

ments in Chicago have adopted the principle of profit sharing to a greater or less extent, and by an almost endless variety of methods. Some firms allow employees to take stock in their institutions; others pay commissions; while others distribute bonuses, fixed arbitrarily, or by rules agreed upon. The tendency among the business houses of that city is marked and rapid in the direction of giving to the wage-workers, under some plan or other, a share of the profits, for it is now simply proven that employers, by doing this, enlist the best talent and energy of which their employees are capable, prevent disaffection, preserve harmony, and accomplish many other desirable objects.

But the full carrying out of this system will require an education on the part of both employers and workers, whereby each will be made to better understand the principles involved, and perfect methods for successfully applying them. The interest now being taken in this subject by both capital and labor, is a good omen, as it cannot result in harm and may lead to the invention and adoption of methods of great benefit to civilized society.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE unanimous election of Mr. Powderly as Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis, is no less a triumph for him than of the law-and-order element among the members, an element that has shown itself to be so greatly in the majority that the respectability of the organization can no longer be questioned. It is true that previously the order contained an element whose leaning was toward socialism; in fact a year or two ago some members were outspoken in their advocacy of such principles, and at the Minneapolis convention an anarchist from Chicago was given an office. To have permitted this element to prevail meant the certain destruction of the organization, and so the work of disentanglement began and has been kept up steadily. Mr. Powderly and his lieutenants maintaining their position as advocates of law and order "in spite of growling mutiny and bold revolt," until now they are no longer hampered by the dissentients and the Knights of Labor occupy higher, healthier ground than it was supposed possible for them to be many.

The action of Mr. Powderly in refusing \$4,000 a year out of the salary he has all along had—\$5,000—and rebating it to the organization to be disposed of as they may deem proper, ought certainly to be productive of good feeling. The position occupies most if not all of his time, which he could use much more profitably in other callings; and to give his services and abilities to the cause for just about what he can live upon is not only self-sacrificing and patriotic, but the placing of himself nearer to those whose presiding official he is and the strengthening of the confidence and esteem in which they have constantly held him.

BOULANGER'S STAR RISING AGAIN.

THOSE who have been supposing for some time past that the Boulanger spirit in France was dead, will have cause to change their views by reading late telegrams from that part of the world. It can be easily comprehended how it is and why it is that this alleged disturbing element among the peacefully inclined stands less conspicuously and prominently before the world than formerly; his motto of "peace with honor" has been construed as meaning "peace by war," and thus the alarmists precipitated a scare resembling that which lately culminated in the overthrow of the administration in the United States, only "free trade" was the consolation of the conflict here. The masses, as a rule, are easily led by shrewd leaders, and all the horrors of a war with Germany were presented before the people of France in vivid and glowing colors, while Boulanger was made the scapegoat. He and his friends, however, claim and the facts seem to bear them out, that the chief sin that he has committed is the placing of his country above any part of it or any party in it, and that while not contending war nor looking upon it as a necessary alternative, he has all along objected and still does object to the French ministry being so many off-duty agents of the German Empire. His devotion to this idea has cost him his generalship in the army and been the means of driving him from civil places of honor and profit; but he has under any and all circumstances maintained the correctness of his position, and neither threats, entreaties nor persuasion have been able to change him in the slightest degree.

With reference to the fated or fateful General, there were lately two or three interesting telegrams among our dispatches. One of them shows how he is held by the essentially French party of France, another how he looks upon the situation himself. Putting this and that together, it is not stating it too strongly to say that he is as popular a man now as he ever was.

A report was sent on Saturday that the French Republic was tottering to its base, and it may be that this is so.

The present government is regarded at home and abroad as at the best but a make-shift, bolstered by policy and guarded by suspicion. It has accomplished absolutely nothing, not even pacification, and is looked upon with distrust by those who superficially trust it. In the event of a great crisis, or national calamity coming from within or without, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more inadequate to the occasion than the Carnot administration. The splendid organization and excellent discipline which Boulanger as Minister of War infused into the army are well-nigh if not altogether dissipated by non-user and the want of that patriotic example at headquarters which makes soldiers patriots; the exchequer is in an unsatisfactory condition; there is but little more going on in the Chamber of Deputies than mere squabbles between factions and cross-countering by lawyers. And if, added to all this, a foreign complication were to arise it is not assuming too much to say that the government that was born in a night would be despatched in a day. In that condition of things, where is the man among the French more prominent or to whom all eyes would more readily turn than to the presently tabooed commander?

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Carrying the Gospel Message to the Natives.

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

Their Kindness and Hospitality.—Religious Inclinations.—Food, Etc.

AUNUU, Samoan Islands,
October 22, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The small party of missionaries destined for this place, who left Salt Lake City Sept. 13, 1888, arrived in San Francisco on the 15th. We spent nine days in that city viewing the sights, which have been described so many times so well that I will not attempt to do so again; suffice it to say, that we visited the beautiful parks, gardens, public buildings, etc., and saw enough of the world and its ways to make us feel thankful that we were born in Utah and taught to avoid the evils of modern civilization.

We left San Francisco for Samoa, via Honolulu, on the steamer *Mariposa*, Sept. 24th, being two days late on account of delayed mail. Our voyage was more pleasant than we had anticipated. By the time we reached Honolulu all traces of sea-sickness had vanished, and we were ready to make the most of our short stay there. We arrived in Honolulu on Monday, October 1st, 1888, and were met on the wharf by President King and Brothers Davis, Barrell, Noall and Beesley, with the families of the two latter. I can assure you that it was a pleasant meeting of brothers, sisters and school-mates, who had been separated for three years.

After our greetings were over we all entered vehicles and were driven through the city to the

NEAT LITTLE CHAPEL.

belonging to the Latter-day Saints. This building is a credit to the designer and principal builder, Brother Matthew Noall, and it is better than many of our ward meeting houses at home. Our ride through the streets of Honolulu was a pleasant change. We there saw for the first time, outside of the conservatories of San Francisco, many tropical plants and flowers that were the more highly appreciated because of the week just spent on the ocean.

After lunch we visited many places of interest, closing our trip by climbing to the top of an extinct volcano called the "Punch Bowl." From this elevation we could see the entire city, with the bay and vessels of all kinds and sizes. We spent the evening with our friends, talking about and singing of "our own dear mountain home."

We left Honolulu at 12 p.m. after a stay of ten hours, leaving one of our party, Brother M. F. Eakle, who joined us in San Francisco, behind. The remainder of our journey was quiet but interesting. On Saturday, Oct. 6, we

CROSSED THE EQUATOR.

We made a number of friends among the passengers and I believe we left them with a better opinion of "Mormonism" than they had before we met.

At daylight on the fifteenth day of our voyage we could see the island of Tutuila, one of the Samoan group, in the distance. Upon nearing this group we were met by President Jos. H. Dean in a large boat rowed by eight natives, and into this boat we were lowered from the steamer with our trunks and baggage.

It was fortunate for us that we were met by Brother Dean, otherwise we should have had to go by a round-about way to our destination, which would have been both expensive and inconvenient. We stopped a few hours on Tutuila; while the natives ate their lunch and rested. We slept in the open boat that night, and by 9 o'clock the following morning we reached our destination, the island of Aunuu, where most of the Saints reside.

As we neared the shore we could see the natives old and young gathering from all directions to meet us.

We were carried from the boat to the shore on the backs of

STALWART NATIVE CHIEFS.

and received a warm welcome from the people. We were escorted to the best house in the village—a frame building, built after the American style—where we found nice rooms which we soon made comfortable with the things brought from home.

There are about thirty Latter-day Saints in this place, with a fair prospect for more in the near future. The Samoans are a fine looking race of people. The boys are well proportioned and as straight as an arrow, while many of the men are fine specimens of physical manhood. It is surprising to see the large pieces of wood that these men will carry on their naked shoulders. We have found that the historians have not over-praised this people in regard to their general good qualities and kindness to strangers. Since we came here we have not wanted for any of the native fruits, vegetables and even chickens, all of which have been given us at different times by both members and non-members of our faith.

These natives seem to be naturally good. They are of

A MUCH LIGHTER COLOR

than the Hawaiians or the American Indians, but the similarity can be easily traced in their features, although I am happy to say that, so far, I have not found them similar in their habits. They are a religious people and nearly all belong to some Christian denomination. There is one custom they have that would be a credit to any people. Every night the members of each family meet together and read a chapter from the Bible, then sing a hymn and close with family prayer.

The native houses are nearly all oval in shape. The roofs are waterproof and made of thatch. They are supported by two rows of posts, one around the outer edge and the other some four feet nearer the centre. There are no walls to their houses, the space between the ground and roof being open to allow breezes from all directions to pass through. They have blinds made out of matting around the entire building, which can be lowered and raised at pleasure. There is but one room in each house, sleeping apartments being divided off by sheets of native cloth that are lowered from the ceiling, making a partition, and at the same time protecting the person thus enclosed from the mosquitoes, which are so plentiful that they must be barred out, or the result is painful to the sleeper.

The flooring of their houses is composed of small coral pebbles, and washed to a bright whiteness by the waves. On this floor they spread their mats, which are world renowned. A man's financial standing here is gauged to a great extent by the number of mats he possesses.

THE NATIVE FOOD

consists of breadfruit, kalo, coconuts, bananas and oranges; also pigs, chickens, fish, and various mixtures made with the above-mentioned fruits and vegetables. I saw a native spearing fish the other day from the edge of the sea. He threw his spear twice and each time drew out a fish.

There are seven islands in the Samoan group, with a native population of 35,000, and about 250 foreigners. President Dean came here four months ago to open this mission. He was greatly blessed in his labors, and soon had a small branch of the Church established. He was joined two months after his arrival by a Hawaiian Elder, and the present number of Saints, including missionaries, is 50. President Dean and the native Saints had commenced to build a meeting house before we came, and since our arrival we have been studying the language and helping finish the meeting house. We held our

SABBATH SCHOOL AND TWO MEETINGS

in it yesterday, although not quite completed, and it all is well will dedicate the first Samoan Latter-day Saint house of worship next Sunday. It is our president's intention to establish a Relief Society at the same time, and hold our first semi-annual conference, after which we Elders expect to go in pairs over the other islands preaching the Gospel. We have great hopes of the rising generation among this people and expect to start a day school as soon as possible so that the children may be taught correct principles, and grow up strong in the faith.

We long for news from home, not having received any since we left, and we are curious to read what the papers have to say about the Samoan war, as the last we heard of that was through the San Francisco papers. Whatever fighting was done up to that time was on the island of Upolu, which is seventy-eight miles from here, a long and safe distance between two islands.

Mail communication between the different islands and the rest of the world, is about as bad as it possibly could be.

THE BEAVER ELECTION.

Offices Divided Between Citizens and Independents.

BEAVER, Utah, Nov. 27. [Special to the Deseret News.]—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the partial defeat of the ticket adopted at the citizens' convention. Henry Emerson was elected mayor by a majority of

sixty-eight over the convention nominee, R. Maeser.

James Low was elected councilor as against R. R. Tanner, and Elliott Willden as against George H. Fennemore; Tanner and Fennemore both being convention nominees.

The rest of the citizens' ticket, with the exception of marshal, went through nearly solid. Simeon Howd was the successful candidate for the marshalship.

Elder Richards' Fate.

With the company of immigrants that came from the Southern States on Saturday, were the valise, books, clothing, etc., in charge of an Elder, of Elder Alma P. Richards, of Milton, Morgan County, of whose fate there is now scarcely any room for doubt. The investigation made has about definitely settled it that he has been foully murdered, and that the crime was committed in Meridian, Mississippi in the first week of August last. It is the opinion of some that he was carried away and concealed, and that he still lives as a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. But most of those engaged in endeavoring to find some trace of him have come to the conclusion that he has met his death at the hands of a mob, as it is not in the line of such assemblages in the South to treat a disciple of Christ with much leniency.

Those engaged in obtaining information regarding the disappearance of Elder Richards have themselves met with the greatest opposition, especially when the object of their inquiries was known or suspected. On the 6th of November last they were in the town of Meridian, where they obtained an important clue to the treatment he had received, and who were the guilty parties. Soon an intimation of the purpose of their visit leaked out, and the result was that they were waited on by a mob, who compelled them to leave town forthwith. On another occasion, a few days later, several Elders returned to Meridian, where they were driven out by a mob numbering about five hundred persons. There is no redress or protection from the officers, because the victims of such outrages are Mormons.

News Notes.

A double elopement occurred from Otter Creek, Cascade County, Montana, last week. The young men were each about twenty, one of the girls was fourteen and the other eighteen.

The old Frenchman, J. Pittois, who owned a bar on Salmon river, arrived at Cottonwood last Monday very badly bruised and cut up by three Chinamen, who had been lying in wait for him on the river. He had 11 bad cuts and bruises on the head, four or five penetrating to the skull. Pittois hid in the rocks all day Sunday and got away in the evening. The quarrel was about a three dollar ferry bill.

Lewiston, I. T., Nov. 19.—Jas. Rodgers, a prominent stockman, fatally poisoned himself in a singular manner Saturday. He had been putting strychnine in the carcass of a cow to kill coyotes, using a knife to cut holes in the animal's carcass. He thoughtlessly used the same blade to cut off a chew of tobacco. A short time after he was seized with frightful spasms, and death resulted in a few minutes.

Last week, says the Carson (Nev.) Appeal, Charles Linesman, Postmaster at Silver Peak, was shot and killed by a man named McTigue. The dispute originated over a letter which the postmaster refused to deliver to McTigue until he could be identified. McTigue gave himself up, and while preparations were made for lynching, he escaped and Indians were put upon his trail. At last accounts he was not captured.

At Allison's Gulch, near Newsom Creek, on the trail of Elk City, Idaho, there is a mining claim worked by Chinese. A few days ago two of the co-workers thereon becoming involved in an altercation, one of them drew a pistol and shot the other three times with fatal results. The murderer left the camp, but returned in about half an hour, and upon being upbraided for his cruel act, again drew his pistol and killed the second Chinaman. No arrests have been made as yet.

Leadville, Colo., Nov. 15.—A child belonging to John Pfeiffer, aged one year, was severely scalded yesterday. The mother placed a pan of boiling water in the child's crib, and forgetting about it, told the elder child to place the baby in the crib, which he did, not seeing the pan of boiling water lying at the bottom. The baby was severely scalded about the hips and legs, the burned flesh dropping off. The doctor says the child will recover from its frightful injuries.

Leadville, Colo., Nov. 21.—John Smith, an engineer, fell between two flat cars and was run over at Spinney, a station on the Colorado Midland railroad, this evening and died shortly after from the injuries received. The train was a freight, and the engineer stopped at Spinney to receive orders. Owing to the dim lighting and gathering darkness he was unable to read the order, and hence started to walk across the cars to the caboose to inquire what orders the conductor had received. In the meantime the conductor, having finished his work, signaled the train to start and the fireman obeyed the order. The train was

run some distance before it was found that the engineer was missing. Backing up to the starting point a dark object was seen lying across the track. Upon examination it proved to be the form of the unfortunate engineer, who, by the sudden starting of the train, had lost his foothold and fell below to be cut in halves by the wheels of the cars.

Greeley, Col., Nov. 24.—A heart-rending accident occurred today at Seeley's Lake, a large body of water four miles north of this city, in which two estimable young men lost their lives. Harry and Oscar Brownell, sons of J. E. Brownell, of this city, aged 18 and 14 years respectively, went out to the lake yesterday evening duck hunting, stopping at a friend's over night. They went out this morning early to shoot. The young men had provided themselves with a long, narrow scow. When they reached the lake, however, they discovered that it was frozen for a considerable distance from the shore. By pushing the boat before them they managed to proceed about fifty yards from the shore, when the ice suddenly gave way and precipitated both the young men into the freezing water. Their cries for help were heard by L. S. Piper and Horace Eldridge, who were working near by, and they at once came to their assistance. Although every effort was put forth and the above gentlemen risked their lives in attempting to rescue them, the boys became benumbed before they could be reached and sank in the chilly water, with assistance within only a few yards. The bodies were recovered during the day.

Wednesday night last, as John Bingham, Thomas McMahon and Gerome Papina were ascending the shaft of the Yuba mine at Pioche, the bucket turned in the guides, and the miners' candles went out. Papina, who steered, struck his head against the timbers under the guides and was thrown from the bucket to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of four hundred feet, and was mashed up to a pulp. The engineer, noticing the vibration of the rope, brought the bucket to a stop, but both the other men were injured, Bingham having two ribs broken.—Winnemucca, Nevada, Silver State.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Encouraging News of the Work in that Land.

TE AROHA, New Zealand,
October 9, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The annual conference of the Hau-raki District was held here on October 6th and 7th. There were present Wm. Paxman, president of the Australasian mission; President H. J. Burgess, and Elders Jos. F. Waldron and Thos. C. Young, of this district; President H. J. Manning and Elders Charles Johnson and Jos. S. Dame, of the Waikato District; President John Platt, and Elder Alexander Bullock, of the Taoranga District; and a goodly attendance of native Saints.

President Paxman spoke upon many subjects of great importance to the people of God, and especially pertaining to the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Maori language, raising means for the payment of the same, and other matters pertaining to this people. He also bore a powerful testimony to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, and of the truth of the Book of Mormon.

The local presidents reported their branches as being mostly in good condition, and the Saints striving to live their religion.

All of the Elders present bore strong testimonies to the truth of the Gospel, and exhorted the Saints to be faithful to the end.

President Burgess presented the general and local officers of the Church for the vote of the Saints and they were sustained unanimously. Through the whole of our conference the spirit of God was enjoyed abundantly by the Elders and Saints, and all return to their homes and fields of labor feeling renewed in their desires to keep the commandments of God.

The statistical report shows that there are five branches and 262 members. Fifty of these have been added during the past nine months, with excellent prospects for the future.

Under the direction of President Paxman, a school was organized in this district about two months since, with Elder Thos. C. Young as teacher; and although we have none of the books and other appliances that we have at home, the children are learning very fast. President Paxman has since visited us, and he said he never saw children learn so fast as these are doing. The Maori children have excellent memories, and they are also very anxious to learn the English language; this feeling is not confined to the Saints, for about one-half of the school do not belong to the body of the Church, but we hope to be able to reap what by the help of God, we are now sowing, for the influence of the Elders is having a great effect upon this people; and many of them say they believe the Gospel, but they are loth to leave the faith of their fathers.

Your brother in the Gospel,
Thos. C. Young,
Clerk of Conference.

The milk dealers of Butte, M. T., have formed a trust.