

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The persistent attempts of the Fenians to accomplish something against England, and the outrages committed by, or attributed to them, have stirred up the British Parliament to discuss some measures for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. One of the first wrongs to which attention has been directed, is the Church Establishment. Both parties in Parliament admit there is cause of complaint concerning it, but they disagree as to the extent of that cause, and the remedial means which should be adopted to remove it. Indeed some of the extreme Tory party hold that the Establishment should be maintained at all hazards, and upheld for the benefit of the Saxon or Protestant element, against the Celtic or Roman Catholic. The subject still occupies the attention of both the House of Lords and House of Commons, for, by the dispatches yesterday, it was matter for discussion in each House.

The Church Establishment of Ireland would certainly be viewed in this country as a most enormous and national evil. It taxes industry to support idleness. It takes over five millions of people for the benefit of perhaps a couple of hundred thousand. It compels every man of every shade of religious faith in the country to pay for the maintenance of a religion which is believed in only by a few, and which the rest look upon as worse than a mockery—a delusion, a snare, and a mass of errors upheld by act of Parliament and forced upon the people.

The inhabitants of Ireland are Roman Catholic and Protestant, being, probably, three and a half millions of the former to one and a half millions of the latter. But the Protestants are subdivided into Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Quakers, and a few other sects who number, however, but few believers. Of the different sects of Protestantism the Episcopalians are far from being the most numerous. Yet they are the only ones who directly derive benefit from the tithe-rent charge of the country. Other sects are endowed to a greater or less extent from Government: the Presbyterians receive a *regium donum*, or "Kingly Gift," for their ministers; so, we believe, do some of the Methodists; and even the Roman Catholics enjoy the Government bounty to a degree, such as the endowment of Maynooth College. But all the people of Ireland, who own, hold, or occupy, as proprietors or lessees, a foot of soil in that island, pay into the revenue of the Established Church. In this way it is asserted that £12,000,000 sterling, a sum nearly equal to \$80,000,000 in gold, is collected from an impoverished people, who are so poor that in many instances they do not possess the common necessities of life.

Here is a titling forced upon millions of people to support a faith which they disbelieve, despise and hate. If this titling had continued to be paid as it had to be at one time—when the parson would take the tenth sheaf of wheat, or bushel of potatoes, from the field, and the tenth pig from the pen—the entire people would have risen against it *en masse* ere this, for ideas have grown since that day, even though the people still remain poor, down-trodden and unarmed. But a law providing for a composition for tithes was first tried; and subsequently a fixed amount, equal to three-fourths of the original sum, to be paid by those having a perpetual interest in the land, who, in turn, exact it from their tenants. Thus it is paid by all, without the bulk of the people knowing to what amount they are taxed, it being an indirect tax; though they do know that they are taxed to sustain the Established Church. This is partly the cause of the discontent which exists concerning the Establishment. The hierarchy, generally, lead lives of indolence and extravagance. The work of their ministry is, in nearly every instance, performed by under-paid and over-worked curates; while rectors, vicars, deans, arch-deans, bishops and arch-bishops live on the fat things of the land, dress richly and indulge in a style of extravagance which stands in glaring contrast by the side of their miserably poor parishioners. The ministers of other Protestant sects, and the Roman Catholic priests, are generally hard-working men, who are not over-paid; and this difference between the indolence and luxury of the priests of the few, with the industry and economy of the priests of the many, is another cause which makes the Episcopal hierarchy hateful in the eyes of the people. A writer recently speaks concerning this English Church Establishment in Ireland, in the following succinct and correct terms:

"The Hierarchy of the Irish Church consists at present of two Archbishops—the Archbishop of Armagh and the Archbishop of Dublin—and ten Bishops. The beneficed clergy are 1400, exclusive of deans, prebendaries, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. The number of parishes in Ireland is about 2400, most of which have their parish churches; but in some of these there is often not a score of Protestants, while the Roman Catholics in them are counted by hun-

dreds or thousands. Every parish in Ireland is provided with a clergyman, but as the number of clergymen is not equal to the number of parishes, in the numerous instances, one clergyman has the spiritual care of two or three parishes. In certain parishes where divine service is regularly performed in the places of worship belonging to the Establishment, the congregation might be counted upon the fingers, and there are cases in which besides the clergyman and the clerk, no worshippers present themselves when the edifice are opened for the performance of the service.

The present temper of the British House of Commons seems to be to sweep this Establishment from existence, but in their attempting to do so they are likely to have a severe struggle. Many of the Tory party look upon it as the entering wedge of a series of revolutionary changes which may dismember the connection now existing between Church and State in Britain, and be the precursor of still more serious results. The whole of the wealth drawn from the people to sustain it, does not go directly to do so, many of the large landed proprietors being benefitted by the tithe-rent charge. For this they are likely to struggle. Thus there are contending, on the one side, the whole hierarchy of the Anglican Church, and the more conservative of the Tory party, aided by much of the wealth and influence of Episcopal Ireland and England; and on the other side, the Liberal portion of Parliament, the Reform League of Britain, and thousands who, terrified by Fenianism, desire to throw any sop to the Fenian Cerberus to obtain peace and quiet.

But supposing the latter party should succeed in disendowing the Church Establishment in Ireland, will it satisfy the disaffected among the Irish? It does not seem likely. The unjust landlord and tenant law, and other things which are deemed oppressive have to be removed; and then there is a large portion of the Irish who declare they will be satisfied with nothing short of a total severance from England and the establishment of a republican government in Ireland.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

CONTINUATION OF EVARTS' SPEECH.

On resuming his argument, Everts alluded to the manner in which the case had been opened by Butler for the Managers. He had used invective for argument, and had attempted to make it take the place of law and fact. The Chinese method of warfare is a science of concussion, blowing trumpets, sounding gongs, and uttering shrieks and groans in the streets; but it had been reserved for our day to see an attempt of another kind at concussion. It was first directed against the stone walls of a fortress, and was utterly ineffective and unavailing; not satisfied with that the Manager, who opened this case, tried intellectual concussion against the walls of the Senate. We have survived it all, however, and the power of concussion gave way to discussion. (laughter). Everts then quoted from Butler's speech, to show what the latter understood to be impeachable offences. Everts next proceeded to discuss what is termed the chief charge in the indictment against the President, viz—the breach of the Tenure of Office act. He quoted from the debate on the bill, as published in the *Globe*, to show that the Senate, when it passed it, did not look upon it as a penal measure which might result in the impeachment of officers who might disregard it. He contended that the breach of a statute was not impeachable, and was not subject to the jurisdiction here, but only before the great forum of the people upon the hustings. If he could succeed in convincing the Senate of this, he would be able to show that the Managers had attempted to mix what was purely political with what is essentially judicial. He proceeded to argue that the Tenure of Office bill does not cover the case of Stanton, and the proviso to the first section of the law very clearly gives the President the power to remove cabinet officers. After a fifteen minutes recess Mr. Everts resumed his argument. He proceeded sharply to criticize the argument of both Butler and Boutwell. He denied that it was either an offence or a crime to endeavor to ascertain whether the law was unconstitutional. The President, as well as other officers, had the undoubted right to test any law passed by Congress. The Senate then adjourned until 4 o'clock. Everts' argument was not concluded.

RESTORATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND ARKANSAS.

The reconstruction committee, to-day, considered the question of the restoration of South Carolina and Arkansas. Both the State constitutions, the only ones yet sent in, were discussed, and it was finally decided to postpone the whole matter until the constitutions of the other Southern States arrived. The committee intend to have them all, as nearly as possible, uniform on the subjects of suffrage and education.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, 29.—The Democratic Convention met here to-day, and after a temporary organization, adjourned until to-morrow. The indications are that Governor Haight will be the choice of the Convention for President of the United States.

TRIAL OF THE ANCON.

The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer Ancon went on a trial trip to-day; she had on board a large number of guests, including the Chinese Embassy.

TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.

The dispatch, relating to the revenue yesterday, should have read, the total revenue from whiskey for the first five months of this fiscal year, shows receipts at the rate of \$12,000,000 yearly, which is \$30,000,000 less than the estimates of Commissioner Wells.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Gen. Canby telegraphs that the total majority for the constitution in South Carolina is 470, and in North Carolina 13,440. Thirty-six counties have not yet been heard from. The returns from Georgia come in very slowly. The election is quiet, only one or two outbreaks have happened. Bullock is elected Governor. The constitution is ratified by a large majority. The Democrats have a majority in the Legislature.

ARREST OF NAPHEZZI.

New York.—Col. Naphezz, formerly agent of Santa Anna, has been arrested on a charge of swindling the firm of Powell, Gross, & Co., out of \$50,000, through a forged letter from Reverdy Johnson. He is held to bail in \$100,000.

ROSEAU TO COMMAND AT WASHINGTON.

Washington specials give a rumor that the 5th cavalry, which Gen. Emory commanded, is to be transferred to other duty, and that Roseau is to be appointed Commander of the Department at Washington.

FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

Springfield, Mass.—Heavy forgeries on various paper manufacturers and dealers in this vicinity by C. H. Thomas, of Boston, have been discovered; losses amount to \$60,000. Thomas has absconded leaving liabilities to the amount of \$80,000.

THE BLACKBIRD TROUBLESOME.

Helena, M. T., 30.—Advices from Fort Ellis, dated April 23d, report the Black-foot Indians troublesome. Leroy Wyett was killed that evening. A Benton correspondent of the 25th, says Nathaniel Crabtree, was shot by Blackfeet on the 24th inst. near Drowned Man's rapids. On the same day the Indians stole twenty-three head of mules from Camp Cook.

MASS MEETING OF MINERS.

Salt Lake, 30.—Advices from South Pass City, Dakota, state that a mass meeting of the miners and others of Carter county, was held in that city, April 19th, which was largely attended. It was unanimously resolved to petition for the appointment and confirmation of the Hon. W. A. Carter for Governor of the Territory of Lincoln. The petition was signed by nearly one thousand persons.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENCE IN THE COLE CASE.

Albany.—The defence rested their case in the Cole murder trial, to-day, the evidence, throughout, was intended to show the insanity of the prisoner. MILITIA TO BE CALLED OUT IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI.—A Knoxville special

says that Governor Brownlow has announced his determination to call out the militia force to suppress the lawlessness and violence which he says exist in certain parts of Middle and West Tennessee. He does it without legislative action, but relies on the loyal people of the State to sustain him. The *Whig* publishes a letter signed by the Tennessee members of Congress, urging him to this course.

GREELY FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special says, at the meeting rooms of the New England Senator, Horace Greeley was urged for Postmaster-General, and Mr. Ward, of Detroit, is being backed for the Treasury by the manufacturers, and the friends of the protective tariff and the Industrial League.

FOREIGN.

BRAZILIAN NEWS.

Paris.—Terre de Maedon, the Brazilian Ambassador, has received the following news, officially, by a steamer which recently arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro: The Paraguayans are shut up in Humaita; their outposts have been captured, as have also their position at Curupaty and Peco and their gunboats sunk. Their president, Lopez has fled to Humaita, and cannot hold out three days.

FENIAN TRIALS.

London, 29.—In the trial of Burke, Shaw and O'Casey, to-day, evidence was introduced showing that Burke purchased a quantity of arms in Birmingham, which he took to Liverpool. The papers lament that the debate on the Irish Church question had been left to second rate men in the Commons.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further advices from Paraguayan sources state that the Brazilian iron-clads passed Humaita under fire from its guns, and were assisted in their perilous undertaking by the allied command, had been planted by the allied command around the fortress, which kept up a terrific fire upon the Paraguayans. The killed and wounded aboard the fleet numbered 15,000 men? A reconnaissance developed the fact that Lopez had massed his army at the northern extremity of his lines, which renders probable the abandonment of Curupaty by the Paraguayans.

PRUSSIAN ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

It has been officially announced that the Prussian army will be reduced twelve thousand.

RECENT MEXICAN ITEMS.

Galveston, 29.—Matamoros dates to the 14th have been received. The national Congress re-assembled on the first of April. Twenty of Negrete's revolutionists had been captured and were being tried by a military commission.

ITEMS FROM HAVANA.

New York.—The *Herald's* Havana special at St. Domingo says the reason assigned by Gen. Baez for not having assumed the Presidency is that the faculties authorized by law were insufficient to allow him to carry out his policy in regard to the Spanish Bay negotiation and the Jesurun loan. Gen. Carna is engaged in developing the petroleum wealth of Assa. The Spanish affair preoccupies Gen. Baez, whose great difficulties on the subject came from the opposition of President Salnave and the umbrage of the negro chiefs. Pimentel is getting up another revolution which will break out in a month among the military. The merchants support the movement. The wife and sons of Gen. Manzanella have been imprisoned, which has exasperated Odringo and others in the south and east. Gen. Humata has been instrumental in deepening Carlos Baez in the conspiracy against the President. Hungria himself will probably be the first victim of the reaction in St. Domingo.

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION.

New York, 30.—Telegraphic advices

from Nassau state that the government has been successful in the late elections.

THE TYDON SERIES REFUGES ON A U. S. VESSEL.

A Japan letter states that the Tydon sought shelter and was protected on board a United States war vessel after his abdication, before he reached his own ship. The United States Consul at Higo learns that the native officials adhere to the scale of rates for money exchange value, as regulated by treaties. During the disturbances in Higo the United States marines, allied with the forces of other Christian powers, performed an important work in restoring order and protecting foreign property.

Correspondence.

NAPHI, Juab County, Utah.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir:—The citizens of this county are doing their best to plant and sow enough for themselves and the grasshoppers who are hatching out in some places in countless numbers.

There has been considerable sickness during the winter and spring, influenza and whooping cough prevailing. At the present time the health of the people is improving. During the winter lectures have been delivered before the Seventies, by Elders W. Richey, J. Miller, D. M. McCune, T. Crawley, W. Worwood and S. Pitchforth, on various interesting subjects.

The Nephi Sunday School has prospered under the management of Elder Samuel Claridge, and is well attended. The spirit of prayer, of devotion and of making improvements is on the increase; and we hope before many years to raise all the fruit we shall need. A new town site has been surveyed between Chicken and Pigeon creeks, on the east side of the valley, some three and a half miles north-east of the old Chicken creek settlement. A field has also been surveyed and improvements have commenced. The new location will be given to some few families have moved their houses from the old settlement, and the prospect is that the place will soon be built up. It is well situated and bids fair to become a choice location for a small settlement.

Respectfully, SAMUEL PITCHFORTH.

We have been courteously favored with the following letter to Elder Orson Hyde, from his son Alonzo E., now on a mission in England:

125 OLDFIELD ROAD, SALFORD, Manchester, March 20, 1888.

Dear Father:—I have been thinking of writing to you for a long time, but as I always have an instinctive dread of writing letters, I have neglected doing so until now; but this morning I have resolved to bring my mind to the "sticking point," though I fear my success will be but partial. We are all well at present and are enjoying ourselves finely. For my part, I can say that I never enjoyed myself better than since I have been on my mission, and all that I have to regret is, that I am better qualified to fulfill it; however I am striving in my feeble way to do all the good I can, and also to overcome my weaknesses and imperfections as far as possible.

I feel that the Lord has truly blessed me since I have been here; I have seen more of His power manifested than I ever did before, and I can now fully realize that He will never leave us to ourselves or suffer us to be confounded so long as we put our trust in Him. I feel that this mission has been one of the greatest blessings that I have ever enjoyed, and that it will continue to be so as long as I live.

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object in wanting Him to come without their wish to try if they can again crucify Him.

The Fenians are less troublesome just now than they have been for some time, though they continue to hold their midnight drills in all parts of the country. Yesterday, at the Assize Court in this city, two more of them received sentence of death for the shooting of Sergeant Brett, last fall, in the Hyde road riot, three having already been hung for the same offense.

There is a great feeling of enmity existing at the present time, in this country between the Catholics and Protestants, and serious riots between them are very prevalent. This is caused, very probably, by the Fenians who have been arrested, being all Catholics; and in my opinion, the words Fenian and Roman Catholic, are nearly synonymous.

Besides the glaring signs of war and contention, both from without and within the prospects of famine are horribly apparent; all these combine to presage for England a dark and stormy future, which her wise men confess their inability to prevent. Verily, "the wisdom of her wise men has perished, and the understanding of her prudent has been hid." Yet while we contemplate the downfall of nations, we can look with pride and joy to that growing power in the west, which will continue to spread and increase until all other powers must yield in subjection to its righteous rule. Happy are they who enlist under its banner and remain steadfast in the cause, for to them shall be given the victorious crown. May the honest-hearted from all nations be gathered to the fold of Christ before destruction comes, is my continued desire and prayer.

As I have got to the end of my paper I will close for the present, praying God to bless you in all your labors.

Your affectionate son, ALONZO E. HYDE.

The following extract from the *Phrenological Journal* for May, is illustrated in that periodical with an engraving of the front of Messrs. Savage & Ottinger's book store and photographic gallery in this city:

"The above engraving represents the book store and photographic art emporium of Messrs. Savage & Ottinger, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Besides supplying the 'Saints' and the 'Gentiles' with the best literature of the Old World and the New, they produce good pictures—we may safely say some of the best we have ever seen. Portraits of the 'saints' and 'sinners'—are not all sinners?—we reckon?—Indians, pictures of trees, mountains, water-falls—real river water-falls, not the sort we see in the opera or on Broadway—and some of the most sublime scenery in the world.

These gentlemen are artists! They combine business with art, and supply school books, phrenological books, and every variety of useful books.

Readers in the East, and in Europe, think of it. Here is a store, as we call it—a shop, they call it—three thousand miles west from New York, in the center of a vast Territory teeming with life, enterprise, education and civilization! A hundred thousand hardy people now have their homes in these mountains; nor will it be many years before there will be millions! Look now on one of its first book stores.

The U. P. Railway now runs daily trains five hundred miles west from Omaha, toward Salt Lake City. In two years this road will place New York within five days of that now far-off country. Then what an impetus will be given to emigration from East to West! We can almost hear the clink, clink of ten thousand drills; the booming of ten thousand blasts; the grinding of ten thousand mills, crushing quartz, and producing tons of the precious metals so abundant in those mountain ledges. Then there will spring up settlements, villages, and cities; while the whole region will be more thickly settled than the mountains of New England.

All honor to the enterprising men who establish homes, build railways and telegraphs, opening up for the settlements and civilization the largest, fairest, healthiest, and grandest portion of the American continent."

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Slabs, made of disintegrated cane fibre, in combination with clay, rosin, size and other cheap materials, are coming into use in the Eastern States for the walls and ceilings of dwelling houses and other buildings. Besides being much cheaper, being less than half the cost of lath and plaster, the following advantages are also claimed for this new method: The walls and ceiling of a building can be finished in a few hours by nailing these slabs to the battens as laths are now done; the work can be done in winter as well as in summer; no drying is required and the new material is also much warmer, and will neither warp, crumble, crack, peel, break nor decay.

The township of Perry, Mich., was recently visited by a tornado, in which two lives were lost and property to a great amount destroyed.

A large barn, 30x40 feet, was blown across the road and demolished, fragments being found four or five miles off. A large saw mill was lifted in the air, and in its fall, was smashed to atoms. Large trees were torn up by the roots, and huge saw logs tumbled about like playthings.

An exchange says that there are 5,203 places licensed to sell intoxicating liquor in New York City. Each saloon, it is said, averages 124 visits daily, and the average daily receipts amount to \$141.53, making an aggregate of \$786,280.50 per week, or \$38,286,680.68 per annum.

COLLIER.

Delia Hodson, aged two years, the daughter of Enoch and Laura Hodson, of Uniohville, M. T., was killed on the 10th of April by swallowing a small iron screw which she had picked up and swallowed while at play.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

Thursday Evening APRIL 30, 1888.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. C. B. WALDRON

Will be presented, Schiller's Romantic Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled

THE

ROBBERS;

OR,

THE FORESTS OF BOHEMIA!

Charles De Moor.....Mr. G. B. WALDRON,
Count De Moor.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Friedrich De Moor.....Mr. J. B. Mandy
Spielberg.....Mr. F. Mandy
Switzer.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Holler.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Grimm.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Hazzan.....Mr. J. E. Evans
Schubert.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Commissary.....Mr. G. Teasdale
Daniel.....Mr. J. E. Evans
First Robber.....Mr. C. M. Donnell
Second Robber.....Mr. N. Gray
Kozinski.....Mr. Fennimore
Amelia.....Miss Adams
Robbers, Attendants, etc., etc.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

ON AND OFF;

OR,

Danducketty's Pic-Nic!

Mr. Peter Danducketty.....Mr. P. Margrett
Mr. Alphonse De Pontenville.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Mr. Charles Langdon.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Mr. De Loo.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Viola.....Mr. G. Smith
V. I. Oils.....Mr. J. McGregor
Lettitia, Danducketty's niece.....Miss Alexander
Mrs. Munt, Danducketty's landlady.....Mrs. M. Clawson
Servant.....Miss Evans

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

GRAND MAY-DAY MATINEE!

FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN!

FRIDAY Afternoon, May 1.

Box Office open for the sale of MATINEE Tickets To-morrow at 10 a.m.

CANDLES,

NAILS,

COAL OIL

AND

CURRENTS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

AND

For Sale Cheap!

DASSETT & ROBERTS.

WASATCH

WOOLEN MIL