

GENERAL BOOTH, FATHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Something of the Grand Old Napoleon of Peace Who Comes to Salt Lake in the Morning and Who Speaks in the Theater Three Times Tomorrow—Tremendous Success of His Book, "Darkest England and the Way Out."

Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army will arrive here tomorrow morning from San Francisco, accompanied by his daughter, Consul General, E. J. Higgins, chief secretary of the United States; Staff Capt. Lewis, financial secretary of the United States; Staff Capt. Wright and Capt. Demmes. There will also be in the party the provincial staff of the Pacific coast, including Col. George French, provincial commander; Maj. Dublin, North Pacific division; Maj. and Maj. Wood of San Francisco and staff. Capt. Wood of Boise, Idaho, the party is traveling in a special car provided by the railroad companies. General Booth will hold three meetings tomorrow (Sunday) in the Salt Lake theater. In the morning at 11 o'clock there will be a sermon; at 3 p. m. he will deliver a lecture, the subject being "Lessons of my Life"; and at 8 o'clock in the evening he will deliver another discourse. At the services by evening, Gov. Wells will preside with the following gentlemen as vice presidents: A. L. Thomas, A. C. Nelson, D. S. Murray, James Anderson, W. M. Bancroft, L. A. Benton, William M. Cutler, C. C. Goodwin, William Igler, Perry Heath, Charles W. Penrose and J. T. Kingsbury.

The visit of Gen. William Booth to the United States has attracted attention to one of the world's most remarkable personalities. There are those, in fact, who hold it to be a disparagement to term him a Napoleon, since, they claim, his genius for evolving a vast army from practically nothing far transcends that of the conqueror of Europe, who had all the resources of France at his command. The warrior, they say, represented destruction, disintegration; the soldier of peace stands for the rebuilding of fallen homes and the eventual eradication of poverty and crime. Napoleon's armies vanished like a puff of smoke; Gen. Booth's battalions are steadily augmenting and fighting with a perennial vigor born of conviction and faith.

If it be true, as has been asserted, that the Salvation Army is really an "imperium in imperio"—a government within a government—there is certainly no doubt that the old "general" may well be styled "imperator." Although over 72 years of age, having been born in Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829, he is still the actual and dominant head of the army and all its affiliated institutions. He created the army, he supported it in its vicissitudes, he has de-

voted his energies, his income, his very life, to the carrying out of its purposes.

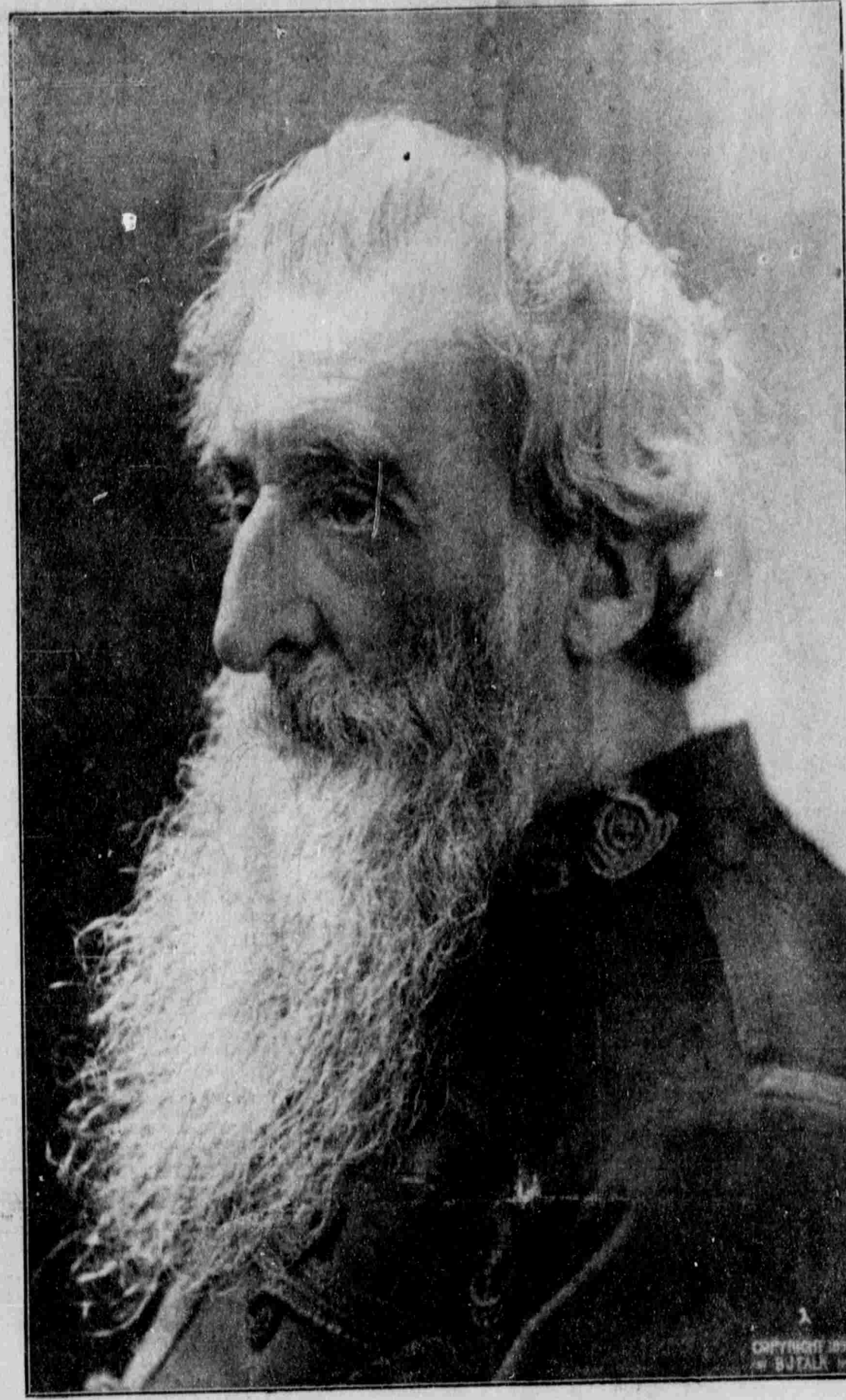
Over half a century has elapsed since the Rev. William Booth entered upon his first pastorate and began his career as a revivalist. He was then connected with the Methodist church, but in 1851 resigned in order to devote himself solely to evangelical labors. The social work by which the destitute poor are reached and which has since become such a feature of the Salvation Army was begun in 1870 by the establishment of a "large soup kitchen in Whitechapel, London, but the foundations for the army were practically laid in 1855. Booth began undenominational mission work in the Garrick theater, London, and, that time, 40 years ago, when asked where he expected to get his workers and helpers, answered in words that have since proved prophetic, "From the saloons and dancehouses."

It was in 1878 that his "Christian mission" came to be styled the Salvation Army, its general superintendent became simply its general, and military titles were first employed. The military form was simply a growth consequent upon the increase of the departments of its work, and the title of "general" was bestowed upon its organizer—not assumed by him, as is generally believed.

The army organization has proved eminently fit and successful, as shown by statistics, the army itself having grown until at the present time it includes nearly 7,000 societies established in 45 countries and colonies, under the command of more than 15,000 officers, men and women, detailed for the work.

The military method, with its titles, suggestion of discipline and organization, proved a taking one with the people the founder of the army most desired to reach, and in 1879 its official organ was established under the name of the War Cry, a paper the profits of which, like those from the general's subsequently published book, "Darkest England and the Way Out," have been devoted to promoting the great work.

A year later the Salvation Army became international in character when work was commenced in America and Australia. In 1881, Gen. Booth's eldest daughter, Catherine, initiated the work in France, which was the real beginning of the vast foreign missionary operations of the army now carried on in many lands. The headquarters were then in London, as they still continue to be. But, while money flows Londonward from all parts of the



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

A Warm Welcome Awaiting the Distinguished Soldier of the Cross in This City—Said that Theater Will be Packed by Those Who Are Desirous of Hearing Him—Lessons of His Life His Principal Lecture Theme.

world, it is quickly disbursed again to the four quarters of the globe. In the sense that it had its origin in England the Salvation Army is an English institution, but one of the general's aims in latter years has been to make it international as well as undenominational.

In 1855 the army started the "purity agitation" and presented to the house of commons a monster petition with 312,000 signatures rolled up in a roll containing two miles of paper and bound together with the army colors. The army's interest in the "submerged," starving, vicious and criminal classes, had been apparent from the first, but found its emphatic expression in Gen. Booth's really wonderful book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," first published in 1890, and which attracted so much attention that edition after edition was taken as it came from the press. It was in this book that the vast colonization schemes for the relief of the starving poor of England's cities were outlined and shown to be practicable by unstinted use of money and energies devoted to that end. The general declared that if his city colony, farm colony and overseas colony were established in 29 years no man, woman or child in England willing to work would be unemployed. The colonization scheme was originally planned for the benefit of the British poor and for populating unsettled tracts within English dominion only, but an American colonization plan has been successfully initiated and placed on the road to prosperity. By these means it is possible to relieve congested districts of large cities of their very poor and place them on farms wrested from sterility, where they can have a chance to become self-supporting producers instead of helpless, hopeless dead weights in the body politic. The most notable of these colonies, perhaps, is the Fort Amity settlement in Colorado, which, though established only three years ago, is rapidly becoming self-supporting and is a credit to its founders.

In the year of his great triumph Gen. Booth lost by death his devoted wife and helpmeet, to whom he had been united 35 years. Mrs. Booth, as all who knew her testified and as her work in the army has shown, was in every way worthy to be the mate of one whose whole life was dedicated to the uplifting of struggling humanity. She was eloquent on the platform and helpful in the families of the poor, rejoicing in the title bestowed upon her of "the army mother," and, in common

with her husband, glad to consecrate her best talent, her life and their children to the work in which both were engaged. All their sons and daughters were brought up to feel that their place was in the army, and doubtless much of the success of the movement has resulted from this fact, for the Booths are found in control of the army at nearly every important station in the world. When asked if she had put all her children into the movement, Mrs. Booth answered: "Yes, bless God! And if we had 20 we would do so. But I stand here before God and say that it is all from the same motive—the seeking and saving of the lost."

The splendid building on Fourteenth street, New York, the present headquarters of the Salvation Army in America, was erected as a tribute to the memory of the beloved "army mother" and is known to her followers as memorial hall.

It was in 1896 that the first family break occurred in the refusal of Mr. and Mrs. Hallington Booth to obey orders to leave the American work to take charge elsewhere. They had been in the United States since 1887, had seen their efforts crowned with success and had become greatly attached to the country of their adoption. Their secession was followed by the advent in the United States of the Booth-Tuckers and the establishing by the Hallington Booths of the independent army of American Volunteers. The work, however, still goes on unintermittedly, according to the inception of its founder, the defection of the general's son and daughter-in-law being a matter of the interpretation of army discipline merely and not due to a radical difference of opinion.

In private life, if Gen. Booth may be said to have any privacy at all, the commander of the army is as austere as an ascetic, devoting his time strictly to work, having no recreation save traveling, and even on his travels keeping steadily at work, whether on sea or land. This has been his fourth visit to the United States, his first having been in 1880-81, when he traveled 15,000 miles in this country and in Canada and held more than 200 meetings during the three months he was here. He has twice visited Australia, India and South Africa—has griddled the globe, in fact, twice over, and each time with the object of furthering the idea by which he is possessed. This last journey through the United States has been extensive, and would have daunted many a man less vigorous or imbued with less high resolve than a veteran of 72.

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

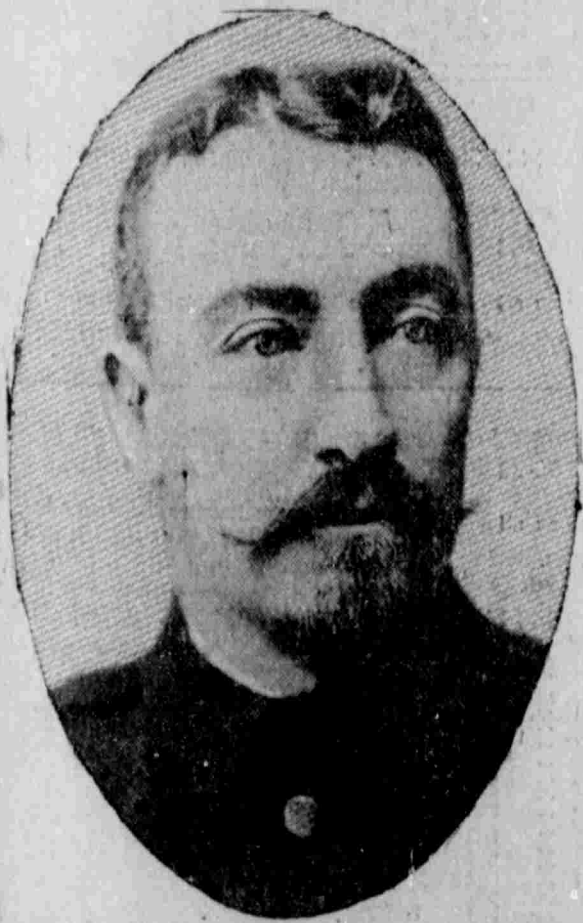
Something of the Marvelous Work and Woes of "Poor Mascagni"—Duse's Triumph—Sallie Fisher in "The Billionaire"—News Via New York of Utah People in Chicago.

Special Correspondence.

Italy has sent us two great artists this season, Mascagni and Duse, and every paper has this announcement—

are matters certainly to be regretted by all, but after attending one of his operas or concerts, conducted by the maestro himself, it is almost impossi-

BOER GENERAL TO COLONIZE.



Seeking to establish a Boer settlement in the southwest, Gen. Ben Viljoen who was assistant commandant-general during the Boer war, is now paying a visit to the United States. He is at present located in New York.

"Poor Mascagni!" That he is to be pitied for his unfortunate mismanagement in this country—for the persecution and injustice he has received in every great city so far visited by him

ble to feel that amount of sympathy the papers work one up to. The wonderful personality and magnetism of the man excite only admiration; every other sentiment is buried, and the

thought is uppermost that he is all right; that he is great; no power can keep such genius hidden. He can surmount all obstacles, and gradually the sympathy oozes out, with the last round of applause and congratulatory succeeds pity, until next morning when the glaring headlines of a paper again announce that "Poor Mascagni" is in the toils; and then comes the fear that his bitter experience will cause him to decide never to place foot on these shores, again, a musical loss that will be felt by everyone, for Mascagni is a musical wonder, even in this age of wonders.

Of his singers much may be said in praise, though they, too, have suffered adverse criticism from the press. That they are all actors there is no denying, but in his orchestra surely no fault may be found, and it is a matter of regret that he could not complete the tour planned by him to complete the continent, and let the west have the opportunity to hear this great man. His "Cavalleria Rusticana" roused the greatest enthusiasm here, not even Calve's "San Luiza," backed by the metropolitan cast, created such a furore as did the company of Italian singers conducted and swayed by Mascagni's magnetic leadership. The evening, beginning with a selection from his "Eternal City," and another from "Tris" (Hymn to the Sun) and finishing with the "Rusticana," completed an entertainment of music and poetry long to be remembered by every lover of the divine art.

And now we have Duse, whose tour is one long series of triumphs, despite the fact that she will persist in giving the gloomy D'Aunzio plays. The papers are unflinching in their praise of this artist's work. Francesca da Rimini ranks as favorite, with this sad eyed tragedienne, and a more forbidding version of a melancholy tale could not be imagined than the Italian poet has dramatized for the world's leading actress. All the bright and poetic scenes in which the place abounded, under the management of Lawrence Barrett, and now, in the hands of Otis Skinner, have been carefully eliminated, and in their place one is treated to the heavy ancient dress, furniture, battle axes, draughts and most of the fifteenth century in all their perfection. Each actor walks and talks as if he had been resurrected from his or her most grown tomb for this night only, to live again its awful tortures and murders, with power that the sun could penetrate through its narrow windows, or throw a gleam upon its unhappy occupants, its all thick, black despair from the moment Francesca descends the turret stairs till the last scene in this wretched play, where artists and audience breathe a sigh of relief that at last it is over, the principals are dead, and once again we are living in the twentieth century, glad to be here and miles away from such abnormal passions.

Dec. 25 sees Miss Sallie Fisher in a new role in "The Billionaire," which opens at Daly's Monday night, and which gives Miss Fisher a greater opportunity than she has ever had. Her farewell to the Chaperone company was the occasion of a testimonial in a small way. The entire company extended best

wishes to Miss Fisher, some giving presents and all showing in many ways their great appreciation of her worth. Mrs. Fisher has taken a flat on Forty-ninth Street West, where the Misses Kate and Blanche Thomas will take up their residence in the Fisher household.

Mert Wheeler of Salt Lake and E. D. Rogers, two students from Cornell university, Ithaca, have been spending Christmas with their friend, Arthur J. Murphy, who is a student in Bellevue. Mr. Gill Richards of Salt Lake is here attending the Cornell university. Mr.

COUNTESS CASSINI.



One of the most beautiful women of the diplomatic set at Washington is the Countess Cassini, wife of the Russian ambassador. The countess entertains lavishly, and is a leader in the foreign social set at the capital.

Ray A. McCune of Nephi, who has nearly finished his four years' course, will graduate next June from the same college.

Saturday night, at Hawthorne Hall an entertainment was given for the benefit of Mrs. Mills, one of our country women who met with a severe accident three weeks ago. A good sum was realized, and a fine program given. Miss

Gates, Miss Ferrin, Miss Hardy and Miss C. Crawford all taking part. Particular mention must be made of the work done by Miss Blanche Thomas. Her rendition of Longfellow's "Blind Girl" was one of the most artistic bits of work ever seen off the stage, and would do credit to any exhibition given in Carnegie or Mendelssohn halls. A number of professionals being present, decided that Miss Thomas had every reason to congratulate herself on her future plans. In fact the entire entertainment was among the best ever seen here, with our people as chief actors. Two quartets by the Misses Ferrin, Gates, Crawford and Mrs. Susie Gates, were voted gems, also our male quartet, scored another triumph. A most enjoyable time was had by all. Many strangers were present, two the ardent managers, who expressed surprise at the talent shown, and several well known actresses, who are in New York, and are counted among our friends, lent their support to the entertainment, in a most substantial manner.

Perhaps it may interest your readers to know something of the many people from Utah who are engaged in business, studying and following professions, in the city of Chicago. First of all, in a business way, comes our friend Heber J. Seavey, formerly of Salt Lake, but now at the head of the third largest dental establishment in Chicago, where he has offices at 167 Dearborn street, and at 5743 Indiana avenue. will be found the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Seavey, whose western wanderings find a welcome seldom equaled, so genuine and heartfelt is the greeting. And living with them are several former residents of Ogden, (the home of Mrs. Seavey.) A. W. Watson, who is studying dentistry in the Northwestern University Dental school, and who left for a two week's vacation to visit his parents during the holidays, and Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Caine, Mrs. Caine who was Miss Nettie Doyle, is a recent addition to the Chicago colony, she coming here less than two months ago as a bride. Mr. Caine is interested in the packing business, in one of the largest houses of the west.

Two young men from Ogden, M. V. Gilbert and Kenneth T. Boreman, a son of Judge Boreman, are two lawyers practicing here and doing well, in their profession. Logan has two representatives in W. B. Parkinson, Jr., and Jesse Martinson. The former, a son of Dr. Parkinson of Logan, has been a student of the Physicians and Surgeons' Institute in affiliation with the University of Illinois for the past three years and will graduate very high in his line of work, the coming June. Mr. Martinson is of the real estate firm of Callen & Varty, corner of Madison and La Salle streets, and his wife are to be seen each Sunday at chapel services, and old friends are given a warm welcome by them.

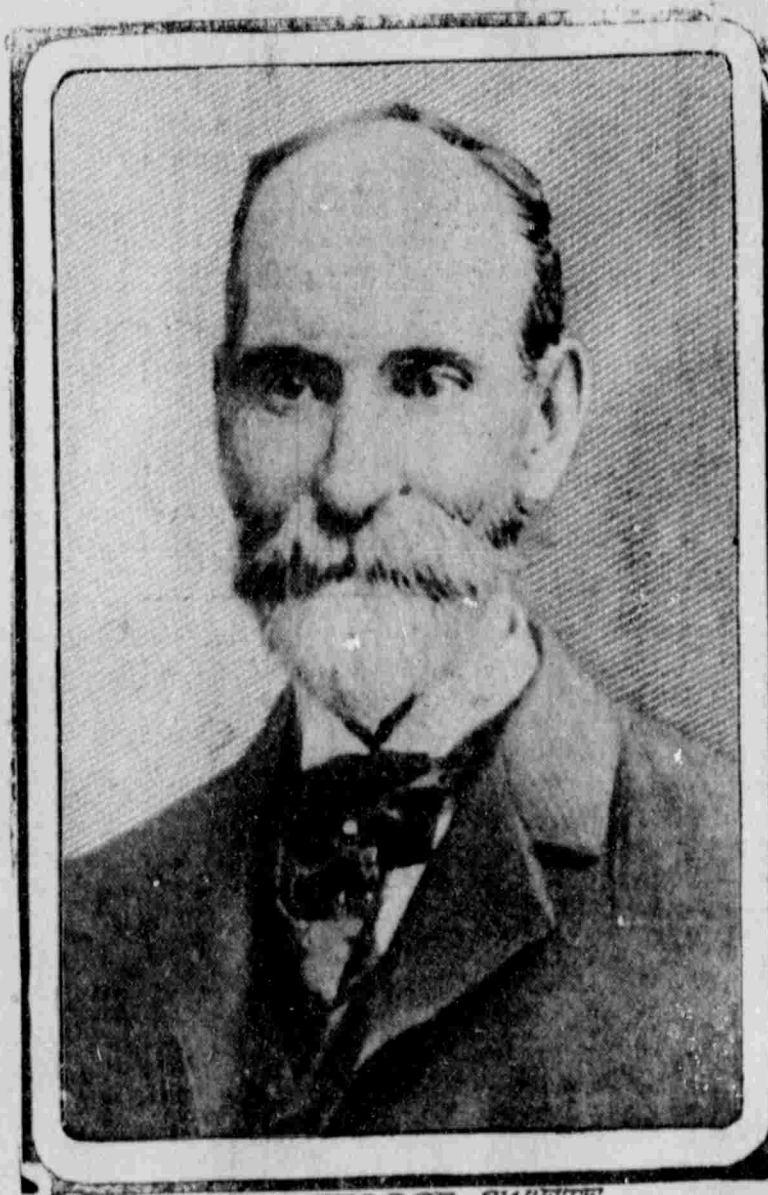
Dr. L. B. Laker of St. Charles, Bear Lake, and a graduate of the Rush Medical college, corner of Wood and Harrison streets, is now doing hospital work in connection with the college. He and his wife have a delightful flat near the center of the city, and enjoy meeting old friends from home.

Prof. B. Eicknell Young with his wife

and family, have a handsome home on Esplanade, where, with his sister, Miss Late Young, who has long been a member of the household, complete a picture of true domestic happiness. Mr. Young's studio is to be found on Wabash avenue, Kinball hall, where he and Mrs. Muzzicato Young teach vocal and instrumental music to a large number of pupils. Mr. Young has many engagements for oratorio and concert

work which, with his hours at the studio, occupy every moment. Mr. and Mrs. Nat M. Brigham and family, have moved from Rockford to Chicago, and taken a flat on Cornelia street, in the northwest part of the city. Mrs. Brigham's daughter, Grace, who is the possessor of a beautiful voice, is now a student at the conservatory, and gives great promise of future success. JANET.

CLAIMS TO BE AN EARL.



GEORGE SWIFT.

George Swift, a modest teller of Vineland, N. J., claims to be the Earl of Carlingford, heir to an estate of \$20,000,000, and to a seat in the house of lords. Swift has now secured strong financial backing to press his claims. Legal advisers, who have investigated his claims, think that he has a clear case.