

early days in this country, Heber P. Kimball was always on hand to bear his full share; and in relieving the suffering immigrants who were overtaken by snow storms while journeying to these mountains with handcarts; in successfully resisting a hostile invading army, and in protecting the settlements from marauding Indians, he was a leading spirit. In all these capacities he labored with energy, self-denial, courage and wisdom not surpassed by anyone. A more fearless man, or one more respected and beloved by those who served under him in the various campaigns in which he took a leading part, we never knew.

He took quite an interest in military matters during that period of Utah's history when it was necessary for the protection of the people that attention should be paid to such matters, and bore the rank of Colonel in the Territorial militia.

Of late years he has devoted himself more especially to stockraising, and has spent a good share of his time upon his ranch, although his home has always been in this city.

He will be missed by a large circle of friends, who will remember with pleasure his many genial and noble traits of character.

The funeral services will be held at the family residence, 18th Ward, at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

The Drainage Canal.—A meeting of those interested in preventing the overflow of the Jordan river, having been called for Saturday last, a number of persons assembled in the Nineteenth Ward meeting-house, and at 3 p. m. entered upon a consideration of the subject before them. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the merits of the several routes proposed, made their report. They had obtained a survey of a route which in their opinion was the best, extending from a point on the river about a mile and a half south of the 6th Ward bridge, in a northwesterly direction to the Salt Lake. A good fall could be obtained all the way, and there would be no difficulty about making it carry off all the surplus water of the river. A number of speakers also urged the advantages of the Brighton canal, which if enlarged, it was claimed would serve the double purpose of carrying off the surplus water and affording facilities for irrigation, but after a general discussion of the respective merits of the two routes, a vote was taken and the one favored by the committee was decided to be the better.

A discussion followed on the question of raising means for the construction of the canal, at the conclusion of which it was decided that owners of property to be protected from overflow be requested to contribute toward it at least fifty cents an acre and that the city and county officials be petitioned to assist from the public funds in the work. Messrs. George Nebeker, Thos. Jeremy and Wm. Langford were appointed a committee to adopt measures for the securing of the necessary means and to report at a subsequent meeting.

The following petition was drafted and signed by all who were present at the meeting, and is to be circulated for other signatures:

SALT LAKE CITY,
February 7th, 1885.

To the Hon. The Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, property owners on or near the Jordan river, respectfully submit the following:

In consideration of the fact that the present water mark in the Jordan river and Utah lake, its principal source, being much higher than at this same time one year ago, which has caused a feeling of fear that the calamity of last year so destructive to property, might be repeated, a mass meeting was held to adopt measures to avert the threatening event, in which a committee was appointed to make examinations by survey and report. From said report we have come to the following conclusions: The most practicable plan will be to cut a canal or waste ditch, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Jordan River, about three miles south from what is known as the Sixth Ward bridge, thence in a northwesterly direction to the Salt Lake. The natural advantages to be gained along this route, namely, the lakes lying contiguous and between the river and the lake, make it the most feasible location obtainable, and we would also say, without hesitation, the least expensive. An estimate of the cost of said canal has been made and placed at from \$6,000 to \$8,000, and as the corporation would be materially benefited by its construction, we respectfully ask the assistance of your honorable body to put our plan into execution, and your petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

MINER KILLED.

SILVER CITY, Utah, Feb. 9, 1885.

Michael Sullivan was killed at the Eureka mine last night. He went on at the 11 o'clock p. m. shift, and in getting on the bucket his foot slipped and he fell down a distance of 100 feet, striking on the track at that level and breaking his legs and hip. He lived until about 2 a. m., when he died. He was 19 years of age, and a cousin of Pat Shea, the foreman of the mine. He has three brothers working in Eureka. The body will be sent to Salt Lake for burial.

BURGLARS STILL AT WORK.

MADSEN'S SECOND-HAND STORE BROKEN INTO.

Two burglars entered Madsen's second-hand store on Commercial Street some time between 11 o'clock yesterday morning and 11 o'clock last night, and stole thirty-two watches, one pistol and a field glass. They entered the place through a hole in the coal shed at the back of the house, and broke a panel out of the door leading into the kitchen, unbolted the door and walked through into the store in front, and selected the above articles. Mr. Madsen left his place in the morning and did not return until late at night, when he discovered what had been done and at once notified the police, who visited the premises and found the housebreakers' tracks in the snow, and this being their only clue, it will probably take a little time to light upon the right parties.

WEATHER REPORT.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE D. AND R. G. RAILWAY.

Ogden—Snowing; calm and cold.
Kaysville—Cloudy and calm.
Wood's Cross—Cloudy and calm.
Franklyn—Cloudy and calm.
Bingham Junction—Cloudy and windy.
Lehi—Cloudy and calm.
Provo—Cloudy and calm.
Springville—Cloudy and calm; six inches of snow.
Spanish Fork—Snowing, blowing; three inches of snow.
Thistle—Snowing, blowing; eight inches of snow.
Clear Creek—Snowing; calm, four inches of snow.
Soldier Summit—Snowing; windy, about ten feet of snow in some places.
P. V. Junction—Cloudy; blowing and drifting.
Price—Cloudy; calm.
Sunnyside—Clear; calm.
Lower Crossing—Clear; calm.
Green River—Clear; light wind.
Coalmine—Snowing; blowing.
Cisco—Clear; calm.
Excelsior—Clear; calm.
Grand Junction—Clear; calm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

EUREKA, Cal., 7.—During a riot last night between Chinese a stray bullet killed David Kendall, a member of the City Council, and another severely wounded a boy. The news created such intense excitement that a mass meeting was called, and over a thousand citizens responded. Resolutions of indignation at the lawless acts of the Chinese were adopted, and a committee appointed to notify the Chinese that they must all leave the city. Groups of citizens visited each Chinese house, compelled them to pack up their effects and then marched them to a large warehouse, where they are imprisoned, awaiting the departure of the steamer for San Francisco to-morrow. A second mass meeting, attended by 2,000, was held to-day and a standing committee appointed, empowered to prevent any Chinese from locating in this city in the future.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 7.—Hocking Valley has been greatly excited to-night over rumors of a concentrated attack by the strikers. Over 400 shots were fired in the neighborhood of Nelsonville and Buchtel, about 10 o'clock, but no attack was made. Patrol trains drove the strikers off.

WABASH, Ind., 7.—Lee Linn, editor of the *Courier*, was accosted by Wm. Hickey, of Logro, who had made threats against Linn's life. The latter pulled a revolver and shot him through the breast twice. He will die. Hickey came to town last night for the purpose of assaulting Linn, but was avoided by his intended victim. This morning he was lying in wait for Linn, who, after warning him to keep away, shot him. Linn has not been arrested. Hickey called at Linn's office last fall, and was then shot at by the editor, but escaped unhurt.

PITTSBURG, 8.—The story that anarchists are armed and drilling here and that dynamite is stored in various parts of the city, seems to have some foundation. In an interview with a reporter of the *Dispatch* to-night, a prominent police official stated that he had reliable information that dynamite was stored in at least one place within the city limits, and that a large supply of guns had lately been received by the Pittsburgh anarchists, which it is thought have been shipped from Chicago. The party having these arms he says were foreigners, and not workmen out of employment, but anarchists.

Herr Joseph Frick, a prominent Socialist, to the reporter of the same paper, admitted that the anarchists were armed in this city, and that they had regular nights for drilling. He said there were ten "groups" and about four thousand members in Allegheny County.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Moderate Socialists held a largely attended meeting on the West Side this afternoon. Speeches were delivered in English and German, counseling agitation to secure the adoption of their principles. Another large meeting was held on the North Side at which moderate Socialists and Anarchists divided the time in discussion. The Socialists counseled moderation and agitation, the Anarchists, as usual, the use of dynamite, which, as

one of the speakers remarked, would make one man equal to a thousand. He favored the defiance of all law.

NEW YORK, 8.—President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by Daniel Manning, boarded the train at the Grand Central depot at 9 this morning and took a seat among the passengers. Cleveland was recognized as he passed through the depot, and the railroad employees and many passengers made toward the car, anxious to catch a glimpse, and if possible, shake hands with the President-elect. When the train arrived at Yonkers, Cleveland and Manning were received at the depot by Mr. Tilden's private secretary, Mr. Smith. As Cleveland stepped from the car the people about the station raised their hats and pressed forward to shake hands, but he hurried into Tilden's coach and the party were rapidly carried to Greystone, the residence of Tilden. The guests were welcomed by Tilden and his nieces and, after a short general conversation, an adjournment was taken to the study, where the host and guests could converse, free from interruption.

At 2 p. m. dinner was announced. Tilden occupied the head of the table, with the President-elect on the right and Manning on the left. Nearly two hours were spent in the dining room. After a short walk in the grounds the gentlemen repaired to the study, where they spent the remainder of the afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 8.—F. L. Geger, of 62, Linden Street, former agent of the International Workingmen's Association, anarchists, says: There are four groups of the order in this city, with 200 members and many sympathizers. Two are Bohemian and two German. A fifth, American, will be organized to-morrow. He says the workingmen here are ripe for a riot, and that unless the times improve, the greatest revolution the world has ever seen will be inaugurated. Socialists are increasing in numbers here very rapidly. Geger is a railroad clerk at present. The agent of his group is Franta Sakrid, of 186, Craton Street.

CHICAGO, 8.—Judge W. H. Duesenberry and Dr. H. R. Pike, of Provo, Utah, were at the Palmer House, to-day. They constitute a committee to investigate the various insane asylums of the country with a view to recommending the good features of several state institutions, to the end that they may be incorporated in the Utah Asylum at Provo. They will visit Kankakee to-day and will then inspect the Kalamazoo institution, thence journeying eastward until all the principal asylums have been examined, when their return trip will be begun. Speaking of the Edmunds "Mormon" bill, Judge Dusenberry claimed that it was proving a great injury to the Mormons who were unable to secure justice in the courts on account of prejudiced jurors. The bill and its workings had engendered considerable ill feeling and as a result, business was demoralized and many residents of the Territory were contemplating an early removal to more favored locations. The residents hoped that a general amnesty would be granted the Mormons who had contracted polygamous marriages previous to the passage of the Edmunds bill. This was the only relief which they expected, and failing in this, still greater demoralization of business might naturally be expected.

CHICAGO, 9.—A party of "Mormons" arrived here yesterday on a general tour of the east. All excepting W. N. Dusenberry and Dr. W. R. Pike, medical director of the Insane Asylum, just completed in Utah, are traveling for pleasure. The latter will visit the different asylums of the east. Regarding the Edmunds bill they said a very bitter feeling was being developed. It was impossible for "Mormons" to get a fair trial under it, and many business men were leaving the Territory, causing a general stagnation in business, but the people were not to be driven away. They will stay and fight it out, but there seems no hope of a repeal of the law. It was claimed great hardships arise from the raking up of offences committed long ago, by which several Mormons had been convicted. It was believed, the visitors said, that an amnesty bill for offenses committed before the passage of the Edmunds bill would be passed by Congress which would do away with the chief of the "Mormon" grievances just now. In general, however, it was confessed that the future gave no encouragement, and they were inclined to feel despondent over the outlook.

"Does President Taylor's and Bishop Sharp's recent visit to Mexico indicate the possibility of an exodus of the Mormon people from Utah?" one of the party was asked.

"No, sir, we are western men, born and bred in Utah Territory, or else have lived there most of our lives, and we will not be driven away from our homes and our lands. It is probable some few families may emigrate to Mexico, for Utah is getting to be overpopulated and is slopping over, but that Territory is our home and we re-deemed it from the wilderness and have grown with it, and we are not cowards enough to abandon it."

OMAHA, 9.—An accident happened last night on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad near Creston, Iowa. Meagre particulars at this hour show that seven people were killed and sixteen wounded.

OTTAWA, 9.—It is stated that Colonel Williams has tendered his services and those of the regiments selected from the Canadian militia for active service in Egypt, whenever the home authorities may require them. The applicant has been forwarded by the Governor General to England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The steamer *Rio Janeiro* arrived yesterday afternoon bringing Hong Kong dates to January 9th, Yokohama 19th. The gunpowder works of Fatshan, 14 miles from Canton, exploded December 22nd and killed 250 employees. The Korean government has agreed to pay Japan an indemnity for the outbreak against the Japanese and burning the Japanese legation, December 26th, 120,000 yen, and also to punish all the leading rioters. It is stated that the negotiations were carried on through General Foote, U. S. Minister at Corea. It is rumored at Tien Tsin that Russia will soon make another effort to annex Corea.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was prolonged until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Messengers were dispatched every few minutes between Downing street and the War Office and Admiralty.

The *Observer* says that General Wolseley asked for specific orders as to what he should do in the event that Gordon was found to be dead. After a very long and animated discussion the Cabinet replied: "The campaign will be prosecuted until the rebellion is suppressed." Another Cabinet council will be held to-day. It is rumored that an order has been telegraphed Wolseley to ascertain, if possible, before taking decisive action, whether Gordon be dead or alive. If still alive, Wolseley is instructed to endeavor to terminate the campaign without further fighting.

The war office reports that no troops can be spared from Ireland.

Advices from Gubat dated Feb. 7th, give gloomy statements about the condition of Stewart's little army there. The men have been placed on three-quarter rations. These have once been supplemented with a dose of beans and fresh meat. The camels have plenty of forage.

Shendi, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, are occasionally shelled by the steamers. The troops are busily employed cleaning the ground in front of the camp, and in detached work in the adjoining villages. The main earthworks erected for the protection of the camp from the river front have already been greatly strengthened. Several men, wounded in the desert battles, have died since the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others are doing well. The remainder of the Royal Artillery and Naval Brigade, with 10 guns, including one Gardner, have arrived.

On his way from Gubat to Khartoum, Jan. 26, Col. Wilson was told by natives along the Nile that Gordon had been fighting hard for 15 days. Jan. 27, a native reported Gordon dead. On his return from Khartoum to Gubat, several natives reported to Wilson's party that Gordon and all the Coptic troops who stood by him had been captured by El Mahdi's men.

Later on, during the return journey, several Shaghy men came aboard Col. Wilson's boat and declared it was the intention of their tribe to join the Mahdi. These men said Gordon, Consul Nicoli, 50 Greeks and some soldiers, when pressed to desperation, shut themselves up in the Catholic Church, whither they had removed a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

BERLIN, 7.—Reinsdorf and Keuchler, the Anarchists sentenced to death some weeks ago by the Imperial Court at Leipzig for attempting to cause the death of the Emperor and royal persons at the Neiderwald celebration, were executed at 8 o'clock this morning at Halle. The execution took place in prison, and was by the sword.

ROME, 7.—It is stated that the government is prepared to send 35,000 troops into Soudan. All political parties express warm sympathy with England, and the strongest desire for a close alliance. It is evident that Italian statesmen see an opportunity for Italy now to assert for herself a position among the first powers of Europe.

LONDON, 8.—A fleet of Turkish war vessels has been ordered to prepare for sea within a month. This order, as interpreted, means a fixed determination to oppose Italy's encroachment on the Red Sea, and prevent any aggressive movement by Italy in North Africa.

LONDON, 9.—In an interview between Earl Granville and Fehmi Pasha, Turkish envoy, the former told the latter that the English government intended, for political and financial reasons, to evacuate Egypt, but that it was impossible to specify the exact period for the withdrawal. The British government, he said, being a constitutional government, and dependent upon public opinion, which compelled the Cabinet to send the expedition to the Soudan, would not permit the evacuation of Egypt without some reward for England's sacrifice; that the proposed Turkish expedition, to Suakin is inopportune; that the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt will be respected. Earl Granville, counselled the Porte not to raise a question with Italy in connection with the annexation of Beilal. He held that Italy's commercial interests at Assab compelled her to extend her authority over the adjacent district.

SANPETE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The members of this Association met at Moroni on Saturday last, January 31st.

Superintendent Wm. K. Reid called the meeting to order.

After the opening exercises, he read a paper on the "Objects and Benefits of Institutes." He said methods and

principles—not essays, lectures or class drills—should be the leading features. Such meetings brought the teacher in contact with his fellow teachers, and he learned to measure himself and his endeavors with his equals and superiors. The essay was commended, but once reading was not sufficient to fix all the points in the memory.

Mr. Aaron Hardy next gave a class exercise on percentage. Members expressed satisfaction at the proficiency of the class, but would have liked to see the method used to produce the efficiency.

Next came a primary reading class, conducted by Mrs. Crowther. Superintendent Reid exercised the class to show his method of training young pupils.

Geography was then treated on by Mr. J. P. Baxter, of Spring City, who did not think the study should be introduced before pupils entered on the fourth reader.

The Superintendent took exception to this, claiming that geography can be taught to advantage by object lessons to very young pupils.

Next was a primary arithmetic class, conducted by Miss Anderson.

Mr. Geo. Scott gave the recitation of "The Ruined Cottage," which closed the forenoon exercises.

The first exercise in the afternoon was a grammar class, conducted by Mr. J. F. Allred, of Spring City.

An orthography exercise, conducted by Mr. Abram Johnson, of Mount Pleasant, produced a good deal of criticism, as to the best methods of teaching spelling.

A short paper on "Grading Schools" was read by Mr. A. Hardy, but its discussion was left over till next meeting of the Institute, members to prepare in the mean time to decide for or against the measures proposed.

Mr. Joel Shoemaker made a few interesting remarks on "Physiology and Hygiene," and his method of teaching the science.

Supt. Reid proposed that Messrs A. Hardy, Geo. Scott and J. F. Allred be appointed a committee to draft resolutions of condolence and respect on the loss by death, of John E. Christianson, second president of the institute, and report to next meeting.

The institute was adjourned, to meet in Spring City last Saturday of March. At intervals the Moroni choir and brass band rendered vocal and instrumental music, which showed careful preparation and a very creditable degree of proficiency. G. S.

THE GLENWOOD RIOT,

WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF CHARLES OGLEVIE.

GLENWOOD,
February 6th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The citizens of this place were thrown into consternation on the morning of the 4th inst., at about 3 o'clock, by a team and wagon with six men in the vehicle entering the north end of town. The men had been drinking, and four of them were armed with revolvers, which they fired in all directions, accompanying the shooting with the most fiendish hooting and yelling. In this manner they drove all the way up Main street, and turning around four blocks, back to the place of starting, at the north end of town. By this time many of the male citizens had made their appearance, but kept themselves under cover as much as possible, as it was not safe for any living thing on the street or any open space, while women and children were almost frightened to death. After stopping a few minutes, the rioters returned and repeated their fiendish work. They were more brutal, if possible, than before, with the exception that they did not drive up town as far they did the first time. When they returned, one of the citizens fired at the horses twice, in order to arrest them, but with no effect. Another citizen took the same gun, which was the only one used except by the rioters, and fired after them at random, the firing from the wagon kept up at the same time, till they arrived about two blocks from the starting point. Then they stopped a few moments and then drove off out of town.

Three of our citizens, the constable included, followed them on horse-back to within about one and a half or two miles of Richfield for the purpose of arresting them, but on catching up with them they were told that one of their number, Charles Oglevie was shot through the head and instantly killed. They made no arrest.

After proceeding a short distance the whole party were met by Sheriff Clark and Marshall Coons, from Richfield who had heard the shooting and started out to take the disturbers in charge, but on finding one of their number dead, did not arrest them, but accompanied the remains of Oglevie to the residence of his parents, where Coroner Perking held an inquest next day, the verdict of the jury being as follows:

"That Charles Oglevie came to his death by a shot fired from a gun or pistol in the hands of some unknown person in Glenwood."

The parties were arrested on the charge of riot, to appear before Justice Payne on Thursday the 5th, at 10 a. m. The court opened at the appointed time but the defendants' counsel desired further time to procure witnesses and the court was accordingly adjourned till Monday the 9th, at 10 a. m.

AN EYE WITNESS.