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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 25, 1903.

Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CON-
FERENCE.The 8th General conference of the
Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual
Improvement Associations of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
Saints will be held in Salt Lake City
on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May
30, 31, and June 1, 1903.On Saturday, May 30th, at 10 a. m., a
conjoint meeting of all officers will be
held in Barratt Hall.Business meetings will be held on
Saturday and Monday, May 30, and
June 1: for the young men in Barratt
Hall of the L. D. S. university, and for
the young ladies in the Fourteenth
ward assembly rooms, and general pub-
lic meetings in the Tabernacle on Sun-
day, May 31, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7
p. m.All officers and members of the asso-
ciations are requested to be present at
all the meetings, and a cordial invita-
tion is extended to all the Saints to at-
tend the Tabernacle meetings.Special rates on all railroads. See
announcement in newspapers for de-
tails.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Supt., Y. M. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,
General Secy., Y. M. M. I. A.
ELMINA S. TAYLOR,
General Pres., Y. L. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
General Secy., Y. L. M. I. A.

THE PAVING SCHEME AGAIN

The project for the paving of South
Temple street to its eastern limit has
stirred up a great deal of unnecessary
feeling. This is promoted by the
spirit in which the subject is handled
by our local contemporaries. No good
purpose will be served by misrepresent-
ing the facts, or by attempting to evade
the law relating to the subject. A brief
statement of the case in dispute, will,
perhaps, make the matter clear to rea-
sonable readers who are not blinded by
personal motives or party prejudices,
and are not biased by schemes that
have ulterior ends in view.The original proposition or petition to
the City Council for the paving of the
street named, was signed by owners of
about one-third of the property front-
ing on the street. That was all right
and their undoubted privilege. The
matter was referred to the finance com-
mittee, who reported that there was no
plan submitted for the construction of
the work, which involved different
methods to those employed on com-
paratively level streets, this one having
two levels requiring retaining walls and
other special features, and the commit-
tee recommended the postponement of
the improvement for one year. This
was adopted, we believe unanimously.
A counter petition was received by the
council, signed by owners of about
fourty-nine per cent of the front footage,
protesting against the project.The people who wanted the work
commenced at once and the contract to
be entered into for the paving, then
conceived the plan of arranging for the
payment of the cost in annual install-
ments covering a period of about six
years. This made the proposition much
more favorable to the residents on the
street, and so a number of them
changed their minds and they signed a
new petition having this plan for pay-
ment in view. When it came up again
before the council, it was considered
wise to give the opponents of the mea-
sure a hearing, and last Wednesday
representatives on either side were lis-
tened to, and it appeared that there
was a very strong opposition to the
paving scheme, unless payment could
be arranged on the installment plan,
and that was looked upon as of doubt-
ful legality, even though some eminent
lawyers argued that it could be done,
in a way which they pointed out but
which smacked very strongly of eva-
sion.The street committee was added to
the finance committee for the considera-
tion of the question and they have yet
to report. The probability is, that a
majority will favor postponement of
the work, for reasons that have already
been advanced, some of which have
been set forth in these columns. It
will be necessary, perhaps, to consider
them again. We hope our friends who
want the paving done at once will curb
their impatience, and not fly at sub-
ject pieces if the other side of the subject
is set forth, and it appears that of ne-
cessity there must be some delay in this
good work which they propose.Suppose all the property owners on
the street, those who petition for the
paving, those who oppose it, and those
who, being absent, have not united in
feeling the work to be done, payment
for it to be made by installments in six
years. Can the council contract now
for the paving, in view of the inhibi-
tions of the constitution and the statu-
tes limiting the power of the city
as to indebtedness. That is the main
question. It will cost the city about
\$102,000 to do its part of the work on
street crossing, etc. To raise this

money an extra general tax of two
mills would have to be levied, which
would be highly objectionable to the
great majority of the tax-payers, who
find regular assessments hard enough
to meet without increasing their bur-
den. That is one obstacle in the way
at present.

There is another and more serious
obstacle: It must be conceded, we
think, that the city would have to en-
ter into a contract with a paving com-
pany or firm for the entire work, even
if it could be arranged that payments
should be made by installments. The
obligation would be a debt of about a
quarter of a million dollars. Neither
by the issue of bonds nor in any other
way can the city enter into such an
obligation, because it has reached the
full limit of indebtedness for such
purposes, if it has not actually gone be-
yond it. There is no use in arguing
about the property-owners being the
real debtors, because they would be
liable to the city, and the city would
be liable to the contractor and there-
fore would be the real and responsible
debtor in the transaction.

We have already cited the sections of the State
constitution and statutes fixing the
debt limit of cities, and they need not
be now repeated. It is beyond dispute
that the city is barred from contract-
ing further indebtedness for paving
purposes, unless it provides for pay-
ment by special tax in the same year
in which the debt is contracted.

If the property owners along the
street are willing to be assessed this
year for the large amount of the cost
of the work, the City Council might,
perhaps, consider the propriety of mak-
ing the contract, if the way was clear
for it to pay its own proportion of the
expense. But as neither of these ap-
pears probable, why should not the
plan be postponed for a year at least
as already recommended?

Of what avail is it to charge the
conservative and thoughtful members
of the council with being opposed to
public improvements, because they
stand by their lawful powers and will
not agree to evade plain legal pro-
visions? Who will be materially in-
jured, if the paving project under con-
sideration is postponed for one year?

What scheme is behind this urgent
haste to rush the city into unlawful
obligation? Could the work be done in
a year, anyhow? We understand that
only about two blocks of it could be
completed in that time, if the contract
was entered into, unless some extra-
ordinary means were adopted requiring
a big mass of laborers and the payment
of large sums for the work. Is that
what is really wanted, after all?

Now, suppose all parties agree to the
construction, this year, of pavement for
two blocks eastward from the point of
present completion. Could not the city
then pay its part of the work, and the
property owners along that section pay
the rest, and then next year, and so on,
further portions of the work be done
according to means lawfully obtainable?
We suggest that this plan be con-
sidered, so that the city authorities be
not required by anybody, no matter how
great they may feel, or rich they may
be, or learned in the law they may pre-
tend, to plunge the city into unlawful
indebtedness in violation of their official
obligations. Let us not go wild over
any pet scheme for any object,
but let us act as sober citizens hav-
ing in view the general welfare above
all private propositions and purposes!

FOR CHRISTIANS TO CONSIDER

The Presbyterian general assembly
in Los Angeles will be noted in the
history of that church, as the one to
which the denomination will be in-
debted for a changed creed. The man-
date has gone forth, that the old creed
must be revised, and the assembly can-
not but act accordingly. It is impos-
sible that the slow growth of the Pres-
byterian organization is due to the ob-
jectionable claims in its articles of
faith, and it is hoped that when these
are removed, as proposed in previous
conventions, the development will be
more rapid.It seems to us that there are other
subjects besides to which the theolog-
ians and the leaders of religious
bodies ought to give earnest attention.
One of the reasons why inspiration and
revelation, as understood in former
dispensations, have ceased among
them. Always, when there has been a
special work to do in relation to the
kingdom of God, there have been in-
spired men and women to guide and
lead the children of men. Not even
the Babylonian exile, without the guid-
ance of prophets. And the word of
prophecy clearly states that wonder-
ful manifestations of the Divine pres-
ence were to be a peculiar mark of the
latter days. Why, then, are there no
prophets, no apostles, no seers, no re-
velation, among the Presbyterians? The
prophet Joel declares in behalf of the
Almighty: "And it shall come to pass
in the last days, saith God, I will pour
out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and
your sons and your daughters shall
prophesy, and your young men shall
see visions, and your old men shall
dream dreams; and so on. Why is
this not true about the churches of to-
day, that profess to believe in the Di-
vine? In the same connection, the pro-
phet declares: "And it shall come to
pass that whosoever shall call on the
name of the Lord shall be saved." This
we are told, is true today, but that
which precedes it is no longer true.
By what rule of reasoning can this
be maintained? If one part of the
prophecy is obsolete, why is not the
other? If the power to speak in the
name of the Lord is no longer granted,
what guarantee is there that the
promises of salvation, through the
calling upon His name, hold good? Our
Lord proved His power to forgive
guilt, by the exercise of miraculous
gifts. Now we are asked to believe
without proofs. Something is clearly
wrong, and it appears to us that a
 candid investigation into the subject
of inspiration, revelation, authority,
power, etc., is one of the most neces-
sary needs of today in the religious
world. Why is it not demanded?
Another subject for investigation is
that suggested by the fact that Chris-
tianity is so broken up that it is nearly
impossible to find any truth among

the various fragments. Unity, says
the Lord, is the characteristic of His
people. Where is the unity? There
are about 150 different Protestant
denominations in this country, and
this means waste of energy, rivalry,
friction. Why do not the church lead-
ers take up this question in earnest,
study the causes, and search for the
remedy? Can it be that most of them
are as insensible to the fate of the
world, as was Nero, who is said to have
played while Rome perished in flames?

Lately a slight tendency to union has
been manifest. During the last week
of April a conference was held at Pitts-
burg between Congregationalists, Unit-
ed Brethren, and others, with a view
of preparing the way for union. It was
found that even if creeds were set aside,
there were definite obstacles. The inde-
pendence of the individual church un-
der a democratic regime is at the founda-
tion of the Congregational policy, while
the United Brethren adhere to the
Methodist Protestants have authorita-
tive forms of government closely al-
lied to those of the Methodist Episco-
pal organization. To these two denom-
inations the Congregationalists seemed
dangerously laxives. The same diversity
appeared in the matter of creed. The
United Brethren and Methodists in-
sisted on a statement of doctrine. The
Congregationalists were willing to in-
dorse a creed in general terms, but re-
fused to sanction one as a test to
membership while the "Christians"
would have nothing to do with any
confession of faith and so abandoned
further negotiations. The other three
still discussed the matter, and finally it
was agreed that a common general
council be formed to which they all
should send delegates to advise on mat-
ters of general concern, though all the
denominational machinery should re-
main as before. The denominations
are to retain their present names, but
to add to them, "in affiliation with
the general council of the United
churches." Details of the plan are to
be worked out by subcommittees to
meet in Washington.

But beyond these and other similar
efforts at amalgamation, the churches
are making war upon one another, and
thus hindering instead of promoting the
progress of the kingdom of God.

In the meantime the movement back
to Rome is becoming very marked in
some circles. Witness the following
written by an Episcopal clergyman for
The Lamp, which appears in the State
of New York:

"Protestants who glory in their sec-
tarian divisions, yes, and Anglicans
who glory in their separation from the
Apostolic See, glory in their shame!
When lies the remedy save to
acknowledge the error our fathers made
four hundred years ago and by con-
ciliatory action to take the necessary mea-
sures which will in due time heal our
schisms and make us Catholics indeed
by reconciling us to the Universal Pa-
ther of Christendom and reuniting us
with the Holy Roman Church, the Mo-
ther and Mistress of all churches, in
which resides the seat of supreme au-
thority, the center of Catholic unity,
the chair of the Blessed Apostle Peter,
to whom our Lord said: 'Thou art
Peter, and on this rock I will build my
church, and the gates of hell shall not
prevail against it.' The Termini-
us ad Quem of the Oxford movement
seems to us to be by logical and divine
necessity the resubmission of the Eng-
lish church to the supreme authority of
the Holy See and God's way of accom-
plishing this is to multiply the Catho-
lics within the Anglican fold until they
fully 'possess the sanctuary' and are
able to rededicate the keys of the king-
dom vested by force from him into
the hands of St. Peter, to whom our
Lord originally gave them."

Truly, Protestant divines have many
things to occupy their attention, if they
do not close their eyes to existing facts.
Then there is the tendency to infidel-
ity that is visible everywhere, the pul-
pits not excepted.What are the causes of it all. If this
question were thoroughly and honestly
investigated, it would be found that
there is one chief source, from which
all these evils spring. In rejecting the
inspired guidance of the Almighty,
they have opened the way for error,
contention, factions, and infidelity. That
is the cause of it. Where the Spirit of
the Lord is, there is truth, light, intel-
ligence, harmony and unity.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Today, at Concord and other places,
the one hundredth anniversary of the
birth of Emerson is celebrated. And
the event is one that should be remem-
bered, for Emerson has made for him-
self a name in our history as the first
American original poet, the first
American thinker to attract attention
both here and beyond the sea. And he
was more than a poet and a philoso-
pher. He was a teacher and a seer.A contributor to the North American
Review says his attitude was al-
most Jewish. He expected a "Messiah,"
and he held that this deliverer would
all probability be of American origin.
And still more, he felt convinced that
whenever he appeared, he would be re-
garded as a crank. His study had led
him to believe that the character of
such a "Messiah" would not be known
by the various manifestations of false
messiahs as forerunners of the true
one. He expected that the regeneration
of the world would take place through
some modern seer, inspired and en-
dowed for that work. That he was a
contemporary of the great American
prophet, and herald of the new era
which he saw coming, did not dawn
upon him; but the fact that he saw
clearly the need of a "regeneration of
the world," and that he expected this
to be brought about by a messenger
from God, born upon American soil,
stamps him as a man gifted with more
than common light.Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in
Boston, May 25, 1803. His forefathers
for several generations had been min-
isters, and he inherited from them
his intellect and spirituality. Finally
he appeared as a Unitarian clergyman,
but he soon had conscientious scruples
against administering the sacrament.
Undoubtedly it dawned upon him that,
to do so without authority from above,
was a mockery, and he resigned. Af-
terwards he gave lectures, preaching
the importance of individuals and the
immanence of the divine element. In
1834 his first book, Nature, appeared.
It took him a long time to gain recog-

nition, but from 1860 his position in the
front ranks of American philosophers
was assured. During the last ten or
twenty years of his life he wrote but
little, but his influence upon American
literature, and even upon the religious
life of the country, became more and
more marked. He was one of the great
American characters that held the
stage during the past century. He will
ever be remembered in the annals of
man.

NEW YORK'S ANNIVERSARY.

The present week is observed by New
York as the 250th anniversary of its
organization as a city. The event will
be duly celebrated during the week, and
it deserves notice all over the country,
for New York is a typical American
city, in the composition of its popula-
tion, in its vast enterprises, in its
phenomenal growth, in the power and
influence it wields in the world of com-
merce and finances. Greater New York
is today a little America. Its progress
is but an indicator of the progress of
the country.

The New York World makes a sug-
gestion as to one feature of the cele-
bration. It is this, that on a given eve-
ning every front window of every build-
ing in the city be lighted. Such illu-
minations are common in the cities of
the Old World, on special occasions,
and the effect is truly wonderful. It
is appropriate, too, for this age is the
age of light, and no better symbol of
its characteristics can be given than a
universal illumination.

The automobilist is your true dare
devil.
Jack Frost left a good many calling
cards last night.

The Reliance is proving herself to be
thoroughly reliable.
Song of the monitor Arkansas: "I'm
aloft, and my bark is on the sea."

The deluge having ceased, now let
the water famine calamity howler set
up his wail.Mark Twain is ill. He must get bet-
ter. His death would eclipse the galaxy
of the nations.The Paris-Madrid automobile race
seems to have been run on the road to
destruction.The Union Pacific machinists are
still out. Out and injured describes
their situation exactly.They have stirring times on the
Congo. Recent atrocities there have
stirred Great Britain to the core."All eyes are on the grand jury," says
a contemporary. But the important
thing is, Are the grand jury's eyes on
all?Miss Stone has made a demand upon
Turkey for damages. So far as Turkey
is concerned this is the Stone that was
rejected.Mr. Edge of London is having an
automobile built that will run one
hundred miles per hour. Riding at
that rate will take the edge off enjoy-
ment.Mr. Roosevelt has turned his face
eastward in his long journeyings. But
this does not mean, that he has turned
his back upon the west. That he will
never do.Ex-Champion Corbett has become a
great teller of stories. The pugilist
must have some vent for his pent up
energy, and story telling is a great
improvement on the ordinary talk of
the prizefighter.Indications are that there will be
some lively times in the Presbyterian
assembly at Los Angeles, and all over
their immediate concerns. Let them
remember that a house divided against
itself shall not stand.A few weeks since the Czar pro-
claimed religious freedom throughout
his dominions. Now the Jews at
Kishineff are told to turn Christians
or get out. This is more than religious
freedom with a vengeance. It is re-
ligious freedom with a massacre.A local item in the Los Angeles Ex-
press represent Rev. McMillan as one
of the most interesting individuals at
the convention in that city. What ex-
alted position would not a Baron
Munchausen have occupied in that
gathering, if McMillan's little romance
about Utah has made him as distin-
guished as the writer in the Express
seems to think!Max O'Reil is dead. His death is a
distinct loss to literature. All he wrote
was in the light, cheerful vein, inter-
spersed with a pleasant sarcasm. His
"John Bull and His Isle" is his most
famous work, and in many respects it
is incomparable. It gave him a great
reputation and all readers of it much
delight. He wrote a number of other
books, all good, unusually good, but
that was his best, and its reputation
had very much to do with his selling.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Men who invited poets to live in
their homes while the latter were pro-
ducing their works, and who were
known as the patrons of these men of
genius, are the subject of the opening
article in Harper's Magazine for June.
Zangwill has written an article on Italy
entitled "An Italian Fantasy," on
Beauty, Faith, and Death, which ap-
pears in the June number. It is il-
lustrated in tint, by Louis Loeb. Dr.
Henry C. McKee, writes of "The Royal
Mother of Ants." The impressive
quickness of some of "Our Appalachian
Americans" is humorously described in
an article by the late Julian Ralph.
There are a number of other articles
by well known authors.—Harper &
Bros., New York.Among the contents of Harper's Ba-
zar for June, we notice the following:
"The Commuter's Garden," Albert Big-
elow Paine. "The Member of a Baby,"
—III, Josephine Daskam. "A Pie for
the Kitchen," II, Elizabeth Robbins
Jennell. "The Reign of Lady Susan,"
C. Van Courtlandt Mathews. "The Ul-
timate Moment," a novel, William H.
Liggett. "Summer Evening Gowns,"
"Street Costumes," "Morning and Af-
ternoon Gowns," "Smart Frocks," at
Small Expense," A. T. Ashmore. "Hints
for Home-makers," Margaret Hamil-
ton Welch; "New Furnishings for Sum-
mer Homes," Anna Wentworth Sears;
and "Household Accounts," Anna F.
Paret.—Harper & Bros., New York.

Young's Magazine for May contains

a number of short, crisp stories, the
following among others: "The Prin-
cess of Marica," "The Disreputable
Dispositions of Young Mr. Meek,"
"When Money Did Not Talk," "The
Rugby Twins," and "Only an Ameri-
can Mother Would Have Done It,"—203
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In a Big Scenic Production of

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Seats now selling.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

E. H.

SOTHERN

Management DANIEL FROHMAN in

"If I Were King."

By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Entire Company and Production intact
from Garden Theatre, New York.

Curtain Rises at 8 o'clock sharp.

Seats now on sale.

TABSERNACLE.

Next Friday, May 29th (8:30 p. m.)
(President Roosevelt's Day).
First appearance in Salt Lake of UTAH'S
GREATEST SINGER.

Miss Emma Ramsey

Assisted by the TABERNACLE CHOIR,
Evan Stephens, Conductor.GRAND TABERNACLE ORGAN IN
SOLOS, John J. McMillan, Organist
and Accompanist.
(Schnitz Piano used.)European press notices follow:
London Musical Courier: "Her voice is
of excellent quality, rich and full. She
should soon make a name for herself in
the musical world."
Le Figaro (Paris): "Miss Ramsey
achieved a great triumph. 'A rich and
mellow voice of remarkable range . . .
a great success.'"
Musical Courier (New York): "Miss Em-
ma Ramsey, a young Salt Lake City so-
prano, gave a concert in Paris with grati-
fying success. . . . A glorious dra-
matic soprano."
ADMISSION—To lower floor and gal-
lery—5 cents.
Four hundred reserved seats in the rear
gallery and first row in gallery, \$1. Tick-
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tabernacle on night of concert.

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