

FROM THE STAGE TO THE PULPIT.

Former Actor Tells of Demoralizing Influences of Theatrical Life.

CITATIONS FROM EXPERIENCE.

Shows How Young Men and Women Have Been Led Away by Allurements.

Rev. Francis Ireland, M. D., of New York, the actor-vaudeville, spoke to good audiences yesterday afternoon and evening, in the First Baptist and Westminster Presbyterian churches on conditions obtaining in the dramatic profession. That the speaker did not consider these conditions favorable to public or individual morality, was very evident from his characterization of them.

Dr. Ireland called attention to the fact that in connection with printing reports of his lectures, some newspapers would print editorials defending the stage, claiming actors and actresses could be and were often Christian people. Speaking from experience, the actor replied that he had never been able, with nearly nine years of active life in the profession, to discover that a man or woman could be a true Christian, and at the same time be an actor or actress. Their environments, associations and manner of life were all directly against the spiritual life. One might be a church member, but to be a church member is one thing, while to be a Christian is another. When an actor or actress is not in the theater, their associations are of the sporting or amusement seeking kind; with true Christian people they never come in contact. And by "true Christian people" he meant people of the best, truest and noblest character. So if the members of the profession are not brought in contact with people of the highest character, the influences brought to bear on them are more or less morally depressing.

Dr. Ireland said he had nothing against the newspaper for defending the stage—it is a matter of pure business, a matter entirely mercenary. Theatrical managements, the country over, throw enormous amounts of money into the coffers of the newspapers through advertising, and it does not therefore stand to reason that the newspapers will take up the cudgels against the source of such enormous financial support. However, the speaker held that the special pleas offered in the editorial column did not alter the circumstances at all. Time and again he had had his contributions returned by editors stating there was no room or that was not the class of information desired.

Dr. Ireland then described the different forms of entertainment. The burlesque he held, was the lowest, and only made its hits as it verged on the indecent. In other cities than Salt Lake, the burlesque is given for profit, in a certain Salt Lake place of amusement, is attended entirely by men, and the price of admission is 10 cents. But in Salt Lake, he had counted 50 to 100 respectable women attending the burlesque shows, and the lowest price of admission was 25 cents. The lecturer then detailed his observations on the other things concluding that no matter what kind of a show was put on the Salt Lake boards, plenty of people could be found to attend and pay most any price asked for the same. He spoke deprecatingly of the melodrama, the blood and thunder, dime novel heavy villain style of theatrical entertainment. The whole plot in these plays centered around the character who posed as the villain, and the villain, perfectly the actor played his part, the more successful the show. And here Dr. Ireland stated that after a man had acted such a part for a while, it became a part of his nature, for he put into it his whole soul, his individual self, and the same reacts on his character. This is what has ruined Richard Mansfield and transformed a naturally warm, lovable nature into one of irascibility and hatred. Mansfield once discharged seven members of his company, because a local newspaper critic spoke in high terms of the work of these same people. He threw a plate of soup into a waiter's face in a New York restaurant, insisting that the waiter had not merely brought him the wrong soup, but had done so intentionally. He discharged his entire company once because they dared to criticize his stage arrangements, one actor wears a silver nose in his skull due to an assault by Mansfield. No one wants to associate with him, and because of his playing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde so long, and now the same play is advertised to appear in Salt Lake the coming week.

If this is the result on a man, what must it be on the more impressionable nature of a woman? When she is called to play an immoral part, do you not suppose it will affect her character after a while? It won't do to merely simulate love making on the stage. The flat of the stage manager's hand goes forth that it must be the genuine article, else it will not take with the audience. An actress must submit to the exactions and demands of her manager; and if she refuses, there are no theaters in the country in which she could appear, after having once been blacklisted. Considering the company an actress is thrown in with, off as well as on the stage, is it a wonder that so many of them fail to retain their virtue? The cause of their ruin can in nearly every instance be traced to the stage door.

Dr. Ireland said of all the classes of entertainment, vaudeville is perhaps the best and the cleanest, but after attendance on this for awhile, it becomes the easier to be attracted to less innocent shows. There is a great struggle made over the social and moral plays. But there are objectionable passages in "Ben Hur," and in "Quo Vadis," and the woman lives in open adultery with her mother. Much has been said of the "Volunteer" organization, but the plot hinges on the support of a saloon by a Methodist minister who, after married the saloonkeeper's daughter, not much of a moral lesson about the speaker caused a smile by reciting how theatrical managers endeavor to secure clerical support to the so-called moral plays by sending ministers complimentary tickets, and sitting out of the plays for the time being—all passages susceptible of moralistic lurid construction. Dr. Ireland said he had once received special instructions while playing the villain in "The Soudan" to be sure to change certain expressions, as the preachers were all to be on hand that evening. He added that had the preachers attended the next play, they would not have recognized the part.

The lecturer indulged in some fun at the expense of stagey truck youth, of whom he said 100,000 broke loose every year. If they could only see behind the scenes at the time as they would after years, did they not know how long their fever would not last? And the beauty of women on the stage also occasioned merriment on the part

of the speaker. He said this beauty was due to the make-up, and he could take the homeliest woman in town and in a few moments, with the aid of cosmetics, turn her into the loveliest nymph.

Dr. Ireland got in another blow on theatricals given to liquidate church indebtedness, and said they would ruin the spirituality of any church. The Chelsea, Mass., church, where he once attended, indulged in this, and as a result one beautiful girl is now leading a life of shame, two of the young men died—one a drunkard, and one went insane; while two others disappeared and he had never heard of them.

The lecture leaves for Los Angeles Tuesday next, to lecture.

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.

Subject of Address by Father Stark—The Catholic Life.

Rev. Father H. L. Stark of San Francisco preached in St. Mary's cathedral last evening on "How to Save the Boys."

He said: "American boys are the brightest in intelligence as compared with boys of other nationalities, in that their minds are much more fertile and active. The temptations that the American boys are subjected to are much greater than the boys of other countries, and their weakness makes these temptations more dangerous."

The speaker related instances of his work as a missionary among the Chinese boys in San Francisco and the poorer class of American boys. The greatest temptation, he said, was the saloon, and in connection with that distraction was the cause of the fall of Rome and Greece.

In his morning sermon, at St. Mary's, Rev. Stark appealed to Catholics to live according to the spirit of the church, saying:

"The genuine Catholic life is but the perfection of those finer instincts and nobler feelings of the human soul. The church aims at the highest possible intellectual and ethical perfection of the soul, which culminates in the knowledge and love of the infinite God, the Father of all. Growth in the knowledge and love of God is the ideal life, and the only fulfillment of the destiny of man on earth. God's desire to be known by man is apparent. He sets before him the great book of nature and teaches him the Father of Creation. He reveals His own divine thoughts through His prophets and sends them to man through His divine Son, Jesus Christ."

"Life gives abundant opportunities to know God and the great tragedy of modern American life is neglect of these opportunities and consequent ignorance of God. The Catholic life is a missionary in our American life; the great power of Catholicism is its moral sway over men's hearts, and this influence must come to the hearts of those without the church, through the Catholic layman and woman. They must realize their true destiny; they must grow daily in the knowledge and love of God and serve Him in purity and humility and the influence of those lives will be the good heaven in the world."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Subject of Another Interesting Lecture By Dr. Talmage.

The university Sunday school convened in Barratt hall yesterday at 12:30 p. m. and was marked by the largest attendance the school has seen since its organization. Mr. Noel Pratt sang a baritone solo, "The Heavenly Song," and as a closing hymn, Messrs. Frank Chamberlain, Charles R. Pike and Noel Pratt sang, both selections being well rendered and appreciated by those present.

The usual lecture was delivered by Dr. James E. Talmage on the subject previously announced, "The Signs of the Times." In strange contrast with their teaching the signs of the times were to be fulfilled in the Messiah's advent, and when Herod had demanded of them where the predicted ruler was to be born they had replied that the sign of the times was the sign of the new star. The virgin had borne the Son so long awaited; the tribe of Judah had witnessed the great promise fulfilled; the lame and palsied, the deaf and blind, the dumb and the demonized had been healed and the poor had the Gospel preached in their midst.

To the fulfillment of these predicted signs the Saviour pointed in answering the imprisoned Baptist. And all were according to the prophets, of whose words the Scribes and Pharisees claimed to be expounders and interpreters.

An adulterous generation clamors for signs. Adulterers and idolaters—the words in their scriptural usage mean the same. The heathenish rites of idolatry—revolting and abominable—all required the material representation of the object of worship, the image, the idol.

The sign allowed the hypocritical foes of righteousness was that of the Prophet Jonah, and against them would the people of Nineveh rise up in judgment.

The next lecture in the course will be entitled "Scribes and Pharisees."

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

In the suit of the Ogden Waterworks company against the city of Ogden, on trial in the federal court, judgment by default has been entered for defendant, the company having failed to file an answer to the cross complaint of the defendant. The suit was brought to recover \$23,925 for rental of hydrants by Ogden City.

INFORMATION WANTED.

James Sturgeon of 1411 Forest avenue, Parsons, Kansas, would like to hear from his sister, Mrs. Katie Wilber, who joined the "Mormon" Church and moved from Ironton, Ohio, a short time ago.

THE COVENANT KEEPER.

Every Promise in the Bond Kept to The Letter.

About coffee the Rev. Frederick Lippe, Presbyterian minister, Hope P. O., Oregon Co., Mo., says:

"I most gratefully testify that every promise made to your Postum advertisements has been completely and promptly fulfilled in my case. You can publish this if you wish, and I stand ready to vouch for it at any time."

"After three days use of Postum I could find no difference so far as taste and flavor went, between it and the old kind of coffee. After two weeks' use I preferred it to coffee."

"After 3 weeks I lost my nervousness, the insomnia which had troubled me was entirely relieved, and I began to enjoy the best and sweetest sleep every night—and that condition still continuing."

"After 2 months use I got rid of my dyspepsia and piles, and they have not returned to plague me."

"Neither I nor any of my family would today think for a moment of going back to the old kind of coffee. When we entertain we give coffee to our guests, but we drink Postum ourselves, not only for its nutritive properties, but because it has become a truly delicious beverage to us."

"I feel that common gratitude requires this testimony from me."

There is a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pink. N. B.—Agreeable to persons who state that the book shown in the magazines sent to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Post.

ORCHARD'S WIFE TALKS TO SHERIFF

Tells Colorado Official That Her Husband Once Lived at Independence.

IS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Man Wanted at Independence and Steunenberg Suspect One and The Same Party.

The Denver Post of recent date published the following:

All doubt regarding the Harry Orchard wanted for blowing up the depot at Independence, when 14 men were killed, and the Harry Orchard under arrest at Caldwell, Idaho, for complicity in the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg, being one and the same man is now removed.

Sheriff Edward Bell of Cripple Creek this afternoon arrived in the city shortly before 1 o'clock and registered at the Albany hotel. With him is a secret agent, who knows every man involved in the Independence explosion and who is relied upon to be of material aid to the sheriff when the two have their talk with Orchard in Idaho.

Private advices were received this morning from Caldwell to Sheriff Bell establishing positively the identification of the man wanted.

In addition to this, Mrs. Harry Orchard, who with her children, occupies a small home near the Independence depot, this morning had a long talk with the sheriff in which she confessed having received letters during the past few days from her husband in Caldwell. She says her husband is the man wanted for the Independence affair, and that he is the man also accused of the Steunenberg assassination.

Thus the last vestige of doubt regarding the identity has vanished.

Sheriff Bell later in the afternoon made formal application to Gov. McDonald for requisition papers for Orchard, basing the petition upon information yesterday afternoon filed in Teller county accusing Orchard with having murdered J. W. Hartsock, one of the 14 men blown up in the Independence horror, June 6, 1904.

It was said about the state house this afternoon the governor may refuse to ask for the return of Orchard at this time, as the man is wanted to first answer for the murder of Steunenberg.

James J. Sullivan, an attorney of Denver, with offices in the Ernest & Franke block, appeared at Caldwell last night as attorney for Orchard. Atty. Hassen of Spokane also arrived on the same mission. Hassen is the lawyer to whom Orchard referred when he was first placed under arrest. Sullivan's connection with the case is proving a surprise, although he has handled labor cases before, in connection with the case of Henry Cohen, Sullivan is the attorney for Panatelli, the Italian banker, who decamped after the failure of the North Denver bank.

WAS MOVER THERE?

A dispatch from Boise this morning states that a strange man occupied a room with Orchard the first week in November, and that he is supposed to have been the mover of the Western Federation of Miners, who was at Silver City, N. M., Oct. 28.

The telegram further says that testimony is at hand to convict Orchard of the Steunenberg assassination.

From the day the Post printed the exclusive story that Orchard is wanted for the Independence explosion as well as for the Idaho affair, the authorities of Teller county have been exceedingly active. As a result, Deputy Dist. Atty. C. A. Gillett filed an information in the district court, formally charging Orchard with the murder of Steunenberg.

Telegrams were also dispatched to Caldwell by Sheriff Bell and by Gen. Sherman Bell urging that Orchard be held at all hazards until the officers of Colorado could reach there. The wires were not received during the past 24 hours.

"Have you seen Mrs. Orchard?" was asked the sheriff.

"I have."

"Has she given you any definite information?"

"Enough to convince me that her husband is the man under arrest at Caldwell."

The sheriff said Mrs. Orchard admitted having received letters from her husband dated Caldwell and Boise during the past two weeks and that "the expected serious results."

Besides this, private messages to the sheriff from the Idaho authorities, set at rest, he says, all doubt he may have had as to mistaken identity.

"You can tell me people for me through the Post," said Sheriff Bell, "that we expect to have this man in Colorado, unless the Idaho officers content him for the Steunenberg murder; and that we shall secure from him enough information to place a dozen more men behind the bars, probably for life. We have such a strong case against this fellow that I have no doubt in the world he will loosen up and confess, giving us the names of his accomplices, of which he had several. It will be his last confession, for he will be still in force, while officials of the Western Federation of Miners and I know we shall convince him of the wisdom of such a course."

COMPANION IN CUSTODY.

It is said that a companion of Orchard who was mixed up in the Independence affair is now under arrest at Cripple Creek, but his name and all the circumstances are being kept a profound secret.

The feeling against the man who blew up the depot is so strong throughout the country that should the accused men be brought back Judge Lynch may be called into service. Sheriff Bell admits this, but says he has amply fortified himself and is prepared to handle the situation, no matter how serious it may become.

The officer with Sheriff Bell is a rather mysterious individual, but one, so says the sheriff, who can be relied upon in a case of this character. He not only knows most of the men for whom warrants have been outstanding for 13 months for murder, but is intimately acquainted with some of them, including it is claimed, Harry Orchard. What information the sheriff lacks, this secret agent can supply without hesitation.

A complete record of Orchard and his movements is said to have been prepared from the time he left Idaho in 1889, after having been implicated, it is claimed, in the blowing up of the big mill in the Coeur d'Alenes.

A reward of \$25,000 offered by the Mine Owners' association for the arrest of the Independence murderers is said to be still in force, while officials of the Western Federation of Miners say their offer of \$5,000 for the capture of the guilty man is still effective. This will make a comfortable legacy for the parties responsible for Orchard's arrest in case the man is convicted.

Gen. Sherman Bell said this morning

that he had evidence in his possession to the effect that Orchard was involved in the wrecking of the Colorado Springs electric light plant, which furnished power for the Portland mine, and the Standard Reduction works at Colorado City.

"Mr. Meyer was not in Idaho during November," said W. D. Hayward, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. He was in Silver City in October, but at headquarters during all of November. Our regard of \$5,000 still stands good. The offer was re-affirmed at the last convention. If Orchard is proven to be the man who did the work the federation will repudiate him in no uncertain terms. We won't stand for that sort of thing. I know nothing about Attorney Sullivan being employed to defend Orchard."

FOUGHT THE HIGHWAYMAN.

C. A. Horsley Has an Exciting Experience and Narrow Escape.

At an early hour yesterday morning C. A. Horsley, 29 years of age, a clerk in the Sixteenth ward store, had an exciting encounter with an armed highwayman on Peach street. Mr. Horsley put up a fight on the hold-up and in the struggle for possession of the gun held by the highwayman, the weapon was discharged and the bullet passed through Horsley's coat.

Horsley had been calling on a young lady and left the place shortly after midnight. He was on his way to his home, 602 West North Temple street and was between Center and First West, when a man armed with a revolver confronted him and ordered: "Hands up."

The noise made by the firing apparently frightened both the robber and Mr. Horsley. Like the man and the bear they ran in opposite directions. Horsley ran to the store and telephoned for the police. The patrol wagon with Officers Morris and Lyon hastened to the scene and heard the young man's story. He gave a good description of the holdup who was not masked. He said the fellow wore a dark overcoat, was about medium build and clean shaven. The revolver was evidently one of 32 caliber.

AN ALLEGED HOLDUP.

Albert McNaughten Reports Matter Long After It Occurred.

A holdup which occurred on Wednesday night was kept from the public by the police until the victim told of his experience. The citizen who was held up was Albert McNaughten, employed at the Vienna bakery, and the scene of the robbery was First South between Second and Third East streets. He was relieved of \$42.85 by two masked and armed robbers. At the point of a gun they compelled McNaughten to hold his hands. One of the holdups then took McNaughten's money and threatened to kill him if he attempted to turn towards town.

The police later discredited the story because McNaughten did not report the matter until the following day.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Last week while the Teachers' convention was being held in Salt Lake City, one of the teachers, a young man a little over 20 years of age, went to one of the leading stores in this city to purchase some handkerchiefs. After considerable time in making his selection he bought a dozen handkerchiefs at 75c each. The store was well filled with people and baskets carrying packages to the desk for wrapping, being at the desk, a messenger boy was standing there with the parcel. The young educator, on seeing the boy go, asked the young lady clerk: "Lady! did you give that boy my money?" She said "yes," and before she could say another word the teacher bolted after the boy, overtook him as he was leaving the wrapping desk, and said: "Boy! that is my parcel and snatched it out of his hand."

The boy was asked by the clerk why he did not bring the parcel to her, and answered: "The man took it from me."

Another case happened in the same store short time ago. A young Miss of a family of considerable affluence came in and said she wanted to get a few small things, and asked that they be charged to her Ma. She was asked by the young lady waiting on her what the first name of her Ma was. She answered: "I do not know. She was then asked what the first name of her Pa was and again said: "I do not know."

The young lady clerk, with a view to getting the name of the man of affluence then asked the little Miss: "Please tell us what your Ma calls your Pa," whereupon the little innocent child replied: "Oh! I hate to tell you."

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.

Field Secretary Miller Reviews Work Of National Society.

Rev. O. R. Miller of Washington, D. C., field secretary and legislative superintendent of the National Temperance society, spoke on "Good Tidings from the National Capital" last evening, before the First Methodist church. He described the 40 years' fight of the society against strong drink, and the various movements of the society in the direction of reform, and as to the legislative work, the speaker said:

"There have been few sessions of Congress in the last 40 years in which the temperance cause has not been represented by temperance measures, furnishing data for congressmen and senators, and in this way, and by the personal efforts of its legislative representatives, has helped secure the passage of many temperance bills."

Several important bills passed by Congress were drafted or initiated by this society.

First—The bill to prevent liquor selling within one mile of the National Soldiers' home in the District of Columbia.

Second—The bill passed in 1881 forbidding the sale of all intoxicating liquors in post exchanges located in prohibition territory, and prohibiting the sale of all distilled liquors in all army posts.

Third—The interstate liquor traffic bill, known as the "original package bill" of 1890, to prohibit the shipping of liquor in the original package in prohibition territory.

Fourth—The passage by the senate of the measure ratifying the treaty to protect the native races of Congo against the white man's rum.

This society has also had a large part in helping to secure the passage by Congress of several temperance measures initiated by others.

Mr. Miller also told of several other important measures which have been passed by Congress, such as a bill to drive liquor selling out of the capitol building and out of immigrant stations, and a bill to stop American traders shipping liquor to the New Hebrides islands, etc.

He said that the National Temperance society is pressing before the country and before Congress the following important measures:

First—The passage of a prohibition bill to investigate the effects of liquor on the moral, industrial and political affairs of the nation; a bill to stop the issuing of

the government of federal liquor tax receipts in no-license or prohibition territory; a bill requiring internal revenue collectors to furnish certified copies of federal liquor tax receipts to any one requesting them; a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia; the McCumber bill, to suppress liquor selling in old soldiers' homes and in all buildings owned by the United States government; the Hepburn-Dolliver interstate liquor bill, to protect no-license towns against outside rum-sellers; a bill to suppress liquor-selling in all the "Indian country" of Alaska; prohibition as a condition of statehood for Indian Territory; a bill restricting the sale of patent medicines containing a large per cent of alcohol; the sub-

mission by Congress to the various states of an amendment to the United States Constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture, sale or importation of all intoxicating liquors; a national interstate anti-cigarette law.

At the conclusion of the services, petitions to Congress for the passing of anti-cigarette law was signed by the gentlemen and many of the ladies. Mr. Miller spoke along the same lines for a few minutes, the morning service of the First Presbyterian church.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless; peevish cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

Imperfect Digestion. Means less nutrition and in consequence less vitality. When the liver fails to secrete bile, the blood becomes loaded with poisonous properties, the digestion becomes impaired and the bowels constipated. Herbin will rectify this; it gives tone to the stomach, liver and kidneys, strengthens the appetite, clears and improves the complexion, infuses new life and vigor in the whole system. 50 cents a bottle. Sold by M. L. Drug Dept., 12-14 Main Street.

NOTICE.

"Any family wishing to adopt four bright children, two girls and two boys, apply to the Presiding Bishop's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah."

KEITH O'BRIEN'S EMBROIDERY SALE



A LARGE SHIPMENT of beautiful embroideries of latest manufacture and design, which we hoped to receive in time for the sale last week, has just arrived.

The embroidery stock is the largest and finest we have ever offered at a sale.

Many of the patterns are along new lines--the very highest expressions of the art of embroidery making. A glance at the accompanying engraving gives an idea of one of the new designs.

The sale last week was a big success, outmatching former great successes.

The character of the embroideries and the unusually low prices created liveliest shopping interest.

Samples of these exquisite embroideries can be seen in the windows--and the displays in the department show endless assortments of qualities and dainty patterns.

But the reductions give the sale importance.

Mullett's Clothing Sale!

Our Big Annual CLOTHING SALE, For THREE DAYS ONLY, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 15th, 16th, 17th.

The same old place and the same old price. Your choice from our entire stock of Men's and Youths' Suits and Overcoats

At \$7.75

SEE SHOW WINDOWS. Doors Open at 9 o'clock.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

CURES the Most STUBBORN COUGHS

FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.