Thursday. . . . April 1, 1869.

THE STAGE AND ITS INFLUENCE.

ing, etc., of those of past generations rect these faults. Such will also be atand of other nations, can be portrayed tentive to gestures that they be modest so historically true that all classes, but and expressive. especially the young, may derive much

representations we believe he called be heard. fact, the more familiar a person was with profit and delight. with the history of the events represented, the greater was his delight at witnessing the plays. We had the pleas ure of visiting London at the time and saw the performance of Henry the Eighth, he playing Cardinal Wolsey and Mrs Kean taking the part of Queen Katherine. We shall probably never forget the effect the performance had upon us. It conveyed to our mind a more vivid impression of the scenes depicted than all our reading had done. The gentleman who personated the King was so true to life that any person especially of the United States, which familiar with his likeness, would, without the aid of handbill or programme, according to the dictates of their own have instantly recognized Heary the consciences. It is said by some that the which have been hurled recklessly

upon our stage in this city have been a railing accusation; and the highest attended with one excellent effect which we have had occasion to notice. Young not, that ye be not judged." Of the sincerity of the Mormons it would seem we have had occasion to notice. Young people, not familiar with the history of the mormons it would seem that there could be no ground for doubt. Their unparalleled sufferings and surptions and to readificately football more thorough knowledge of the personages and scenes in which they had become interested at the Theatre. In this respect they have done much good; and though in such dramas anachronisms may occasionally occur, a further familiarity with the histories soon correct these. But while we are convinued that information has been diffused and general intelligence promoted among the through the agency of the Theatre, retaining the members of their clothing and their complete and decorate and farnish that magnificent temple to the living God which they believed them selves commissioned from on high to such a charge with the firms y ramparity of the Mormons it would seem that there could be no ground for doubt. They doubt they desire the opportunity of conversion. It is not the poportunity of conversion. It is not the Mormons, sir, who wand the test, if it can only be made that the evade the test, if it can only be made to without the hardships of presention. It is not the poportunity of conversion. It is not the poportunity of conversion. It is not the personage of their sole faith should close the lips of their should close the lips of it is in the enlarged knowledge of language, in the correct and various methods of giving expression has been a great change in this respect to complete the task assigned them by among the thing generation. The stage order and symmetry the marvelous edihas had a remaining influence, and in the fice. conversation of the young people we are of the opinion that the language used is

dience, it should be mhestrationly rejected. The Elders who are in the and all things so favorable, they were so reduced in provisions as to eat the hides of the habit of speaking to the public are held slaughtered animals and eagerly searched to strict accountability for the character of their teachings. No man who mes of their teachings. No man who uses an improper influence, and whose teachings are not healthy and sound, is permitted to latior in a public capacity among the people after his character is known. And if the Elders are thus maders and the people after his character is known. And if the Elders are thus maders are thus maders as a Liverpool sojourner called it when he first saw one, which, descending responsible for the influence they wield, the managers of our Stage, with so green he potent an agency under their control, should at least feel an equal responsibility. Neither the Theatre nor any with wo other institution among us can ever accomplish much good if it have to de- which was bent by the weight of the fruit toutterly abolish the Territorial govern- to the wavespend upon the charity or philanthropy more precious than golden seeds. Whole of the people or of an individual for its support. The Theatre should, therefore, be self-sustaining; but while this is admitted, the question whether the putting of a drama upon the boards will pay or not, should always be held subordinate to the question of primary

A. DOUMER, Bern

shocks the mature, and breeds a familiarity in the minds of the young which is not desirable. The same also with oaths, vulgarity, and double entendre. The mouthing, the contortions of countenance and the rolling and blinking of the eyes, which some performers fall into, are bad habits which make a disagreeable impression upon the audience, and detract from the interest felt. A WELL-CONDUCTED, properly managed ence, and detract from the interest felt Theatre is an agency that can be used in the artist and the performance. "A very effectively for the education and performer who places a proper estimate improvement of the people. On the upon the power of the eye, in attracting stage the manners, styles, modes of liv- and enchaining an audience, will cor-

The obsolete and antiquated pronuninformation therefrom. It is an excel- ciation of words, such as per-sever, inlent and interesting method of traching, stead of persevere, though probably dehistory, of inculcating tine moral senti- fensible on critical grounds in blank ments, and imparting lessons that must verse, has a tendency to mislead. But have a permanent effect upon those who we sometimes hear pronunciation that hear them. The representation of a is indefensible on such grounds; for indrams that gives truthful delineations stance, for-mid-able, instead of for-miof historical fucidents and scenes cannot deble; incipant for inciplent; dia-fail to afford instruction, even to the their for diathesis. Grammatical most careful student of history, and to blunders are not unfrequently made give a better understanding of the times when the performer, neglecting the and people among whom the events are text, takes the author's idea, and atsupposed to have happened. This is tempts to clothe it in his own languageespecially the case if the surroundings a species of gagging that requires both the continues, scenery, etc., are in his education and skill to make successful. torical keeping with the incidents, " A.I This causes such expressions as "be-In London, a few years ago, Charles tween you and I;" "let you and I;" "I Kean got up a series of Shakspearian done," and others equally incorrect to

them Revivals-in all of which the ap- It is not in a spirit of captious criticism pointments, costumes, scenery, &c., that we allude to these things. We were copied, with strict fidelity after the fully recognize the difficulties which fashions which prevailed in the times managers and performers have had and and places represented. The thousands still have to contend with. They dewho thronged his theatre received im- serve credit for what they have accompressions concerning those people and plished. We desire to see them perfect periods which they never could have ob- in their professions, and the Theatre a tained by any amount of reading. In school which old and young may attend

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

peech of Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah Belivered in the House of Represen-tatives, February, 25, 1869.

(Concluded.)

But, sir, the argument already becomes stale, for it is now patent to the world that the people of Utah are among the most thrifty of those which mons as a sect. But what has become congregation the right to worship God VIIIth. The other characters were equally distinctive.

The representations of historical plays with Satan, durat not bring against him erect and consecrate. Not for them-selves did they linger in that beleaguer-ed city; nor with any hope of permanthought which it has given, that we per- ent resistance to the destroying moh, but because they were inspired by an ceive the greatest improvement. Slang enthusiastic sense of duty and a holy phrases are still too common, but there zeal more powerful than human impulse

> And, sir, dark in contrast with this unselfish devotion to duty rises up before me the picture of the vandal vio-

> "During the following year, eyery month was so mild that they plowed and sowed in such; but though the winter was auspicious from the mountain sides, destro

ordinate to the question of primary importance—is its influence pure, healthy and elevating?

The stage being a school where lessons on deportment, manners, language, gestures, dc., are given, it is of the first importance that performers should never sink beneath the dignity of their profession. The use of the name of the great lake, and gliding through the air, gracefully alight on the smooth and gentle

DESERET EVENING NEWS. Delty should always be avoided. It slopes at the last of the terraces at the levers of peace. Much of this good mountain's base and feast the live long feeling, I am deeply gratified to state, and day."

pilgrims have informed me that large quantities of these qualis were slain, and furnished the famishing pilgrims with ample supplies of food, reminding them vividly of the provision made for the Israelites in the desert, and impressing them deeply with a conviction of miraculous protection. It would not be strange, sir, I repeat, if a people possessing such remarkable traditions and experiencing such unexampled preservation shall have become filled with a conscientious zeal, akin to the divine fervor of the early disciples of Christianity.*

I thus an opportunity to blossom and bear fruit? Never will I credit an anomaly so foreign to the character of the American people, so hostile to the spirit of the age, so monstrous in its design, and so mischievous in its consequences, till I hear the vote counted and the result announced.

But, sir, let us for a moment contemplate the other alternative, and inquire what would eventuate from the success of this measure, supposing such a success within the limits of possibility. Let us admit for a moment that this bill can become a law and the accumulated

"I have spoken to you of a people whose strength of its advocates be so increased industry had made them rich and gathered strength of its advocates be so increased industry had made them rich and gathered around them all the comforts and not a few of the luxuries of refined life; expelled by lans and sacrifice the small remnant left of the present territorial government and untried home far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them; moving onward, destitute, hungarsickened, and sinking with disease; bearing along with them their wives and children, the aged and the poor and the decrepit; remediately controlled by the adventures who seek aggrandisement in rapid enterprises rather than by the slow and labortous process of productive labor. Let us follow the machinalities of these will be presented, for the dust time in this City, will be presented, for the dust time in this City, the aged and the poor and the decrepit; remediately controlled by the adventures who seek aggrandisement in rapid enterprises rather than by the slow and labortous process of productive labor. Let us follow the machinalities of these of want and trial, and persevering until they triumphed. I have told or tried to tell you of men who, when menaced by enable them to exasperate the temper they triumphed. I have told or tried to tell you of men who, when menaced by famine and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting corn fields for the stranger who might come after them, their kinsman only by a common humanity, and peradventure, a common suffering—of men who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have found in the desert, and who in their new-built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, prosperity in the homes they have found in the desert, and who in their new-built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the des-titute emigrant from our frontier lines—of men who, far removed from the restraints of law, obeyed it from choice, or found in the recesses of their religion something not inconsistent with human laws, but far more controlling; and who are now soliciting from the Government of the United States. not indemnity, for the appeal would be hopeless, and they know it; not protection, for they have no need of it; but that identity of political institutions and that commu-

of the Mormons; you may deduce it for ste system of irrigation, and forsake Hereby notify ALL persons indebted to yourselves from these facts. But I will the sunny elimate of more favored readd that I have not yet heard the single charge against them as a community, against their habitual purity of life, their integrity of dealing, their toleration of religious differences in opinion, their regard for the laws, or their devotion to the constitutional Government under which we of all the Leighboring Territories and

But, sir, the charge of fanaticism is against the Mormons. If they are firm in their own religious faith, it is because they believe it to be inspired of God; and if not so inspired, they desire to be convinced of the error of their doctrine. They invite contact with general so-ciety, and a practical comparison of in-stitutions. If mistaken in their creed

government, leaving the issue with God and the inevitable forces of nature. We expect the hostility of all the non-producing classes who seek to subsist on vices which we do not practice. It is natural that those who stand agape for Government plunder should foment trouble and seek to embroil us with the Parent Government for the sake of the but with a calm and just and intelli-gent spirit on the part of the people and their representatives we are content money they may make from contracts; but with a calm and just and intelligent spirit on the part of the people and their representatives we are content to take all the risks of any contest in the light we shall receive a guarantee of the Representatives of the mation will assist to protect us.

fair play. But, sir, the confessed object of this bill is to entirely destroy the Territory of Utah and place its people, so far as possible, in the power of the hostile class that I believe are inspiring this action. It is admitted that if this bill shall pass the next movement will be hall pass the next movement will be ment. Once before has the State of laid at the base of the Sierra Nevadas And in the kindred language of our by Mormon immigrants—taken a degree of Territory from Utah with its people; now she seeks another, bringing her boundaries to the very thresh-held of its capital and within sight of its inhabitants; and the next step, as openly avowed, is to befinal and absorb all the remainder. Thus the original object of the Territorial organization, which was to give self-government to a homogeneous people and afford them the fullest guarantees of law, will be utterly destroyed. This, too, at a time when the good feeling prevailing among the people of Utah toward the rest of the country is so manifest to all eyes and so pleasing to all patriots and by Mormon immigrants-taken a de-

can become a law and the accumulated and the citizens to have been exaspe rated beyond the limits of forbearance, affording a pretext for such measures of force, both official and private, as shall render their peaceful residence in Utah impossible; imagine, if you will, the valleys of Utab legals depopulated, and tell me where you are to find the immigrants, who uninspired by a peculiar religious faith and not bound together and controlled by a potential motive, nity of laws with the rest of us, which was confessedly their birthright when they you were driven beyond our border.

"I said I would give the opinion I formed of the Mormons: you were alkali lands, which can be made productive only by a costly and elabor-

> of all the Leighboring Territories and that they have been able to subsist in Utah. Drive them away, sir, and a temporary succession of mining edventurers may occupy their place for a short time and in small numbers until starved into abandonment; but the region, with small exceptions, will again lapse into sterility and become the undisputed domain of wild animals and birds. Already the tide of general emigration from Europe is beginning to diminish; the reforms of government-al administration in Ireland and the unification of the German States threat-en seriously to interfere with those great movements of the masses which have given to America so large a proportion of her effective population. portion of her effective population. Of those immigrants that come how many think you, will pass by the fertile prairies to locate in those rugged valleys, or after arriving pause to dwell there, while the unparalleled farms of Oregon lie but a day's journey beyond? Sir, Utah is the proper heritage of men who are bound together by the stronger than those of avarice, and whose operations are directed by a spirit of unity which no other class of our Immigrants possess.

when the lest of contact is on the very eve of application, that the advocates of this bill, assuming themselves to be the champions of Christianity and Republicanism, shrink like timid children from the encounter and seek to intrench themselves behind the flimsy ramparts of political boundaries which they hope to erect for their defence.

Abandoning all appeal to the cowardly, who are seldom generous, I turn to the courageous, who are atrong in the conviction of their own moral power, and tell them that if Mormonism is a fatal heresy they owe it to its own deliuded disciples to neglect none of the legitimate means of argument and practice for their conversion. If Mormonism is an error there is no community on the face of the globe and no class of people so witally interested in its reputation as the majority of the people of Utah, who are its more comprehensive and select than it been made an institution among us.

When we consede this influence to the Stage at follows as a matter of course that it should be jealously watered, and no play be put upon the boards respecting the tendency of intending the course that it should be jealously watered, and no play be put upon the boards respecting the tendency of which there can be any doubt. If there is from foundations and preserved as a proposition of the trailing of the tendency of which there can be any doubt. If there is from Gunnison happily illustrates one of the language, or the effect its reedge a conflict of energies for the rapid development of the resources of the land and for w friendly emulation in all manner of good works. Let the contest between her and her neighbors be as to which shall exhibit the most pros-perous condition and most rapidly ex-pand into a moral and exlightened

I feel that I do not appeal to them in

"Peace, be still !" And in the kindred language of our great leader of to-day, so beautifully paraphrased recently upon this floor by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham,] "Let us have peace!" Let us have peace by an act of peace, so that the land which but yesterday was stained with fraternal blood may grow green and beautiful under the hand of honest toil. Let us have peace that we may perfect the holy temple of our liberties until it shall fill the whole earth with its glory and draw all nations into it. Let us have peace that by our sub-lime example we may teach the whole world of men them good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell to-gether in unity." esther in unity," or an in over the state of the

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