

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 29.

**Information Wanted.**—Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of William Ovington and family, who were reported to have been in Utah recently. Address: O. G. Workman, Salt Lake City.

**Not Yet Found.**—Nothing has yet been heard of Jonathan Bentley, the demented man who wandered off from his brother's home in the Tenth Ward, some time ago. It is feared that he perished in the cold, in some out of the way neighborhood.

**Arrest of Cattle Thieves.**—From a letter received by Hon Jno. Rider from Jno. D. Stewart, we learn that three cattle thieves, who recently stole 33 head near Kanab, were captured in Arizona and taken to Flagstaff where they were examined and bound over in bonds of \$5,000 each, in default of which they were remanded to jail. One of them is John W. Christian, son of Dr. Christian, of Beaver, and the other two are brothers, John B. and Daniel W. Smithson.

**More System.**—What is needed in this city is a systematic method of removing garbage. Under the present ordinance, ashes and refuse are piled up in cellars, and semi-occasionally a carter is engaged to remove the accumulations. What we want is a system, and until that is provided there will be complaints about the unhealthy condition of back yards and alleys.

There is enough law now to prevent storekeepers and others from sweeping dirt and rubbish onto the streets, but so far as piling up accumulations of filth and offal in back yards, the remedy is not sufficient to correct the evil. Such an ordinance has been passed, and there would be no trouble in keeping the alleys of the city as clean as any of the main thoroughfares, if the law were only enforced.

**News from Parowan.**—Big rabbit war this year, immense numbers in these parts. The boys killed hundreds of them last week, and had a rabbit dance last evening. A few years ago rabbits were so destructive that we all—men, women and children—had to turn out and kill and drive them into the lake.

Some good falls of snow lately, and plenty of water for next summer, but it has been very cold. A couple of men tramping from Milford south were so badly frozen that one poor fellow, it is feared, will lose both his feet. They are cared for by Bro. David Ward, near here.

Reformation has reached here, through the able preaching of Apostle F. M. Lyman in December, since when we have been moving along finely. It is stated that not a tenth the amount of tobacco, tea, etc., is sold now as formerly; and even our one liquor saloon has so little business it is going to stop as soon as it can wind up its affairs.

We have no need of such things; it is stated that 75 per cent. of all crimes are caused by whisky; some man disputed this in Cincinnati, but on examination it was found that 83 per cent. of crimes were caused by it there. Seeing that strong drink is a crime producer, why cannot our Legislature prohibit in Utah. The governor and his friends might not want to sign such a bill, but you could count on a big majority of the popular vote and a handsome majority of the ladies.

We also want a bureau of statistics, and with that maybe temperance men would be able to find out how much the crime producer, alcohol, does in Utah.

Last week a band of cattle were driven off our range by cattle thieves; they were followed by Cedar City boys. We have not heard from them yet. It seems that this is another singular way of making a living that needs prohibition in some forcible and efficacious manner.

CERENTHUS.

**Home Again.**—We had the pleasure of meeting and extending the hand of welcome, this morning, to Mr. James A. McKnight, Ex-U. S. Consul to St. Helena, a young gentleman born and reared in Utah, and who after an absence of 11 years from the land of his nativity, has returned to settle down in Salt Lake City. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. McKnight left here in the summer of 1873, and after attending school in Kansas City, left there for Chicago and the east, pursuing for some time the dual profession of an actor and dramatist, during which period he played with Edwin Booth and other noted lights of the American stage. He visited the Eastern States and finally went to Washington where he remained several years.

He afterwards crossed the ocean, gave lectures in England, and then traveled on the Continent, visiting Berlin, Paris and other noted cities, and remained in the French capital for several years, editing the American department of a Parisian journal, during which time extracts from his private letters appeared in the columns of the News.

He subsequently obtained the appointment as Consul for the United States Government at the Island of St. Helena. About this time he married, and after passing a length of time at his place of residence on the "sea girl isle," returned to America. Being seized with a desire to visit once more the home of his childhood, and meet and mingle with his early friends, he secured while at Washington a position on the editorial staff of the Salt Lake Herald, and now comes to enter upon his labors in that paper's interests.

He will probably deliver a couple of lectures prior to taking up his pen, one of which is entitled "Bonaparte at St. Helena," and the other "Young Utah." We bid Mr. and Mrs. McKnight welcome home to Utah, and trust their brightest anticipations will be realized in making it from henceforth their permanent place of abode.

**Provo Points.**—Fair sky in the morning, cloudy afternoon, weather constantly undecided whether to shine, rain, snow or freeze. Streets muddy, people busy, local conference just here, lots of talk about the "drug-store," and there you have Provo.

The very peculiar case of binding over our quarantine physician to keep the peace towards our sturdy Enquirer editor furnished amusement and time-killing for a large audience for two or three days. The belligerent doctor, (who by the way is said to be a really excellent physician) took umbrage at something said by the Enquirer about his connection with the ill-savored "Peoples Drug Store," and went around a day and night breathing threatenings dire, striding down the war-path tomahawked and painted (figuratively speaking) "to beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall."

He is said to have found the man of quills in his literary retreat, and after applying all sorts of disagreeable epithets, he uttered divers fierce threats, upon which the editor looked down upon the excited little man, and told him to get out or he might get hurt. He (the Dr.) "got" out. Enraged with the superior treatment he received and failing to cow the literary man by braggadocio, the doctor armed himself and started out once more with business in his eye. Mr. Graham who was warned of his coming was persuaded to make out a deposition to bind the gallant Doctor over to keep the peace.

For three days lawyers have been arguing the pros and cons of this matter before Justice J. F. Gates, and a large audience of the citizens of Provo. The decision is to be rendered this afternoon, too late, however, for mail time.

Colds are very extensively circulated around here; and two or three deaths lately, have left empty homes and aching hearts.

The Academy goes bravely on. Like a river temporarily dammed, it seems to have gathered fresh force, widened its channel and now sweeps grandly on once more, to pour the clear waters of its pure learning into the ocean of universal intelligence.

HOMESPUN.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 1.

**Got Back.**—Brother Andrew Jensen, editor of *Morgenstjernen*, returned Thursday evening from a very successful business trip through Cache and Weber Counties. Owing to his absence No. 5 of his magazine will be a few days late.

**Z. B. B. S.**—The books of the Zion's Benefit Building Society are now open for the current month, and members should avail themselves of the opportunity of calling on the secretaries. The books will be kept open until 8 p. m. of the 12th inst., when they will be closed for the present month.

**No Bones Broken.**—A yellow horse, ridden by a small boy, got frightened at a large dog near this office yesterday, and attempted, with considerable success, to unseat its rider. The boy rode on the neck of the horse for quite a distance and finally fell to the ground, but luckily was not much hurt.

**Information Wanted.**—Mr. Philip Osborne, from Erie, Pa., desires to obtain information from any of the family of David or Charlotte Potter, who came to Utah from Ohio among the earliest emigrants. Charlotte Potter is a sister of Philip Osborne, whose address is Erie, Pa.

**Ward Reunion.**—The 4th Ward reunion under the management of Bishop Sperry and Counselors was a pleasing success last evening. Old and young seemingly enjoyed themselves immensely. The children are being indulged in the dance this afternoon and evening.

**Sudden Death.**—James Baldwin, who had been ailing for some time, while sitting in a chair at his home in the 15th Ward last evening, was attacked with a chill and in falling out of the chair, fell against a stove. The chill caused congestion of the lungs, from the effects of which he died in a few moments afterwards.

Mr. Baldwin was an old resident, having lived in this city about 25 years. The funeral services will be held in the 15th Ward Assembly Hall at 11:30 a. m., to-morrow.

**Wool Growers' Meeting.**—About one hundred of the wool growers of Utah and Idaho met at the Continental Hotel this afternoon to perfect a wool growers' organization. Joseph Harker was elected president and R. L. Howard secretary. Addresses were made by E. M. Weiler, Major Silva, E. H. Parsons and others.

Resolutions were adopted, delegates to the Denver Convention were elected, and a petition to Congress was signed. Full particulars will be given of the organization on Monday next.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 3.

**Automatic Window Fastener.**—William Pearson, late of the 19th Ward knitting factory, has invented a

very ingenious contrivance in the shape of a self-acting window fastener, which does credit to his ingenuity and will doubtless, if it gets into use, become very popular. It works with a lever which allows the window, when raised to any height, to stay fixed without further action, and the simple reversing of the lever brings the window down again. He sent it to Washington to-day, for a patent.

**President Woodruff's Birthday Anniversary.**—The family and relatives of President Woodruff assembled at his residence on Saturday afternoon to celebrate the 77th anniversary of his birthday. After the party, which numbered about forty, had partaken of an excellent dinner, President Woodruff made some very interesting remarks relative to his early experience in the church, and giving valuable instruction and exhortation to his family in relation to the work of God.

Short and appropriate remarks were made by various members of the family, all wishing Brother Woodruff long life and many happy returns of the day, in which desire we heartily join.

**Runaway and Smashup.**—The other morning while John Dunn, of Tooele City, and James D. Stirling, of the First Ward, were going to the depot in Messrs. Daynes & Coulter's wagon, they had a narrow escape from being killed near Latimer and Taylor's planing mill. The horse shied at a telegraph pole and crossed the street car track, breaking the front axle close to the wheel. John Dunn jumped out, Daynes & Coulter's teamster was thrown with great force against the horse's legs and afterward upon the ground. He received internal injury from the fall. After he fell the horse ran on, one block south. The goods in the wagon were scattered promiscuously, the fragile portions broken up into smithereens.

**Gunpowder Accident.**—On Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Wm. A. Powell, aged 12, and David his brother, aged 8 years, of Payson, during the absence of their parents, took a flask of powder from the top of the kitchen safe, and "just to see the powder sparkle," poured a little from the flask on a few live coals in the kitchen stove. The spring of the flask being rather stiff, the eldest boy held the flask in both hands, while the younger was looking on.

The flask exploded, nearly tearing off the boys thumbs and scorching his face, while the younger boy was badly singed in the face, and the clothing of both set on fire. The two ran out of doors immediately and rolled in the snow, extinguishing the fire on their clothing. Dr. Greer was called in, and sewed up the wounds on the eldest boy's hands.—*Enquirer.*

**A Good Result.**—The Tabernacle Choir committee herewith submit to the public the following financial statement of the concert and ball given at the Salt Lake Theatre on the evening of Feb. 27th, 1884:

Total gross receipts from sale of tickets, including admission of spectators to the circles,	\$586
Total expenses of advertising, orchestra hire, etc.,	182
Net proceeds,	\$404

At a meeting of the choir it was decided to donate two hundred and fifty dollars to the B. Y. Academy fund, and that amount has been remitted. This sum—in excess of one-half as originally intended—was willingly donated, the net results being much more than anticipated.

Salt Lake City, March 1, 1884. Again has the Tabernacle Choir, one of the most popular organizations in the community, sustained its reputation for generosity. The unselfish course of its members is proverbial.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

A CITIZEN SET UPON BY FOUR MEN AND CRUELLY MISTREATED.

On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, a gentleman residing in the Fourth Ward of this city, was awakened by a noise in the yard, and on getting up and looking out of the window, saw a man standing outside, while the dog, being chained, was barking vociferously and trying to get at him. The gentleman went out and asked the man what he was doing there and what he wanted, and was told by the stranger visitor that he was looking for a place to stay till daylight.

"This is a pretty time to be looking around for a night's lodging," said the gentleman, "but if you'll wait till I get a light, I'll see what you look like." He then took the man into his house, struck a light, and was horrified at the appearance presented by the stranger. His face and head were bloody and seemed almost beaten to a jelly, and his clothes were torn. He seemed only half conscious, but he told the following story:

He was in a saloon the night before with three or four men, strangers to him, and after drinking together, they asked him for money to get lodgings, which he gave them, and afterwards took several drinks at their invitation. He was intoxicated when he started for home, and the men offered to accompany him. They went with him several blocks and then set upon him and beat him, robbed him of \$150 and left him upon the ground.

After recovering he wandered about until he came to the house of the gentleman above mentioned, Mr. Stephen Durant. The injured man gave the

name of Fenton Sutherland, and said he was a son of Judge Sutherland. After he had washed the blood from his face, he slept till daylight, and then, having eaten some food, was taken home by Mr. Durant in his buggy. He said he thought he could recognize the men who beat and robbed him, if he should meet them again.

THE CHILDREN'S BALL.

A BEAUTIFUL AND BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Much credit is due Bishop H. B. Clawson and his assistants, for the able management and splendid success of the children's grand ball and entertainment, given at the Theatre on Saturday afternoon and evening. The ball commenced at 2 o'clock, at which hour a vast throng of children, accompanied by their parents or guardians, had assembled.

As early as half-past three it was found necessary to close the doors against further admission, as the assembly inside was becoming too large for comfort. Not but what there was plenty of room for the children, for whose especial amusement the affair was arranged, but there were too many grown people present.

However, though regretting that some had to be turned away, we were glad to see that the little ones in attendance got all the dancing and recreation they desired, and if the grown people—admitted at a nominal figure—were uncomfortable from over-crowding, it was nobody's fault but their own. It might be well, in future things of the kind—which we hope to see, and believe they will be beneficial to the little folks—to make the rates of admission a little higher and even all round, giving the children the first sales exclusively, and then limiting the number of tickets sold to guardians. But to the ball itself.

Dancing having continued from two till six p. m., at that hour the first grand march started. At the head was a drum major in full uniform, followed by 24 little girls, some of them the tiniest little toddlers imaginable, arrayed in all the colors of the iris, and carrying three beautiful silk banners. Then came two oriental standard bearers, followed by an elephant, with keeper, and they by two horsemen, after whom blundered two huge giants.

The elephant, on reaching the south end of the hall, knelt and received a diminutive Hindoo rider, and then resumed its stately tread to the music of the band. This march was repeated three times, with additional features, during the evening. The elephant performed and the two horsemen ran a race, and then fought a tournament in which one of them, horse and all, was slain and carried off on a litter.

A notable feature of this was the strong attachment which seemed to exist between each rider and the noble animal he bestrode. Not even in death could they be separated and each seemed to be a veritable part of the other. The knight who was killed actually slid inside of his horse, and refused to be comforted or withdrawn. It was very affecting. Another point of special interest to zoologists was that the elephant belonged to that strange species having human feet and wearing men's trousers. This excited much comment among scientific men present. Then came the Chinese tumblers who also created much amusement.

The ball closed at 11 o'clock. A happy time was had by all. Bishop Clawson arranged the whole affair and was ably assisted by members of his family and other friends. The performers, who took part in the programme, aside from the little ladies who are altogether too numerous to mention, were Messrs. S. H. Clawson, S. B. Clawson, Walter Clawson, Fred Clawson, Seldon Clawson, Washington Young, C. E. Dallin, Ed. Sloan, Samuel Barratt, C. H. Barrell, Samuel Barrell, George Young, Earnest Young, Wm. Grenig. The Thomas band supplied the music which was excellent.

All did well and are deserving of credit, for the entertainment was just the thing for the children and, in its line, an unprecedentedly fine affair.

THE BIBLE AND POLYGAMY.

THE LECTURE IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Last evening the main Hall of the Twelfth Ward Assembly Rooms was literally packed with people who assembled to listen to the discourse announced to be delivered by Elder John Nicholson upon—"Does the Bible sanction and sustain Polygamy?" People from all parts of the city, representing various shades of opinion, were present, and a large number were, on account of the crowded condition of the building, unable to gain admittance.

The speaker made a few introductory remarks, announcing that it was not his purpose to advocate any particular form or kind of marriage, but to exhibit and explain the position of the scriptures in reference to what was known as the patriarchal or plural system, more commonly denominated polygamy. He proposed to take the affirmative side of the question, and forthwith plunged at once into the argument, which occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes in delivery, the audience maintaining the strictest order and listening with unabating attention.

The argument of the speaker, which

was delivered with clearness, force and earnestness, went to show that men named as polygamists in the Bible were the grandest and greatest characters that figured in sacred history. Many of them were on terms of comparative familiarity with God, who in His commandments to them never intimated that their marital relations were displeasing to Him or in the least degree contrary to the Divine will, when their practices in that connection were in harmony with the principles of equity and justice. Those men were, notably in the case of Abraham, spoken of in the Bible as having kept the commandments and statutes of the Lord during their entire lives, inferentially in relation to their marital system as well as their course of life in other respects. It was held by the speaker that if Patriarchal marriage had been contrary to the Divine will, the Lord would have signified the fact.

It was shown that the issue of plural marriage were in numerous instances held in the highest esteem by the Almighty. Interference with the plural marital relations of Moses by Aaron and Miriam, was visited upon them with the indignation of the Lord. The speaker also stated that laws were incorporated in the Bible for the regulation of the conditions liable to arise under Patriarchal marriage, but nowhere was anything like prohibition of its practices enjoined. It was even under some circumstances made compulsory.

The speaker dwelt for some time upon the views entertained by people professing a belief in the Bible who considered the issue of plural marriage illegitimate. They were shown to be clearly legitimate from a Bible standpoint. The sacred book provides for the ostracism from the congregations of the Lord of illegitimate offspring to the tenth generation, whereas the children of polygamists occupied posts of honor as the ministers of the Most High, officiating in the "Holy of Holies." A great many people professing to be Christians were pleased to designate plural marriage as a barbaric relic, suited to the dark ages, but unfit for existence in later and more enlightened times. The speaker read a prophetic statement of Isaiah not yet fulfilled, which pointed clearly to the existence of polygamy in the future.

The concluding portion of the argument was devoted to proving that the plural marriage system was not abolished by the New Testament dispensation. The speaker admitted that polygamy was denounced by Christ, but it was of that specific and obnoxious kind, denominated by Dr. Bacon "consecutive polygamy"—the putting away of a wife in order to take another. The argument sometimes used against plural marriage, supposed to prohibit Bishops and Deacons from having more than one wife was demolished, and the passage was clearly shown to be an reason on the other side of the question. The words of Christ when He informed the Jews who sought to entrap Him that if they were the children of Abraham, they would do the works of Abraham, were quoted, the speaker holding that among his prominent works was the system of marriage practiced by him. The prophetic words of Paul to Timothy, to the effect that among the crimes of the latter times would be "forbidding to marry" were read. They were generally supposed to have been fulfilled in the enforced celibacy of the Catholic clergy. The speaker asked whether, in view of the fact that the object aimed at was the prohibition of the Bible system of marriage, the prediction was not further fulfilled in certain national enactments for the prohibition of the more extended form of the marital condition.

It was argued that Christ himself announced that He had not come to destroy but to fulfil the law and the prophets, included in which was the patriarchal form of marriage.

In concluding, Elder Nicholson denounced as hypocrites without a glimmer of consistency, ministers of religion who condemned and called for the obliteration of a system of marriage so clearly sanctioned and sustained by the book upon which their doctrines and dogmas are professedly founded. The position on the subject was so sharply defined that they were left with the alternative of denying the inspiration of the Bible or admitting the consistency, from a religious standpoint, of the patriarchal system of marriage.

Those who made no claim to belief in the divine authenticity of the sacred record could, if such were their honest views, consistently oppose and declaim against that marital system, and the opinions of such were entitled to respect, so long as they did not resort to oppressive measures to enforce their ideas upon others. For his part, the speaker considered that men and women in relation to this and all other subjects involving the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," should be left untrammelled so long as they do not in the practice of their opinions or convictions curtail the rights and privileges of others in the same pursuit.

In the course of his argument, Elder Nicholson made appropriate quotations from the Bible to sustain the several points of his discourse.

Cairo, 28.—Two Egyptian battalions have started for Assouan. Fresh directions are sent General Graham, repeating the previous orders to restrict his operations to the defense of Suakim.