

LACK OF "LEADERS."

THE New York Tribune has recently written an article on "Leaders," which contains some ideas that will bear repeating. Some of the Tribune's readers had complained that it is always at odds with the leaders of its party, and the editor replies in the following strain:

"When a man speaks of 'the leaders' of a party, he is generally found to mean himself. Who are the 'leaders' of the party? Let us go to Congress. Mr. Bingham is a leader. Suppose we follow him. Here we are high and dry, stamping our feet at impotence, and denouncing it as a crime. Mr. Stevens is a leader, and yet we find him demanding impeachment and confiscation. What leader shall we follow? We may go East or West, but we cannot go both ways at once. Mr. Sherman is a leader on financial questions. We find ourselves insisting that the bonds shall be paid in gold, and happy we are that it is so. But look! Yonder is the oriflamme of Butler! He demands the payment of bonds in currency. General Butler is a leader also—but which banner is the right one? We enter the Senate and greet these two worthy Republicans, Grimes and Cameron. 'Good friends, we come to you for counsel! You are leaders of the Republican party. We were once independent, but seeing our error, we desire to follow you, and be wise. What shall be done on the tariff question?' 'Accept protection,' says Cameron. 'Demand free trade,' shouts Grimes. We cannot do both, and here we are, all in a heap, and as far from knowing our duty as before.

He then alludes to Gen. Grant, and says that the "leaders" insist that he shall be made the immediate and unopposed candidate of the Republican party; but Mr. Greeley evidently does not see it in that light. He thinks the "soldier" reason fails, because there are Sheridan and Sikes, Pope and Meade, and Thomas, and the whole army register. But the whole army register cannot be made Presidents, for on that list, he says, one man is as good as another.

In making comments upon this article we do not wish to say anything about the Presidential candidates. Fortunately or unfortunately for us, we, the people of this Territory, have no voice in the election of the Chief Magistrate; there is no necessity, therefore, for us to have anything to say about the aspirants for that much-coveted distinction. We are "out of the ring;" and though we may feel the blood of freedom coursing in our veins, and fully realize that we are a free people and entitled to all the rights of citizenship, we must e'en content ourselves with the reflection that, because we have been adventurous and energetic enough to extend the national domain by reclaiming from the wilderness of nature a new country, we are deprived of rights which our adult population exercised without question previous to coming here, namely, the right of saying at the ballot box who shall be our Governor, etc., and the Chief Magistrate of the nation!

The great evils which afflict our nation to-day are traceable to the want of "leaders." There is a dearth of great men in the nation; there are no "leaders" in the true sense of the term. The absence of such men from the stage of public life is one of the worst signs of the times. There are "leaders;" but who are they? The standard bearers of factions, unrecognized by any but those who dance to their music. If there is a man of commanding genius and influence, a statesman in the broad sense of the word, now in the arena of politics, he has, up to the present, failed to make himself felt. There is no one who, as yet, impresses men with his wisdom and strength, and around whom they instinctively rally and look up to and acknowledge as a natural leader. There may be such men in the political world; but we do not see them. There is no end to aspirants to this position. But they are too numerous, they obscure one another. They are merely the heads of divisions, and their rivals are determined, if they can prevent, they shall never be anything more than this. All this increases disunion. When some threatening exigency presents itself, and the welfare of party is at stake, and party lines are drawn with great distinctness, a degree of union is sometimes reached; but when relieved from such pressure, irreconcilable divisions spring up, and time, instead of diminishing, adds to these.

We wonder if politicians ever think that there are men being schooled in the true art of government over here in Utah? or, if the reflection ever obtrudes itself upon their minds, that it has been predicted that "Mormon" Elders will yet save the Constitution, bear it aloft, and preserve constitutional government on this continent? If they do not change their policy and alter their course, and that too, speedily, we certainly will have these works to do. We have proved the value of union. We have concluded that without union the best and wisest of measures will fail; but that, with union, plans that in and of themselves might not be altogether perfect can be carried forward to a successful issue. The recognition and adoption of this great fact in our policy make us the "coming" people of the age.

No young man in Cyclades, where the principal business is diving for sponges, is allowed to marry until he can descend a depth of 20 fathoms.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Monday, 2 p.m.

A vast congregation of people had assembled together by the time for commencing the afternoon meeting.

The choir sang the hymn commencing "An Angel from on high," prayer was offered by Elder Orson Pratt; after which the choir sang an anthem; then Elder George A. Smith dwelt upon the importance of keeping the Sabbath day holy, quoting from the revelations in the book of Doctrine and Covenants, 149th page, and second section, and 149th page, and fourth section, where it is enjoined upon the Saints to observe the Sabbath day. We should not work on that day, but we should meet together to offer up our oblations and sacraments to the Lord. And not only is it right in a religious view, being a command of God; but it is also necessary that the human system should have regular seasons of resting, when it can relax from the constant strain of work, and these the Sabbath affords.

He referred to the efforts made to gather the Saints, and said that though much had been done, much remains to be done; and he urged the preparing of teams and wagons, food, etc., to bring them from the railway terminus. He advocated fish-culture, maintaining that fish can be as easily and as cheaply raised as any kind of food, and is superior to the flesh of animals. Silk making and silk manufacture were urged by him as a most profitable branch of industry. Pure climate and soil are excellent for these purposes, and the advantages such as can be found in few if any other places on the earth, for keeping worms and obtaining an excellent quality of silk. We can have silk as cheaply as we can woolen and cotton fabrics, though it is much richer and more durable.

Elder George Q. Cannon said that to properly enjoy the blessings within our reach, we must pursue a course to prolong our lives and preserve our health. Abstinence from stimulants, such as tea, coffee, tobacco and alcoholic liquors is not only desirable but necessary; and the very sparing use of beef and mutton in hot weather is conducive to health, while swine's flesh should be entirely abstained from. But we must have sufficient variety of food, not a great variety at every meal, but our food varied at different times, and the stomach may be kept healthy and the appetite unimpaired. He advocated the importance of fish-culture, and the value of fish as an article of diet, which was declared to possess brain-making material to a greater extent than any other kind of animal food. Simplicity of diet is necessary, so that the digestive powers may not be overburdened, and that our wives and daughters may not be overtasked with unnecessary household duties.

President B. Young referred to the efforts made in the beginning of cotton growing to get machinery introduced; and to the labors which have been performed by the Saints. He instructed the congregation on the use of meat, and said it was the will of the Lord that this people should cease eating swine's flesh. We should cultivate fruit to a still greater extent than we now do. And fish, as an article of food, is as healthy as any animal food that we can eat. He recommended the sisters to organize Relief Societies where it has not been done, and to organize societies to take the lead in fashions and in everything good and useful; called upon the Bishops to plant rice, that the straw might be used in raising hats and bonnets; and urged the raising of silk, and the carrying out the counsels given with regard to home manufactures and other means requisite to make us independent in supplying our wants.

Singing, Anthem, "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven," Prayer by Elder John Taylor.

Tuesday, 7th, 10 a.m.
Singing, "The towers of Zion shall rise," Prayer by Elder Ezra T. Benson. Singing, anthem, "O, come let us sing."

Elder John Taylor glanced at what has been performed by the Saints during the past thirty-eight years, since the Church was organized, in spreading the Gospel and extending a knowledge of truth among mankind. The principles which we have proclaimed and others which are yet to be taught, are not new, as many in the world say, but they are as eternal as the heavens, and only appear to be new to degenerate man, who if sunk in ignorance and knows not the purposes of God nor understands the principles of truth. The Gospel has been revealed to raise those who will obey it from the low condition in which it finds them, to salvation and exaltation. We have been so enveloped in ignorance and evil, that it is often difficult to discern between truth and error, between good and evil, between light and darkness. Many think they have the most perfect right to do, eat, drink and wear whatever they please, no matter how injurious it may be. As moral agents, as members of society, as beings endowed with the power of procreating our kind, we have no right to do or partake of that which will injure our bodies, shorten our lives, or excite us to wrong doing. We are accountable to God for abetting the tabernacles and powers which he has bestowed upon us; we are responsible to society of which we are members, for our actions in society, and our influence for good or evil; and we have no right to entail disease, suffering and evil upon our posterity. He took up the subject of home manufactures and cited the examples of France and Britain, nations which trace their greatness to and base it upon their manufactures. If we wish to be independent, we must be self-sustaining. President Young has led the way in the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, and in the manufacture of wool, and in other things; and his example is being followed. He is now leading out in silk. There is a duty devolving on the Saints that they should cease to pattern after the world in foolishness; to live as servants of God and obey His laws; and to strive earnestly to follow the examples set before them, in the initiatory steps to becoming self-sustaining.

Elder Ezra T. Benson testified to the joy he experienced in obeying the principles of the Gospel. He referred to the efforts made to gather the Saints this coming season, and urged a continuation of them until the work proposed to be done is accomplished. He exhorted the Saints to obedience and diligence in righteousness, and to hearken to the word of the Lord, that they might realize their desires and become indeed Saints of God. In advocating abstinence from stimulants and heating food, he cited the case of Daniel and his associates in Babylon, who refused to use the rich viands of the King's palace, and grew ruddy and fat on pulse and other simple articles of food. Other examples were cited to show the superiority of abstinence from strong drinks and of a simple diet, such being conducive to sound health and life. The work we have to perform is binding on every Latter-day Saint; it is that we obey the requirements of Heaven, purify ourselves, and carry out the counsels given unto us from the Lord through His servant, President Young.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
A number of petitions and memorials were received. A joint resolution was passed, after discussion, directing the payment, out of the indemnity received from the Japanese government, a certain amount for damages for the steamer *Monitor* at the hands of the Japanese. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and considered in a committee of the whole. A number of amendments were made and the bill passed in the committee. Being before the Senate, Drake asked a separate vote on the amendment reducing the number of seamen to one thousand; pending the debate on this amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
Washington.—The House is not in session, having adjourned on Wednesday.

GENERAL.

Alexandria.—Twelve negroes were drowned on the Potomac on Sunday, the boat being swamped in a gale.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington.—A statement of the public debt just issued shows the total debt to be \$2,641,719,382, cash in the Treasury, \$1,225,066,45.

In the Supreme Court an opinion has been delivered, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, reaffirming the legitimacy of Mrs. General Gaines and confirming her in all the rights of property.

EASTERN DIVISION, U. P. R. R.
Lawrence, Kansas, 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the U. P. R. R., eastern division, to-day, a board of directors was elected. John D. Perry was re-elected President. The reports show that 335 miles of the main line and thirty-five miles of the branch line are now in operation. The total earnings of last year were \$1,800,000; the net earnings, \$800,000. The company has twenty-nine locomotives, twenty passenger, and 771 freight cars.

CINCINNATI GOING DEMOCRATIC.
Cincinnati.—At the election to-day for judge of the supreme court, clerk of the police court, city commissioners, and one alderman from each ward, the Democrats elected nearly the entire city ticket. The Council will be Republican by a majority.

Dayton, Ohio.—The Republican city ticket was elected by a majority of 50 to 300.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.
New York, 7.—The *Herald's* special says English's majority in Connecticut is probably over 2,200. The Senate will probably be thirteen Republican and nine Democrat; the House will have about twenty of a Republican majority.

CLEVELAND REPUBLICAN.
The city election yesterday gives a Republican gain of about a thousand. A large majority of the City Council is Republican.

SANDUSKY DEMOCRATIC.
Sandusky, Ohio.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected yesterday by a majority of about 200.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.
The billiard match for the championship of America takes place here to-morrow night, between McDevitt of Chicago, the present champion, and Melvin Foster of New York. A large number of billiardists are here from all parts of the country. Great interest is felt.

SHIP ASHORE.
San Francisco, 7.—The ship *Autocrat*, of Baltimore, with a cargo of coal went ashore on the Arch Rock, while entering the harbor last night, and is nearly full of water this morning. She will probably be a total loss.

U. S. CONSUL ACCUSED OF FRAUD.
H. H. Hall, United States Consul at Sydney, is accused of issuing fraudulent certificates under the consular seal, purporting to entitle the holder to twelve months' employment on the Pacific railroad. Quite a number of laborers have arrived from Australia holding these certificates; but the railroad company deny Hall's authority to issue the same, and refuse the parties work.

QUARTZ MILL BURNED.
The Keystone quartz mill near Austin, Nevada, was destroyed by fire last night.

MICHIGAN REJECTS NEGRO SUFFRAGE.
Chicago.—Michigan voted to-day on the new Constitution, which embodied negro suffrage. The returns clearly indicate the defeat of the entire instrument. Two articles, submitted separately, are being discussed; one on the question of the prohibition of sales of liquor, the other on annual or biennial sessions of the legislature.

Mobile.—General Shepherd, commanding the sub-district of Alabama, has issued a very severe order for the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan.

Chicago.—In the Connecticut election ninety-one cities and towns give English 18,023, and Jewel 15,821. The Democrats claim the election of English by two thousand majority. Newhaven gives English twenty-two hundred majority, Hartford 624 majority.

The latest from Michigan. The Constitution has certainly been beaten by a large majority. The prohibition of liquor sales is yet in doubt, though the temperance men are hopeful.

FOREIGN.

PARAGUAYAN FIGHTING.
London.—Further advices from Roi gives two days' later Paraguayan news. Fighting was going on at all points. Humaita was not captured and was vigorously defended. The allied fleet and the land batteries were cannonaded

the fortress, which was very poorly supplied with provisions and ammunition; its fall is expected. As there is no other defensible point on the river the capture of Humaita will probably end the war.

FRENCH TROOPS LEAVING ROME.

Rome.—All the French troops here are under orders to return home.

Washington, 6.—An official proclamation has been made of an agreement with Italy for the regular exchange of the closed mail.

London.—In the case of the prisoners arrested on a charge of complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion, the Judge charged the Grand Jury strongly averse to the prisoners.

IRISH BISHOPS WANT HALF LOAF.

It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to Dr. Daniel Wilson, him to sacrifice half the revenues of the Church establishment in order to be able to save the rest.

Naples.—Admiral Farragut is still here, awaiting the return of the Duke De Aosta.

Havana.—Late Mexican papers say that a new line of steamers is about to be established between Mexican ports and the Pacific coast.

The *Herald's* Havana special says, a British gunboat has arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and is making soundings off Matamoros. Fears are entertained that a blockade of the river is contemplated.

Ottawa, 7.—At half-past two this morning Darcy McGehee was shot dead by an unknown assassin who had just left the parliament house and was entering the door of his lodging; the ball passed through McGehee's head and lodged in the door; his body was found on the pavement soon after. Nobody was in the neighborhood. The assassin is supposed to be a Fenian.

Correspondence.

PROVO CITY, April 4, 1908.

Editor Deseret News.—The lectures of the past season, conducted by the Provo Library and Reading Room Association, terminated last Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., on which occasion the audience was addressed by Bishop Smoot, Elders D. John, President of the Association, and Isaac Bullock, and Bro. S. S. Jones, giving a report of the lectures and lecturing during the winter. The time occupied at these meetings has been profitably spent. We have been regaled with a variety of subjects, such as: "Physic" and "Religion," "Laws of Health" and "Laws of Utah," "Superstition" and "Economy," "Physiognomy" and "Dietetics," burying us at times in so profound a reverie that nothing but the sweet voices of our Sabbath School choir could relieve us, and again, some most provoking genial would amuse us in a manner to make loose waistcoats a perfect fit. Elder Geo. A. Smith gave the last lecture on the Ancient History of America, which was a most interesting and instructive one.

At our reading room, in the new Court House, we meet weekly and are receiving some eleven publications. The contents, abusive and bitter, of these papers present a very strong contrast to men who wish to be guided to oneness of thought and action by the Spirit of God, and who realize to their full satisfaction that the same power and Spirit are influencing their leaders.

Efforts are being made to obtain a new selection of suitable books to add to the volumes which now form the Provo Library.

The "hoppers" are just beginning to make themselves visible hereabouts; they will find themselves well provided for.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. S. JONES, Secretary.

JAFFA AND THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Carlton, of the Boston Journal, writes from the neighborhood of Jaffa, January 31st, as follows:

"Thirty hours from Alexandria east and you have your first view of Palestine—a sandy shore, low, level as a Western prairie, tufted with palms, green with olives, golden with orange orchards, and away in the distance, fifteen or twenty miles, an outline of gray mountains, not sharp peaks, or pointed like a needle, but a wavy curve, line, with dark ravines, deep valleys and gleams. The steamer rounds to a mile from shore, and you behold Jaffa, a tower of stone houses heaped on a high sand hill. There is no harbor, only a reef running parallel with the shore, with blocks of granite rising out of the water, the remains of an ancient mole. Breakers roll heavily, tumbling and thundering on the shore, and foaming white around the rocks. Yesterday we could not have landed. At this season of the year passengers are frequently compelled to go on to Beyrout. But these boatmen of Jaffa are as brave as the Cape Cod fisherman to launch their boats in a high sea. They glide out from the shore, sweep over the reef and are alongside, shouting, hallooing, fighting with each other over our baggage. We watch our chance and jump. The Arab boatmen on the topmost wave, the Arab patting us on the back and crying, 'Good! Good!' It is an exciting pull to the shore—the waves so high that at times we can only see the topmast of the steamer, the coxswain of the boat watching the breakers, shouting to the oarsmen when to pull, when to lay back. We go over the reef on a mighty swell, the sea white all around us, and gain the smoother water, where two or three small vessels are dancing on the waves. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Jaffa are at the landing to welcome us—dragomen, mule boys, beggars, all who have nothing else to do—chief among them two officials of the custom house, with silver mountain staffs, like those carried by drum-majors. The landlord of the only hotel of the town—a short, chunky, red whiskered, freckled-faced German—is there, to conduct us to the hotel. We plod up narrow lanes, through alleys, beneath old arches up dirty slippery steps; meeting donkeys, camels, beggars, women with jars of water and baskets of oranges on their heads, men carrying out the scrapings of the streets in baskets—turn up a flight of stairs and enter the hotel. It is a two-story stone building with half a dozen rooms; the entrance room piled with saddles, blankets, hampers for mules; a dozen Arabs talking there, slatternly girls in the kitchen, a grand piano, a divan, a German clock, a carpet in the dining room,

iron bedsteads in the chambers, a general mixture of things from the East and from the West, and you have the make-up of the hotel.

While waiting for dinner we walked out to the American colony, or what is left of it, a half mile north. It is a sort of a gale, came upon the market outside of the walls, saw the people eating their dinner of bread, in form, color and texture like a blacksmith's leather apron—thin sheets about the thickness of a buckwheat cake, brown, tough, leathery; little bits of broiled mutton strung on a stick and cooked over a charcoal fire, sold at so much a stick; the blackest of coffee in little cups; the largest of oranges—a half dozen for a penny. This market place is the starting point for all travel inland to Jerusalem, and up the coast to Tyre and Sidon. A telegraph line east to Jerusalem and another north to Nablouse, in its strange contrast to the camels, mules and Arabs. It is the quickness of the West against the slowness of the East.

Along a sandy road, between hedges of prickly pear ten feet high, impassable for man or beast, with orange groves as golden as the gardens of Hesperides, and in five minutes we are at the colony. You see one large house, three stories in height, square, flat roofed, of wood, whitewashed, with green blinds, doors and windows all shut, and no sign of life. There are several smaller houses, all of wood and whitewashed, with blinds. An Arab boy who came, Mr. Adams his master leads us to the house of the founder of the colony.

In the yard we notice a New England chaise, top buggy, a horse cart, a Yankee plow, stacks of straw, a small stable. Entering the house we find a large room—two rooms in one by folding doors—the stars and stripes over the doorway—a sofa, rocking and other chairs, lounges, a map of the State of Maine at one end of the room, a chart illustrating the second coming of Christ at the other, books on the tables, carpeted floors, and a general air of neatness and comfort. Mrs. Adams receives us—a plump woman in person and features, who uses up the word splendid in five minutes, splendid weather, a splendid heavenly country—great emphasis on the heavenly—splendid oranges—splendid vegetables in her garden—splendid breeze in summer—enjoys splendid health. Rev. Mr. Adams came in from his chamber dressed in his best suit of black, with a white cravat—a man of medium stature, brown whiskers and a nose well colored, reminding you of a Baldwin apple. Our interview was brief, for he was to receive a visit from the Pasha at two o'clock. He took us to the roof of the house, pointed out the mountains of Ephraim in the northeast; of Judea in the east; showed us near at hand the ground where the second town of the colony is to be built! He is soon to leave for England on a preaching tour. Two English families have recently joined the colony. It would not be strange if the country which furnishes nearly all the recruits for Brigham Young's colony of Utah, should also have some for Jaffa.

Returning to the hotel, we took a tour past the school house. The door was shut, the windows were closed. In one house near by two little girls, with the bloom of their native land still on their cheeks, were plucking the feathers from a chicken. It was pleasant to hear the sweet music of their voices. It is evident that the fortunes of the colony just now are at low ebb, but with a field like that of England, it is possible that President Adams, as his followers call him, may be able to fill up the deserted houses. Jaffa was a busy place in ancient times. We first hear of it when the children of Israel came into Palestine under Joshua, 1451 B. C., under the name of Japho. The Canaanite held it then. It was lost to eight 439 years, till the time of Solomon, when it became the entrepot for the timber brought down from Mount Lebanon by Hiram, King of Tyre, and used in the construction of the temple. It had a harbor then, and we can trace its outline in the hollow between the town and "President" Adams's plantation—a basin or marsh filled with sand, the outlet to the sea choked with the washings of the waves. It would be no difficult undertaking to clear it out and rebuild the pier, which would protect it from the west winds. But this generation of Moslems must pass away before anything of the kind can be accomplished.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A NEW PROGRAMME.—This work, which has proved an indifferent speculation since its opening in 1843, has promise of a new life. Two railroads on opposite sides of the Thames are forming a junction by means of the tunnel, and will make gradual entrances a mile distant from either bank. Preparations for this change are now in progress. The original cost of the tunnel was over four hundred thousand pounds sterling. It was sold a few years ago for one-half that amount, but the new stockholders have had no greater cause for felicitation than the former. The receipts have averaged but twenty-five pounds a week, which has been entirely consumed by expenses.

The project of a tunnel under the Thames was suggested both in 1799 and 1804. The first plan proposed a crossing at Gravesend, but no practical plans were taken. The second plan was to cross from Boreham to Limehouse, and a small driftway was carried from one shore nearly over to the other, but difficulties caused a cessation of this work. The present tunnel runs from Rotherhithe to Wapping. It was begun under the superintendence of Sir I. Brunel, in 1824, and the work was continued till 1828, when, as the river had repeatedly broken in, it was abandoned for seven years and resumed in 1835.

No possibility of danger to the present work from flooding is anticipated. The walls and archway are of brick and cement, and several feet in thickness. They are not in contact with the river, but begin at a depth of four feet below the bottom. Three passages traverse this tunnel. The center one is incomplete and unused; the sides are frequented by foot passengers only, who descend by a shaft, and ascend by a charge of one penny. The whole interior, though lighted with gas, is gloomy and depressing in the extreme. Niches for trading booths are placed at intervals along the whole line. A few of these are hired by old men and women, at a rent of ninepence a day, for the sale of cheap and trashy ornaments, but they appear to receive but small encouragement.

Under the railway management the tunnel will probably become the scene of new life, and, perhaps, at last, of profit.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Crane.

IMMENSE CONFERENCE BILL!

TO-NIGHT!

Will be presented, the new, sensational Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled THE

HUGENOT CAPTAIN!

OR

The Bohemians of Paris.

René de Pardillan, the Huguenot Captain. Mr. D. McKenzie, Hector de Savigny, Mr. J. G. Graham, Lemours, Mr. H. Malher, Chateaufort, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Beaumont, Mr. R. Matthews, Annibal Locust, Mr. P. Margret, Musqueton, Mr. F. M. Hardie, Lagriffe, Mr. A. Merrill, Ishmeel, Mr. J. S. Lindsay, Simon Tappa, Mr. E. D. Crowther, Captain of the Provost Guard, Mr. C. M. Donelson, The Duchess Jeanne, Miss Nellie Colebrook, Gabrielle, Miss Adams, Junia, Miss Alexander.

Soldiers, Citizens, Provost Guard, Bohemians, Beggars, Servants, etc., etc.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce,

SLASHER & CRASHER.

Benjamin Bloward..... Mr. D. McKenzie
Samson Slasher..... Mr. P. Margret
Christopher Crasher..... Mr. J. G. Graham
Lieut. Brown..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay
John..... Mr. R. Matthews
Rosa..... Miss Alexander

BOX OFFICE now open for the sale of Tickets.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 8,

ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

—:

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon

Will open a LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL

in the West Wing of the

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE,

ON MONDAY, the 13th of APRIL.

For the instruction of young Ladies who desire to obtain a sound English education.

SHE WILL THOROUGHLY TEACH THE

FOLLOWING BRANCHES, VIZ—

Mental and Practical ARITHMETIC,

GRAMMAR,

COMPOSITION,

GEOGRAPHY

and

ELOCUTION.

Having been engaged in Teaching during the last four years, she will, if required, give instruction to a class of young Ladies who wish to acquire the art of government in School with a view of becoming Teachers.

TERMS:

Those entering Teachers' Class, \$7.00 per Quarter

All others, \$5.00 " "

Should any wish to study

ALGEBRA,

ASTRONOMY,

PHILOSOPHY

and

HISTORY.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for forming

a class in those Branches.

d1034r

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT BRIGHTON NURSERY, 16th WARD, 1 Block West of Union Square.

G. B. WALLACE, Proprietor.

—:

APPLE TREES,

One, Two and Three years old from the bud.

PEAR TREES,

One and Two years old from the bud, worked on their own stock.

Also PLUM, APRICOT and PEACH TREES, which I will sell CHEAP for GRAIN, PRODUCE, STOCK, WOOD, LUMBER, &c.

N. B. Hol for a LIVE FENCE! I have HONEY LOCUSTS ready for transplanting, which make one of the best hedges, grow fast and never sprout from the roots, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.