

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—A Journal special from Leavenworth says: This evening as James King, (white) cableman in a Leavenworth coal mine, was walking along the street, he met Harrison Young, a noted colored politician, Sam Hedspath and Ben Easton, also colored. The three negroes were standing at the spot where, a year ago, Hedspath had knocked down and brutally beaten King. King was accosted by Young and Hedspath who wanted to fight. Hedspath drew a knife and sprang towards King, while Young put his hand in his pocket saying: "Let's kill him." At this King drew a revolver and fired two shots at Young who dropped dead with a bullet through his forehead and a shot through the heart. King then turned on Hedspath and shot him in the right groin, inflicting a fatal wound. He then shot Easton in the left thigh. There had been bad feeling between the white and colored miners for some time and the report that the white miners had killed three colored miners created intense excitement among the colored people, who compose a large portion of the population in that neighborhood. In a few moments the colored people flocked to the scene from every direction carrying shotguns, knives, pistols and weapons of every description, all clamoring for revenge. King at once started to run. The mob fired six shots at King who gamely turned and returned the fire. In a short time King, now pressed by his wrathful pursuers turned and hid in a pump house of the water works. The negroes searched the place for an hour, but couldn't find him. While the excitement was at its height Mayor Neely appeared on the scene and attempted to order the crowd back. A dozen revolvers were pointed at him and Chief of Police Roberts met with no better success. Mayor Neely made unsuccessful efforts at communicating with the sheriff or deputies by telephone, and finally mounting his horse started for Fort Leavenworth to get a force of soldiers. In the meantime the entire police force of the city had arrived and aided in the search for King. A squad of policemen finally found him crouching under an obscure stairway. They ordered him to surrender and he responded by leaping out with cocked revolver ready to shoot. Policeman Street then shot him, the bullet entering the muscle of the arm just below the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. While several policemen guarded the prisoner, others went outside and informed the excited crowd that King was dead, having been shot by a policeman while resisting arrest. A cheer went up from the mob and in a short time nearly all left, under the impression that King was dead. King was kept secreted in the building until a company of cavalry arrived from Fort Leavenworth, when he was taken to the fort to prevent lynching.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The official correspondence between the United States and Germany, growing out of the recent troubles in the Samoan Islands, will probably be sent to Congress today. It shows that this government has scrupulously refrained from increasing its prestige and influence in the islands by availing itself of the unmistakable friendship which the natives entertained for this country. Bayard's letter to Minister Pendleton concludes in these words: "In the opinion of this government, the course taken by Germany cannot be regarded as having been marked by that just consideration which ancient friendship between the United States and Germany entitles this government to expect, and that the present condition of affairs in the island cannot, in view of the circumstances under which it was brought about and is still maintained, be regarded by the United States as satisfactory." Permission is given Pendleton in this letter to communicate Bayard's views to Bismarck.

FRANKFURT, N. J., April 2.—The handsome residence of William Walter Phelps was destroyed by fire last night at a few minutes after six o'clock. A loud report was heard from the art gallery at the southwest corner of the building. Flames at once filled the gallery and long tongues of fire shot from the windows. The building was lighted with gasoline and it is thought that the explosion and fire were caused by a defective gaspipe. By 9 o'clock the entire inside of the house was burned out and nothing left but the walls of the house, mostly composed of stone. The Hackensack firemen tried to get to the fire, but the distance is three miles and the roads were very muddy. There was no water, so that they could have rendered no service. The loss will be \$300,000. The house stood in the midst of lawns, drives and shrubbery in a park of 800 acres set apart from the estate of 15,000 acres, which reaches from Hackensack to the grounds and was peaked and towered and gabled on all sides.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Burlington continues its aggressive policy and about 9 o'clock notified the police that it was going to deliver a train of freight to the Michigan Central Railway. A detail of officers was sent to the Michigan Central yards and soon after the Burlington, bristling with Pinkerton detectives and various railway officials, pulled in. Beyond the usual curses and cries of "scabs" that invariably greet "Q" trains nowadays, there was no hostile demonstration. The cars were delivered to the Michigan Central. The "Q" engine, Pinkertons and officials quickly disappeared

from the scene. As soon as they had gone, the Michigan Central switchmen notified the yardmaster that they would not touch the "Q" cars. A strike on this road will therefore be precipitated whenever an order is given to move the cars now in the yard. It is thought that this order is sure to come during the morning. The Burlington also announced that they had four hundred cars at Englewood which they intended to offer the Lake Shore company during the day. Several switchmen on that line declared to a reporter that they would not handle them.

"We shall most certainly handle all freight delivered to us," said Mackay, general freight agent of the Michigan Central, when asked what they intended to do with the "Q" cars. "Our general superintendent arrived here from Detroit today. Just what his plans are, I do not know, but you can rest assured that we will handle those cars if I have to go down there and help myself. We propose to run this road, and if our present employees refuse to carry out any of our orders we will discharge them and fill their places. So far, I have not heard that they have refused to obey orders."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An order was made assigning Justice Harlan to the fourth judicial circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite.

## FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT THURBER.

Impressive Manifestations of Esteem and Affection.

RICHFIELD, March 25th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Believing that it will be of interest to a great many of your readers, we furnish you herewith an account of the death and burial of Albert King Thurber, President of Sevier Stake of Zion, who died on Wednesday March 21st, 1888 at 7:40 a. m. of cancer in the stomach, at the home of President Canute Petersen, at Ephraim, Sanpete County, who in connection with his family, had for several weeks nursed and cared for President Thurber, in a most kind and loving manner.

On Thursday March 22nd, his remains were conveyed to Gunnison en route to Richfield, his home. Bishop C. A. Madsen kindly entertained the funeral party, which consisted of President Thurber's family, Counselors Seegmiller and Clark, and Peter Peterson. The Bishop also placed watchers over the corpse during the night. At 8 a. m. on the 23d the journey was resumed, and at 11 a. m. the party was kindly received and entertained by Counselor Gottfriedsen at Salina. After a short stay, the journey continued and

## THE PARTY WAS MET

within about three miles of Richfield at 5 p. m. by a large party of friends and the brass band from Richfield. The remains were taken to the residence of our late President and placed in the charge of the Elders' Quorum until 6 p. m. on Saturday, when the Seventies took care of the same until 12 m. on Sunday.

The Richfield Hall was modestly yet most beautifully draped by the teachers and students of the Sevier Stake Academy, of which Brother Thurber was the president. They also furnished a very fine floral tribute, representing a cross and wreath of live flowers. The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of Richfield furnished a very neatly worked banner suitable for the occasion, and the Primary Association of the Second Ward of Richfield a beautifully framed token of respect. The remains rested in a neat coffin made of our mountain pine in the Manti Temple, and were in a well preserved condition, presenting more the appearance of one having gone to a peaceful rest, than of a corpse.

On Sunday, March 26, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. the body laid in state in the hall, and was viewed by several hundred people who had come from their esteemed president. Among them were some of the Lamanite brethren from Grass Valley.

The High Priests' quorum took charge of the remains from 12 m. until they were interred, and six members of the High Council acted as pall bearers.

At one p. m. the

## FUNERAL SERVICES,

conducted by Counselor William H. Seegmiller, were commenced by the choir singing the hymn, "O'Veil thy bosom, faithful tomb."

Prayer was offered by Patriarch William Morrison, after which the choir sang "Nearer my God to Thee."

On the stand were William H. Seegmiller and William H. Clark, counselors to President Thurber; Bishop C. A. Madsen, of Gunnison, and Peter Peterson, of Ephraim; many of the Bishops in the Stake, and members of the High Council. In the hall were many hundreds from all parts of the Stake.

Bishop Paul Poulson, Elder Theo. Brandy, and Bishop C. A. Madsen spoke words of consolation to the bereaved and the Saints, exhorting the people to emulate the great and good example which our beloved President had always set before us.

Brother Feigh and company rendered Brother Thurber's favorite song "Wandering Home" very beautifully, after which Counselor William H. Clark, Bishop George W. Bean and Counselor William H. Seegmiller of-

fered words of peace and consolation, and spoke on the great and faithful labors performed by President Thurber in civil, military and ecclesiastical capacities, showing also that the departed had been an incessant worker, a most faithful servant of God, a true husband, father and friend, and an eminent defender of the Lamanites, who say that in him they have lost a father.

The procession was then formed and led by Brothers Clark, Coon and Wright. Ninety-eight vehicles filled with the family, relatives and friends followed the remains to the grave in the Richfield cemetery, accompanied by the Richfield brass band, whose sweet music was much appreciated. After the remains were deposited, Bishop Jos. S. Horne

## DEDICATED THE GRAVE

and its contents to the care of God; then the procession moved back to town in the same order as it had gone out. It was the largest funeral cortege ever seen in Sevier County.

Thus were laid to rest the earthly remains of one of God's noblest men, who, through his unflinching integrity to the cause of truth and right, through his unselfish labors among his fellow men, his devotion to God and the welfare of humanity, his honest and upright course in life, had erected to himself an undecaying monument in the hearts of all who knew him.

The Saints of Sevier Stake of Zion, the people of the county and of the Territory lose in him a prominent law-maker, and a wise counselor, and the world a champion of human liberty.

May we, who mourn his departure from earth, obey the counsels and instructions so often received from him, and emulate his worthy example, and thus secure to ourselves the happy privilege to meet and greet our beloved President and brother in the realms of eternal joy, is the prayer of your humble servant.

THEO. BRANDLY,

Stake Clerk.

## HOME MANUFACTURE.

SALT LAKE CITY.

March 30th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

"That settles it," says the reader, on picking up the paper, "that subject is worn so completely threadbare that, with your permission, I'll skip it."

Hold on a moment. Don't be in such a rush. I'll not detain you.

Reader, "Oh, I know all you have to say, but I've tried it, and it won't work."

Why not? R. "Nobody encourages it, except on paper. Our merchants won't sell home-made goods and the people won't buy them. I tell you I've been through the mill. We can't begin to compete with the cheap labor and labor-saving machinery and large capital of the east. It's utterly preposterous to think of it. Ta-ta; see you later."

Way, what's your hurry? R. "Well, the fact is, I've got a lot of hides and wool that I'm anxious to ship east, and I've got to rustle."

See here, you're getting off on the wrong foot.

R. "How so?"

Well, you shouldn't ship them east.

R. "Why not?"

Simply because they are needed at home.

R. "Nonsense! I know all the old arguments you would introduce, but it won't work. Home manufacture is a flat failure and you know it as well as I do."

Excuse me, I don't know it, but, on the contrary, I do know that it is a decided success, when properly conducted.

R. "Give me a single instance of it?"

Well, among many others, there is the shoe factory of Z. C. M. I. I don't think that any one can consistently say, in face of the facts, that that institution is not a success, and a very pronounced one. If there was any business in the world that looked more hopeless than that in its infancy, when Mr. W. H. Howe took hold, it would be difficult to point it out. The merchants did not like the appearance of the first products, and the profits on them were not so large as on imports. The railroads preferred to ship eastern shoes here. The shoeshops of Lynn, Massachusetts, had much capital invested, a vast amount of labor-saving machinery, and the advantage of cheap labor, yet in the face of all these discouraging circumstances the company persisted in making shoes, and continued to make them, until they came out on top. They achieved a decided victory over the trained labor, machinery and capital of the east and the big building adjoining Z. C. M. I. is the monument of their success. Now all I wish to say is, what has been done can be done. If Z. C. M. I., with proper management can virtually beat the world in making shoes, other organizations with like ability and with like persistence, can successfully compete in making home made clothing, or in making leather, or a hundred other things, the material of which we pay for shipping east, pay for manufacturing there, pay for shipping back again, and then pay heavy profits on. People here should not be discouraged because large capital is invested in manufactures in the east. Capital is proverbially timid and money is not invested where profits are not expected. What we need is a few more monuments erected here like that adjoining Z. C. M. I. Who will build them?

QUINN SAGE.

## IT IS NEEDED.

The Salt Lake Stake Library a Necessity.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 29th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Salt Lake Stake Library is a commendable and long-needed institution, and it is struggling for an existence. This fact, in a city of this magnitude, containing a large majority of people professing to be liberal in their views and desirous of obtaining and imparting correct knowledge, is, to say the least, open to grave comment.

It is not only desirable but necessary that

## A GOOD LIBRARY

should be established and placed on a solid self-supporting basis in our city.

It is much to be regretted that a feeling of indifference exists among some, while a positive opposition is manifest among others, to the accomplishment of this laudable enterprise. Some say: "It is not in our ward, therefore I am not interested." Others say: "I object to sending my children down town to read books. I want them at home," etc. To a liberal and philanthropic person how small-souled these excuses sound.

What is the object of our mission on the earth? Is it not to benefit our fellow men? The world is "our ward" and humanity are our brethren and sisters.

What we need is a general library, extensive in character, having books containing every kind of useful information. It is impossible to have libraries of this kind in each ward, or by any single association. It requires

## A UNITED PUBLIC EFFORT.

It is something which would be easy for a community like this to accomplish, and every man of intelligence ought to assist to the utmost. We want no "one horse" affair but something we can be proud of.

Persons need not send their children to the library named, as by paying a trifle (50c per quarter) they can take home a book to read to the family; while those of mature years can spend their leisure reading at the library, if preferred, free.

What is more desirable than useful intelligence? What more ennobling? Then by all means let us have a general library—one that will be a credit to our city. Such an institution could be utilized by our Mutual Improvement and other societies.

Let it be cosmopolitan in character, and accessible to both stranger and citizen.

ADOLPHUS.

A volume of poems by the King of Sweden has just been published at Stockholm.

Omaha, March 27.—A two-year-old child of J. Hansen, one of the graders whose families live between the Burlington & Missouri and Union Pacific tracks, lost a child this morning from the effects of falling in a pall of hot water yesterday while Mrs. Hansen was engaged in another part of the house.

When a tree is to be transplanted never leave more branches than are wanted for mains, four or five at most; never grow a mass of unnecessary limbs to be crowding, which must be cut out afterward, much to the injury of the tree; remove them from the head at first.

A California exchange says: "Many centuries before Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt into the Promised Land, Arizona was thickly peopled by a civilized race who dwelt in their walled cities, had their system of municipal government and priesthood, and cultivated large areas of fertile lands. Numerous relics of this mysterious race, whose origin nobody knows, are scattered through the territory, and their great water courses which they used for irrigation, may still be traced for miles through what is now a dry and deserted expanse of mesa, covered with cactus, greasewood and straggling mesquite. The engineering science of this prehistoric people is proved by the fact that in several instances, when modern surveyors have followed the route of these old canals, it has not been found necessary to deviate a foot from the line which they had adopted."

## DEATHS.

STEVENS.—At the residence of Mrs. S. L. Brown, 576 S. Second East Street, this city John F. Stevens, of consumption. Deceased was aged 31 years, 1 month and 14 days, was the son of James W. and Sarah Stevens, and was a native of this city. Notice of the funeral will be given tomorrow.

HUTCHISON.—On Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 1148 S. Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City, of kidney disease, aged 65 years Caroline E., wife of John Hutchison, late of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Deceased was a native of Scotland, being born at Perth, on the 22nd of October, 1822. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1840 at Edinburgh, by Elder Orson Pratt, and

emigrated to Utah in 1873. She was well known by a large circle of the missionary Elders for her goodness and steadfastness to what she knew and had embraced; her house being open to all who visited Edinburgh and required her assistance. She leaves a husband and a large family to mourn her loss.—COM. *Millennial Star and Edinburgh Scotsman please copy.*

COX.—In Salt Lake City, March 22, 1888, at 11:40 p. m., of typhoid fever, Alice Thornton Cox, daughter of John and Martha Thornton, of Kaysville; born December 7, 1877. She leaves one child four years of age. *Millennial Star, please copy.*

STEVENS.—At the residence of Mrs. S. L. Brown, 576 S. Second East Street, this city, John F. Stevens, aged 31 years, 1 month and 14 days. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

HAILEY.—In Sagar House Ward, Lake County, at 2 a. m., April 2nd, 1888, from old age, being in her ninetieth year, Hannah Bailey. She was a native of England and crossed the plains in one of the handcart companies, and resided in Utah over 40 years.

PENCE.—In the Tenth Ward, this city, at 5 a. m. today of old age, Joseph W. Pence, aged 82 years, 9 months and 27 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAHOON.—In the Twentieth Ward, this city, yesterday at 5:05 p. m., of spinal meningitis, Maggie, daughter of John F. and Margaret S. Cahoon, aged 17 years and 6 months.

RICHARDS.—In this city, on Sunday, March 25th, 1888, Sarah Greene, infant daughter of Levi W. and Lula Greene Richards.

RAMSEN.—In Kanesville, March 18, 1888, at 11:55 a. m., of pneumonia, Parley Strong Ramsen, son of Cyrus and Elsie Ramsen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

LISONBEE.—At Marysville, Platte Co. Utah, March 18, 1888, Olive, daughter of Hugh D. and Elma H. Lisonbee, born Jan. 25th, 1883.

CLARK.—In Benson, Cache County, of a relapse from measles, March 10, 1888, Anna Penelope, daughter of James and Anna Clark, aged 12 years, 4 months and 12 days.

ANDRUS.—At Orren's, Montana, March 19, 1888, of pneumonia, Brigham, son of Milo and Margaret Boyce Andrus. He was born May 25, 1868. His remains were conveyed to Oxford, Idaho, where they were interred. The pall bearers were his brothers Milo, Hyrum, Mansfield and Grant, assisted by the counselors of the M. I. A. of which he was a faithful member, respected by all.—COM.

CLEMENS.—In Central, Graham County, Arizona, of pneumonia, David Clemens, born in Santaquin, Utah, March 11, 1838, died March 13, 1888, aged 49 years, 11 months and 30 days. Deceased bore an excellent character and was a faithful Latter-day Saint. He leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss.—COM.

BEUT.—At Clarkston, Cache County, March 22nd, 1888, of consumption, Margat Simpson Beut, born September 6th, 1848, at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland.

JONES.—At Hoytsville, Summit County, March 1, 1888, John K. Jones, aged 76 years. Deceased was born at Langerdine, Herefordshire, England, in January, 1812; was baptized into the Church in the year 1830, by Elder Ishmael Phillips; emigrated to St. Louis in the year 1850, and came to Utah with William Fielding's company in September, 1854. He resided in Hoytsville twenty-nine years, and was highly respected for his many sterling qualities. He died in full faith of the Gospel, and leaves wife and four children to mourn his loss.—COM.

ROWLEY.—On March 17th, at Huntington, Emery County, Ann Rowley. Deceased was a widow, and a native of Leigh, England; was baptized in April, 1840, by President Wilford Woodruff. She crossed the plains in a handcart company in 1856. She died a faithful Latter-day Saint.—COM.

MEIER.—In the Tenth Ward, this city, at 5:30 this morning of old age, Kleopha Meier, in her 74th year.

SAVAGE.—In the Sixth Ward of this city, March 21, 1888, Mrs. Jane Savage born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 5, 1807; aged 81 years, 1 month and 16 days. *Millennial Star please copy.*

CHAPMAN.—At Darvill, Lancashire, Feb. 27, 1888, John, beloved husband of Mary Chapman. Deceased was born April 8, 1846. Was interred at Darvill Cemetery March 3rd.

BAKER.—On March 13th, 1888, at 4:15 p. m., the spirit of Agnes Mercy, the beloved daughter of Amos W. and Agnes S. Baker, took its flight from this sphere of pain and sorrow. She was born at Mendon, June 6th, 1870. She was a member of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, as well as the Sabbath School. She had suffered with heart disease and liver complaint for the last two years. She bore all her afflictions without a murmur and passed off as one going to sleep, without a struggle, with an assurance of coming forth in the morning of the first resurrection. The funeral was held March 15, at the Mendon Ward meetinghouse, where a large congregation had assembled to pay their last respects to one of the fair daughters of Zion who had, through a wise providence, been taken from our midst while in her youth. The pall bearers were six young ladies dressed in mourning. At the services held over the remains the following speakers made appropriate and consoling remarks: Arthur Linn, of Benson Ward, James Tarry, from the Eastern States, James W. Willie, George W. Baker and Alexander H. Richards. Closing remarks were made by Bishop Andrew Anderson. The remains were viewed by some four hundred persons, after which they were consigned to their last resting place.—COM.

**RICHLY** REWARDER are those who reward the good and punish the bad. The good are rewarded with honor and the bad are punished with shame. The good are rewarded with the love of God and the bad are punished with the wrath of God. The good are rewarded with the promise of eternal life and the bad are punished with the promise of eternal death. The good are rewarded with the crown of life and the bad are punished with the crown of thorns. The good are rewarded with the kingdom of God and the bad are punished with the kingdom of Satan. The good are rewarded with the joy of heaven and the bad are punished with the pain of hell. The good are rewarded with the peace of God and the bad are punished with the wrath of God. The good are rewarded with the love of God and the bad are punished with the hate of God. The good are rewarded with the mercy of God and the bad are punished with the judgment of God. The good are rewarded with the grace of God and the bad are punished with the condemnation of God. The good are rewarded with the forgiveness of God and the bad are punished with the punishment of God. The good are rewarded with the redemption of God and the bad are punished with the destruction of God. The good are rewarded with the salvation of God and the bad are punished with the damnation of God. The good are rewarded with the glory of God and the bad are punished with the shame of God. The good are rewarded with the honor of God and the bad are punished with the dishonor of God. The good are rewarded with the praise of God and the bad are punished with the blame of God. The good are rewarded with the reward of God and the bad are punished with the penalty of God. The good are rewarded with the blessing of God and the bad are punished with the curse of God. The good are rewarded with the inheritance of God and the bad are punished with the loss of God. The good are rewarded with the possession of God and the bad are punished with the deprivation of God. The good are rewarded with the enjoyment of God and the bad are punished with the sorrow of God. The good are rewarded with the happiness of God and the bad are punished with the misery of God. The good are rewarded with the bliss of God and the bad are punished with the torment of God. The good are rewarded with the glory of God and the bad are punished with the shame of God. The good are rewarded with the honor of God and the bad are punished with the dishonor of God. The good are rewarded with the praise of God and the bad are punished with the blame of God. The good are rewarded with the reward of God and the bad are punished with the penalty of God. The good are rewarded with the blessing of God and the bad are punished with the curse of God. The good are rewarded with the inheritance of God and the bad are punished with the loss of God. The good are rewarded with the possession of God and the bad are punished with the deprivation of God. The good are rewarded with the enjoyment of God and the bad are punished with the sorrow of God. The good are rewarded with the happiness of God and the bad are punished with the misery of God. The good are rewarded with the bliss of God and the bad are punished with the torment of God.