

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, April 21, 1871.

THE return of the Emperor William to Berlin from the battle fields of France, was made the occasion of probably, the grandest triumphal display seen this century. The whole people seemed crazy with joy, and as if the glorious peace and triumph had been gained without effort or cost of any kind, every trace of mourning, death and suffering seemed banished, and all that the wealth, fashion and power of the great city of Berlin could do, was done to make the occasion of the most joyous character, and to do honor to the Emperor and the celebrities who had taken part with him in the campaign.

The celebration fairly commenced on the 18th ult., and continued for several days. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing on the 18th and 21st ult., gives some idea of the tremendous scale on which the proceedings were conducted.

Heavy that on the 17th the Emperor, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the Imperial Prince, and Gen. Count Moltke, arrived in Berlin. The journey thither from the western border of the Rhine province had been one continued ovation; but on reaching Berlin everything by way of display previous to that point was infinitely eclipsed. A special train of superb cars had been sent to bring on the party and on its arrival at Berlin it was completely covered with wreaths and bouquets of flowers and evergreens. The royal party alighted at the Potsdam railway station, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The platform was ornamented with rich crimson drapery tastefully embellished with shields, groups of flags and green garlands. The Iron Cross, surrounded with gilded laurel wreaths, was suspended over the entrance to the reception room, and at the sides of this entrance two young girls dressed in white and impersonating "Bedouin" and "Metis" held up garlands of victory. The ceiling of the room was draped in crimson, and from it was suspended a chandelier of colored lamps forming an immense crown.

On reaching the city, the party was welcomed by the Count and Countess Bismarck, the foreign ambassadors, generals and other officers of the army, the rector and deacons of the university, and all the great ladies of court, besides an immense concourse of the people, who continually cheered.

On the route of the party from the depot to the palace the houses were beautifully decorated with flowers.

The Emperor and Empress led the procession in an open two-horse carriage. He was dressed in the uniform of a landwehr officer, and was kept busy along the whole route with helmet in hand gratefully acknowledging the cheer after cheer with which the exulting multitudes greeted him. As the royal carriage passed the residence of the actor Von Levalade, twelve white pigeons, each bearing under its wing a slip of paper containing an inscription in verse, were let out of the window. Some fell in the royal carriage, others among the people.

The illumination at night was gorgeous in the extreme, magnificent transparencies of various kinds, in various colored flames, were everywhere seen, in which the Emperor, Germania, Prussia, pyramids of colored lamps, and the flags of all nations, were woven and interwoven into gorgeous and brilliant designs, illustrative of the progress of the Prussian arms during the war. The arsenal had its gable and front delineated in characters of flame, while groups of trophies were exhibited on both sides. Over the bust of King Frederic I. a gas sun shone with dazzling beauty, its white beams mingled with and beautified by red Bengal lights. Deep-red pitch torches flared from the roof of the building.

The large transparency that formed the centre figure for the huge mass of trophies at the Kriegs Ministerium displayed a portrait of the Emperor, under which an eagle with spread wings, the Prussian eagle was raised above a group of defeated French warriors, at whose side stood a Prussian and a Bavarian soldier. "Germania" held the imperial crown over the head of the Emperor, while "Bismarck" had her right hand stretched out in blessing over the group. The laurel-wreath border that encompassed this painting displayed the names of all the battles of the late war from Walsenburg to Amiens.

The various foreign ministers seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to add to the brilliancy of the occasion, their several palaces being beautifully decorated and illuminated; and the appearance of the whole city was such as to seem more like the fabled splendor and beauty of fairy land than of aught else. The royal family rode around the city, to view the grandeur of the illumination, and at every stage of their progress were saluted with hosannas and acclamations of the most joyous character, by the people.

On the evening of the 22nd ult., the scene at the opera house, visited on that occasion by the Emperor and Empress and the great men of the nation, transcended anything previous. The entire dress circle was reserved for the royal party and invited guests only; and tickets to every other part of the building sold at fabulous prices.

Upon the entry of the Emperor, he stepped to the front of his box, and while the most profound stillness prevailed he saluted the entire company, bowing repeatedly to the right and left. The people immediately arose, returned the salutation, and then burst forth in exclamations of "Long live our Emperor-King!" which made the very chandeliers rattle, and sent the blood of the happy old monarch up to the very roots of his gray hair.

After the overture the curtain rose and disclosed the entire opera company standing in a semi-circle under a Grecian triumphal temple. The ladies were dressed in the national colors of the German empire, and the gentlemen in full evening costumes. The favorite prima donna, Pauline Loebe, stood in the centre and sang the solo parts of Handel's famous hymn—

"See, he comes, with glory crowned  
His cheeks aglow and with a sound!"

While the powerful chorus—which on this occasion was largely composed of the "stars" of the troupe—took up the refrain at the close of each verse with fine effect.

After the close of the hymn the singers withdrew when several walls of the mimic temple opened and revealed the figure of Germania and Prussia, holding the imperial crown over the head of an excellent representation of the emperor-king. This tableau brought the royal audience at once to its feet, the band struck up the national hymn of Prussia, and cheer after cheer for the Emperor and fatherland rolled up from that vast assembly to the ear of the delighted king, who bowed his acknowledgments again and again on all sides.

The next part of the performance was an act of one of Wagner's greatest operas, which was followed by a portion of Meyerbeer's "Camp in Silesia," which recalled the times of Frederick the Great, and gave an opportunity for a magnificent military spectacular display. Great masses of troops marched and counter-marched about the stage, a genuine piece of artillery, drawn by four horses, figured prominently in the manoeuvre, and near the close a body of cavalry, with horses of real flesh and blood, to the number of about forty deployed across the scene.

The performance closed with the singers and people joining in "The Watch on the Rhine," the national hymn of the Prussians at home and on the battlefield during the late war.

Thus terminated the rejoicings and festivities tendered to Emperor William on his return home, after the most victorious campaign on record. Had the fortunes of war been against him, how different might have been his reception. The people are sickle, as none knew better than Emperor William. The festivities commenced on the 18th of last month; and rumor says that on that day twenty-three years, during the political storm of 1848, his majesty, now so honored, had to make his escape from his loving subjects in Berlin disguised in female apparel.

The Omaha Herald is one among the very few papers of the country which has rendered itself conspicuous for the advocacy, not of "Mormonism," but of Constitutional right in relation to the people of Utah and the "Mormon" question generally. In this connection it has occasionally contained severe strictures on the proceedings of the trio of worthies who, for some months past, have rendered themselves ridiculous in the eyes of able lawyers, and obnoxious to almost all living within the limits of the country over which their jurisdiction extends by their proceedings in running the courts of Utah. But the Herald, while denouncing their unconstitutional and oppressive doings, with its usual love of fair play, has admitted into its columns, letters, written, probably by the gentlemen themselves; or some of their employees or members of the "ring" to which they belong, in defence of the course they have pursued. Their latest effort appears in the Herald of the 18th instant, and is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 12th, 1871.  
To the Editor of the Herald:  
At the risk of tiring you and your readers I again ask the indulgence of a brief space in your paper, in reply to your comments on my former communication respecting Judge James B. McKean. As an excuse for this indulgence I may state, what the Herald well knows, that his opinions are quoted with great satisfaction and something like triumph, by the Mormon newspapers of this city. They evidently regard your strictures on that gentleman as tantamount to a conviction by the outside world, hence the importance of examining, fairly but critically into the conclusions of the Herald. Now how stands the case in regard to Judge McKean? Without paying any attention to the charge that he or any one else seek to persecute the Mormons on account of their religious belief as one too idle and unfounded to need refutation, what are the specific and exact charges against him? They are, that he denounces polygamy, and certain practices in vogue here, in severe language from the bench, and that he has committed some great error and crime in deciding that the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal, created by the organic act of the Territory, are the only officers qualified by law for the discharge of their respective duties before these courts; that the purpose and tendency of this decision is to subvert local government throughout the Territory. Now, as to the first of these charges, at most it is merely a question of propriety or taste, and it will be a difficult task to convince your readers outside the Mormon Church and persuasion that a Judge great vision and great law of a correct taste by severely denouncing in an official manner what both law and public opinion outside the Mormon community denounce. And if it is considered that Judge McKean is a sworn officer whose oath compels him to try at least and vindicate the law against polygamy in the Territories, as it does against other crimes, and that he is bound to do so earnest and severe denunciation the only fitting treatment where the law is openly flouted and defied, and the question as to whether the United States Attorney and Marshal, created by the organic act, or the Territorial Attorney and Marshal, created by the statute of the Territory, are the attending officers of the District and Territorial Courts when sitting as local or Territorial courts, is one which opens a wide field for discussion, and one about which lawyers and judges may, and have, arrived at different opinions. The Supreme Court of Idaho (a majority ruling) have decided that the Territorial officers are the proper ones to act in such cases, while the Supreme Court of this Territory have unanimously decided the contrary. The Supreme Court of the United States have as yet rendered no decision on the question, and until it does, I humbly submit that it seems unjust to impugn the motives of a Judge deciding the question either way. As a case, I understand, is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States from this Territory which involves the validity of the decision made upon it here. At most, the question is purely a judicial one, involving the construction of law, and it is difficult to see why it should awaken feeling, much less a torrent of indignation.

As a fitting response to these denunciations, and a better vindication of Judge McKean's legal soundness than any that I can make in his behalf, I herewith enclose his decision rendered on the question referred to, and which he is asked to see published in the Herald, and its positions refuted if possible.

Upon the above the Herald makes the following editorial comments:

CHIEF JUSTICE MCKEAN AGAIN.  
We give place to one more defence of Judge McKean. With all proper respect for the Judge, and all acknowledgment of his merits, we cannot but feel that his decision is a masterpiece of legal reasoning, and that it is a pity that it should be so widely misunderstood.

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attention to the charge that he, or any one else, seek to persecute the Mormons on account of their religious belief, we could have no argument with the defenders of the Chief Justice of Utah. That is the sole ground of our difference with him, and we do not admit that man to be candid, who, in the face of the course of the Federal courts in that Territory, and especially in the face of the judicial rant and rave, declares that our charge against Judge McKean is "too idle and unfounded to need refutation." The truth of it is too palpable to be denied.

"It never rains but it pours," is an old saying, which was forcibly illustrated in the experience of the people of Lincoln city, Nebraska, last Monday; for on that eventful day they had an accumulation of exciting circumstances such as rarely occurs. Early that morning, about 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, and in a very brief space the whole city was aroused and on the alert, to render all the assistance possible to quench a fire which was raging at the insane asylum. Before available help reached the place the upper part of the building was enveloped in flames, and all hope of saving it was vain. Dr. Larsh, superintendent and his assistants, got nearly all the unfortunate inmates of the place out before help from the outside arrived, but despite all their efforts some of the insane folks got loose and some two or three were missing, and it was feared perished in the fire. One of the number burned to death was chained to the floor in his cell or apartment when the fire commenced and he could not get out. The building and most of its contents, valued at \$300,000, were destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The same morning it was also discovered that ten of the most desperate prisoners in the penitentiary had made their escape. At one o'clock in the morning, the time at which the guard was changed, all was right and the prisoners in their cells; but in the morning when the warden got up he found ten of his guests missing. Upon investigation it was found that they had got a large auger and bored holes through under their bunks. With a small saw they had made in the blacksmith shop they had sawed a hole big enough to get through under the floor. They then bored up from below into the dining room, out a hole, got up there, and went to the kitchen, unlocked the doors, secured a supply of provisions, unlocked the front door and escaped.

On the same morning it was also discovered that the city jail had been broken open by parties outside, and that a number of prisoners had also escaped from there.

A correspondent writing to one of the local papers says the city is in an awful state of excitement.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)  
By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

Forty-Second Congress Adjourned!

Butler's Explanation and Defense—Animated Reply by Farnsworth!

Beck Defends Senator Davis!

Warm Discussion in the House!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON.—Conkling and Davis of Kentucky were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that, unless he had some further communication to make, Congress was now ready to adjourn.

On motion of Scott all the bills on the table, also petitions, &c., were ordered to be referred to their appropriate committees. West introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisiana, Kansas, and New Mexico R. R. Co., which was referred.

At 12:30 the Senate went into executive session, and at 2 o'clock reopened, when the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make. The President pro tem, Anthony, then declared the first session of the forty-second Congress adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

On motion of Kendall the bill for a new land district in Nevada was passed.

Butler obtained the floor under the suspension of the rules to make a personal explanation and proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which occurred in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis of Kentucky. Assuming that if Davis' own description of the occurrence be true, he, Butler, would leave it to the judgment of the House and all just men, which of the two had played the part of the courteous gentleman, and which the part of the blackguard. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he said, by being aided by a Senatorial toga, and thus shielded and protected, he had indicted the effluvia of his revenge for the most high toned manner. Butler continued, referring to the scene which had taken place, that he, Butler, had been made upon his, Butler's, character, and that he would not be so easily taken in by a man who had been indicted for the same charges made against him, citing the reports of the investigations of some of these charges. In this connection he accused Farnsworth of having published in the Globe a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him, Butler. By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would therefore, consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon any body, certainly not upon himself.

Farnsworth obtained leave to make an explanation in reply to Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs, and profess to rule non-intercourse; he trusted that his, Farnsworth's, good sense had nothing to do with such non-intercourse, as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky (laughter). In reference to the investigation of the question referred to, he said he would not be so easily taken in by a man who had been indicted for the same charges made against him, citing the reports of the investigations of some of these charges. In this connection he accused Farnsworth of having published in the Globe a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him, Butler. By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would therefore, consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon any body, certainly not upon himself.

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was an attack upon him, not a personal explanation; and at the request of the Speaker specified the language used by Farnsworth, which the Speaker pronounced unparliamentary and called the gentleman to order. Farnsworth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order. He then referred to the case of a piece of property at Hampton, Va. for the National Asylum, the property having been owned by Butler, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law, Elliptically, to cover the transaction, and said if that transaction and testimony given by Butler before the Committee on military affairs, the last session, were before any petty jury in the United States it would convict him, Butler, of embezzlement and perjury; (laughter and great excitement); that was all he had to say. Butler defended himself from the charge of Farnsworth, and read the report of the Committee on the investigation of the National Asylum, exonerating him from any suspicion, misappropriation, or embezzlement. And in the course of further remarks he referred to Farnsworth as a man he would not believe under oath. In conclusion he said he would not again draw into a controversy of this subject. What was the use, he asked, of the investigation of a report, exonerating a man from all blame when such exonerations were made only a cover for fresh charges and fresh calumnies, direct from hell. (Laughter.)

Beck obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who, he said, had been so foully denounced by the member from Mass. After recalling the circumstances of the controversy between Davis and Butler, Beck said the latter, when asking leave to speak to-day, had, in reply to a question of Beck's, stated that he would not assail the Senator from Kentucky, and on that statement the members of the Democratic side voted to give him the privilege. I did not believe what he said, and therefore voted against it. (Laughter) He hurriedly announced that the Senator from Kentucky had been guilty of falsehood. He never did wilfully tell a lie, and no man before ever accused him of it. When the member said that the Senator was shielded by his age and that he did not seek the proper redress, I have only to say that while the Senator is neither a bully nor a blackguard, the member can get no redress from him. He can get no redress from him, where else. (Laughter.) I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about the Senator being shielded by his age, or not seeking the proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he is entitled. (Laughter) He forgot that I have in the presence of fifteen members of the House seen the member from Ills. Farnsworth, put his fist in the face of the member from Mass., and denounce him in every way that one man can denounce another, until I had to say to another member of the company standing by, that I did not think it proper to allow such a scene without fighting and that decent negroes in New York State would fight over it. (Upstarts and laughter.) "It was on account of his extreme age perhaps." (Shouts of laughter.)

Butler, pointing to Farnsworth, "He's not a white man." (Laughter) "No," he said, "proper time to call in the chaplain." (Continuous laughter.)

Cox, "The coroner should also be sent for." (Laughter) "No," he said, "proper time to call in the chaplain." (Continuous laughter.)

Stoughton, who was a member of the military committee of the last House, defended the action and report of the committee on the national asylum investigation, and repeated the statement therein contained that there was not a particle of proof that Butler had misappropriated a dollar of money.

At this point the hammer of the Speaker descended and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress was adjourned.

The House resolved a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Ku Klux bill and its passage, also a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at two o'clock to-day.

Poland presented the report of the conference committee on the Ku Klux bill and proceeded to explain and advocate it. A discussion ensued at the close of which vote was taken and the House agreed to the report by a strictly party vote, yeas 93, nays 74.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment to-day at two o'clock was then passed also a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Beck asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold an appropriation to carry out the treaties requiring appropriations of money. Bingham and Maynard objected, and Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution which was agreed to without yeas and nays.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Reinforcements wanted.—The Commune Dissolved.—Prisoners of war continuing.

PARIS, 20.—Dombrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have taken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity of provisions and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues and asks for reinforcements. General Oudet maintains his position at Asnières against all the efforts of the government forces.

The Commune retires from office and new elections will be held at once.

The Motte d'Orde condemns the Commune for its suppression of various journals.

VAN DYKE, 20.—Marshall Canrobert is here and the men of the imperial army under his command up to the time of his surrender, as prisoners of war, are on their way to Versailles.

The fire of the insurgents is gradually slackening.

It is rumored that arrangements have now been made by which the government is enabled to pay Germany at once the 500 million francs indemnity, due the 1st inst.

ERRATUM.—In the item "Cure for Cancer" in yesterday's paper, for "chloride of potash," read "chloride of potassium."

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Team, (the Dumb Boy), MARIETTA RAVEL

Endeavor and Sailed Since, Mrs. A. ADAMS

Samuel Weller, MR. P. MARIETTA

Mr. Palmerston, MR. M. FORSTER

Lord Chief Justice, MR. J. E. EVANS

Jailor, MR. J. E. EVANS

Jane Wilson, MISS A. ADAMS

Mrs. Wilson, MISS M. BOWEN

Fatty Skyblue, MISS M. G. CLAWSON

Performance to commence with the Romantic

Gypsy Story, in Three Acts, entitled,

CYNTHIA!

THE

GYPSIES—THE ITALIAN TRIBE.

Cynthia, (a Zingari—daughter of Ish-

lmael, (a Gypsy Boy), MR. A. ADAMS

Ismael, (the Wolf in Sheep's Clothing), MR. G. B. WALDRON

Pharo, MR. M. BOWEN

GYPSIES—THE ENGLISH TRIBE.

Starlight Bess, (Banks'-maker, Fortune-

teller and Sailed Since, Mrs. A. ADAMS

Lancelot, (a Gypsy Boy), MR. D. J. MACKINTOSH

The Kincinn, (a Gypsy Girl), MR. J. G. GRAHAM

Reuben, MR. M. BOWEN

Taggar, (an old Gypsy), MISS ELIZA DAVEY

English.

Captain Hugh Laycock, MR. A. THERRE

Alfred, (his Friend), MR. W. H. POWERS

Laybourne, Friends, MR. M. FORSTER

John, MR. J. E. EVANS

Mayfield, LAYCOCK, MR. H. MATTHEWS

Oben John, MR. P. MARIETTA

Headborough, MR. J. B. KELLY

Lady Agnes, MISS M. G. CLAWSON

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