

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, August 8, 1888.

## THE CHINESE TREATY.

The treaty recently concluded between this country and China, and ratified by the Senate, contains several points bearing with considerable importance upon the interests of both countries, and which, if carried out with fidelity, will tend to promote good feelings between the two nations. They will also aid considerably in breaking down that great wall of isolation and conservatism, upon which the Chinese seem to pride themselves, and bring them into fellowship and communion with the great western nations, and at the same time promote the interests of commerce and the wealth of China by the speedy and effectual development of the resources of the nation, through giving additional scope to European and American enterprise.

In the first article of the treaty it is stipulated that while the Emperor of China may make concessions to the subjects of foreign powers for the purposes of trade, he by no means relinquishes his right of eminent domain over the lands or waters where such operations may be carried on; further, that the rights thus granted shall not give to any party who may be at war with, or hostile to the United States, the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property while within the said lands or waters. The United States are also bound to refrain from such attack upon the citizens or property of any other power while within the Chinese dominion, whether land or water. If, however, the subjects or property of this country should be attacked, while in China or Chinese waters, by any who may be at war with, or hostile to them, such attack may be repelled.

It is also stipulated that any tract of land that has been or may be granted by the Chinese government to the citizens of the United States for purposes of trade, shall still remain under Chinese jurisdiction unless stipulations to the contrary are effected.

Article two stipulates that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions that may not have been stipulated for by treaty, that may hereafter be deemed desirable, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government, and may be regulated by it, but not in a manner incompatible with previous treaty stipulations between the two governments.

Articles three, four and five are highly important. Article three stipulates that the Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia.

This clause in the treaty will prove of great benefit to the Chinese residents of the United States, and especially in the west. With a Chinese Consul at all the ports of the Union, and a Chinese minister at Washington, it is very likely that the acts of injustice recorded, which they have lately suffered, will be promptly and for ever suppressed.

Article four provides for full religious freedom in both countries for each other's subjects, and that in both countries cemeteries for the sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held inviolate.

The fifth article recognizes the inalienable right of men to change their allegiance, and guarantees the privilege of free emigration of Chinese to the U. S. and vice versa. It also stipulates that it is a penal offense for any foreigner to take a Chinese citizen from his native country without his full consent, or for a Chinese to take any foreigner, from his native country without his full consent.

Article six provides that citizens of the U. S. visiting or residing in China shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other nation; and that the same privileges shall be reciprocated to Chinese subjects residing or traveling in the United States.

In article seven, it is agreed that, the two nations, regarding the unit of money weights and measures as favorable towards a unity of civilization, shall use their influence to establish by the general agreement of nations representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

Article eight stipulates that Chinese subjects, irrespective of nationality or religion, shall have the privilege of being admitted to all schools, colleges and other educational institutions in the United States; and that citizens of the U. S. may establish and maintain schools in China and all places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

In article nine—the last of the treaty, the United States disclaims all right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other internal improvements. His Majesty the Emperor also reserves the right of deciding the time, manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements.

The above are the main features of the treaty between Secretary Seward on behalf of the United States, and their excellencies Hon. Anson Burlingame, Chih-Kang and Sun-Chia-Ku on the part of China. They no doubt are to be ascribed in a great measure to the efforts and influence of Mr. Burlingame; but be this as it may, they clearly prove that the Chinese mind is advancing, and that that vast nation, the most populous in the world, after ages of determined isolation, is preparing to take an important position among the nations of the earth in these latter days. Some of the articles of the treaty also evince very advanced statesmanship, and are well worthy the attention and imitation of the nations of Europe, who are in the habit of boasting so much of their advancement and civilization.

POOR BUTTER.—A gentleman who purchases large quantities of butter called upon us yesterday and stated that numbers of butter makers in the Territory use coarse and unboiled salt when making butter, which in every instance, becomes rancid, and is comparatively worthless. In making a batch of butter the use of fine salt would entail an additional outlay of only a few cents, while the increased value of the butter thus made would be considerable.

THE IMMIGRATION.—A telegram from General M. B. Clawson to President Young, stated that four hundred and sixty immigrants had arrived by ship Constitution, and started west yesterday.

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

#### CHOLERA.

New York. Four persons were taken with cholera in the streets, yesterday; all were taken to the hospital.

#### ESCAPE OF A ROBBER.

Cincinnati, 7.—Charles Davis, one of the Adams Express robbers, escaped from the jail at Seymour, Ind., to-day. A reward of \$500 is offered for his apprehension.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington.—The public debt statement for August 1st—total debt, less cash in the Treasury, \$232,353,448,067; of the amount in the Treasury, \$3,340,981,793 is in coin and \$2,604,456,821 in currency.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Tallahassee.—The Legislature passed, over the Governor's veto, a bill to give the members one year's pay for their services. Adjourned at midnight, to November 3d, when they will choose the Presidential electors.

#### MCDOWELL'S HEADQUARTERS.

New York.—Gen. McDowell has established his headquarters, as commander of the district, east of this city.

#### MASON'S STRIKE.

The bricklayers' strike has probably ended. At a meeting of the journeymen, to-day, the treasurer stated that he had had a conference with the President of the master masons, who stated that the bosses would be inclined to yield to the eight hours' system if the men consented to a modification of the apprentice law; also that law forbidding bosses to work on the same scaffold with the men. There seems little doubt that the compromise will be agreed to.

#### AN AUSTRIAN DIGNITARY.

A field marshal of the Austrian army is here on a visit; he made the tour of the fortifications to-day with Gen. McDonald.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Montgomery.—The House, to-day, passed the Senate bill removing political disabilities from all persons, not allowed to vote by the constitution. The bill was amended by taking from the people the right to vote for the Presidential electors, and giving it to the legislature. It will undoubtedly pass in this form.

#### GAS EXPLOSION.

Washington.—The gas main in the Capitol, under the centre dome, exploded to-day with great force, blowing out all the heavy frame work surrounding it, and tearing the doors and windows to splinters; the explosion for a time created alarm for the safety of the building. Fortunately no one was in the vicinity, therefore nobody was injured. The damage will be promptly repaired.

#### GENERAL GRANT AT HOME.

Chicago, 8.—Gen. Grant arrived at Galena, his old home, yesterday; he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the entire population turning out to welcome him. In the evening a torch light procession marched to the Gen's residence and serenaded him. The General appeared on the balcony and expressed his heart-felt thanks for the cordial greeting of his old friends and neighbors. He announced his intention to remain in Galena a fortnight.

#### NOMINATIONS.

St. Louis.—The Democrats nominated E. A. Lewis, Washington Adams, and E. H. Norton, Judges of the Supreme Court.

#### REMARKS.

By Elder W. WOODRUFF, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 19th, 1888.

#### (CONCLUDED.)

For the last thirty-eight years, since its establishment, have the Elders of this church been laboring and traveling for the spread of the principles of this gospel. You may track history from the days of the patriarchs to the days of Joseph Smith, and you cannot find any account of men who have traveled as the elders of Israel have. Jesus told his disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every living creature, and he that believed and was baptized should be saved, and he that believed not should be damned. But we can trace almost every mile of the travels of the ancient Apostles, and with the exception of Paul, their travels were confined to Asia, and chiefly to Jerusalem and Judea. But the elders of this church have traveled in every gentle nation under heaven that would receive the message. And as a general thing the elders have been faithful in this work among the nations; and we have not yet ceased to send them to the gentiles, and we shall continue to do so until they entirely reject the gospel of Christ. How long that will be, it is not for me to say. The Lord is going to make a short work in these last days. He will cut short his work in righteousness. By and by the gospel will be taken from the gentiles and will be sent to every branch of Israel, and all will hear the sound of the gospel.

We are called to build up Zion, and to establish righteousness and truth; called to build up the kingdom of God; and to warn the nations, that they may be left without excuse in the day of God's judgement and calamity. Now the eyes of the Latter-day Saints, of those at least, who live their religion, are open. They understand the signs of the times. They are not walking in darkness; they should not be, at any rate. They should have the light, and understand the signs of the times, and know the signs of the coming of the Son of Man. The world does not understand these things; they did not in the days of Christ. They did not understand that Jesus was the Son of God, come to establish his kingdom and to deliver Israel, and they do not know it to-day; and that makes the difference between them and the Latter-day Saints. The reason of this is that they have not received the gospel and the Holy Ghost. They have not the inspiration of the Almighty; but the inspiration of the Almighty would give them understanding if they would embrace the gospel. But being without the gospel their understandings are not enlightened. They do not understand the scriptures; nor the signs of the times. They do not understand those principles which God reveals to those who

keep his laws. This is the difference between us and the world. We have an anxiety for their salvation; so has our Father in heaven; but they must abide the law. The God of Heaven abides a law, all the hosts of heaven abide laws; they are exalted and glorified by law. All the creations of God are governed by law. The earth abides the law for which it was created. I have many times said, and I think so still, that all the creations of God, except man, abide the law. The beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and the fish of the sea all abide the law by which they were created. I do not know of any thing that breaks the laws of God but man, who was made after the image of God. And we as well as all the other creations of God must abide the law of our creation in order to receive a fulness of glory and blessing. This is the position we occupy as Latter-day Saints. We have the gospel, and we should abide the law of the gospel; and we should, as a people, be awake to the fact that our Father in Heaven has done all he could for the salvation of the human family; he has made known the laws necessary for the exaltation and glory of man and has done all that can be done by law. We read that in Adam all died, and that in Christ all were made alive. Jesus has died to redeem all men; but in order that they may be benefited by His death, and that His blood may cleanse them from all actual sin committed in the flesh, they must abide the law of the gospel. The sins done through Adam we have been redeemed from by the blood of Christ; and in order to obtain salvation we must be obedient and faithful to the precepts of the gospel. I feel as though we as a people ought to rejoice, and we should seek the gifts and blessing God has put into our hands, and we should seek to magnify our callings, and as a people fulfill the expectation of our Father in heaven, and the expectation of those who have gone before us.

The ancients are not perfect without us, neither are we perfect without them. The old prophets and apostles had their day to labor in warning the world. Noah preached to the inhabitants of the world, and showed his works by his faith, though he did not save a great many. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses, Elias and the prophets, Jesus and the Apostles all had their day. Their work is finished. They sleep in peace. This is our day, and we should labor while the day lasts; by-and-by night will come when no man can work. We shall not have 365 years as Enoch had to prepare Zion for translation.

As I before remarked the Lord is going to make short His work, or no flesh can be saved. There are great events at our doors, and the Saints of God should be on their watch-tower. We should have our eyes, ears and hearts open to see, hear, understand and receive the counsels and reproof revealed through the mouth of the servants of God to-day. The Gospel of Christ is one of the greatest blessings that can be bestowed upon man. Eternal life, the Lord says, is the greatest gift of God. We can obtain that, only through obedience to this Gospel. This, brethren and sisters, is our blessing. We possess it, and have been gathered here by it. Had it not been for the Gospel we should still have been in England, the United States and abroad among the nations of the earth, and Utah would have been a desert sage plain, inhabited only by crickets and Indians, as it was when we came here. The Elders of Israel might have preached until they were as old as Methuselah, and we should never have gathered had it not been for the inspiration of the Almighty. You and I, and all who have received the testimony of Jesus Christ know that these things are true. All the Saints of God among the nations, who have been faithful, have been inspired by the same spirit to gather home to Zion. Why have we gathered to Zion? To fulfill the revelations of God. Isaiah and Jeremiah and nearly all the prophets since the world began have foretold the gathering of the people to the land of Zion, and we have from which the law of the Lord should go forth to rule the nations of the earth, while the word of the Lord should go forth from Jerusalem. We are here to do these things, and to receive teachings and instructions that we may be prepared for the coming of the Son of Man. We are here to be shut up a little while in these chambers of the mountains, while the indignation of the Almighty passes over the nations. For this the Lord through his ancient servant said, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." The question is often asked by sectarian ministers, "Why could you not live in New York, Liverpool or London as well as going to Zion?" Because we should be in the land of sin and wickedness and abomination, and it would be very difficult, while so situated, to keep from being polluted by the evils which reign upon the face of the earth at the present time. And to overcome these evils we have been gathered together, that we may be taught in the principles of truth, virtue and holiness, and be prepared to dwell in the presence of God.

When we embraced the Gospel we had only just begun our work. Being baptized into this Church is only like learning the alphabet of our mother tongue—it is the very first step. But having received the first principles of the Gospel of Christ, let us go on to perfection.

Brethren and sisters, let us lay these things to heart and try to realize that the eyes of God, of angels, of those who have gone before us are waiting and watching for the completion of our labors. We have everything to stimulate us to action to do the will of God and overcome evil and be humble, obedient, diligent and faithful. Let us labor faithfully while we dwell in the flesh, that we may be satisfied with our labors when we get through. We have everything to encourage us here in the valleys of the mountains. We have the blessing of God visible over us day by day in our preservation, and in the preservation of the crops and the fruits of the soil. The hand of the Lord has been over the land. Who would have believed twenty years ago if he had said that this barren, desolate waste would have become like the garden of Eden. It never could have been done except through the mercies and blessings of God. His promises have been fulfilled to us, and we can just as well acknowledge His hand in these temporal blessings as in anything else, for the hand of God is in it all.

I pray that God will bless us with His spirit, and give us power to maintain our integrity, magnify our callings and to be faithful to our covenants, to

our God and to each other, that we may overcome the world, the flesh and the devil and be prepared to inherit eternal life for Jesus' sake. Amen.

## LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP "COLORADO."

Which left Liverpool for New York, July 14th, 1888.

James, Sarah, William, Luther, Franklin, Sarah, Louisianne, and Jane Hendry; John and John Jones; John, Mary, Isabella, Sophia, Charlotte, Amelle, Edwin and Thomas Swindiehurst; George, Jane and James Riley; Nathan, Ann, John, Margaret, Thomas, Ellen, Elizabeth, Nathan, Mary, Alice and Margaret Benson; James, Ellen, William, James and John Benson; Joseph Greenwood; Christine M. Pederson; Julia S. Julia, George and Charles Whitehead; Alexander Milne; Henry, Nancy, Emily, Nehemiah and Joseph Duncombe; Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary, George, John and Frederick Mole; Isaac, Alice, Isaac, Isiah and Henry Anderson; Charles, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth and Thomas Dierick; Edward Clisbold; Richard Home; Edward and Sarah Haddock; Maria, Henry, Annie, Lydia and Elizabeth Griffin; William Royal; Thomas Darby; William Park; Nathaniel Hodges; Elizabeth Ashmet; Victoria and Henrietta Wade; Paul, Elizabeth, John, Annie and Paul Coates; David Horsley; Thomas Phillips; Isaac and Joseph Boyer; Mary J. Brown; Robert and Mary Brown; Joshua Hill; William Ashby; Henry Poppe; Nicholas, Elizabeth and Margaret Boak; Richard Fowler; Arthur and Harriet Ellis; Thomas Lester; William D. Rhoda, Alvin, Clarissa, Sarah and Daniel Owen; John, Susanah, Anna, Elizabeth, Arthur and Charles Coulger; John and Sarah Stubbs; Nephth and Alvin Bailey; Naomi Sumner; John Wakefield; James, Ann, William, Hannah, James, Elizabeth, Morgan, Moroni, George, John, Alma and Martha Tombs; Ellen Wootton; Geo. Sarah, Mary, Geo., Albert, Sarah, Alice, Ed., Elizabeth and Cecilia White; William Crouch; Alfred Drapper; Ed. Riddle; Samuel, Mary and Emilie Hunt; John, Annie, Lucy and Alice Howard; Walter, Susan, Ann, and Walter Grimes; Thomas and Sarah Smuin; Jas., Maria, John, Wm. and Lydia Weston; Harriet and Sarah Hyatt; John Bailey; James, Ann, Jane, Isabella, Elizabeth, John and Jessie Robb; Ann Chalmers; Sarah, Saml., Hannah, Thomas and Harriett Benson; Mary and Emma Morley; Benjamin Price; Charles, Matilda, and Julia Cater; Frederick Cockett; Geo. Swallow; Mary, John and Mercy Livermore; Matilda Watkins; Sarah Edwards; Emily Couzens; Wm. and Elizabeth Bowen; Sarah Rees; Brigham Rees; Wm. Thomas; Esther, Ann and Martha Twigg; Bartholemew, Ellen and Lilly Morris; Thomas, Sarah, Mary and Ann Harris; Elizabeth and Joseph Irons; George, Mary, James, Ellen, Margaret, John, George, David and Hugh Grimshaw; Charles Stevens; Henry, Elizabeth and Isabella Barrett; Mary and Eliza Whitehead; Ann Stewart; Ellen, Dorothy, Moroni, Ellen and Alice Howard; John, Jane, Eliza, John C., Mary, Joseph and Betty Slater; James, Martha, Elizabeth, John, William and Mary Isherwood; John Strickley; Caroline Pyne; James, Ann, Brigham, Heber, Willard, Ann, Ellen, Baby and James Boden; Joseph Harper; Caroline Hunt; Frances, Johanna and Rosal Harper; Wm., Maria, Selina and Matilda Beddows; Wm. Radd; Sarah J. Duckworth; Evan, Martha and Jane Wright; Margaret Thomas; Thomas Davis; Richard Davies; Elizabeth Thomas; David Rees; Eliza, E. W., and M. A. Rees; Mary Williams; John, Pears; George Gale; Jane Robbins; Cecilia and Cecilia Griffiths; Joseph, Mary, Charles, Mary, James, Clara and Matilda Tuckfield; Paul Elkins; Elizabeth Bishop; Emilie, George, Emilie and William Dallimore; James, Jane, Selina and James Sabine; Sarah E., Sarah R., Susan, Lydia and Edward Davies; Susan, Thomas, Ann, Mary J., Eliza, Louisa and Alice Harper; Thomas, Eliza, John and Eliza James; John Jesson; William and Ellen Salter; George and Eliza Weston; Thomas, Louisa, Mary, Mark, William, Sarah, Lydia, Charles and Emma Orgill; Louisa Baker; Harriet and Annie Munford; Andrew, Isabella, Duncan, Anne and Mary Carnegie; Isabella Monroe; John, Thomas, Elizabeth and William Gallacher; Benjamin, William and John Wilson; Thomas Spears; Alexander Forbes; Thomas Halliday; Isabella, Alexander, Andrew and Elizabeth Duncan; Charles, Anne and Emma Nunn; Daniel, Eliza, Frances, John and Elizabeth Cameron; Peter and Agnes McDonald; John, Ann and Alexander Challice; Edwin, Mary and Edwin Senior; Andrew, Edith, Elizabeth, Willard, John, George and Thomas Hobson; Thomas, Annie and Joseph Wright; George P., Jane, Elvina, George, Henrietta, William and Deborah Mallet; Joseph Ball; Thomas Barker; Mary A. Owen; Robert, Mary, Robert, Mary, Jenny, William, James D., Robina, Isabella and Alexander; Mary, Jane, Lewis and Mary; Alice Littleford; Joseph Thornton; Elizabeth and Georgina Summers; Mary, Ann, Thomas, Joseph, Alexander, Mary and Harriet Pullan; Richard Woodhead; Nephth Wood; Louisa Hill; William Dewell; Martha Luke; George and Mary Hill; Edward and Nephth Orgill; John Colton; James, Emilie and Emilie Hewitt; Benjamin Edwards; Catherine Davies; Edwin Bullock; William, Hannah, Alfred, Elizabeth, Emma, William, Ann, Emilie and Albert Smith; Timothy Gittens; Thomas and Samuel Godfrey; Wm., Elizabeth and Mary A. Balingor; William, Elizabeth, William, John, Joseph, Willard, Alfred, Walter and Orson Thompson; Sarah Farrel; John and William Pileher; Jeremiah Jones; William and Emily Baxter; John, Sarah, Wm., Mary, John, Sarah, Hannah, Ellen, James, Eliza, Daniel and Heber Ball; Jonathan, Mary A., Ellen, William, Mary A., Fanny, Leatha, Lucy, William and Ellen Fiat; William, Mary, William, Robert, Sarah and Eliza Pike; James Kemp; Hannah Wiseman; Robert and Catherine Williams; Carl L. Ericson;

John, Hannah, Archibald, James, William, Walter, and Charlotte Oswald; Richard Yeates; Robert Brady; Elizabeth Hanabett; Thomas, Hannah and Emily Darby; Edward, Maria and Edward Laker; James, Sarah and James Mills; Frances Whitehead; Grace Affleck; Alexander and Thomas Smith; William and Elizabeth White; James and John Cowper; Ann, David, Samuel, Fanny, Annie and Thomas Mulholland; Elizabeth Butler; Ann Charleston; Fanny and Mary Spencer; John Bates; James, Mary, Hannah, Sarah and Mary Gittens; Robert Wade; Thomas Brewer; James Richardson.

## RETURNING MISSIONARIES.

Wm. B. Preston; Richard Benson; Aurelius Miner; Moses Thatcher; Richard J. Davies; Barry Wride; Griffith Roberts; John Barker.

## NEW TO-DAY.

Dry goods, at wholesale.—Bowen, Whitman & Winslow, Chicago.

## Special Notices.

REMOVED.—The City Liquor Store is removed to the opposite side of the street, in Greenback's Buildings, where the choicest Territorial and imported liquors and wines can be had.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

## Wanted Immediately.

A FEW GOOD TEAMS, to work on the U. P. R. Road, near the head of Echo. Liberal wages will be given, and constant employment till snow flies. For further particulars apply to F. F. PRATT, at Kimball & Lawrence's Store.

## PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

AT FORT BRIDGER, U.T.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Fort Bridger, U.T., Aug 3, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 15th, 1888, for the delivery at this Post of

300,000 pounds of Barley.

150,000 pounds of Oats.

IN SACKS.

Delivery to commence immediately after the Contract is awarded, and the full amount to be delivered on or before the 1st day of Dec., 1888, subject to inspection by the undersigned or his authorized agent.

Each bid to be accompanied by the guaranty of two or more responsible parties, no bidders, that the contract will be faithfully executed if awarded.

By order of Bvt. Col. H. A. MORROW, Cmd'g Post, J. H. BELCHER, Bvt. Maj., Acting Quartermaster.

## A FEW OF SINGER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

JUST RECEIVED. Also,

Sewing Machine OIL,

IN SMALL BOTTLES, by

BASSETT & ROBERTS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR UTAH.

A Fine Lot of Women's and

Children's Shoes and Men's

and Boy's Boots and Bro-

gans, just Opened at

BASSETT & ROBERTS.

ONE HUNDRED

LABORING MEN WANTED!

TO WORK ON

THE RAILROAD,

Near Peterson's Bridge Morgan County.

Inquire at our Camp, on the ground, or of ISAAC GROO, at the City Hall, Salt Lake City, RICHARDS & GROO.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of San Francisco, California.

CASH CAPITAL Fully paid in Gold Coins \$750,000

STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY LIABLE.

Insure against Loss by Fire on terms as favorable as any other First Class Company.

Losses promptly and equitably adjusted and paid.

WALKER BROS.,

Salt Lake City.

General Agents for Utah Territory.

## THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

## THIRD NIGHT!

Of the Engagement of the Eminent

Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

When she will appear in

TWO FINE CHARACTERS:

AS

MEDEA,

In the Great Tragedy of that name, and as

MRS. CHILLINGTON,

In the charming Comedy of

A MORNING CALL!

Saturday, Aug. 8, 1888.

Will be presented, the beautiful, mythological

Tragedy, in 3 Acts, entitled,

MEDEA!

OR, THE

GOLDEN FLEECE.

MEDEA, the Enchantress.

MISS ANNETTE INCE

Jason.....Mr. D. McKenzie

Orpheus.....Mr. J. M. Handley

Lycan.....Medea's (Miss Georgie Clawson)

Melancholus, (Childless).....Mr. J. E. Hyde

First Corinthian.....Mr. J. E. Hyde

Second Corinthian.....Mr. J. E. Hyde

Officer.....Mr. E. D. Crowther

First Citizen.....Mr. B. Matthews

Cressa.....Miss Adams

Laethe.....Miss Lizzie Paul

Guards, Citizens, &c.

The performance will commence with the

sparkling Comedietta, in 1 Act.

A MORNING CALL.

Mrs. CHILLINGTON.....Miss INCE

Sir Edward Arden.....Mr. J. C. Graham

In Rehearsal, the Great Tragedy of

MARY STUART!

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

Commences punctually at 8.

## HARDWARE!

WE are in receipt of a HEAVY ASSORT-

MENT OF

NAILS, Cut and Wrought,

GLASS all Sizes,

PLOWS,

FORKS,

SHOVELS.

Hay Knives,