

time up to the day of election does not answer the terms of the law, and any such registration in the past was a fraud and a crime which ought to have been punished as the law provides.

Now let us have an honest registration of the legal voters in this city, and the exclusion of all persons from the polls who have no lawful right to vote, so that the next municipal election may be free from the taint of corruption and above the suspicion of fraud. To make this certain, there must be a thorough purging of the lists and a full registration of all legal voters, without regard to sect or party and regardless of any personal or factional interest. We shall see what Registrar Sells will do about it.

NO EXCUSE FOR IMPORTING.

A SLIGHT breeze has been created in town over the use of imported stone upon certain sidewalks, when there is an abundance of the very best kind of material in our own Territory.

It seems there is no reasonable excuse for importing either building or paving material from Colorado or other outside points. Not only have we the stone and other necessities of the kind at hand, but the facilities for obtaining it are ample. There is no saving of cost and no bettering of material in the importation complained of, and it looks as though no good purpose could be served in ignoring the home product and sending for it to other sources of supply.

Utah is rich in all kinds of stone. The development of its various quarries has cost money and energy, and the capitalists and workmen who have brought forth the wealth of building and paving material which is now at the disposal of all who want it and will pay for it, should be encouraged by the public and receive fair returns for their investments.

Patronize home products, encourage home industries, employ home workmen!

NEW DRESS REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE ladies of the Chautauqua Assembly have declared in favor of dress reform. That is to say, they have decided that a more suitable dress is necessary to the growing army of feminine workers. And they declare that the prevailing method of female dress renders the proper development, health and comfort of women impossible.

The chief faults found are with the corset, the long skirt, the heavy underclothing and the various artificialities which are the creations of "fashion."

The forms portrayed by ancient and modern art in the nude figures of sculpture and painting, are pointed out as models of true beauty, and the chief effort to be made is to induce women to discard all articles of dress which improperly compress the body, hinder the free play of the muscles and change the lines of nature.

These prominent and intellectual women intend to work through every moral, religious, sanitary and literary means in the country, to bring the matter before the attention of their sex, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful in the good work.

But, one obstacle in their way is the fact that while they are able to point out the defects and evils of the present mode of dress, they cannot agree upon a style for the future. Until they adopt some general costume which will be free from the objections to the prevailing fashion, and will not offend good taste or expose the wearer to derision, they will not advance much further than simple theory.

They will have to make friends, also, with the fashion makers in both hemispheres. Ridicule is a very powerful weapon against any kind of reform, and has been used with great effect against radical changes in woman's dress. It would be wise perhaps to make the changes desired gradual instead of revolutionary.

If women could be made to perceive the beauty of the natural form, and the ugliness of the tightly corseted body, and if the fashion could be set to wear no boned and laced-up compress of the female waist, that would be a step in the right direction, and would not only advance the cause of beauty, but banish much pain and tend to benefit the coming generation.

Next, a device to dispense with the heavy skirts could be brought into use and other reforms would follow, the head gear being changed to comport with other clothing so as to harmonize the whole covering of the human form, and so a complete change could be gradually brought about and Nature be allowed to hold her own, even when adornment, woman's necessity, was fairly indulged in. The New York *Sun* makes the following suggestion, half in jest half in earnest:

"We suggest to the reformers that they study the effect of the present bathing dress for women before deciding on the costume they will adopt. This dress is not unbecoming, in very many cases it is remarkably becoming; it allows perfect freedom of movement, it consists of only two pieces, with the exception of the stockings, and it is entirely modest. If it were not thus modest it would

not be worn openly by thousands of women at the seaside, oftentimes without the stockings. No better costume for work could be devised, and with suitable undergarments it could be made warm enough for any weather of this climate. Women young and old wear it on the sea beaches without fear of beholders, and hence it might not less appropriately be worn in the public streets. It could also be beautified with color and decoration, so that the feminine desire for adornment would be satisfied. Of course the head dress would have to be changed to adapt itself to the new costume. A page's cap might be introduced for young ladies and something soberer for their elders. It would be easy to devise the requisite and becoming article. Some suggestions how women would look in the dress is afforded by the appearance of little girls in short gowns and stockings shown to the knees."

We hope the subject will not be allowed to drop, but will be agitated until a true reform in woman's dress will be a practical thing, conducing to comfort and health while offending no cultured taste and violating no rule of art or line of beauty.

THE TRIAL AND CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST.

LAMARTINE, the famous French philosopher and writer, said the tomb of Christ was the grave of the old world and the cradle of the new. And, truly, the tragic death of Jesus of Nazareth is the great central epoch in history. But it must be remembered that this event assumed the form of a judicial trial. History records many judicial murders. Socrates is one instance. Mary of Scotland and Charles of England had judicial trials, but whether their executions were judicial murders let historians determine. At all events the trials were conducted under the codes peculiar to their respective countries.

In the case of Jesus, the august jurisprudence of ancient Rome came in contact with the venerable Talmudic code of the ancient Hebrew. For us of today, therefore, the trial and crucifixion of Christ becomes one of the most interesting isolated problems which historical jurisprudence can present.

In this city last evening a lecture on this subject was delivered by a Jewish Doctor of some repute. A large audience assembled to hear him. This shows that the question is still a vital one. And furthermore, enlightened Christians would only too gladly accept fair argument showing that the Jews did not crucify Christ.