

coal exports show a falling off of nearly \$10,000,000 from 1891 to 1892, mainly to Germany and France. Textile material shows a decrease of 6 per cent; in metals and manufactures a decline of 20 per cent. is shown. Other industries also show decreases in exports.

The total of British exports to the colonies and foreign countries aggregated for six months, ending June 30th, 1890, 127½ million pounds, for the same period in 1891 124 million pounds, and for the same period of 1892 111 million pounds. These figures show a decrease which begins to alarm British capitalists. In food imports there is no decrease. Live animals, meat, butter, cheese and eggs show approximately the same figures for the periods mentioned above in relation to exports.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

THIS evening the City Council will have to take some action in regard to the paving question. It has been very freely discussed by the public. The overwhelming sentiment is no doubt in favor of home materials, home workmen and home contractors. This ought to be respected by the body elected by the public to manage public affairs.

We understand that no contract can be let without the action of the City Council. The Board of Public Works is subordinate to that body. Its recommendations are not law. The Council can refuse to adopt the report of the Board, and can return it with suggestions for a change. There is no need for any conflict between the auxiliary and inferior body and the chief and superior body. Both ought to take into consideration the views of the public and, in this case, particularly of the property owners who are principally interested because they will have to pay a large proportion of the paving tax.

It will not be a good thing to postpone this paving work to so late a date that frost will interfere with the work. That is now said to be an argument in favor of accepting the Barber bid. But it is founded on the idea that if that bid is rejected, new bids must be advertised for.

We do not believe that is essential. If the Board of Public Works is disposed to work in harmony with the City Council, and the Council is disposed to concede to the popular demand, the report can be returned and modified so as to conform to the public wishes, and there will be no danger of any serious obstacle to the carrying out of the desired change.

It is all right to be technical, within reasonable bounds. But technicalities can be carried too far and common sense and public necessity be sacrificed thereby. We hope the Council will be guided by what is best for the general interest, and take a fair stand on its rights and duties, and not be swayed by small and catchy objections, or the influence of large and grasping corporations.

WE are now having Utah fall weather, which is equal to that of Italy or any other part of the globe—warm and genial during the day and cool and pleasant at night.

ADVICE TO UTAH WOMEN.

WE notice in a country contemporary, advice to the ladies of Utah to "enter politics," by which is meant, as we learn from the context, contention for the interests of a political party. We do not think this is good counsel. In our opinion, the ladies will do well to hold themselves aloof from party dissensions and even from party affiliations. We are sure that they will hinder instead of hasten the attainment of the elective franchise by alignment with the political parties of the day.

There are prejudices enough against woman's participation in the affairs of government, without adding to them the obstacle of offensive partisanship. It is proper for women, young and old, to become familiar with political principles; that is, the science of civil government. But this does not necessarily imply the adoption of party tactics, the imbibing of party spirit, or the training in party ranks. The contention which takes the place of argument among our people to so large an extent just now, is disgusting to an independent onlooker, and it would become doubly so if engaged in by our mothers and daughters and sisters.

Woman suffrage is not at present a party question. Either party is about as much opposed to it, practically, as the other. If women commenced to array themselves on either side, it would but intensify the opposition. We advise the ladies who are working for political liberty to their sex, to keep to that issue with an eye single to its consummation. Do not drift off to other points. Leave out the question of office holding. Keep aloof from party controversies. Do not be drawn into partisan discussions. Get the ballot first, choose your party afterwards. Be united in the common cause and do not be so unwise as to divide your forces for any purpose.

A SINGULAR SORT OF "CHRISTIANITY."

WE notice a great many allusions in papers published in the Southern States, to the removal of some "Mormon" missionaries, by force, from Beaver Dam, Virginia, to another part of the State. It appears that in the latter part of August a meeting was held for the purpose of stopping the work of proselyting said to have been successful in that region. After a chairman and secretary had been appointed, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That with God's help this shall remain a Christian community."

"Resolved, That we will tolerate no Mormonism in our midst."

The report says: "A motion was carried that the body act as an escort to accompany the Mormons to the borders of the county. Major Page was elected to take charge of the expedition, and after riding ten or twelve miles they found the Elders in a tobacco house near Jones' Cross Roads. They were promptly escorted to the county's border, and having promised that they would not again enter the county, were permitted to leave.

There were about seventy-five men in line, who included the best men of the neighborhood."

What a singular sort of "Christian community" that must be that will not tolerate an unorthodox Christian society in its midst! Imagine Jesus of Nazareth, at the head of an unlawful mob of his disciples, driving out from their midst, by force of numbers, two or three preachers of a different faith to his own! Fancy Peter and James and John, with seventy-five Saints at Jerusalem, hunting out a couple of ministers of some other denomination than theirs, and escorting them out of Judea, warning them to return no more!

It is evident that these good "Christians" of Beaver Dam have little real faith in the power and virtue of their own religion. They are afraid to pit it against the alleged heresies of the Mormon Elders. The only efficient argument they can offer is the power of violence. It is as open a confession of the inferiority of their own creeds as if made in so many words. It is also an act of direct hostility against the spirit and teachings of Christ, whom they pretend to follow. Their Christianity is a bogus. Their proceedings were not even civilized, but an act of barbarism. And the public journals that endorse or countenance it are scarcely fit for publication among savages, because they would only confirm the degraded beings in their brutal practices.

The kind of Christians that cannot "tolerate" even a heathen creed or heathen teachers "in their midst," are the very antipodes of the Christians who learned their creed from the lips of the Savior and His Apostles. The consequences of their rejection of truths which would be of infinite value to them and the people allowed to remain "in their midst," will certainly follow their barbaric and anti-Christian course. The Elders can quietly remove to a more civilized community, and bear with patience and with pity the contumely that has come to them from deplorable ignorance and prejudice.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

FURTHER particulars in relation to the seizures made in Bering sea by Russia are at hand. The Russian man-of-war "Zabraka" effected the capture. The captains of the schooners had to sign a confession that they were fishing in Russian waters when captured. The schooners and cargoes were confiscated and sent to a Russian port to be sold. Before signing the confession the captains were told that in the event of refusal they should go to Vladivostok for trial, and after that perhaps have some exercise in the mines, or in building the great trans-Siberian railroad now in course of construction.

The captain of the Russian warship, when he learned that three of the four masters of the captured schooners were British, took down the English flag and danced a jig on it, in order to show his affection for Great Britain. The names of the three Britishers were O'Keefe, Ryan and McLeod. They, too, must have felt greatly outraged at this treatment of the Union Jack. The Russian captain