

Utah fruit and oats are advertised and command fair prices.

There is a generous feeling in Wyoming toward the "Mormons" and none of that petty spite manifested in Utah is felt.

Sheep men are leading their flocks towards the west for winter pasture—they cover a "thousand hills."

Very few Chinamen are to be found in these parts now. White labor is generally employed instead.

Respectfully, BUCKEYE.

## TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

Tucson, (A. T.), Sept. 23.—Governor Zuleik to-day granted a further respite of 30 days to John A. Johnson, sentenced to be hanged August 12th for complicity in the Cleveland murder, and respite till Sept. 23d. His attorneys promise to have proof to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Wilson, who was recently executed for the crime, made a confession in which he stated that Johnson knew nothing of the murder.

Seattle, (W. T.), Sept. 23.—Governor Semple to-day granted a respite till February 15th in the case of George H. Miller, who at the May term of the District Court in this city was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James M. Coleman in February, 1886. Miller has had three trials, and before the Supreme Court next February the point will be argued as to whether the discharge of the jury at the first trial without a verdict was not equivalent to an acquittal.

When the Rawlins coach arrived Sunday, a young Arapahoe Indian woman was taken off dead, having died that morning three miles this side of Beaver. She was the wife of one of the Carlisle school boys, and was returning with her husband and two other boys to the Shoshone agency. She had been sick for some time and was in hopes to reach her friends before dying, but death's uddering arrow entered the coach and claimed her life, which was yielded up and she failed to reach her friends alive.—Lander (Wyo.) Clipper.

St. Johns, Arizona, Sept. 24.—Nathan Barth, accused of stealing 3,000 head of sheep, and also with attempting to bribe one of the jury who were trying his brother, Sol Barth, at the last term of court in this county, was on trial before Judge Wright to-day. Sol Barth was found guilty of forging and raising county warrants and was sentenced to ten years in Yuma. Nathan Barth pleaded guilty to embezzlement and was fined \$500. He settled the grand larceny cases by the payment of \$9,000. The compromise was allowed by the court on the promise of Barth that he would leave the Territory by January 1st.

Prescott (A. T.), September 21.—Deputy Sheriff Donahue arrived from Flagstaff with Martin Duran, a Mexican who, the Saturday previous, shot and killed a Mexican girl named Rachael Baca. Duran was one of her admirers, and on Saturday, armed with a thirty-two caliber revolver, proceeded to her home and without a word of warning shot twice, both bullets taking effect in her head, from which death resulted two hours later. Duran was immediately arrested, and had a preliminary hearing before Justice Carruthas on a charge of murder. He pleaded guilty and was held to answer to the Grand Jury. He was placed in jail there. The Mexicans were greatly incensed and threatened lynching. It required the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers to protect him. The victim was 18 years old, and very pretty and attractive. Duran was seen in his cell to-day. In answer to a question as to why he did the killing, he said: "I loved her too well to see any one else get her."

A special from San Carlos, Arizona, Sept. 23, says that W. B. Horton, a post trader there, was shot and killed by the Apache scout, Corporal John. Horton was standing in front of the store. The Indian stole up and shot him through the side. The Indian attempted to escape, but in two hours afterward was taken and shot. He lived two hours. Horton was from Holmes County, Miss., and had been principal of the Tucson public schools for several years. He was territorial superintendent of public schools two years, and was well and popularly known throughout Arizona. Another account says that Horton was standing in front of his store when the Indian came from behind and passed around and in front of him at a distance of about five feet and shot at him, the bullet entering his left side below the ribs and coming out through the spine. He lived about three-fourths of an hour and was conscious most of the time, attending to business. He said: "Good-by, fellows; I can't pull through. Tell all the boys good-by." When first shot he said: "What did he shoot me for? I have never done an Indian an injustice in my life." No cause can be given for the assault. There had never been a word of difference nor was there a word uttered by either. The Indian was immediately pursued by scouts and others, and, making resistance, was mortally wounded, a bullet entering his left eye. The Indian died about half an hour after the death of Horton.—Arizona Star.