

THE ORTHODOX HELL.

CHICAGO is excited over the subject of the "Orthodox Hell." A few weeks ago Mr. R. Laird Collier, a Universalist minister, preached a pungent sermon on this subject, in which he handled the orthodox ideas in relation to Hell rather roughly. His sermon stirred the public mind to an unusual degree, and it provoked reply. A Mr. C. M. Tyler, a Congregationalist, reviewed it in his own pulpit; but as Mr. Collier was on the eve of leaving for Europe, he did not reply, and the controversy rested until Mr. G. T. Flanders, another Universalist minister, took up the cudgels and came to the rescue of the Universalist doctrine.

Mr. Flanders thinks that Mr. Tyler's sermon forcibly proves that a remarkable change has transpired in the popular belief concerning hell, and that there is a general disposition to surmount, or entirely disavow the teachings of the old orthodox fathers on the subject. But he seems determined to hold Tyler and the other orthodox ministers to the published doctrines of their school. Mr. Collier had quoted a description of the prison house of hell from a Presbyterian discourse, recently delivered before a class of theological students at Xenia, Ohio. This description Mr. Tyler repudiated and called "revolting." But Mr. Flanders quotes from published catechisms for children, and from sermons to prove that the standard lights of orthodoxy had described hell in equally strong terms. We give two extracts; they may be new to many of our readers, as they may never have heard or read the kind of language used to scare people and make them religious:

"We can conceive but little of this matter, but, to help your conception, imagine yourself to be cast into a fiery oven, all of a glowing heat, or into the midst of a glowing brick-kiln, or of a great furnace, where your pain would be much greater than that occasioned by actually touching a coal of fire as the heat is great. Imagine, also, that you were to lie there for a quarter of an hour, full of fire, as full without and within as a light coal of fire, all the while full of quick sense—what horror would you feel at the entrance of such a furnace? Oh, then, how would your heart sink if you thought, if you knew you must bear it for ever and ever!"

Again: "The God who holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider or some loathsome insect over a fire, abhors you and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else but to be cast into fire!"

All the controversy which it is possible for men to indulge in can not reconcile these orthodox and universalist ministers or their sects. They have both enough truth to make each sect think it is right. The universalist in his anxiety to carry out his ideas, denies that punishment is endless; yet it is easy for a Latter-day Saint, with the revelations of the Lord before him, to conceive of a punishment being endless, and yet the person who is made subject to it by his transgressions not being compelled to endure it eternally.

Those who are called orthodox have also erred in thinking that because the words eternal and endless are connected in the scriptures with punishment that therefore, of necessity men must be consigned to it eternally, regardless of the nature and extent of their transgressions. There will be a period in the due time of the Lord when all the children of Adam (with the exception of the sons of perdition,) after enduring the sufferings of His wrath, will be brought forth by the resurrection of the dead, through the triumph and glory of the Lamb, and be redeemed. Though all will not be admitted to the presence of the Father and the Son, yet all the works of God's hands will be saved by Jesus, the Redeemer, except the sons of perdition. These latter are they for whom there is no forgiveness in this world nor the world to come, they having denied the Holy Spirit after having received it; also the only begotten Son of the Father, having crucified Him unto themselves, and put him to an open shame. Let the scriptures be viewed in this light and the passages over which there is so much controversy between orthodox and universalist will appear plain.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN.—The following telegram, from President Maughan, of Logan, Cache Valley, has been handed to us for publication:

President Young:—At Richmond last night the Indians, in a gambling spree killed an Indian who had been teaching for a Gentile, stripped him of his money, \$50, and clothes, dragged the body into the brush, then returned a borrowed coffee-pot to Bro. Bair and put into the mountains.

PETER MAUGHAN.

NOTICE TO THE PIONEERS.—Next Saturday being the celebration of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys, it is desired that all of that body who can make it convenient to attend shall do so, and all of their number who live in this city and its immediate vicinity are requested to meet at the Tithing Office on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Committee of Arrangements for Pioneers.

TRUMAN A. ANGELL,
BRYANT STRONGMAN,
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD,
BURN FROST.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Poughkeepsie, 17.—Intelligence from Pleasant Valley says that at eleven o'clock last evening the Irish laborers, armed with clubs and pick handles, were lying along the road and in the field. Squire McCord urged them to keep the peace, but he was received with groans and yells. One company of 30 men, under arms, is at the valley; another left this morning. The barn in which is located the property wanted by the sheriff, contains two kegs of powder, placed there by the laborers, who had laid trains from it. The people of the village are terrified and fear that bloody scenes will result. As yet the laborers have molested no one; they are well organized.

New York.—The brig *Abby Larabel* was captured by a tornado in Long Island Sound yesterday; two seamen were drowned. The same tornado blew down a house at Port Chester, tore up the field and did other damage; it also blew down two houses in Brooklyn, unroofed four more and did other damage; no lives were lost.

There were four cases of sunstroke here and three in Norwich yesterday. The coroner's jury at Port Jervis, last night, found James Griffin guilty of culpable neglect in not attending to his duty as engineer of the freight train, thereby causing the deaths of Mr. Hallett and others. Griffin has been arrested. The Erie Company have settled with the injured parties on the latter's own terms.

St. Louis.—Gen. W. R. Miles, of Yazoo City, Miss., arrived this evening en route for California. He is commissioned by the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce to investigate the feasibility of employing Chinese labor; if he finds it practicable he will make contracts for Celestials for several planters in the South.

Cape May.—The President arrived here to-day, and will stay till Monday.

New York.—The Cubans on Gardner's Island surrendered quietly last evening, to Captain Webster and his marines, they were this morning brought to the navy yard. Along with them was the reporter of the *Tribune*. Neither Col. Ryan nor Lieut. Col. Currier was captured. They will probably all be discharged.

An excursion party will leave Chicago for California Monday, consisting of several Congressmen, State officers and other prominent gentlemen of Wisconsin.

The evening papers tell a story that the Wall street operators, determined upon revenge for the prosecution for violating the usury laws, have held a secret meeting to arrange their plans; they can control twenty-one millions, and propose to withdraw it all on one day from the market and not sell stocks. Short stocks will thereupon fall, then the money will be put on the market again, and the operation repeated until all the small speculators are cleaned out. A dash will be made for the heavy operators about the time the West and South are advancing money to remove their crops.

A telegram from Green river announces the receipt of intelligence from the Powell expedition; on July 4th the party had passed the rapids, losing one boat; all were well.

Nashville.—A special says that at Lagrange, Stewart County, on the 6th inst., a man named Grimmer beat out the eyes of Dr. Scarborough with his fist, blinding him for life. Two officers who attempted to arrest Grimmer were shot by him and fatally wounded. The desperado escaped.

Gen. McFerran, who succeeded the French Chargé Affairs, and the agent for the French cable arrived yesterday and had a long interview with the English Minister; to-day he visited the State Department and had a talk with Secretary Fish in which he endeavored to make arrangements for landing and operating the cable. No conclusion was reached, but there are reasons for believing that some arrangements will be effected.

New York.—The body of William A. Lawrence, watch of the Hoboken Ferry, was found this morning in the canal at Hoboken, shockingly mutilated; he had been murdered and thrown into the water. He leaves a wife and four children. Engineer Douglas, and Parsons, the second officer of the propeller *Oswata* have been arrested on suspicion of his murder.

Portland, Maine.—The International young men's Christian Association discussed to-day how to conduct their meetings, and the qualifications for membership. The latter discussion grew heated, some maintained that Unitarians were not Christians. The excitement was allayed by singing and prayer, the question being referred to a special committee. A large amount was raised by contributions to sustain the publications and extend the work of the Association to the Pacific Coast.

The question of admitting women to membership was left to the individual associations. A resolution was adopted that the second Sunday in November be adopted as a day for prayer, for the Lord's blessing upon the work of the Association.

San Francisco, 17.—A steamer was placed at the service of the Chicago commercial party to-day and they visited the harbor, fortifications and other places of interest in the vicinity of San Francisco. Generals Ord, Doubleday, and others from the military headquarters, and a number of prominent citizens accompanied the party, who appeared delighted with the trip. This afternoon the Chicagoans are visiting the suburban residences of our principal citizens.

Boston, 17.—A large quantity of lager beer, 14, at the saloon of the brothers Pfaff, was returned to them to-day, the reason given for the restoration was that the property would spoil before a decision could be reached in the courts. A different result was experienced by Matthias Nicholas, of Cambridge, whose entire stock, which consisted of one keg of lager, was seized and the owner sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the house of correction, and fined \$50.

Memphis.—Captain Geo. W. Gift leaves here next week for San Francisco, thence to China direct, in the interest of the Arkansas Emigration Company, by whom he is provided with funds. If possible he will arrange for laborers in California, but he designs visiting China at once.

New York, 17.—Patrick Harley, a greenhanger in the Greenwood cemetery, was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon.

Five more houses and four unfinished ones in Brooklyn were blown down by a tornado. The roof of a Coney Island car was blown off. Several thousand dollars' worth of damage were done by the same storm.

The deaths this week number 726. The cholera has made its appearance, at Hoboken and Jersey City; there have been a few new cases in this city. There were four cases of sunstroke in this city, and two in Hoboken to-day. Washington, 17.—Prof. G. B. Vashon, the well-known colored lawyer, recently connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, was admitted to the bar in the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Fisher remarking, on directing his name to be entered on the rolls, that the rules required that motions of admission to the bar be made in general terms, but as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided, in the case of Bradley, that the Criminal Court was a separate court, he had taken the responsibility of admitting him.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that second hand articles, purchased and repaired and sold by manufacturers, must pay the same tax as new.

New York, 17.—The captured filibuster taken from Fort Lafayette were kept on board the cutter *Mahoning* till this morning, when they were all released; they left, with cheers, for Cuba. Quite a number of them were from Richmond, Va., and had served in the rebel army. They said no more expeditions would be attempted from this vicinity, the Cuban Junta having decided to maintain Southern ports their own operations.

Poughkeepsie.—Sheriff Milworthy, with some companies of military, today arrested the ring leaders in the Pleasant Valley disturbances. They seized the horse and wagon of the contractor; there was no resistance but the laborers in force, shouted and derided the military. To-night everything was quiet. Many of the villagers have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

Cleveland, O., 18.—The New England Hotel was partially destroyed by fire last night; loss \$25,000.

Washington, D. C.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union last evening it was resolved that the Constitution of the Union be amended so that the number of apprentices at the Government office shall be increased, with the desire of the Congressional printer, the further consideration of the case of the colored compositor, Douglass, was almost unanimously postponed, till the next stated meeting in January next.

New York.—Several parties have been arrested and locked up in Ludlow street jail, on a charge of counterfeiting. It is reported that several gentlemen, heretofore considered respectable business men, are implicated. Their names are withheld for the present at the request of the police.

Cincinnati.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, visited this city to-day. The house of Mr. Daly, of the 17th Ward, was struck by lightning, his daughter, seventeen years old, being instantly killed. His wife and boy were shocked. Much damage was done from overflowed cellars. A horse was drowned on Sycamore street. Patrick Doyle was drowned by falling from a barge in the 17th Ward.

Hartford.—A fire on Saturday afternoon at the town of Windsor destroyed the barns and sheds at the Windsor hotel, and damaged the hotel badly, involving a total loss of \$18,000. The fire spread to the adjoining building, occupied by the post office and a store; loss of buildings and goods from \$7,000 to \$9,000.

Scranton, Pa.—Paulis' buildings, in this city, occupied as stores, were burned this morning; loss \$7,000. A man sleeping over one of the stores was burned to death.

Syracuse.—A bold and successful forgery, perpetrated by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a Methodist clergyman at Chittenango, has been discovered. He forged the name of Robert Stewart, President of the National Bank at Chittenango to a draft for \$5000, payable to the order of the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, another Methodist clergyman, who resembles Mitchell. The latter deceived Mr. Carlton, the publisher at New York, into identifying him as Greenleaf, at the Fourth National Bank, and got the money and invested it in government securities. His resemblance to Greenleaf led to his detection, when he restored \$4600 and made his escape.

St. Louis.—The gauge throughout the entire Missouri Pacific Railroad, a distance of 308 miles, was changed between the hours of 4 a.m. and 8 p.m. to-day; it is said to be the greatest day's work of a similar character ever done.

A tornado swept over a portion of Clay and Lafayette counties on Wednesday, doing immense damage. At Lexington the Catholic Church was wholly, and the Presbyterian Church partially, unroofed; a number of private houses also lost their roofs and were otherwise damaged. The saw mills on the river were unroofed and the chimneys knocked down. Similar damage was done at Dover and Waverly. At Richmond, Ky., the storm was very severe. The Court House was unroofed and considerably damaged; the Christian Church was totally demolished and the Methodist Church unroofed and one of the ends blown in; the Shaw House was badly injured and a large number of buildings of all kinds demolished and scattered about through the city. Dwellings and business houses were demolished, unroofed, etc. The corn and wheat fields, orchards and fences throughout the country were frightfully damaged, houses torn to pieces, and the devastation to the entire county is incalculable. In Clay county the storm was terrible; the wheat, corn, fruit trees, forest trees, and fences went down before it, and the country on its line of march is filled with ruin.

FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the action of the Commons on the Irish bill, says if the Lords persist in their amendments a collision must ensue, which will result in a popular agitation and a renewal of the issue, with a fierce determination to carry it through. The *Times* trusts that the conservative Peers will be content with the presentation of Earl Derby's protest, which usage allows them, and will not continue their opposition to the bill.

Meetings of the people, in support of the Commons on the Irish Church bill, continue to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

The Reform League contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

Vienna.—Bishop Linse refuses an amnesty and has decided to submit to the sentence.

London.—The protest against the Irish Church bill by the Earl of Derby is signed by forty-seven peers. It is entered against the bill on the ground that it looked to the severance of Church and State, a project unrecognized by any country in Europe, and the adoption of the bill would encourage the designs of those who want such severance extended throughout the United Kingdom, together with assumptions, grants and confiscation of property.

The protest further states that the passage of the bill was a violent stretch of the power of Parliament, which shakes confidence in all property, especially in that resting on a parliamentary title. The protest sets forth the impossibility of putting a disestablished and disendowed church on a footing with the organization of the Catholics, and that this grievance has caused the Irish Protestant alienation from the loyal supporters of the throne, and a stimulation in the demands of the Catholics.

London, midnight.—In the Commons, to-night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was continued. Gladstone approved of the amendment granting half a million for private endowments made prior to 1810, but moved to disagree with the provision for the continuation of the Ulster grants.

Disraeli thought the proposal of the Lords reasonable. Gladstone's proposal would convert the Established Church into a voluntary and ezymoseuary institution. He asked, as an act of justice, that the expediency of the Glebes should be left. Sir Roundell Palmer supported the Lords' amendment. The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to. The amendment for continuing the Ulster grants was rejected 345 to 240. The announcement was cheered from the ministerial benches.

Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any other amendment except that of postponing the disposal of the surplus funds.

Gladstone moved to disagree with Disraeli, who supported the Lords' amendment, and sought the Government plans were not matured and ought to be left for future consideration.

Bright said the distribution of the surplus was a difficult matter. The Government had made minute inquiry as to the suitable distribution of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest, other than any member of the House, contrary to the wishes of the Irish people. Every one acknowledged that the money was a property of the Irish people ought to be applied to the benefit of Ireland. This plan was open to the least objection. To leave the question open would only pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put any obstacle in the way to the passage of the bill. The country had confided, with the fullest sincerity, in the desire of the Government to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and her connection with England closer. The amendment of the Lords was rejected 290 against 218. Great cheering greeted the result.

Havana.—The estates of Mignieu Dominicos and Aldemus have been embargoed.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th say that on the 10th while President Juarez and his Cabinet and about 40 others were enjoying a ride on Lake Texcoco, near the City of Mexico, the boiler of the steamer exploded; but all were miraculously saved. Romero was in the engine room and was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming to Juan.

London, 17.—The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the Commons until a late hour this evening. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendments adopted by the Lords. He said the Irish Church was not the question at issue at the late elections and he thought the agreement to send the bill a second time to the Lords was an act of malignancy, considering the majority unfavorable to the measure. It had been the understanding that the Commons would consider the amendments of the Lords in a conciliatory spirit, but he could not understand how the course that the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectation held out to the House of Lords.

Gladstone, in reply, said the promise given to the House of Lords was that the amendments should be respectfully considered, and he maintained that the pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords and had fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, the pledge he had given. (Great cheering.) He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church it was by those who deserved the grievous and enervating effect that disestablishment would have on zealous of the religious community. If the Church was destitute of energy and vigor, the sooner they quitted the better. Gladstone's speech was warmly received. Gathorne Hardy took the floor. He said he accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial effects of the bill. He supported Disraeli's statements, that John Bright had used threats of the dissolution of Parliament to keep the party together, and to coerce the House of Lords—the coordinate authority. He thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Bright denied that he had ever used threats to dissolve the House, his only reference to the subject was that there might be an expression of popular opinion, if the subject of concurrent disestablishment were referred to the nation. He regretted this charge, which had been brought forward, but which the great majority of the House disbelieved. After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up the report embodying the reasons of the Commons for their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords. Adjourned.

The Cortes appointed a committee to supervise the affairs of the country during intermission.

Lisbon, 17.—Samuel Shellabarger, yesterday, had a special audience with the King and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

Paris, 17.—M. Lesseps officially announces that the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will occur on the 17th of November.

St. Petersburg, 17.—The Czar forbids the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

London, 17.—Rio Janeiro advices to the 20th ult. fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over Lopez; the Paraguayans lost 500 in killed and wounded, 300 prisoners and twelve guns. A treaty, establishing a provisional government for Paraguay, has been concluded.

Hong Kong advices to June 24th say that a proclamation denouncing foreigners has been posted in the towns on the Yangtze river, by the agents of a secret society. A conspiracy had been discovered at Foochow, having for its object, the opening of another rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

London.—It is said that the Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church bill with regard to concurrent endowment and the Ulster grants, but will adhere to the amendment refusing to devote the surplus proceeds of the church property to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, as proposed in the original preamble.

Madrid.—Two commissioned officers and three sergeants in the garrison at Valladolid, and several volunteers in that city, have been arrested, for being engaged in a Carlist intrigue. Lately there have been an unusual number of incendiary fires at Madrid, in consequence of which the civil and military authorities have redoubled their vigilance.

Havana.—The sickness is increasing in the Spanish and rebel forces; the mortality is frightful. It is estimated the deaths amount to fifteen per cent monthly of the men in the field, on both sides. The Spanish troops are affected most with vomito, while the insurgents suffer with cholera and diarrhoea, caused by exposure in the hot, rainy season.

City of Mexico advices to the 10th say the Congressional elections were peacefully conducted throughout the country. The contract with Campbell and Co., for the construction of a telegraph, had been signed. The work on the railroad from Puebla to Mexico has commenced.

Vienna.—The Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to delegations from the Imperial and Hungarian reichsraths. In reply to M. Demaglat, President of the Hungarian delegation, he said he had been called to exercise an equal influence over the common affairs of the Austrian empire and the kingdom of Hungary, and guided by wise moderation and good feelings he had created the delegations, and they would be aided by all the influence of the monarchy in their labors for the consolidation of peace and public confidence. The Emperor then made an address to Prince Ariersberg, President of the delegation Imperial, in which he assured him that sincere co-operation with Hungary was the surest guarantee of internal and external peace.

Paris.—The *Journal Officiel de l'Empire*, to-day, publishes a decree of the Emperor containing the following appointments to the Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Dufaure; Le Roquette; Minister of Justice, Durgier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Auvague; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of Commerce, Alfred Leroux; Minister of Public Works, Gressier; Minister of Marine, Genolly; Minister of War, Marshal Niel; Minister of Public Instruction, Bona Bean; President of the Council of State, Chasseloup.

London.—Additional advices from Rio represent that the allied army in Paraguay, after its recent victory, had advanced to Villa Rica, and at last accounts commanded all approaches to the place. President Lopez had declared the consuls of France and Italy deserters.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.
S. H. Kaufman, Washington.
O. S. Noyes, "
H. J. Ramsdell, "
E. H. Thompson, "
H. E. Kaufman, "
D. H. Winter and lady, "
T. E. Noble and lady, "
W. F. Adams, Chicago.
Miss M. E. Adams, Chicago.
W. N. Richmond, St. Joseph.
H. O. Sherman, "
R. C. Williams, Port Wayne.
W. G. Ball, St. Louis.
N. O. Olive, Philadelphia.
H. O. Clampton, Philadelphia.
A. J. French, Missouri.
E. J. Sherman, "
E. L. Bigler, "
Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks and lady, Indiana.
Hon. J. B. McDonald and lady, "
Hon. W. E. Niblock and family, "
Nathan Cole and family, Mayor of St. Louis.
W. Patrick and daughter, St. Louis.
E. Espenau, New York.
John M. Glidden, Boston.
M. J. Gen. Tibbels, Troy.
H. O. Sherman, Liverpool, England.
S. V. N. Thayer, Boston.
J. N. Pendleton, Ohio.
F. G. Peabody, Boston.
A. Robertson, New York.
Gen. Tom Tumb and lady, "
Miss Minnie Warren, "
Hon. J. B. McDonald and lady, "
S. Bleeker and lady, "
S. S. Kellogg, "
W. H. Dart, Rock Island.
Miss E. A. Dart, Rock Island.

Died:

At Mt. Pleasant, U. T., July 4th, 1889, of diphtheria, Anna Drustlin, daughter of Peter A. and Eliza Smith, aged 1 year, 11 months and 8 days.

Deseret Custom Boot Factory.

LASTS fitted and kept on hand for every customer, remedying the great evil of treading over one side; by this means ease is given to the foot, the shoe is made to fit the foot, and the dimensions to cut by, after the first measure.

I put SPRING STEEL SHANKS to all boots; being lighter, higher, and a better fit, and Good Materials.

Workmanship Guaranteed to Customers.

ALL ORDERS FILLED WITH DISPATCH.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

U. R. BUTT.

21 South S., 24 Store west of Idaho Bakery.

432 17.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY night, between East Temple Street and the Theatre.

BLUE SILK PARASOL.

The finder will confer a favor by returning the same to Mrs. J. A. 17th Ward.

432 17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessons & Managers—H. R. Clawson & J. T. ...

The Great Event of the Season!

LAST WEEK

OF THE
POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR

Mr. GEO. D. CHAPLIN!

PRODUCTION OF

THE GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA

OF THE

7 SISTERS!

This Evening,

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1889,

Will be presented, with new and beautiful scenery, Properties, Costumes, &c., the celebrated

Diavolical, Tabloidal, Scenical, Musical, Dramatic, and

Negrological, Dunderical, Musical, Terpsichorical, Birth of the butterfly in the bow of the rainbow

As played at Laura Keane's Theatre, New York, over Three Hundred Nights, entitled THE

SEVEN SISTERS

OR THE

Birth of the Butterfly in the Bow of Fern.

NOTICE!

In presenting this piece the Management has spared neither pains nor expense.

New Scenery, New Machinery.

Original Music by Prof. G. Careless.

Gorgeous Scenery by Fred. Lambourne.

Wonderful Machinery by Peter Reid.

New Wardrobe by Mrs. Bowring.

MRS. PLUTO, a gay old girl, more fond of Lager Beer and Swiss Cheese than of her husband and daughters, (this original character), Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN

Diavoline, First of the Seven Sisters, with a large number of allures.

Miss Annie Lockhart

Tartarine, Second Sister, a German vine chip, out for a holiday—Miss Annie Ward

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

WANTED.

A WOMAN OR GIRL, as LAUNDRESS, must be a good Washer and Ironer.

Apply to

Mrs. WILLIAM JENNINGS,

Residence, 16th Ward.

d202 3

THE HAND-CART MISSIONARIES

Who left this Valley in 1857, are requested to meet at the store of Geo. Goddard on East Temple street, to-morrow evening, (Tuesday) at seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration their part of the Celebration of the Twenty-Fourth of July.

GODDARD, KNOCH REESE, PHILLIP MARGETTS

d202 1

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE

Mercantile Institution.

To meet the wants of its patrons and the public generally, the Institution has imported a large quantity of

LABOR-SAVING

MACHINERY

Which will be sold at

Manufacturers' Prices

With freight added, at

CAR LOAD RATES.