

NEWS FROM THE IMMIGRATION.

In a letter to President B. Young, under date of the 6th inst., President F. D. Richards writes that the ship *John Bright* cleared with 720 souls on board. Of that number 175 were from Scandinavia, the remainder from Great Britain. While the passengers were coming forward to be booked, and also on the day of clearing, the weather was delightfully pleasant. Everything, so far as human observation could extend, appeared most propitious for a pleasant and prosperous passage across the Atlantic. Numbers of those who sailed on this vessel have been in the Church twenty-five years and upwards, and two of them were members in good standing thirty-one years since—the year the President first arrived in those islands with the gospel. Elder James McGaw was appointed President of the company on the *John Bright*, with G. O. Folkman and F. C. Anderson as his Counselors.

President Richards says that he has succeeded in chartering two sailing vessels—the *Emerald Isle* and the *Resolute*—for passengers, the first to sail on the 20th inst., and the latter on the 24th inst. The *Emerald Isle* will be filled with passengers from Scandinavia. The price of passages on steam vessels was very high—too high to admit of many of the people coming who were anxious to immigrate, and who could come on sailing vessels. Owners of steam vessels have entered into a combination, and have made it severely penal to depart from its rigid rules, one of which is, that they will not carry passengers at any time of the year for less than the sum they have agreed upon, even though their vessels have to sail without passengers.

At the present time everything connected with the immigration of the people from Europe is interesting. It is not the long, tedious and difficult journey it was once to travel from England to this point. Letters reach here now from that country in less than twenty days, and there is a prospect, ere long, of even this being considerably lessened. It will be much easier for the teams sent from here this year to bring up the people than it was in previous years, the distance being lessened more than one-half.

"MORMON IMPUDENCE!"

The *Cheyenne Leader* says, "one of the coolest pieces of Mormon impudence which has yet been made public, is told in a special of the 11th inst.," which says:

"A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held yesterday in the Tabernacle, and addressed by Brigham Young, Colonel Head, General O'Connor, and other leading Mormons."

This the *Leader* calls "Mormon impudence." Now, what are the facts? A special dispatch was sent from the Union Pacific Telegraph office in this city to the papers East and West, as follows:

"There was an enthusiastic Railroad meeting held at Great Salt Lake City yesterday. The speakers were Brigham Young, Col. F. H. Head, Geo. Q. Cannon, Thomas Marshall, John Taylor, and George A. Smith."

The dispatch was published in the papers abroad in the same language in which it was sent from here, with the exception of the *Cheyenne Leader*. The editor of that paper takes special pains to say all the spiteful things he can about the "Mormons." Not content with the ordinary opportunities which he possesses of maligning the people of Utah, he has, in the present instance, falsified a dispatch, and printed it in a shape to give him a text for an article abusing us—and yet he accuses the people of Utah of impudence! A man guilty of such mendacity and yet setting himself up as a mentor, and writing homilies, lecturing us about our morals, is a disgrace to journalism!

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—In Thursday's dispatches it was stated that the President had nominated Edward O. Persen, of New York, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. We think that this name should be Ferrin, as we understand the President intended to nominate a gentleman by that name for the position. He was formerly of Tennessee, but now living on Long Island, New York.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The growth and development of the Russian Empire are remarkable. It is but yesterday as it were, since Russia was without an army—quiescent, herds of fierce and undisciplined Cossacks could be so called—without a navy, without a Court, without manners, and the lowest in the scale of the nations of Europe. This was the condition of Russia at the time the Czar Peter, afterwards called Peter the Great, ascended the throne. Born to command, he was endowed with the qualities requisite for the work before him. He saw the degraded condition of his kingdom and people and made it the work of his lifetime to elevate both, and to this end he traveled extensively. And in the course

of his rambles made himself acquainted with naval architecture, and naval and military science, and the etiquette of the Courts of Europe. After several years absence he returned to his native land, introduced reforms and rigidly enforced them among his people, and laid the foundation for the future greatness of Russia. His efforts have found earnest and able co-operators in his successors Catherine, Nicholas and the present Emperor Alexander II, and to-day Russia is certainly one of the leading powers of Europe.

Since the time of Peter the Great the geographical extent and the population of the Empire have been greatly increased, and Russian power and progress are looked upon with jealousy and suspicion by the nations of Europe.

It has long been supposed that Russia has a longing desire to gain a footing in the East Indies, and for this reason her persistent efforts to incorporate the dominions of the Sultan have been thwarted and foiled by the other powers of Europe, as, with the possession of Turkey, the progress of Russia to empire in the East would be easy and certain.

One of the latest triumphs achieved by Russian arms is the conquest of the Kingdom or Khanate of Bokhara, in Central Asia, the most powerful state of what was once called Independent Tartary. This conquest gives Russia the mastery over the valley of the Jaxartes, whose waters mingle with the Indus. This is a rapid advance towards the realization of the fears of Britain in relation to Russian progress and supremacy in the East Indies, as between Russian territory and the Panjab—the northwestern province of British India—there is now but a single province of 46,000 square miles in extent; and if the conjectures of British statesmen are well founded in relation to Russian designs on Hindostan, they will, without doubt, be realized the very first opportunity the Czar may deem it politic to strike the blow.

Be this as it may, Russia is undoubtedly the coming leading power of Europe. She is young and vigorous. Her ruler is liberal, and broad in his views. He has already liberated millions of serfs, and he is encouraging measures of various kinds calculated to develop the resources of his vast empire and to improve the condition of his people. Napoleon the First, towards the close of his life, having in view the future greatness and power of the Czar, predicted that in fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack. It may be said that the prediction has failed in fulfillment; but certain it is that the Empire of Russia by the workings of an overruling Providence, is being prepared for an important work, and she is evidently destined to exercise no small influence in deciding and accelerating the momentous issues at stake among the nations of the earth in these latter days.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Washington, 25.—The President's veto on the omnibus reconstruction bill was received from the House. The bill passed over the veto, 35 to 8, Davis having first delivered a long eulogium on the President.

HOUSE.

THE TAX BILL.

After the introduction of a few bills and resolutions, the House went into committee of the whole on the tax bill. Schenck made an appeal to the members, especially the Republican members, to be regular in their attendance during the consideration of the tax bill. A number of amendments were offered, and a substitute adopted, allowing a drawback of fifty cents per gallon on imported alcohol and rum. Sections fifty-two to sixty-one were stricken out except the fifty-fourth.

VETOED.

The committee rose at half past two, and the Speaker presented the President's veto on the bill admitting the several Southern States to representation. The message is quite brief, the President declaring he does not deem it necessary to open the discussion upon the grave constitutional objections to the former reconstruction bills, or repeat the objections formerly urged against similar measures. He declares a bill to impose conditions in derogation of the equal rights of states, is founded upon a theory subversive of the fundamental conditions of government. In the case of Alabama, it violates the pledged faith of Congress, by forcing upon the State a constitution rejected by the people. The bill passed over the veto, 105 to 39.

FORFEITED SPIRITS.

The House again went into committee on the tax bill, and a proviso was inserted that spirits forfeited shall be sold for the benefit of the government, also directing that all spirits in bonded warehouses shall be withdrawn within six months and the taxes paid. On motion of Schenck, section sixty-five was amended by imposing a tax of four dollars per barrel on the owners of distilled spirits, to be paid on the withdrawal from the bonded warehouse. The committee took a recess till evening.

GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

San Francisco, 25.—The Pacific mail steamer *Kong* arrived this morning. She left Hong Kong, May 26, Yokohama, June 6th, and brings over 100 cabin passengers and 56 Chinese in the steerage. She brought 40 passengers for New York and Europe, and over 1000 tons of freight. She was engaged on the coast of China, and was favored with a

ther, she made the passage nearly in a pump line. The health of the passengers and crew was excellent. The cargo was kept lighter than might have been, in order to insure quick voyage. At the instigation of the Chinese companies here, forty-three girls, imported for vile purposes on the *China*, have been arrested, and will be returned to China or apprenticed here to respectable families.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

The Democratic primary, in San Francisco, was held under the law which throws around the primaries the restrictions of ordinary elections. An attempt to seize the ballot box in one ward was frustrated by the police, and one man was arrested for illegal voting.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Central Committee has called a State Convention for August 5, to nominate presidential electors. The primaries are to be held under the primary election law, and all are to participate who pledge themselves to support Grant and Colfax.

DECLINES RENOMINATION.

Boston.—Representative Hooper has written a letter declining renomination.

SUMMER ON COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

Richmond.—Senator Sumner has written a letter to a citizen of Norfolk, declaring that he knows no ground on which a colored man could be excluded from a seat in Congress if elected, saying he should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either house of Congress, as a final triumph case of equal rights. Until this step is taken, our success is incomplete.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Shanghai, 25.—No rebels at Tientsin. The United States steamer *Shenandoah*, returned to Chefoo on the 19th, from Corea. The American stern wheel steamer, *Ja Tung*, sunk on the way over to Japan, while in tow of the *Felooing*, about 60 miles from the Saddle. No lives were lost. Coal mines are likely to be opened soon by the Chinese.

Correspondence.

NEPHI, June 24, 1868.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Brother: At two p.m. to-day the Saints of Nephi assembled in the Meeting House, to join in paying tokens of respect to our late beloved brother, President Heber C. Kimball.

The meeting was called to order by Bishop C. H. Bryan, and the choir, led by Elder Wm. Evans, sang "O, My Father, Thou that dwellest." Elder Jacob G. Bigler offered up a very impressive prayer, imploring our Heavenly Father to comfort and bless the family of President Kimball, the rulers in Israel, and all the Saints.

The choir sang, "Creation speaks with awful voice." Elder Matthew McCune delivered a lengthy and eloquent address on the life and character of President Kimball, portraying him faithful and steadfast he had been in the Kingdom of God.

Elder Samuel Pitchforth bore a strong testimony to the faithfulness of President Kimball, how he had labored to bless and comfort the Saints, and that indeed he was, and is, a Prophet of God. Bishop Bryan made a few excellent and appropriate remarks.

The choir sang, "Thou art gone to the grave," and the meeting was dismissed by Elder J. Midgley.

During the meeting the Nephi brass band discoursed sweet and solemn music.

The Saints all felt that a mighty man had stepped behind the veil, and many an earnest prayer was offered up for God to bless and preserve His servants who preside in Israel. Yesterday, at 4 p.m., a meeting was held in the Meeting House, at which the Nephi Female Relief Society was organized, the following were appointed officers of the same: Presidentess, Elizabeth Kendall and Jane Picton; Secretary, Amey L. Bigler; Treasurer, Francis Andrews. Interesting remarks on the duties of the above society, were made by Bishop Bryan, Patriarch W. Cazier, and Elders J. Pyper, J. Midgley, and S. Pitchforth.

I am very sorry to report that the locusts have done immense damage to our crops, but they are leaving very fast.

Respectfully,  
SAMUEL PITCHFORTH.

SPANISH FORK, June 24, 1868.

Editor Deseret News.—Sir, having received a telegram from President Young, announcing the death of President H. C. Kimball, on Monday last, and that his funeral services would be attended to on Wednesday at 2 p.m., and wishing to show our respect on that occasion, a meeting of the Saints was called at 2 p.m. to-day, when there was an attendance of almost every one in the city, both old and young.

The choir sang, "God moves in a mysterious way," and prayer was offered by D. H. Davis. Choir sang, "O Lord, responsive to thy call."

The meeting was addressed by Bishop A. Gardner, S. Markham and C. Monk, each one making appropriate and instructive remarks and testifying to the faithfulness and integrity of Bro. Heber as an Apostle and Prophet of this last dispensation. The services of the choir added solemnity to the occasion by their singing appropriate hymns. The closing hymn was, "Now he's gone we'll not recall him."

Benediction by James Robertson.  
C. MONK, Reporter.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 23d, 1868.

Editor Deseret Evening News.—As we view your paper as the great promoter and sympathizing guardian of the people's private and public interest, it is through your columns we feel that all our agitations for the general weal. The fire on Monday last admonishes business men to be ready. While we have been comparatively free in the past from extensive conflagration, we may not be so exempted in the future. The introduction of machinery will increase our danger in this respect, as a matter of course. Hence the absolute necessity of greater precaution; and as "prevention is better than cure," it is not time to procure a first class fire engine? What, if the City met the citizens in the center of the circle—two halves would form one whole—the problem is solved—the engine a substantial pro-

duct. Our common interest demands it.

Messrs. Latimer & Taylor have the sympathy of every one. If a helping hand was rendered, would it not be acceptable? Interference should not be made; misfortune should not be our aid.

VIBRATOR.

A HTU TOOLE, 26th June, 1868.

Editor Deseret News.—Reading with much interest everything which is published by our press on grape culture, I was particularly pleased with Bro. Daniel Bonnell's letter in answer to that question "Whether grapes can be successfully grown on the benches round your city or not?" I fully agree with the general hints and statements expressed thereon in that letter. My humble opinion is that every kind of hardy American or European grape will prosper on the low lands; also in every settlement around Great Salt Lake. I do believe that extensive plantations of grapes will flourish sooner or later in northern Utah; it is merely a question of time.

But, being acquainted with all the leading varieties existing on the two continents, I cannot comprehend the true meaning of that expression "the Frontiniana of Europe." Bro. Bonnell means, I suppose, the various French Muscats of Frontignan. If my supposition is correct, I differ entirely with him on that subject. The French Muscats, being a very tender family of grapes, can be successfully grown in a glass structure in your city; but they will never succeed there in the open culture without protection.

During your short stay in Paris with Mrs. Cannon, we visited together (I remember the circumstance very well) the large collection of grapes in the Luxembourg garden, comprising all the leading varieties of the world; but the Muscats cannot ripen there. That rich collection belongs to the French government. Frontignan, Lunel, and Biveralles are three small towns in southern France, where the Muscats are extensively cultivated, and they produce there the most sugared wines in the world; as rich desert muscat wines, they cannot be beaten.

Another mistaken notion of Bro. Bonnell's wants to be corrected. He firmly believes that the very best wines are produced from the warmest region grapes of the world. Now, the production of wine is the principal crop of France, my native country. I will mention here a few of them. Nuits, Morchat, Clos-Vougeot, Chambertin (the favorite beverage of Napoleon the First), Pomard, Romanee, and several others, all first class wines, and each possessing a rich particular aroma (bouquet) extremely agreeable, are produced on the celebrated "Golden Hills" of Burgundy. The best white sparkling wines, Pieris, Verzenay, Silley, Tassil, Vinet, the world-AI, &c., are produced on the plains of Champagne. Now these two French provinces are certainly colder than Salt Lake Valley.

In 1844, after a four years' navigation on the Chinese and Indian seas, I visited the small vineyards of Constance, near Cape Town, British Africa. I found there three different wines far superior to anything I tasted during my extensive traveling on the Mediterranean sea shores. I hope and trust that Bro. Bonnell in Arizona, Bro. Dodge at St. George, and other Swiss grape culturists in our "Dixie," will succeed in making raisins equal to those of Malaga, and in manufacturing excellent wines, as alcoholic as sherry. But, with the most scientific manipulation, they will never produce anything approaching in the least degree any of the aforesaid Burgundian wines. Why? Simply because the climate of their localities is too warm.

I seize the present opportunity to convey you a short account of my experiments on the systematic raising of seedlings of the American and foreign grapes, at Tooele. My collection is growing larger every year. It consists of: First—Fifty-five seedlings of the Vitis Labrusca (fox-grape), Vitis Sylvestris (summer grape), and Cordifolia. I selected the seeds in crossing the plains, and that first experiment was made in 1864. Last Spring I destroyed several hundred of these wild seedlings, being unworthy of cultivation. Ten will be next season, and I will replant the seed next Spring. One of these seedlings, only three years old, will bear also next season. I attribute the extraordinary precocity of these plants to my severe root and branch pruning. By grafting a few cuttings of the second generation on the stocks of the first, they will fruit in three years. And then I will be acquainted with the real or comparative value of my first experiment.

Second: Fifty-five seedlings, three years old, of choice French grapes. The seed came by mail from Medoc, a first class wine district in France, near Bordeaux. They are all black-looking plants, white, red and black vines of great promise. One has never been transplanted, and though only two years old, was left by me last Winter wholly unprotected. Hence I draw the conclusion that all its companions will be able to stand the severity of our Winters.

Third: Twenty-four seedlings, two years old, of a Tooele grape, originated by W. E. Kelsey, and called by him White Lisbon. An excellent, beautiful grape. The original seed was imported by me from France thirteen years ago. I feel particularly pleased with these vines. They exhibit a family likeness truly rejoicing. And judging from the system of their delicate white roots, and from the nature of their foliage, every one will prove, I believe, a promising white grape.

Fourth: The rising members of the fourth division are so very numerous, that I will only mention sixteen Delaware grapes, from the city of fourteen Muscat of Alexandria dited from France, and twenty-four (names unknown) California vines. The seeds of the last named plants were kindly sent to me by M. Matthew Kessler, a vineyardist of great celebrity in Los Angeles. Every morning I find some young vines coming up in the sand. I instantly shade the new-born until they are five or six rough leaves, after which they may be exposed to the sun.

From the above particulars every grape grower in Utah will readily admit that my collection is a very large one, but it is only a beginning. Before closing my letter, I will state that the original idea of my plan of grape culture was inspired by my mind, and was an article written by M. Vibert, an illustrious vigneron of Angers (France), and the owner of the largest collection of

roses in Europe. I became acquainted with the systematic seedling twenty-three years ago, in the imperial library of the late Richelieu, in Paris, the largest library in the world. A copy of that paper is still in my possession. And I will add, for the satisfaction of every competent fruit-grower, that I strictly follow for my experiments the theory of Van Mons, a great Belgian authority in the pomological world.

Very respectfully, yours,  
LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

THE BIRTH OF A MOUNTAIN.

In 1538 a new mountain was suddenly thrown up in Phlegrean Fields, a district including within its bounds Pozzuoli, Lake Avernus, and the Solfatara. The new mountain was thrown up near the shores of the Bay of Baia. It is 400 feet above the level of the bay, and its base is about a mile and a half in circumference. The depth of the crater is 421 feet, so that its bottom is only six yards above the level of the sea. The spot on which the mountain was thrown up was formerly occupied by the Lucrine Lake; but the outburst filled up the greater part of the lake, leaving only a small hollow pool. The accounts which have reached us of the formation of this new mountain are not without interest. Falconi, who wrote in 1538, writes that several earthquakes took place during the two years preceding the outburst, and above twenty shocks on the day and night before the eruption. "The eruption began on September 29th, 1538. It was on a Sunday, about one o'clock in the night, when flames of fire were seen between the hot-baths and Trisepolea in a short time the fire increased to such a degree that it burst upon the earth in this place, and threw up a quantity of ashes and pumice-stones, mixed with water, which covered the whole country. The next morning the poor inhabitants of Pozzuoli quitted their habitations in terror, covered with the muddy and black shower, which continued the whole day in that country—flying from death, but with death painted in their countenances. Some with children in their arms; some with sacks full of their goods; others leading an ass, loaded with their frightened family, toward Naples. The sea had retired on the side of Baia, showing a considerable tract; and the shore appeared almost entirely dry, from the quantity of ashes and broken pumice-stone thrown up by the eruption." Pietro Giacomo di Toledo gives the following account of the phenomenon which preceded the eruption: "That plain which lies between Lake Avernus, the Monte Barbaro and the sea, was raised a little, and many cracks were made in it, from some of which water issued; at the same time the sea immediately adjoining the plain dried up about two hundred paces, so that the fire was left on the sand, and prey to the inhabitants of Pozzuoli. At last, on the 29th of September, about two o'clock in the night, the earth opened near the lake, and disclosed a horrid mouth, from which were vomited furiously smoke, fire, stones and mud, composed of ashes, making at the time of the opening a noise like the loudest thunder. The stones which followed were by the flames converted into pumice, and some of these were larger than an ox. The stones went about as high as a cross-bow will carry, and then fell down, sometimes on the edge and sometimes on the mouth itself. The mud was of the color of ashes, and at first very liquid, then by degrees less so; and in such quantities that in less than twelve hours, with the help of the above-mentioned stones, a mountain was raised 1,000 paces in height. Not only Pozzuoli and the neighboring country were filled with this mud, but the city of Naples also; so that many of its palaces were defaced by it. This eruption lasted two nights and two days without intermission, though not only with the same force; the third day the eruption ceased, and I went up with many people to the top of the new hill, and saw down into its mouth, which was a round cavity about a quarter of a mile in circumference, in the middle of which the stones which had fallen were boiling up just as a cauldron of water boils on a fire. The fourth day it began to throw up again, and the seventh day much more, but still with less violence than the first night. At this time many persons who were on the hill were knocked down by the stones and killed, or smothered with the smoke."—From "Vesuvius," in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

THE WONDERS OF ANCIENT ROME.

The art of working metals and cutting precious stones, surpassed anything known at the present day. In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, camées, bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, couches, banqueting tables, lamps, chandeliers, colored glass, gildings, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries, all attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thuga root and Delian bronze were as expensive as the side-boards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glass-cutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well, that the Portland vase, from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx. Brass could be hardened so as to cut steel. The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Hellogabulus were hung with cloth of gold, enriched with jewels. His beds were silver; and his tables of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture for his bedroom. A banquet dish of Drusilla weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Drusus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of various animals. Sardonyx were garnished with sardonyx, stones. Feudal jewels were then as paid valuable as at \$800,000. Drinking cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were adorned with busts and presses of rare woods. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple. The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble tubs, dined from golden plates, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxurious couches, were embroidered robes, and were adorned with precious stones. They ransacked the earth for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses

with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups from Bythnia, marble from Naxos, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or rare or curious in the most distant countries.

A SPRIGHTLY writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner:

I am inclined to think that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? She will certainly be an old maid. Is she unusually reserved toward the other sex? She has all the squeamishness of an old maid. Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns? She is cut out for an old maid. And if her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature—"old maid."

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