

TWO MIGHTY WRESTLERS.

The Greco-Roman Science of Wrestling.

Andre Christol and William Miller wrestled again on the stage of the Grand Opera House, last evening, after the fashion called Greco-Roman. The place was, on the occasion of their previous contest, crowded to the utmost with spectators of a better class than commonly attend athletic exhibitions. They numbered about 3,000. In this kind of wrestling no tripping is allowed, and a fair fall requires both shoulders of the thrown man to simultaneously touch the floor. The brawny wrestlers, bare to their waists, went on to the stage at 8:30 o'clock, accompanied by Fred J. Engelhardt as referee, and James O'Neil and Emil Regnear as judges respectively for Miller and Christol. Miller, the larger, and Christol the lithier, but about equal in perfection of muscular development, had not changed in appearance since their last match, of which Miller was the winner.

The athletes went at each other with head lowered, like wild beasts warily beginning an encounter, and grappled each other firmly around the shoulders, their hands striking the flesh with spiteful slaps. An instant later they were sprawling on their knees, still interlocked with their straining arms. Then they got back to their feet, without relinquishing their holds, and fought like boxers for advantageous grasps. Suddenly Miller loosed his arms, and forced Christol to the floor, the head of the Frenchman striking with a thud. The spectators, before that silent in the intensity of interest, laughed and applauded loudly, but at once became still and keenly observant when Christol nimbly regained a standing posture, and the contest was renewed vigorously. The athletes wrenched, pulled, writhed, and incidentally got into postures worthy of picturing, throughout a hard and long struggle. The violence of the exertions soon brought out sweat profusely, and their muscular, reddened bodies shone in the strong glare of footlights. Their wet skins became so slippery that a grip could not be retained, clasped hands or interlaced fingers not being allowed, and they were compelled to stop and be dried with towels.

The interval was brief, however, and they fell to work again with redoubled activity. The little Frenchman seemingly endeavored to bewilder his more solid antagonist by quick, erratic movements, but his efforts were coolly resisted. Once he got his opponent's head under his arm, and tugged and wrenched at it as though trying to break it off, but the bull like neck was unyielding. They fell often, but without the shoulders of either touching the floor in the way required for a fall. Once Christol, standing with his face to the back of Miller threw his arms around his middle lifting him high in spite of his struggling, and threw the heavy, resisting bulk over his head. Miller struck the floor heavily on his back, but lifted his shoulders so that they did not touch. Christol whirled quickly, and was in an instant on the prostrate form, endeavoring vainly to force it flat. A little later, in a rapid interchange of crushing hugs, Miller struck Christol a violent blow on the side of the face. Christol staggered and drew back. The spectators shouted excitedly, and some of them hissed.

"Nothing unfair has occurred," said Mr. Engelhardt; "it was an accident."

The round had then lasted half an hour, and the wrestlers were breathing heavily, affected by their tiring exertion. They continued with unslackened activity, however, expending their strength in writhing grapples. The next break was when, in a reckless encounter, Miller's head struck Christol hard and square in the face, hurting him severely, it was evident. Christol complained to the referee, but Miller said that he had not intended any harm. None of the rounds in their previous match had lasted more than twenty minutes, but this was protracted for two hours and a half. Toward the end it became tedious, to be excitingly enlivened again by a scrambling struggle on the floor, each trying to roll the other on his back. Miller came out of this encounter with a bloody mark on his back, the result of a scratch. Throughout, Miller was defensive, apparently relying

on his superior strength and endurance; and Christol was offensive, seemingly striving to win by skill and quickness. The judges kept close to them, like seconds in a prize-fight, watching to detect "fouls." The referee several times commanded the loosing of clasped hands, but there were no other violations of the rules.

At the end of an hour neither was advantaged, and they had spent the last fifteen minutes in stubbornly adhering to their different plans of contest. Miller had steadily refused to be aggressive, and had stolidly allowed Christol to make all the onslaughts. And that sort of work continued. Christol repeatedly stood still, with his arms uplifted, inviting Miller to make a choice of holds, but Miller would not be enticed from the defensive. This conduct, added to the usual popular sympathy for the smaller man in any contest, won vigorous applause for Christol and a few uncomplimentary comments upon Miller. Falls became rare and the struggle monotonous. The spectators were patient for an hour and a half, and then a single hiss set going a tumult of disapproval. The hissing was interspersed with shouted criticisms of Miller and encouragement to Christol; the latter being incited to increased endeavor, but the former continuing obdurate, repelling his antagonist's onslaughts, but making none. Christol tried feints, sudden assaults, violent tugs to bend the stubborn neck, and various devices in wrenching in rapid succession, but they were all successfully resisted.

At the close of the second hour, however, Miller's method had not fatigued his antagonist more than it had himself, and he had become so unpopular with the spectators that they hissed him almost continuously. In the midst of the confusion, when the round had lasted over two hours, Christol, with a sudden and desperate expenditure of strength, repeated the feat of throwing his adversary over his head. Miller struck on his back, and it was generally supposed that it was a fall. The house was instantly filled with an uproar of applause, and Christol, bowing, retired from the stage.

Miller remained, and his judge, Mr. O'Neil, denied that the fall was fair. Referee Engelhardt advanced to the footlights and said: "A fall is claimed and disputed. I am only positive that I saw a head and one shoulder on the floor. I decide that it was not a fall."

The decision was not approved by the verdict of the assembly; but Christol readily returned to the stage, and smilingly renewed the contest. He was surprisingly nimble, too, after his long exertion. He dropped on his hands and knees temptingly in front of Miller, and in other ways solicited an assault. At length he darted to Miller, caught him quickly up in his arms, dropped him on the floor and was on him in an instant, crowding him down flat with irresistible force. There could be no doubt about the fairness of this fall, and the cheering was tremendous. There was an interval before the referee's decision could be audibly given.

The wrestlers were taken into the stage dressing rooms, thoroughly rubbed, wrapped in overcoats and allowed to rest for fifteen minutes. In the time of resting they showed fatigue more than they had while wrestling.

The referee's call for the second round was made at 11:30 o'clock, and enthusiastic applause greeted the reappearance of the men. Christol had lost none of the vivacity of his manner, and bowed like a circus performer. Miller seemed to be in much the worse condition. The skin of each arm had been broken by the rough usage, and the blood had oozed out, leaving red marks on the inflamed surface. The round began and continued in a lively manner. Miller abandoned his inert scheme and exerted himself aggressively. It was an unremitting tussle, now with the wrestlers grappled face to face, now wriggling on the floor, and now flinging each other down with furious force. The excited assembly left but small spaces between their outbursts of shouting and applause, and apparently forgot Miller's previous unentertaining behavior in admiring his present active exertion. Christol clung again and again to Miller's neck, bending him down with all his strength, and as often was rudely forced off by violent effort. The culmination was a rough struggle on the floor, each trying to roll

the other on his back. Their breathing was so labored that it could be heard in the furthest part of the theatre in the short spells of silence, and the referee and judges bent over them to watch for the result. It came in the defeat of Christol, who, writhing how he would, could not keep his shoulders above the floor. The round lasted only thirteen minutes, and left a fall apiece. —N. Y. Sun, Nov. 10.

The Used Up Wrestlers.

CONCLUSION OF THE DRAWN ENCOUNTER.

The account given in the Sun yesterday of the wrestling match between Andre Christol and Wm. Miller, which began in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening and lasted until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, described the first two rounds and gave the bare result of the third—a draw. That third round was begun after midnight. The wrestlers had struggled almost continuously during nearly four hours, winning a fall apiece, and the violent exertion had brought them to a state of exhaustion. A rest of fifteen minutes had been allowed them, and they had in the intermission been thoroughly rubbed and stimulated with brandy. To prevent stiffness or chill they had been overcoated and made to walk to and fro in the green room, and each had been attended by a physician.

The renewal of the wrestling was spirited, grapple followed grapple with astonishing swiftness. Christol again and again gripped Miller's neck, and wrenched with all his might in an endeavor to bring him down in that way; but in each instance his hold was torn away before he had accomplished a fall. Miller several times lifted Christol high up and dropped him heavily, but he always fell on all fours, like a cat—and, strange enough, in that posture he was not successfully assailable. Even Miller's great strength was not enough to tip him over on his back.

Notwithstanding the lateness, the spectators remained, not a corner of the standing room being vacated. The exhaustive work of the athletes was at this period devoid of tediousness, and their activity gave no chance for a repetition of the hissing that had condemned Miller's slowness in the first round. Half an hour of this violent contention was not decisive, and then they were allowed a brief recess in which to be rubbed by their attendants. They showed marked effects of the long tension of strength, yet, upon coming together again, they did not relax in energy, nor change their later mode of wrestling.

There were many repetitions of this operation; Christol, twining his sinewy arms around Miller's neck, employs his whole strength to compel his gigantic opponent to bend forward. Miller resists the strain to the utmost, and, when his body has been forced down until he seems about to fall on his face, he succeeds in pushing off the terrible hold. Christol, unloosed suddenly, drops on all fours, in which attitude Miller assails him uselessly. Then they get to their feet again. Those maneuvers were duplicated, with few incidental variations, to the round's first hour, at which time the men were in an exhausted condition.

An intermission of ten minutes was, soon after 1 o'clock, allowed by the referee; and the wrestlers were placed in chairs at the wings of the stage to rest. Their condition was such that their friends advised them not to further protract the struggle. Their hands had so far lost the power of muscular exertion that their grips were like a child's, and they were as uncertain in their motions as drunken men. Neither was willing, however, to acknowledge a willingness to give up the contest; but they agreed to stop after wrestling fifteen minutes longer.

The referee announced this agreement to the assembly at a quarter before two o'clock, and the wrestlers were applauded upon their reappearance. They shook hands, and clenched in a sprightly way, but the rest of their encounter was simply motion without much force. They rushed upon each other fiercely, but their grapples lacked the appearance of strength, and they slid easily out of holds that earlier in the match would have been dangerous. Miller was no longer able to resist Christol's tugs at his neck, and was readily pulled

forward to the floor; but Christol had not the strength to use the advantage thus gained. The fifteen minutes were spent in rapid, desperate, but weak wrestling, and without a fall. Then they were stopped and, while the referee told the spectators that the allotted time was gone, the athletes stood trembling with exhaustion, breathing hard, and dripping with sweat. Some of the spectators cried out, "Go on!" "Finish!" and "Keep them at it!"

"They haven't any grip left," Mr. Engelhardt said, "and could not, in their present condition, get a fall if they wrestled till morning. They have agreed to stop now, and call the match a draw. Therefore, I declare all bets off."

The house was slowly cleared, and the limp wrestlers were taken away by their friends in carriages. The time of actual wrestling had been about five hours. —N. Y. Sun, Nov. 11.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Nov. 19—

C. W. Penrose, Esq., editor of the Junction, returned to his home in this city last evening after an absence of a month, spent in the Bear River and Bear Lake country, whence he has frequently spoken to his readers through editorial letters. Mr. P. is in fine health, and returns in good spirits.

Utah County Times, Nov. 18—

In the first Judicial District Court, Tuesday, Nov. 16, Judge P. H. Emerson presiding, in the case of Hale and Smith, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Alma Greenwood and J. W. Robinson, on charge of assault with intent to kill, the following jury were empanelled: O. Clark, S. R. Carter, J. K. Rogers, A. W. Haws, M. Winn, W. Morrison, J. Gardner, F. Spencer, W. Black, E. Richens, A. Halliday and H. J. McCullough. Verdict of guilty.

The People, &c., vs. Albert Dalton; prisoner arraigned and plead not guilty, and was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. F. Gillespie and W. D. Phelps, on charge of larceny, the following jury were empanelled: J. E. Curtis, T. E. Fleming, H. S. Alexander, W. Clyde, Eli Curtis, A. M. Farnsworth, D. Cook, Geo. White, H. J. McCullough, W. Kay, H. Zufelt and W. Thomas. Verdict, guilty as charged. A nolle prosequi was entered as to Gillespie.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. W. D. Phelps, the plea of not guilty heretofore entered was withdrawn and the plea of guilty substituted, when the following jury were empanelled to try the case: W. Morrison, A. W. Haws, W. Kay, H. J. McCullough, Geo. White, Eli Curtis, A. M. Farnsworth, T. E. Fleming, M. Miner, Wm. Black and A. Halliday. Verdict, guilty as charged in the indictment.

Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. John Hale and Joseph Smith, on charge of larceny, the following jury were called: F. Spencer, M. Miner, Wm. Black, E. Richens, J. Gardner, O. Clark, W. Clyde, W. Barton, S. R. Carter, D. Cook, J. K. Rogers and W. Morrison. Verdict, guilty as charged.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. John Hale; judgment on verdict; the prisoner was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Joseph Smith; judgment on verdict; sentenced to eight years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Thomas Banalt, a nolle prosequi was ordered.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Wm. D. Phelps; judgment on verdict; sentenced to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Wm. D. Phelps; judgment on verdict; sentence suspended.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Walter Jackman; motion for a new trial; motion denied.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. John Hale; judgment on verdict; sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at hard labor, from Nov. 17th, 1883; ordered to give bonds on appeal in the sum of \$800.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Joseph Smith; judgment on verdict; sentenced to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary, from Nov. 17th, 1883.

In the case of the People, &c., vs. Walter Jackman, judgment on verdict; sentenced to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

THE MORMONS.

The Early History, Struggles and Conquests of a Persecuted People.

OMAHA, November 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the Herald:

My interests have been identified with Utah over twenty-five years. During that time I formed an extensive acquaintance with her people, including many of her representative men. But few common cities have been more extensively misrepresented or more thoroughly misunderstood.

Whatever may have been the motives which actuated the pioneers of Utah, it is the material facts of their subsequent history, the results of their labors, that indicates the tendency of their principles.

In 1847 the Mormons led by Brigham Young colonized Salt Lake Valley on the back-bone of the American continent. In the centre of a vast wilderness, surrounded by savages, far removed from the amenities of civilization, they laid the foundation of a future commonwealth.

Under the circumstances they could not have been actuated by pecuniary motives. Nothing short of the hope of realizing the practical benefits of a sincere religious faith could have sustained them under trials of such magnitude and importance.

A thousand miles from any resources except those developed by their energies from the stubborn elements of the desert, without extraneous aid or even sympathy, they have developed an amount of pluck, of patient perseverance unparalleled within a century in the history of American colonization.

Necessity compels them to work out a successful system of irrigation. This made existence possible in Salt Lake Valley, and has since developed the agricultural resources of Utah. It has also taught others how to utilize the narrow valleys and barren sage plains of a vast area of the public domain, the resources of which were considered by early explorers inadequate for the wants of civilization.

Scarcely had Salt Lake City become safe from the incursions of savages through the protection afforded by other settlements, than Utah was made the unwilling receptacle of the refuse of political parties in the form of federal officers. They have often been men of a low order of talent and of debased morals, who were ever ready to eke out their meagre salaries by pickings from the slender resources of struggling settlements.

This monotony of bad officials has occasionally been relieved by the advent of a man of broad, liberal views. Such have never failed to win the respect and confidence of the people.

To-day, Utah with an industrious, law abiding population, comprising many intelligent capitalists from various parts of the world, is carrying the weighty incubus of a political ring who bring their religious prejudices to bear on courts of justice, and whose selfishness will not admit that anything is right that does not pander to their avarice.

Moderate antagonisms can scarcely be considered evils by a people engaged in the work of religious reform and social reconstruction. They stimulate to purity of life and develop energy. They spread new principles by attracting the attention of the people.

The insults and judicial tyranny of the Utah ring will probably subserve Mormon interests better than their own.

Mormonism is a stubborn, living fact. Its history proves it to have an innate vitality which persecution only invigorates.

With this view of the subject, Mormons do not anticipate being crushed by the operations of a political ring, the decisions of missionary judges, or by the transient waves of prejudiced public opinion.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

—Omaha Herald.

Three Pennsylvania girls who started West about two months ago, all got married to railroad conductors before they reached Omaha. Fifty thousand Massachusetts spinners are earnestly wanting to know what lines they travelled by.