DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Copy for Advertisements which are repeated to appear in the Evening News on the day when received should be handed in to the business department not later than 12 m.

Rates of advertising furnished upon application.

Sunday, May 8, 1892.

FRAGMENTS.

High Council meeting on Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.

Lorenzo Snow will has been buried by Charles E. Hobbs and Louisa M. Forbes.

CALIFORNIA churches have again found their way into the local market.

SEVENTIES quorum of Seventies meet in the Tithing yard this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

A GANG of 100 men are employed on the Tabernacle and temple building and the work is helping wonderfully on.

The Thirteenth quorum of Seventies will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening, May 9th, in the Twenty-third ward entry, at 7:30 o'clock.

The "Liberal" Republicans held similar amended primary meetings in the five election precincts on Saturday night and elected delegates to the coming county convention.

Beginning tomorrow night the members of the Salt Lake Lyceum and Debating Club will resume their meetings at the Tabernacle, which were suspended some time ago.

An adjourned session of the City Council will be held tonight. The J. H. Wallace street railway and Col. Murray Deep Creek railway franchises are both on the tiller and will be called up providing they are reported before midnight.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY APPOINTMENT SYSTEMS was jogging around the Wasatch building this morning, receiving the sympathy and congratulations of his legal friends and acquaintances on the outcome of Saturday's "charge."

High Council.

The next regular meeting of the High Council of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held on Wednesday, May 11th, 1892, at 7:30 p. m.

A New Post Office.

The application of the residents of Riverton, Salt Lake County, for a post office at that place endorsed by Postmaster Benton and Governor Thomas has been accepted by Hon. John T. Caine, Utah's delegate to Congress, and Arthur Bain has been appointed to fill the newly created office.

Released.

Pat Collins, convicted of grand larceny in the First District Court at Provo, and sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment, was released from the penitentiary this morning, on a pardon from Governor Thomas, in response to a petition signed by a number of residents in Provo. Collins had served about one half the sentence imposed upon him.

Prospective Glass Manufactory.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the West Side Association on Saturday night, a committee of four, consisting of Messrs. C. E. Wantland, Henry Cohn, T. A. Dunshee and E. W. Taylor were appointed to wait upon the Chamber of Commerce and ask for the appointment of a like committee from that body, to act in conjunction with the committee of the West Side Association, and invite the members of the eastern glass firm, who propose to erect a factory here, to come to Utah and inspect the country and general business outlook.

The proposition is to erect a glass manufacturing establishment somewhere on the West Side that will employ 1000 skilled laborers and a large number of helpers. It is said that all the company asks is a bonus of $100,000 and twenty acres of land on which to erect its plant.

Amusement Notes.

"Blue Jeans," the highly realistic drama by Joseph Arthur, is the attraction at the Theatre for three evenings, commencing tonight. Judging from descriptions of the play, it must be full of sensations. It is said to be interpreted by a company of capable players.

"JANE," the "great laughing success," is to hold the boards for three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing on Thursday. The sale of seats begins at the box office tomorrow.

WONDERLAND.

The wonderfully well educated dog, the master comedetta, the paper king, and the "American Samson" with a decidedly Italian name are the attractions that fill the bill at the entire hall. Down below the "musical parents" and other performers render a most programme to the satisfaction of the public.

Parley's Canyon Retaining Walls.

The following bids for the construction of retaining walls for the city reservoirs in Parley's Canyon were opened by the board of public works at its meeting on Saturday evening:

R. O. G. Showell—Concrete masonry, $8.25 per yard; stone masonry, $5.75 per yard; coping, 45 cents per linear foot; grading, 45 cents per cubic yard.

Walter Harkins—Concrete masonry, $5.75; stone masonry, $5.75; coping, $3; grading, 50 cents.

Berkins & Ambrose—Concrete masonry, $6.35; stone masonry, $5.67; coping, 50 cents; grading, 42 cents.

J. S. Morse & Sons—Concrete masonry, $7.40; stone masonry, $6.30; coping, $1.35; grading, 35 cents.

Frank Harrison—Concrete masonry, $7.60; stone masonry, $6.50; coping, $1.25; grading, 30 cents.

The specifications call for 500 yards of concrete masonry, 150 yards of stone masonry, 320 feet of stone coping and 1 100 yards of grading.

The board will ask the council to confirm its action in accepting the Showell bids.

[illegible]

THE THREE DAYS' SESSION

Of the Unitarian Conference Ended Last Night.

"LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW OF LIFE."

"The Unitarian Church, Its History, Its Meaning and Destiny" Discussed.

At the Theatre last night ended the first Unitarian Conference ever held in this city. At the

MORNING SESSION,

in the same building, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Denver, son of President Eliot of Harvard College, was the principal speaker. His subject was "Liberty under the Law of Life." The law of liberty, said the speaker, was the striking phrase which attracted his attention. Law and liberty seem to stand against each other. The former becomes as the restraint of the latter and causes the belief to arise that there is a point where these conservative forces unite. The highest law is liberty and the highest liberty is law. Constraint always comes first, liberty afterwards. Laws are restraints only as they are preparatory and as they lead into the sphere of liberty, precisely as the Magna Charta led to the Declaration of Independence and the Fugitive Slave law to the final freedom of a people.

To explain the full intent of his remarks the speaker illustrated as follows: The child says: "I will," and the mother interrupts with "Thou shalt not." That is the first restraining law. Twenty-five years passed—that authority which prompted that utterance has ceased to exist. But observe how quick and eager the son is to anticipate every wish. Filial love has supplanted constraint. That was the kind of an evolution that the religious world had undergone. Liberty was the watchword of Unitarianism. It was the gateway through which the restraint of law finds access to the realms of religious thought. It was the right of Unitarianism to stand as the doorway which leads to freedom from religious intolerance. Religious liberty removes the barriers, admits light into the dark places and makes more pleasant and happy. Religion has always been a child of constraint. The law of the latter makes the highway along which we have come to be present liberal view of things. The faith that inspired Luther gave nerves of steel to Cromwell and made it possible for William of Orange to conquer the forces of Spain and our forefathers to reach the shores of America. Mediaeval religion must be and is now left behind. Intolerance has no place in the religion of today. Appeals were uttered to men to assist liberal churches with the argument of self-interest. Men must be moved, cultivated by any of their souls if they wish to obtain the heritage that is theirs. We are free from pomp and pageantry, and remain content in the revelations of day light. Naturally a liberal soul indicates fund makes its own destiny. We contend that no men, books or documents have any right to dictate what we shall think. We do not imagine that we know all—that our finite minds can contain all the benefices of God's truths, but we keep our minds and eyes open. This faith of ours rests not so much upon the opinions to be investigated but rather upon the experience of the good received. We need to inculcate the law of liberty into our own selves before we can live up to it. Freedom to think, freedom to act are the corner stones upon which the law of liberty. There is nothing ecclesiastical or dogmatical about that. It is true religion. Liberal religion is no servant of man, but it is none the less the word of God. Our modern faith is primarily a faith in religion. This faith of ours is faith in natural religion, while some men look upon religion as supernatural. A religion that is true will never deny its inheritance. Our new faith an knowledge that Jesus Christ was the most natural teacher of religion the world has ever known. Religion as Christ taught it is Christianity cut loose from restraints. He taught the religion of love. Natural religion is what every man gets according to his own ability to receive it. Supernatural religion is what he gets by accident of birth or locality. The old faith worshiped dogmas and tradition; the new shall worship in spirit and in truth. To those of the old faith God walked in the Garden of Eden; the new behalds Him in every beautiful spot. When shall the power of this new creed? The signs were never brighter than now. A new religion is being developed and received. In these days of spring, when the snow still lies on the mountains and the rains are chilly, we ask where is the summer that is promised us. The buds on the trees in the orchards announce its coming. And on the withered leaves there is seen the gleam of the green of a new life, but summer is come not. Tomorrow it may come, perhaps next year, but it will come sure than the blossoms on the trees in summer, as sure as God ever comes.

The Rev. Mr. Utter gave a brief extemporaneous address and Mrs. Green sang "Show Me Thy Way," and the service concluded.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the "Unitarian Church, Its History, Its Meaning and Destiny" was discussed. The Rev. Mr. Eliot led off. He asserted that it was not the purpose of the founders of Unitarianism to establish a sect but to create a spirit of brotherly love and maintain the principles of religious liberty. Unitarianism was a method of opinion and embodied the principles of liberty of opinion. Its mission was not to destroy, but to fulfill. We cannot safely move things before until we finish things behind them. There are two methods of advance in all reform movements. One is the method of destruction, the other is the method of advancement. Unitarians have not the method of destruction, but always the method of fulfillment. This is the Unitarian law, that we never seek condemnation. We have often been abused, but have usually been content to meet the attacks in silence. The Unitarians not cared to overthrow the citadels of orthodoxy. His mission is not to destroy. Those Unitarians hold their new faith firmly but modestly. He does not care to make Unitarianism a party war cry, but he allows it to rise quietly all the good of the old faith. The Unitarian turns his face to the sunrise of new truths. He knows that the old theology, which has no truth in it, is just as sure to meet its doom as the new theology that has no type. His gospel of science fulfills the old gospel of tradition. His gospel of reason fulfills the old gospel of authority. Why is it, then, if our reasoning is not secure, the greatest American historians, poets, philanthropists, teachers and statesmen have been Unitarians? This, then, is our purpose and our lineage.

THE REV. MR. FOSDICK

followed. Unitarians, he said, have no creed, but they have a conscience of opinion and are as united as those who have a creed. Unitarianism applied reason to all the old dogmas, and dislodged beetles to declare that all it wanted was the truth. It laid on apples to the old dogmas and constantly gained ground. He remembered that thirty years ago Unitarianism was denounced as religion reduced to its lowest terms and when the process was finished there would be nothing left of religion—that man would be stripped of all his garments and nothing would be left to take its place. But since then a revelation, the greatest that has ever been presented to man since the creation of the world, had been received, and with the dawn of the greatest truth of Unitarianism the old rights disappeared, the old beatitudes slipped away, and we found himself without adjustment. It is the office of Unitarianism to readjust man to the new light, to the new truths which science has revealed to us. We have faith in himself and that grand future which, spread before him, is so overbotting and glorious. With the new revelation of science we can no longer think only of God as a Being sitting on a great white throne. We can no longer think only of Him as the Creator of the heavens and the earth, but we are to think of Him as pouring out His great light to all, a power that is to be seen in every flower that grows, in every sun that shines, and in every soul that lives in His own image. This is the very foundation of our belief. Believing this way we must look upon man as the child of God, the finest expression, the highest embodiment of the greatest power we know. Believing man to be the embodiment of infinite life, we cannot conceive upon him as lost, a minute creature whose destiny is that of extinction or of everlasting woe. Character is placed as the corner stone of Unitarianism and the goal of man.

THE REV. MR. UTTER

explained the "stating" of Unitarianism by saying that if what the speaker who preceded him had stated was true, we should be so bigot that they were, Unitarianism was destined to become the greatest faith upon the earth, and to run until it fills sun part the world.

He did not know whether or not the last man would be a Unitarian, he presumed he would. He could assure all the reason why he believed Unitarianism was going to be the faith of the future, but he had many reasons in store, if he believed with Dr. Thomas of Chicago that every creed should be placed in a grave and there allowed to remain until the last trump shall sound. Creeds are a hindrance to true manhood and woman. They stand in the way of all true religious thought. Their aim in the beginning was a good one, but now that they have become a clog on the wheels of progress they should be put away. Within twenty years, he believed, the Unitarians could have the satisfaction of thinking for good to be found in this valley.

Thus ended the Unitarian conference.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

This Morning's Business Before Judge Zane; A Thin Showing.

After the storm in Chief Justice Zane's court on Saturday there came today quite a calm. On Saturday morning the room was inconveniently crowded; today only about two dozen persons beyond those actually engaged in passing legal business were present and the record showed a very ordinary run. The unexpected "sensation" which took up three hours of Judge Zane's time on Saturday has thrown the cases previously set for hearing in arrear, and unless some of them are withdrawn it is not at all likely that the end of the list will be reached before tomorrow.

A MOTION ALLOWED.

In the case of the Tintic Range Railroad Company vs. T. D. Sullivan et al., being a motion to enter into possession and construct a railway, upon a bond for damages, submitted on Saturday, the court this morning allowed the motion upon the filing of a bond of $3000 each in this and the two following cases: Same vs. T. D. Sullivan et al.; same vs. Charles G. Nelson et al. The hearing was set for Saturday next.

DEFAULT SET ASIDE.

Isaac Hunter vs. Abraham Hunter. The default in this suit was set aside and fifteen days allowed to answer.

DISCUSSION TO VACATE.

L. S. Osgood vs. Emil J. Baldazzi et al. In this matter an injunction to vacate was entered by consent.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

In the matter of Molly vs. Blackburn, thirty days say was granted to file statement of motion for a new trial.

NEXT SATURDAY.

Verona Schlum et al. vs. Ross. The hearing was set for next Saturday.

DISMISSED.

The case of Harper vs. Salt Lake City et al. was dismissed as to the defendants Salt Lake City and Ella Dyer.

A PAINTING AND GLAZING CLAIM.

The first case on trial (before a jury) was that of C. W. Reynolds et al., for whom Breese and Harris appeared, vs. Dalton Bros. who were represented by Attorney Arthur Brown. This action was down on the docket for hearing on Saturday, but owing to the pressure of the dispute, and the case is devoid of public interest.

The sum claimed was $97.50 for materials furnished and work done, under a painting and glazing contract, at the Idlestone building on Main street, between First and Second south. A great many details were involved in the dispute, and the case is devoid of public interest.

The plaintiffs hold their claim against the defendants for the sum of $97.50 for materials furnished and work done, under a painting and glazing contract, at the Idlestone building on Main street, between First and Second south. A great many details were involved in the dispute, and the case is devoid of public interest.

The defendants claim that the work was not done according to the contract, and that the materials furnished were not of the kind specified in the contract. The defendants also claim that the plaintiffs have not completed the work, and that they have not furnished the materials