



MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

SALT LAKE music circles are about to suffer a considerable loss in the departure of two of our talented singers, Miss Edna Evans, soprano, and Miss Hazel Barnes, contralto. Both young ladies expect to leave for an extended course of study in Paris next month.

Miss Evans will be tendered a big farewell by her friends at the Salt Lake theater before her departure. As the affair is in the hands of Messrs. Dougall, McMillan and Kimball, its success ought to be assured in advance.

A characteristically cheerful and breezy letter from Miss Sallie Fisher, received by a member of the Deseret News staff during the week, indicates that the popular young singer is on her feet again. She took part in the opening night in the new opera at Milwaukee last week and at the regular opening in Chicago on the 10th. She says that while she felt somewhat "wobbly" she got through all right, and was well pleased with the songs allotted to her in the opera. She and her mother spent five weeks this summer in the woods of Maine, where she bought a point of land on Sabago lake, located several miles from a telephone or post-office. She intends putting up a camp there next year and says it forms an ideal home.

She says she never expects to be closer to the "valley of the shadow," until she passes into it, than she was during her recent illness, but she is on her feet again and deeply thankful for her recovery.

The local musical union kept open house with an hospitable hand this week in entertainment of visiting musicians, in the Jennings block hall. Several hundred persons were thus received, one of them, an old veteran, showing the young bloods a thing or two by playing on five drums at once. The Salt Lake sheepskin talent at once took a back seat. The entertainment was in true Bohemian style.

One of the more prominent visiting band men of the G. A. R. is Maco Gay of the Lyndonville, Vt. band. Mr. Gay is an old time musician, making his reputation as a bandmaster, with "Billy" Martland's band of Brockton, Mass. Several Salt Lake people who heard him conduct the Brockton band at Martha's Vineyard in 1884, will remember him with pleasure. He had 36 men with him, then, and the excellent work done was a matter of much favorable comment there at the time.

There were 24 bands in Salt Lake this week in connection with the Grand Army entertainment, as follows: Held's, Utah State, Vermont, Franklin, Pa., Ellis, Kans., Fifteenth Infantry, Provo, Fremont county, Idaho, Porter's band, Hawaiian Troubadours, Ogden, Industrial School, Salt Lake High



ALFRED G. SWENSON

As Corlanton All Next Week at the Colonial.

School, Cook's of Denver, Kellersberger's band, Park City, Payson, Springville (2), Sandy, St. Joe, Mo., War Musicians and Ladies' G. A. R. band. The music committee arranged to keep these bands in active service most of each day, so that the business section of the town enjoyed a feast of martial music. The bands were scattered through the procession with good judgment.

Local music houses report that the demand for sheet music for sheet music has been quite heavy, the call being almost entirely for patriotic scores.

The visiting bands have expended considerable money while here in band supplies, including scores.

It has been noticed that the talking machine companies have almost entirely neglected church anthems, spreading themselves for the greater part on opera and vaudeville. Col. J. J. Daynes, Jr., of this city, intends to take up the matter with eastern record manufacturers with a view to having them give more attention to the grand anthems that are sung by the great choirs of the country, particularly the Tabernacle choir. It is believed that their records would have a great sale all over the country.

Held's, the Vermont and Kansas bands gave a union concert at the Pioneer Monument, these bands being all in high pitch. The occasion was much enjoyed by an immense crowd.

A feature of the orchestral music given in the residence of Thomas Kearns, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in honor of the cardinal, was the happy playing of Miss Josephine Morrison, the new artist from the northwest. She did very well, calling forth commendation from the visiting prelates.

Ellery's band closed a successful engagement yesterday afternoon, at Salt Lake, and last evening favored the city of Ogden with a concert. The band stops at Boise for a concert or two, with Seattle in view for the remainder of the fall season. The aggregation made a very favorable impression here, although the place chosen for giving band recitals was anything but ideal. It is a well balanced band of long experience together, so that the

members understand each other and the leader thoroughly. The musicians were troubled considerably by sickness, it being necessary to drag the bass drummer Thursday night, from a sick bed in order to carry out the program, after the first player had manipulated the stick and cymbals for two numbers. Col. Ellery recommends that next season, a covered band stand be erected in the orchestra, and from the front center of the pavilion for the concert bands to play in.

The Ohio Musical club of 50 vocalists, who are to sing in the Seattle concert will give a concert in this city, on the evening of Sept. 7 next, while enroute home from the fair. This organization contains picked vocal talent from the state, and is to travel in a private car, which of itself would indicate that the club is of statewide prominence. The Buckeye warblers are scheduled to arrive on the 6th, the day prior to the concert. The club will be given an evening reception at the Commercial club by the Ohio society of this city 400 strong. It is not settled just yet whether the club is to sing in the orchestra, or in the Salt Lake Theater, but it should receive a warm welcome.

SHARPS AND FLATS

Jen Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, has purchased Prince Bohonoloh's ancient feudal castle and estate in Silesia for the sum of \$800,000.

Reinecke, Goldmark, and Saint-Saens, the three oldest living composers, are striking refutations of the Osler theory. All of them have created new works within the past year or so.

Fifteen hundred Denver people, four-fifths of the number women, paid double prices to hear a symphony program of Wagner music at the Elitch Gardens the other afternoon. And it was and the sun is hot.

A new opera, entitled "Dore," by Luchnerli, produced recently in Naples, proved to be so reminiscent that one critic remarked, "The composer deserves a memory prize such as is given in certain schools."

The Staats-Zeitung cables the news from Berlin that an American tenor named Miller has been engaged in that city for the Vienna opera, at a salary of \$12,000 per season. This proves that the singer must be a good one, or else that he is an extra friendly terms with the transatlantic cable.

American musical celebrities are demanding higher fees in Europe, and double prices to hear a symphony program of Wagner music at the Elitch Gardens the other afternoon. And it was and the sun is hot.

The merry editor of Puck says: "A statistician estimates that 2,500,000 Americans have seen 'The Merry Widow' at an outlay of \$2,494,000. Subscribers to a Nevada theater, therefore, will be interested in learning further that 48,632 hardy-guards playing the 'Merry Widow' waltz have caused 532,673 plain and 4,896,577 'Merry Widow' paragraphs, and that 10,733,962 men have had their noses skinned by 'Merry Widow' hats. This is positively final."

Has a man a right to be a commercial traveler and an opera singer at the same time? This question had to be decided by a court in Bohemia last week. In a provincial theater in that country a commercial traveler had appeared in the opera "Dalibor," with remarkable success. His employer heard of this and discharged him without notice or paying him. The sum due for the remaining weeks of his tour. Thereupon the tenor-traveler brought suit for this sum. His attorney emphasized the fact that he had sung only in the evening, when his business with merchants was over, and that he certainly had a right to do what he pleased with his spare time. Moreover, no one, surely, could claim that appearing as an opera singer was a thing that could hurt the reputation of a commercial traveler. The defendant maintained that his employee had neglected his work, having sold less than usual for two days before the opera was given. A theatrical manager would not want his employee to travel, and he would not employ a man who would permit his employer to go on the stage. The court decided against him, and he had to pay.

TABERNACLE ORGAN RECITALS

Tabernacle organ recitals for the week ending, Aug. 21, 1909:

MONDAY, AUG. 16.
Tracy Cannon, organist.
"Priere," offertory.....Devred
"Traumerl and Romance," Schumann
"Spring Song".....Mendelssohn
"Matins".....Faulkes
Old melody.....Arranged by performer
"Triumphal March".....Wachs

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.
Tracy Cannon, organist.
"Offertory in F".....Wely
"Cantilene".....Marchant
"Prayer".....Sawyer
"Hymn of the Nuns".....Schubert
Old melody.....Arranged by performer
"Fantasy".....Lemmens

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.
E. P. Kimball, organist.
"Largo".....Dvorak
"Berceuse" from "Jocelyn".....Godard
"Hymn of the Nuns".....Wely
"To a Wild Flower".....Macmillan
"Homage to Greg".....Whitely
Old melody.....Arranged by performer
"Marche Religieuse" from "Lohengrin".....Wagner-Dubois

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.
E. P. Kimball, organist.
Gems from "Mme. Butterfly".....Puccini
"Intermezzo".....Loret
"Berceuse".....Hammerlill
Old melody.....Arranged by performer
"Lost Chord".....Sullivan

FRIDAY, AUG. 20.
Prof. J. J. McClellan, organist.
Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner
"Evening Star".....Wagner
"Communion".....J. Grison
Old melody.....Arranged by performer
Selected.....

SATURDAY, AUG. 21.
Prof. J. J. McClellan, organist.
Special request program. Requests must be mailed to organist, Templeton building, before Thursday night.

Knot in His Vocal Cords Spoiled Caruso's Notes

Rome, July 31.—After considerable reluctance I induced Prof. Della Vedova, the fortunate physician who restored Caruso's voice, to speak about the cure of his famous patient, says a correspondent of a Chicago paper.

"When he came to me," said the professor, "I was at first seriously alarmed, seeing that the range of his singing voice was impaired to a great extent. As is known, the note of the voice depends primarily on the rate of vibration of the vocal cords, and this is the mean result of the tension, the length, the density, and the thickness of the cords at the time the tone is produced, and the force of the current of air sent through the rim. Structural changes in any one of these respects will, therefore, alter the pitch of the voice. I therefore minutely examined in Caruso's case the tensor muscles of his larynx, the mucous membrane covering his vocal cords, and the cords themselves. I was much relieved when, after a patient study, I came to the conclusion that the lowering of the range of his singing voice was caused by what

we call here a vocal knot or a singer's knot, affecting first one and then the other of the vocal cords. "The operation and the nursing were not easy, considering the responsibility of a voice which has the value and worldwide reputation of Caruso's and the character of the patient. He at first refused to believe in the possibility of having his voice restored through a surgical operation and rebelled against the most pressing recommendations to not force his voice. On the contrary, now and then he had feelings that his voice had returned to its normal condition and tried to reach his famous pitch, but was only confronted with a hardening of the 'knot.' "When asked what his predictions are with regard to the future of Caruso's voice, Prof. Vedova said: "The operation was so successful that if Caruso will be careful for a few months more, both in not forcing his voice too much and in leading a healthy and hygienic life, there will be in the volume and color of his singing a constant improvement, which will reach its culmination in a few years from now, giving the world the sensation of vocal effects never heard before."

Guarding England's Royal Foreign Guests

FOREIGN rulers like coming to England, says Cassell's Saturday Journal. They breathe an air of freedom such as they never enjoy in their own countries. No matter how they may be surrounded by bodyguards in the land over which they hold sway, here, seemingly they go practically unguarded. But it is only seeming, for, although their movements are unhindered, watchful men are ever within arm's length of the royal visitors; stern-faced, keen-eyed men who know how to act in emergencies.

The criminal investigation department at Scotland yard is divided into four sub-departments, one of which is known as the special. The work assigned to the men comprising this department is described as "political," and it is the agents of this special department who are to be seen to guard the royal visitors to these shores.

The visit of a foreign potentate is a matter of incessant anxiety to the men of the special department. They have to be continually on the alert, some keeping an eye on the various anarchistic and nihilistic bodies who have their headquarters in this country, while others tenaciously dog the footsteps of the foreigner, and have lived for one moment making any ostentatious display of their duties or embarrassing their charge by over attention.

Inspector Melville once played a clever trick on a rogue who had designs on the life of a ruler visiting these shores. The man was employed on the premises of a large wine merchant, and

early on the day set apart for the assassination the inspector called at the shop and asked for a special brand of champagne. When by a faithful manager he contrived to get the suspect told off to show him round the cellar.

"What brand is that over there?" Melville inquired soon after they reached the bins. The cellarmen went to inspect the wine in question, and the inspector at once stepped out of the cellar, closed the door, and locked it. All the cellarmen's attempts at escape were futile, and when at length he was released the ruler upon whose life he had designs was beyond his reach. It is such actions as this that ensure the safety of foreign rulers in this country. In their own lands all sorts of guarded precautions are taken for their safety—precautions which, alas! often are of no avail, although it was the ministers of Alexander II of Russia who played one of the biggest bores on a nihilistic assassin that have ever been perpetrated.

They had constructed in England a life-size dummy of the czar. The figure was fixed with a clockwork arrangement which, when wound, caused it to turn its head from side to side, bend its body and salute at regular intervals.

This figure took the place of Nicholas II. upon an occasion when an attempt on his life was feared, and the authorities had cause to congratulate themselves upon their foresight, for a bullet from an assassin pierced the dummy's breast.

The fact that it was a clockwork figure and not the czar himself, however, was kept a secret, and the would-be assassin suffered death upon the gallows.

AFTER WORKING HOURS.

A London Venture to Provide a Little Home for Toilers.

A splendid idea has been hit upon to provide for ladies who are engaged in earning their livings in London comfortable and inexpensive homes. When their working hours are over, and with this end in view, 50 flats for ladies are being built, or, rather, a building containing 50 flats is in process of erection, a building in which there will be public rooms and dining hall, and a flat will be available for so low a rent as nine shillings weekly. One cannot but feel that for many women, perhaps even for women, this delightful scheme is the means of solving a problem. The way ladies live after working hours is of more importance than the question of how or where or when they work. Many people forget this. Parents most of all forget it. They object to this or that profession, but regard cheerfully or indifferently the fact that perhaps one-third of their daughters' existence is dragged out in a dingy lodging, where they are bound either to shut herself up morosely or make friends with second-rate people—and in either circumstance her character suffers.

Of course, women workers who were not earning big salaries could live before those flats or any kindred schemes were completed, and have lived for years past in every corner of London and its immediate suburbs. Also, when very young and very inexperienced, they were very light-hearted, it was rather fun to cook sausages on your bedroom fire, and invite half a dozen other girls to take part in this Bohemian meal, without any distinct idea of how you were going to get through the next week (financially) with or without pay. But that kind of thing falls after a year or two, or less, and you grow old before your time, and lose your high spirits sooner than there is the slightest necessity.

Besides, under such a regime, women carelessly dress, even think in a slothful manner; and in a thousand details, only too cruelly perceptible to her more fortunate sisters, falls below that ideal of culture and grace of which no stress of poverty has any right to deprive her. She falls, in fact, below her natural birthright of a lady; and her companions know it. Too late she knows it herself. Therefore, a little more, no matter how tiny, so long as it is essentially a gentle-woman's home, will be the greatest help to many who have not the ability or time to manage under more difficult conditions. The public rooms and dining hall will keep the inmates, ladies by birth, touch with one another, and necessitate some of that desirable ceremony and etiquette with which women, thrown on her own resources, is only too ready to dispense. The bystander.

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"THE ROUGH ROAD TO GRAND OPERA"

Roland Beaulieu, under the title of "The Rough Road to Grand Opera," has given some interesting statistics incidental to this arduous path, through the medium of the Brooklyn Citizen. He advises that aspiring singers should know the notes in music, and if possible be mistress or master of some instrument.

If possible, it is commended, when referring to Paris as the scene of instruction, it would be well for the student to find board with some private family, which, however, is very difficult on account of the dislike held by the French people to aliens at their private tables.

A pension where the boarders are foreign is also recommended. At such a place there is what is called a "French table," where some one comes in during the meals and does nothing talking to give the boarders an inkling of the language. He continues:

"A comfortable room in a first-class house in the part of the city where teachers generally live will cost about \$30 a month. The incidentals—such as light, heat and service—bring the figure up to \$55. The only good meal is the dinner. Breakfast consists of rolls, with butter, coffee or tea or chocolate. Lunch is made up from what is left over the night before, served under different names. The dinner consists of soup, two kinds of vegetables, salad, meat, fruit, cheese and coffee. Anything extra must be paid for. One cannot buy mineral water or wine and bring it into the house. That privilege belongs to the pension keeper. Even if the boarder succeeds in bringing in his or her wine the pension keeper will charge 'corkage.' "The private lessons cost from \$3 to \$12 a lesson. Teachers prefer class lessons, which pay about \$60 a month. Classes in singing begin at 9 o'clock and last from three to four hours. The American teacher is the cause of the high price. The American who goes over from the states doubles his prices as soon as he lands in Paris. French teachers' lessons average \$1, or when taken several times a week the terms are made monthly, \$20 being the average. Professors from the Sarbonne charge something like \$2 a lesson.

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