

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, July 3, 1896.

## INDEPENDENCE.

Do not be disappointed, dear readers, at our not writing an article respecting INDEPENDENCE, it being the eve of INDEPENDENCE day. We do not wish to surfeit you. Go to the New Tabernacle to-morrow and listen to the eloquent oration of Colonel F. H. Head. We feel assured, from the Colonel's known ability, that it will be eloquent and appropriate. In Monday's NEWS, his oration, the other speeches that will be made on the occasion, and the proceedings will be laid before you in *extenso*.

## THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

In another column an able editorial will be found on "The Mormon Question" from the Chicago Tribune. The writer handles the subject with more than usual temperance, candor and fairness. It is easy to be seen that the best method of eradicating polygamy continues to be a problem, the solution of which the editors and politicians are no more likely to agree about now than they were ten years ago.

The idea seems to be wide-spread that "polygamy" to use the language of the editor of the Tribune, is "the only distinctive feature of Mormonism in which the public have any interest." Had "polygamy" been revealed, taught and preached contemporaneously with the first principles of the gospel and the organization of the Church, then the Latter-day Saints might accept the new popular idea respecting the effect this doctrine has in prejudicing the public mind against us. But the Church had been organized upwards of thirteen years before the only revelation now extant in writing or in print on the subject of a plurality of wives had been given, and it was not until 1852 that it was publicly proclaimed to the world as a principle of our faith. The most bitter, unrelenting and deadly persecutions that we have endured were all passed through before the fact had transpired that such a revelation had been given. Our persecutions in Ohio, and our expulsion from the States of Missouri and Illinois did not have the pretext of our belief in polygamy as a justification. Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyred; but no pious of this kind was urged in extenuation of the cruel and murderous deed. Illinois would have eagerly seized such a doctrine as a sufficient excuse for the perpetration of that damning crime which covered her escutcheon with ineffaceable stains. The public who pursued "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" in those days with such insatiable vindictiveness had special interest in some features of the system besides polygamy.

We are satisfied beyond the possibility of doubt that there was a new revelation to be received to-day, "peremptorily prohibiting" polygamy, the problem would not be solved. The problem was as knotty a one and as difficult of solution before that principle became a part of our faith and practice, as it is now. Our Elders abroad and our people at home had greater difficulties to contend with, and more hatred to overcome, previous to the publication of this doctrine than they have now that it is known. It is a great mistake to suppose that if polygamy were denounced by the Latter-day Saints, it would effectually remove every possible excuse that the good or the bad could have for a quarrel with the people of Salt Lake. That would only be the beginning of the changes required to prevent a quarrel. There are other features that would be and are equally objectionable with that of plurality of wives. Our belief in present revelation, in the Book of Mormon, in a divinely inspired head to the Church on the earth, in apostles, in the ancient ordinances, in the gifts of the Spirit, and in the gathering of the people together. If the demand for the abandonment of polygamy could be complied with, it would be followed by demands for the renunciation of every distinctive feature of our religion, until we would sink back into the condition in which the people were found when the truths which they now believe were taught to them.

As to the question, "How polygamy is to be disposed of?" we think that can be easily answered. If it be the great evil which this editor and many others think it is, we are the sufferers, and are most likely to find it out first. We have never asked them to share our troubles; but are willing—men and women—to bear our own burdens. We do not seek to force our institutions upon them, any more than we seek to foster those which flourish in their midst. This land is broad enough for them and us too to be left to the full and unrestricted enjoyment of our own domestic institutions; and with such a liberal constitution as ours; there is no need for one to interfere with the other. If we "have redeemed from the desert one of the richest and most fertile territories of the Union"—if we "have cities, villages, farms, mills, factories, and nearly all the results of enlightened industry, which belong to us by every title that can give validity to the ownership of personal and real property"—if

we "have made these things with our own hands, and our right to them is good against all the world"—and we have achieved these results while believers in polygamy, in what way have we wronged or offended our fellow-citizens? Why not leave the problem to us to solve? We are as much interested in its correct solution as any of our neighbors possibly can be; and we are the only ones who can solve it.

As to the statute making polygamy a crime, every unprejudiced jurist knows that it is unconstitutional. It is in flagrant violation of every principle which underlies the fabric of liberty reared by the revolutionary fathers, and utterly opposed to the genius of our Government. The day will come when it will be swept from the Statute Book, and be remembered only as a base attempt to transcend the limits of the Constitution and to use power for partisan ends.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### SENATE.

**NAVAL INSTRUCTION TO JAPANESE.**  
Frelinghuysen reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, not exceeding six persons appointed by the Government of Japan, provided that no expense is incurred by the United States.

**NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS.**  
Edmunds introduced a bill to fix the time of the next meeting of Congress on the 3rd Monday in November.

**SENATORIAL CREDENTIALS.**  
Howard presented the credentials of U. S. Welch, the new Senator from Florida, who was sworn in.

**RAILROAD LAND BILL.**  
Conness called up the bill relating to the Western Pacific Road, which grants the use of so much land of Yerba Buena in the harbor of San Francisco, as is not required for military purposes. After a number of amendments, the bill passed 28 to 8.

**CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.**  
Washington.—The Senate have finally passed the civil appropriation bill. It is understood that neither the Senate nor House will sit on Saturday.

### HOUSE.

#### INTEREST BILL.

Hooper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to collect ten per cent on United States bonds, by making six per cent interest five and four-tenths, five per cent interest, and four five-tenths, three per cent interest two and seven-tenths. The report declares that the committee does not approve of the bill, and only reports it in obedience to the order of the House. Referred to a committee of the whole.

**DIVISION OF TEXAS.**  
Stevens, from the reconstruction committee, reported a bill to provide for the erection of not more than two States out of Texas. Ordered printed and re-committed.

#### LAND CLAIMS.

A bill was reported, yesterday, from the committee on private land claims, to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States. Stone, who had charge of the bill, accepted the amendment suggested by Johnson, saving the rights of settlers under the pre-emption or homestead laws. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

**NON-CONCURRENCE.**  
The Senate amendments to a large number of pension bills were non-concurred in and referred to a conference committee.

#### SENATE AMENDMENT.

The House went into a committee of the whole and took up the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. Blaine addressed the committee on the financial condition of the country. Washburne, of Ill., stated that the Senate had made 227 amendments. The committee had recommended concurrence in fifty, and non-concurrence in the remainder. The committee proceeded to vote on the amendments one by one.

### GENERAL.

#### MAIL DESTROYED.

San Francisco, 2.—The military department headquarters have received advice to-day, from Fort Whipple, Arizona, that the mail which left this city between the 4th and 7th of June was partially destroyed by fire near Lapaz; no particulars.

#### LABORERS TRANSFERRED.

The surveyors' laborers, employed in the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad, between Sacramento and Stockton, have been transferred to the Central Pacific Road. The work on the Western Pacific is suspended.

**SUICIDES.**  
There have been five suicides in the city during the present week.

#### THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Chicago, 2.—The Tribune's special says the House committee on mines have unanimously reported in favor of the Sutro tunnel job, and recommended government aid to the amount of \$5,000,000, which at the rate of hundred and fifty dollars per foot would secure the government by taking a mortgage on the tunnel, and taking the entire revenue in payment after the tunnel is finished to the Comstock lode. The bill is not likely to get through.

**CHASE'S PROSPECTS.**  
New York.—The Times says, that Chase, as matters now stand, will not receive the vote of the New York delegation; and it may be added it is impossible to find a Democrat who believes that he will be even mentioned in the convention. It is stated that a letter has been received from Judge Chase, in which he announces his determination to support the nominee of the Democratic Convention, whoever he may be. To-day's newspapers comment that Pendleton will have the most positive strength, but not sufficient to insure his nomination.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, 2.—A quorum of both houses assembled yesterday. Joseph W. Holden, son of Governor Holden, was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Holden sent in a brief message.

### UNDER ARMS.

New Orleans.—The military are still under arms, to-day, though there is much less excitement apparent. Several Democrats presented themselves to be sworn in, but were informed that their oaths were contested. A bill was passed appropriating \$150,000 to defray expenses.

### ELECTION PROSPECTS.

Chicago, 3.—The papers have voluminous specials from New York, speculating variously upon the prospects of the different candidates; but it is impossible to extract anything reliable. There is an indefinite number of candidates named, but Pendleton's friends have the most compact organization, and are strongly hopeful of success. It is said that Chase has written a letter committing himself to advanced Democratic principles. Seymour is said to decline to use his name, and is warmly in favor of Chase. The western delegates will not hear of Chase as a candidate.

### GENERAL AMNESTY.

New York.—The Herald's special says the President has determined to issue a general amnesty proclamation, which is to include Jeff Davis, Breckinridge and other leaders of the rebellion.

### ARRIVALS.

San Francisco, 3.—Gen. Placido Vega, who recently made his escape from Colima, while on parole in his way to the city of Mexico, under arrest for alleged unreasonable practices, arrived here yesterday.

It is reported that Gen. Angel Martinez, leader of the late attempt at revolution in Sinaloa, and his chief officer, Col. Toledo, are in this city.

The steamer Mazatlan, which arrived yesterday, brought up a number of former Confederate States' officers from Mexico, including David S. Terry, ex-judge of the Supreme Court in this State.

**JOHN BULL QUARRELLING WITH THE MEXICANS.**

San Francisco, 2.—Mazatlan advices to June 22 tell of a serious difficulty between Commander Bridge, of the English war steamer *Chanticleer*, and the Mexican authorities. The *Chanticleer*, off Altata, got into a dangerous position and fired signal guns for assistance. A pilot went out and released the ship from danger. The Captain refused to pay for the services rendered and went to Mazatlan. The collector of the port of Mazatlan was notified that one of the officers of the *Chanticleer* was conveying specie aboard, to avoid export duty. The collector had him arrested and searched and found gold on his person. The Captain of the *Chanticleer* came ashore in great excitement and declared that the vessel and himself had been insulted by the search of his subordinate. Words followed which ended in the Collector ordering the Captain to be searched, under the impression that he was in possession of the smuggling. The Captain then went aboard the *Chanticleer*, and notified the inhabitants that he was about to bombard Mazatlan for the insult to the English flag.

Numerous notes passed between Commander Bridge and Gen. Corona and the civil authorities, the American Consul, Session, acting as mediator. Ultimately Bridge modified his proclamation so as to place the port of Mazatlan under blockade, so far as Mexican vessels were concerned, not interfering with American or other foreign vessels, until he can receive orders from the American commanding his station. The action of Gen. Corona and the Mexican authorities is generally approved by the foreign residents. The United States war steamer *Sunbeam* has left Acapulco for Mazatlan to protect American interests.

### FOREIGN.

San Francisco, 2.—Additional news from Mexico says that Bridge first demanded that the officer who searched his subordinate and seized the money should be sent aboard the *Chanticleer* to be dealt with as he saw fit. Corona replied that sooner than submit to such outrage he would allow his indignation to be expressed in the most dignified language that if he had a claimant to make he should make it in the manner customary among civilized nations, through the proper channel.

### ARRIVAL OF NAPIER.

London.—Gen. Napier arrived to-day. An immense crowd assembled at the railroad depot to welcome him; much enthusiasm was manifested. The House of Lords unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to General Napier and the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and many members of the court were present. At the House of Commons all the galleries were crowded by a brilliant throng, it being known that General Napier would be present. The General was greeted with much warmth. Disraeli moved and Gladstone seconded a vote of thanks, which was carried without a dissenting voice.

### DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Paris.—In the Corps Legislatif, during the debate on the budget, M. Mayne, Minister of Finance, replied to the attacks on the government for the military preparations. He said the armament or disarmament was equally a pledge of peace. Oliver said the nations are led to arm themselves through a fear of France holding the lead among the nations of Europe; but she can dispense with costly armaments to improve her financial condition.

### SERBIAN.

Belgrade.—The National Chamber of Serbia have confirmed the accession of Milan Fourth to the throne; and have also endorsed the regency appointed to act during his minority. Prince Milan made a brief speech to the Chamber. He said, though young, he would learn to make his people happy. Great rejoicings are going on throughout the principality.

### BANCROFT AT STUTGART.

Stuttgart.—Minister Bancroft has arrived to negotiate the naturalization treaty.

**THE MEAT MARKET.** We have been informed, will be opened to-morrow morning, till 9 o'clock.

## THE MORMON QUESTION.

The completion of the Pacific Railway to Salt Lake, within the next year, will bring the Mormon question prominently before the American people. Outside of Utah there is but one opinion concerning polygamy—the only distinctive feature of Mormonism, in which the public have any special interest; and that is, that it cannot be tolerated; it must cease to be a part of the social system of any portion of the country. How can it be eradicated with the least trouble and the least injustice to the parties immediately affected by it, is a most important problem.

The Mormons have acquired rights in Utah which the American people are bound to recognize and protect. Twenty years ago we knew no more of the Salt Lake valley than we do now about the districts of Central Africa explored by Livingstone, and no one supposed that could ever be made valuable to the nation. Only trappers and the most daring explorers had ever seen them, and the sage brush and bunch grass, the only productions of which they appeared capable, seemed fully to confirm the opinion that Providence had forbidden civilized man to attempt to dwell amid desolation so enduring and hopeless. The Mormons having been driven out of Missouri, settled in these valleys in June, 1847, and by means of irrigation made this apparently barren soil produce most abundantly, and in the short space of twenty-one years they have redeemed from the desert one of the richest and most fertile Territories of the Union. A hundred thousand people now inhabit the valleys about Salt Lake. They have cities, villages, farms, mills, factories, and nearly all the results of enlightened industry, which belong to them by every title that can give validity to the ownership of personal and real property. They have made these things by their own hands, and their right to them is good against all the world. We need scarcely add that they have equally a right to believe in the Mormon Bible and to practice its precepts so long as its votaries do not violate the statutes of the United States or the common law of civilized nations. The nation is bound to enforce the laws against polygamy, and the sooner the Mormons accept this inevitable fact the better. These laws are not restrictive in the operation. They do not break up existing family relations, but they declare that the evil shall grow no larger, and that time, which cures all wrongs, shall also cure that.

The authorities at Washington ought to be, and we presume will be, prepared to protect the Mormons in all their just rights when the Pacific Railroad is opened. To the disgrace of civilization, it must be admitted that a class of population keeps pace with the progress of the road who professionally disregard law. Under pretence that the Mormons being polygamists are the cause of all our troubles, and that these laws will do all in their power to harass them. As between the denizens of Salt Lake and the blacklegs and courtisans on the Laramie Plains, at the terminus of the railway, the difference is altogether in favor of the Mormons. The Mormons have shown their interest in the great national railway by taking the contract to grade one hundred miles East of Salt Lake, through the most difficult section of the road yet to be finished. They promise to have it completed before the 1st of November, and we have no doubt that they will accomplish it. They have made up their minds to accept the opening of the road with all the possibilities involved in it.

But the question returns. How is polygamy to be disposed of? The simplest and the most effectual way would be for Brigham Young to have a new revelation peremptorily prohibiting it. This he told Mr. Colfax and his party three years ago he would be very glad to do, and certainly every friend of humanity would rejoice if the inspiration could be given. It would not only complete the revelation of the law, but it would remove every possible excuse that the good or the bad could have for a quarrel with the people of Salt Lake. But in case Brigham does not receive and publish this important revelation, the only alternative remaining to the government is to execute the law. A statute making polygamy a crime in all the Territories punishable by fine and imprisonment was introduced by the late Senator Douglas. It was not passed until after his death, but it is now the law of the nation. If individual Mormons violate it, let them be prosecuted and punished, while all are protected in their rights of person and property. Now that slavery is abolished, the authorities are better prepared than ever before to deal fairly and prudently, but energetically and effectively with polygamy, the last blot upon the national escutcheon. If the law be wisely and firmly enforced, a few years will see the end of a plurality of wives under the sod in due course of nature, and there will grow up in Utah as prosperous and virtuous a community as the sun-beholds in his course.

**CURIOUS SURGICAL OPERATION.**—Somewhere about the 1st of June a man named Jack Stead was shot and badly wounded by an Indian at Coffman's Station, Truckee, Nevada, the ball entering under the left arm and coming out about the middle of the chest, inflicting a very serious wound. The Virginia Enterprise gives an account of a curious surgical operation that was performed on him by Dr. Hiffer in the Hospital St. Vincent de Paul, in Virginia City, where he had been taken after remaining two weeks at the station. Here is the *Enterprise*'s account of the operation:

"Yesterday was concluded best to cut the man open and take a look inside of him; the time mentioned above was placed under the influence of chloroform, and an incision of six or seven inches in length made in his left side through the cavity containing the heart and lungs. Looking through the incision, when it was held open, the heart could be plainly seen. The lungs could also be distinctly seen, and the left one was found to be collapsed, flat and dead. It was taken out by the aid of his right hand. One of his ribs was found to be shattered, and a section some three inches in length taken out of it, leaving the ends smooth. Several pieces of splintered bone were taken out of his chest, and water or some other liquid was then poured into the cavity of his chest, agitated therein, and afterwards turned out, when the incision was sewed up. The man was kept about half an hour under the influence of chloroform.

There will scarcely anybody be surprised at learning that the man died.

A little boy lived for some time with a penurious uncle. The latter was one day walking out with the child by a side when a friend accompanied by a greyhound addressed him. The little fellow never having seen a dog of so light and slim a texture, clasped the creature round the neck with the impetuous cry, "Oh, doggie, doggie! and do you live?" "My uncle, too; that you are so thin?"

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 3rd day of July, 1896, which if not called for within three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

### GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Abbadh J A	McGrorty & Henry
Allen J	Mathews J M
Amick J	Mineer A
Ashby J J	Miller A J
Barnes H	Miller A J
Barrow & Co	Monahan H
Beck O	Morse J
Brooks J 2	Moore W
Brown J G	Moore W
Burbidge J W	Naylor G
Buresse W	Nelson O
Carter T J	Newburg J 2
Canady N	Noble R
Churchman Hon J	Nyler Dr M K
Chick W	Oblad J E
Coville H B	Oglevie G B
Cook J M or L B	Packard S
Connor H	Peterson A C
Collins C L 2	Peterson F C
Crosthwaite T M	Perkins C H
Drake S W	Porter J A
Earnshaw or Corn	Pratt H
shaw M	Priest P
Eberle J	Quigley J
Everitt B J	Rankin R
Evans J	Randall H W
Foster W W	Reid W A
Goddard W E	Rowland B
Goben F	Rowland G
Harris J H	Rydale W
Hancock L W	S
Hardy T L	Sanborn J
Hartle J	Schuler P
Hatch E	Sehre J K 3
Hardy M H	Short W
Higgins F	Short W H
Hillman C 3	Shaw H L
Hill R W 2	Shoup J M
Howell J	Smith S
Horter J	Solomon J
Hooker E	Spencer H
Hodgson H	Stone J
Houston J	Sullenger W R
Jenkins A	Sumter T P
Johnson J P	Sutterley Bros
Kelsay G W	T
Kneeder C B 2	Terry W
Kneeder T 2	Thompson J
Kyle F	Tisonbee H D
Lange T	Trim H P
Lampton E	Way E B
Leroy H F	Ward C
Lewey J	Walker Wm
Lewis Wm	Warner C G 3
Litson R	Wade J A
Lloyd T	Westrop R
Lovell P H	Westcott E F 2
Love B N	Wimer J
Lytle T 2	Wilson J
McCarty J	White W F
McCarty C	White W H R
McCrory J	Williams S L
McGrorty Wm 2	Williams S L
	Williams P L
	Wolcott Morris & Co
	Wright E G
	Young E
	INITIALS
	T. H. E.
	CHINESE

### LADIES' LIST.

Amunson Miss A	Marshall Mrs E
Anderson Mrs J	Martinson Miss A
Anderson Anna	Morrice M A
Barnum Miss C	Mower Miss S E
Barnard Mrs J	Myers Mrs J
Bryant Mrs O	Ollerton Miss E A
Cable Miss A	Pate Miss R
Clark Mrs M	Park Miss J
Cotton Mrs M J	Rasmussen Miss Q
Davis Mrs C	Skelton S
Davis Mrs J	Trethorn A
Foster Miss M	Vanorden Miss J A
Glass Mrs E	W
Haskel Mrs U	Watts Miss R
Haywood Mrs H M	Watts Miss S 3
Higgins Miss A	Wright Mrs M
Hill Miss Mrs E	Williams Miss L
Hopkins Mrs E A	Williams Miss L
Houston Mrs E A	Williams Miss M
Jenson Miss K	Weight M A

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

### A. W. STREET.

TRYING.—Cheyenne papers of the 25th ult. say that three attempts had been made during that week, up to Wednesday night, the 24th, to burn the city. "A vacant building on the corner of Sixteenth and Thomas Streets was the point of attack," on the last occasion, and a heavy gale was blowing at the time. If the fire had not been discovered sufficiently early the villains would have succeeded in their designs, and the city would have been laid in ashes. One fact chronicled concerning it, shows that Cheyenne would do with a stronger or more stirring police force. Masked men were seen at two different places on the night of the last attempt, but none of them were arrested, nor watched so that their haunts could be discovered. The Cheyenne don't like these repeated attempts to make such a bonfire at the expense of life and property. They are satisfied that a gang of undiscovered villains exists among them, and that they are in a very uncomfortable state of social existence. The *Argus* says:

"We have therefore the conviction forced upon us that there is existing in our midst, at this very moment an organization, or organizations, of men banded together for the purpose ready to commit the most desperate crimes, reckless of the terrible results which might ensue from their undertakings, such as the one of Wednesday night, might prove successful. So far, none of these men have been arrested—no knowledge of their haunts has been obtained by the police. We are living, as it were, in powder magazines, to which at any moment a match may be applied. Had not been less prompt, our town might be blazing even while we write, for a strong north wind was blowing at the time the fire was discovered, and no had they once obtained headway."

**Hurrah for the Fourth!**

**AMERICAN FLAGS!**

For sale at the...  
NORTH...  
HOUSE, East Temple Street.

## THEATRE!

THE MANAGEMENT begs to announce to their Patrons and Friends in and around Salt Lake City, that on SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1896, the FOURTH OF JULY.

The Theatre will be open AFTER NOON & EVENING.

GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENTS. Will be given, in the distinguished Lyric Artistic.

MADAME SCHELLER.

The FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. Afternoon Performance. Doors open at 1 1/2. Curtain rises at 2 Over 189.

LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES. by Auguste Daly, Esq., the Author of "Leah the Forsaken," "Griffin's Captivity," etc., edited.

UNDER A GASLIGHT. Produced with new and elaborate scenery, by Mr. GUIDO METHU. Novel and Scenic Mechanical Effects by M. PETER REID, including the Intensely Burning.

RAILROAD SCENE! Extensive Properties and Appointments by Messrs. MILLARD and BAKER.

Laura Courtland, the Belle of Society. MADAME SCHELLER. Snorkley. Mr. J. McKenna. Ray Trafford. Mr. J. McKenna. By. Mr. J. McKenna. Windel. Mr. J. McKenna. Justice Bowling. Mr. J. McKenna. Conductor Splinter. Mr. J. McKenna. Bernadine. Mr. J. McKenna. Peanuts. Mr. J. McKenna. Sam. Mr. J. McKenna. Sergeant. Mr. J. McKenna. Policeman 999. Mr. J. McKenna. Peter Rich. Mr. J. McKenna. The Signalman. Mr. J. McKenna. Members of the Tuesday Social Club. Officers. Dock. Mr. J. McKenna. Pearl Courtland. Miss Adams. Van Dam. Miss Nellie Colebrook. Old Suda. Miss M. G. Clavette. Sue Earline. Miss Lizzie Platt. Lizzie Luton. Miss Foreman.

Evening Performance! Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. The performance will commence with Tennyson's beautiful Idyll of the Heart, dramatized by Madame Julie de Marquette, in 5 Acts, 5 Scenes.

ENOCH ARDEN.

UNDER THE PALM.

Produced with new and elaborate scenery, Characteristic Choruses, Dances, etc. Annie Lee, (with Song). MADAME SCHELLER. Enoch Arden. Mr. J. McKenna. Capt. Sterling. Mr. J. McKenna. Phillip Ray. Mr. J. McKenna. Reuben. Mr. J. McKenna. Walter Arden. Mr. J. McKenna. Boatwain. Mr. J. McKenna. Mayor. Mr. J. McKenna. Peter Lane. Mr. J. McKenna. First Sailor and Villager. Mr. J. McKenna. Second Sailor and Villager. Mr. J. McKenna. Third Sailor and Villager. Mr. J. McKenna. Miriam Lane. Mr. J. McKenna. Esther Arden. Mr. J. McKenna. Sailors, Villagers, etc., by powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

Incidental to 3d Act, Double Sailor's Horripole, by Miss Alexander & Miss Olive. Old English MORRIS DANCE by Characters and Corps de Ballet, and the Beautiful Vision of Under the Palm.

APOTHEOSIS OF ENOCH ARDEN! AND CORCEOUS TABLEAU! PATRIOTIC SONG BY MADAME SCHELLER, Mr. J. M. HARDIE and Full Company.

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Mr. P. Marguerite as ROMEO, JAFFER JENKINS. Supported by an efficient Cast.

Children under 12 years of age, half-price to Afternoon Performance.