DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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THE COUNCIL AND THE MAYOR.

The City Council and Mayor Baskin have engaged in another spat. The Mayor sent in a rather sarcastic communication vetoing certain items of expense incurred in the litigation over the Council's invalid resolution relative to the Copper Plant house. The members of the Council replied in a petulant fashion, and passed the appropriations over the Mayor's veto.

We submit that this nagging has gone far enough to become an element of disgust to the people, who know that a reasonable degree of harmony in municipal administration is essential to the city's welfare. In a disagreement of views between the Mayor and Council, the latter has the right to respectful and dignified language in the former's veto, and these should be received and discussed in courteous manner even when the Council's judgment is adverse thereto. In the episode at the last session of the Council, even if the Mayor's communication were as objectionable in its language and reflections as those it antagonized affected to believe, all that does not afford an excuse for the remarks made and the feeling displayed in reference to the Mayor. The committee engaged in it committed a breach of propriety.

After all, in this matter, the most rigorous antagonist of the Mayor cannot deny that his honor is consistent. In taking umbrage at his plain and forcible language the councilors who did so do no credit to their judgment. Everybody who knows the Mayor realizes that he is blunt and even brusque in his expressions, and these should be considered in the light of that knowledge. Besides this, on the main proposition the Mayor was right. The bond resolution referred to was illegal, and the Mayor's veto of it was not ill-advised. That is the decision of the legal tribunal, to which city councilors as well as others must bow. The Mayor holds that expenses incurred on behalf of an invalid action also were improper when charged against the city. In this he may have been right, too. Because of this, and especially in view of the Council's former blunder, his message was entitled to more courteous consideration than it received. The personnel of the Council, whether it was the present members or their predecessors, is not a figure in the case. It is the Mayor dealing with the Council, in an official relation which has undergone no change, and the amenities of that relation should be observed, even when there is an intimation of illegal assault upon the city treasury, which would be the result of mistake and not of intention on the part of the present Council.

DR. BRIGGS AND THE SEMINARY.

The celebrated heresy case in which Dr. Briggs has for years been a central figure has at last resulted in much criticism of the ruling authorities of the Presbyterian church, in the organs of other denominations, on account of the decision of the general assembly recently in session at Pittsburg. That body in a recommendation to the New York presbytery recommended that, inasmuch as obedience to the constitution of the church is obligatory on all presbyteries, the presbytery of New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or purpose pursuing their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the general assembly disapproves respectively.

This decision even the Independent, a non-sectarian paper with extremely liberal views, characterizes as a "bolt," applied not to Union Theological seminary, but to its students who know of the assembly's desire for assurance to be entirely.

It will be remembered that the general assembly at an early stage of the controversy disapproved of the election of Prof. Briggs to a chair in Union Theological seminary on account of his modern views on the inspiration of the Bible. After a long hitch on a charge of heresy he was suspended from his ministerial functions. The directors of the seminary, however, refused to discharge him as a teacher and the general assembly next disclaimed any responsibility for the decision promulgated at that seat of learning. The declaration caused some discussion in the New York presbytery as to the advisability of accepting Union seminary students as ministers, and as opinions were divided, the general assembly this year was asked for instruction in the matter. The response was the instruction not to accept such students, although every professor, except Dr. Briggs, is a member in good standing and presumably orthodox.

The expression of opinion, even among those who disclaim any sympathy with the critical methods and conclusions of Dr. Briggs, is that the decision of the assembly is slightly unpaid. The fact is that no theological institution is entirely confined to the young ministers of the denomination by which it is supported. In the Union seminary could many of the students be the sons of congregationalists, and not a few Presbyterians are studying in colleges and universities conducted by other churches. If therefore the Union students must be "boycotted," it would logically follow that all students not admitted to Presbyterian schools must be barred from the ministry, even if they have succeeded in proving their faith unsoiled, and proven fitness by admission to the "standards."

During the old reign of alleged intolerance and bigotry in the Christian world it was hard enough not only to win the standard bearers of learning to certain narrow creeds, but also to furnish a list of publicans participants, the rule being that to read or to possess such marked books was a punishable offense. Early reformers, too, seem to have regarded with some favor the compilation of an *Index* division expurgatorius of their own, to genuine non-moral spirit, but gradually Protestants have been forced to recognize the liberty of individuals to select for their own instruction or edification such works as in their judgment are adapted to their wants. An applicant for a ministerial position is no longer required to account for the sources from which he has drawn his knowledge, as long as he gives satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications supposed to be required. It would, therefore, appear that the final decision in the Briggs case is a remarkable contest to one of the leading principles of Protestantism, although it is evident that the members of the assembly acted with the best motives.

Primarily the Union Seminary will from now on be declared an undenominational institution, and the name and fame of Dr. Briggs may, in that case, attract to it students from many churches. Dr. Parkhurst is one of the trustees. He is reported as saying that the work to be done by the seminary cannot be brought to a standstill by any such "silly" move as contemplated by the assembly. With him the other trustees are said to agree.

OKLAHOMA AGAIN.

In the dispatches today there is a statement sent out from Enid, Oklahoma, denying the accounts of destitution in that territory, as given in our telegraphic news on Monday. It is asserted that there may be isolated cases, where the parties came into the territory with insufficient means to start in a new country, but that outside of this there is no such suffering as is claimed.

In connection with this we call attention to a communication from Andrew Kimball, of this city, published today. Elder Kimball is president of the Indian Territory mission, which includes the Oklahoma confession, where a number of Utah's young men are engaged in preaching the Gospel as did the servants of the Lord anciently. From these, and from personal observation there, Elder Kimball learns and states the situation. None of these parties can any interest whatever in making things appear at their worst; in fact all the interest would be the other way—to induce the people of Oklahoma to remain and by their energy, thrift and industry do with that territory as the Latter-day Saints have done with Utah, make it blossom as the rose as a result of their honest, unremitting toil. Hence the accounts of destitution given by Elder Bowring yesterday and by Elder Kimball today may be accepted as conservative narratives of actual events. In the face of this Calamityweed testimony, it will be seen that the denial of hardship, which has caused to the deplorable condition they are in Oklahoma, is a cruel misrepresentation.

There is no difficulty in finding a motive for the denial. It is in the desire of "boomers" to profit by increased immigration, as anything that will keep people away from Oklahoma will not be to the pecuniary advantage of those land sharks and speculators. They would make money by themselves even at the price of starvation for men, women and children. It is about time for a stern rebuke to this cruelty arising from the greed of gain, at least to the extent that these "boomers" shall find no fresh victims, for that the whole truth regarding Oklahoma shall be made known, regardless of the deceiving effect it will have on the speculative element.

It will be readily understood by men of honesty and sympathy that with a very poor crop and failure of crops such as Oklahoma has had, the remarkable array of agricultural and stock raising prospects there cannot be true. Even to an unskilled observer of the situation a disaster wonderful with terrible effect, and of course it would be much more severe to a newly settled country. With the experience of the past two seasons, it is no wonder that the settlers find themselves with insufficient means and are starving. It would take quite a fortune to make a start in a farming and grazing country where for years in succession grain and grass are destroyed by drought. The people who rushed into Oklahoma when the Cherokee strip was opened now have much stronger reason to leave, if the opportunity is given. The News maintained at the time of the rush that such would be the case and we stated, although at that time the drought was not anticipated, but a knowledge of usual conditions in that part of the country was regarded as sufficient basis for the prediction.

In the course of events, as stated in Elder Kimball's letter, it is quite probable that a few families of Saints from Oklahoma will seek homes in Utah. Under the circumstances referred to, it is not to be expected that they will be very well supplied, having lost nearly everything worth they are; consequently the hospitality of the saints here should be extended to them, as they extended it to those from here who were bearing the Gospel message. These families expect to earn their living when they come here as soon as they can find, in all probability, in the farming districts. They have no reason to anticipate that there is anyone in waiting here to carry them about and wing to them, but it is expected that they will be treated with the kindness and hospitality which their honesty, integrity and industry entitles them to, and which will enable them to make a good start by dint of perseverance in hard work and the aiders of good citizenship. As to the general proposition to aid the destitute in Oklahoma, there is no question but the help is sadly needed in many places, and something ought to be done to supply it, notwithstanding the assertion of Walfred "boomers" that families who exist on half rations of meat and rusty bacon are not suffering from hunger.

THE MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

Even closer attention will be drawn to the silver meeting which opened at Memphis today than by that at which Secretary Carlisle presented the case for those opposed to the free coinage of silver. The speeches by Senator Teller, Mr. Delmar and others will be read with equal interest all over the country as that which was raised by Mr. Carlisle's address, confirming some in their present views, causing doubts in the minds of some, and having an admonishing influence upon all. The statements of Mr. Delmar, coming from one who was a member of the monetary commission and whose information might be authoritative, may be regarded as of special value.

The free discussion of the subject in conventions and through the press is of the greatest value to the public, enabling it to arrive at intelligent conclusions. Speeches and remarks which are merely denunciatory, or show changes of tone on the part of the opposite side, are of little worth, as they are quite as likely to be misleading as otherwise. The right is announced as freely as the wrong in some quarters, and a change of attitude is sometimes an indication of increased knowledge than of inconsistency. But these arguments on the merits of the controversy, giving facts and figures, which can be examined, and the rules affected thereby be tested, aside from the speaker's individual point of view, are such as are of real benefit to the people who are to give their judgment in the final settlement.

While these discussions are going on the particular attitude of political conventions on the financial subject may not be regarded as of supreme importance. The great campaign of 1896 is drawing close, yet it would be unsafe to assume that the declaration of political conventions now would not be entirely reversed a year hence. The educational campaign on both sides of the monetary question is liable to cause a great revolution one way or the other which is likely to change completely the attitude of a vast number of politicians within the next twelve months; therefore political conventions of this year are properly regarded as secondary or even minute indications of what the 1896 campaign will have direct bearing upon.

Where the lady members of the Robin Hoodoo league endeavor to circumvent the law on the ground that thirty per cent of the "girls" returned by them have been bicycle riders, to be consistent they ought now to endeavor with much more emphasis than they have yet exhibited, to discourage immigration, as anything that will keep people away from Oklahoma will not be to the pecuniary advantage of those land sharks and speculators. They would make money by themselves even at the price of starvation for men, women and children. It is about time for a stern rebuke to this cruelty arising from the greed of gain, at least to the extent that these "boomers" shall find no fresh victims, for that the whole truth regarding Oklahoma shall be made known, regardless of the deceiving effect it will have on the speculative element.

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Your Dealer Knows Why

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Hintzelle, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and shall from time to time, pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Effective May 31, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Ogden.	Leave Ogden.	Arrive Salt Lake.
7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	12:00 m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Music by Orton's orchestra every afternoon and evening. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS EAST.

Via the Union Pacific.

June 17th the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets as follows:

Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Missouri City $20 00
St. Louis 22 50
Chicago 25 00

Tickets will be good for return until September 5th.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

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On above dates, Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Provo, at $1.50, good for return until June 22nd.

RETTUB.

Best butter 20 cents pound, six for $1.00 at Barnes-Hardy Co.

Buy all your medicines at Godbe Pitt Drug Co.

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