

WOMAN'S GREAT WORK.

The dispatches have kept the attentive reader well informed concerning the unique but very significant series of meetings that were held in Chicago during the whole of last week, known as the Woman's congress. In no other country, and at no previous age in the world's history of which we have any record, would it have been possible to collect so notable an array of women eminent in every walk and aspiration of life, representing with such marked ability so numerous a body of societies and associations formed for the advancement and preservation of the welfare of the sex. In every essential respect the congress referred to may be deemed far and away ahead of any previous convention or congress the world has ever seen; this pre-eminence so far as pertains to the ability, fame and universality of the representatives, applying not less to the sterner than to the gentler sex. It has been clearly shown that what is cursorily called the "woman's movement" is no mere local affair; it extends throughout all civilization, and has enlisted the brightest and most devoted champions of every land. If the nineteenth century has not earned the distinction of being the "woman's century," the twentieth can scarcely fail to do so; in fact, there is almost perfect safety in the assertion that the coming man is to be the woman.

It is too early yet to estimate the effect of these meetings upon the cause or upon the race of man; but an object lesson of rare vividness and of stupendous importance has been presented and cannot be forgotten. In capacity, in intellect, in self-sacrifice, and in the adoption of high ideals of duty, an example has been furnished by the women that is sure to leave its impress upon the age. It is the greatest portrayal of woman's advancement that the world has ever seen, and forever disposes of the impudent and blasphemous doctrine that femininity means inferiority, not as a result of environment but as the intention of Deity Himself.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S EXPERIMENT.

In a few weeks more the state of South Carolina will cease to issue licenses to sell liquor and will dispense that article itself under the most rigid safeguards. This, like most such departures from long established customs, partakes largely of the experimental, but it is justified if not demanded by the awful spread and increase of the indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. The Gothenburg system now undergoing trial in Sweden has similar features and a similar object in view, and up to date, so far as we have been advised, the results have proven quite satisfactory.

The new prohibitory law of the Palmetto state is pronounced a stalwart enactment. After July 1st saloons and club houses will be regarded as disorderly houses. Druggists who sell alcoholic liquors, except when compounded as medicine, will be liable to severe punishment. There will be but forty-six places in the state at which

liquor can be legally sold, and these will be in charge of state agents, who must be total abstainers. They will be permitted to dispense their commodities only to those who make written application stating their necessities. Drunkards, strangers and reputed dealers in liquor will not be permitted to buy. This seems as stringent as possible without resorting to a prohibitory law, which has been shown in nearly every case to be utterly ineffectual.

If the drinking class could only realize how much of the time, attention and means of the other classes they have caused and are still causing to be expended in their behalf, such labor of love and Christianity would not be quite so discouraging as it sometimes is; but discouraging or otherwise, there must be no halting or hesitating in the work so long as there is one erring soul left who may by patience and persistence be brought forth from the fiery furnace.

PARTY FIRST, THE CITY NEXT.

The names of two gentlemen well known in this city are now before the City Council in connection with the office of paving inspector—a responsible position and a reasonably lucrative one. It requires at the hands of the holders considerable experience and a great deal of that quality which is not obtained from books or institutes of learning and which is spoken of by the French as *savoir faire*—a term meaning, as nearly as it can be converted into English, a judgment based on good sense and sharpened by intelligent observation. The NEWS is not prepared to say, except from hearing, as to whether or not the candidates referred to possess those qualities; but besides the hearsay, there is at least one good reason for believing that they do—they do not belong to the party in the majority in this municipality, and in a place where partisanship holds as great sway as here such selections would of necessity imply fitness, as they certainly indicate fairness.

But these men have only been named for the position spoken of, it should be remembered. The City Council has the confirmatory power and is to pass upon the question tomorrow evening. We shall soon know whether it was premature to indulge in the hope that even a pressing public necessity will cause a majority of the members to do the best that can be done regardless of party considerations. It is to be regretted that the Council has too often been but an annex to the Liberal machine and has shown that it would do nothing that did not contemplate the continued working thereof whether such action should be beneficial to the community or not.

For fear that the solons might for a short time become unmindful of this, or enough of them resolve to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way to overcome the will of the bosses, the tocsin is given a special blast for their benefit in the machine's organ this morning. Here it is:

Considerable surprise was yesterday evinced by Liberals at the action of members of the Council in the matter of the appointment of David Evans and George

E. Cushing, Mormon sympathizers, to be paving inspectors. The claim is made by men whose party service has been such as to entitle them to consideration that a Liberal Council should not place a club in the hands of men whose sole object in political life is to beat the Liberal party to death. Neither Evans nor Cushing is deserving of any favors, they say, as the former has always opposed the party, and the latter deserted it three years ago and has since trained under the Mormon banner of Democracy. The question will again come up in the Council tomorrow night, and it is expected that the persons named will be supplanted by men who are loyal to the principals of Liberalism.

("Principals" may be a misprint for "principles," but the Liberal idea is well enough expressed as it stands.)

This confirms most of what we have herein set out. It will be observed that the appointees' ability or capacity for the work is not questioned; it is simply that they are not Liberals, and that their appointment is not calculated to further Liberal interests. Of course those who have places of honor and profit to bestow prefer that such go to their friends, that their party have the preference when other things are equal—but in this case, as previously suggested, it does not appear that other things are equal, else why were Evans and Cushing brought out at all? There are a good many property interests of great consequence here apart from those of the members of the Liberal party and it does seem about time that the welfare of such be considered too. The appointments for inspectors as made by the board of public works are non-partisan, at least they are divided equally between the two leading parties—the Democratic and Liberal. This ought to be satisfactory, but it is not; and when the chief objector in the Council was asked his reasons for objecting he could not or did not give them; the NEWS thinks it can do it for him—the bosses require him to object.

CHURCH HISTORICAL DATES.

An esteemed correspondent writing about a little pamphlet entitled, Temples, Ancient and Modern, issued from the DESERET NEWS office a little more than a year ago, calls attention to what he considers a mistake in a date. The passage referred to is found on page 14 and reads:

On July 23, 1833, the same day in which their brethren were expelled from Jackson county, the corner stones of the Kirtland Temple were laid.

Our correspondent, Brother Daniel Tyler, says:

"The fact is, the Saints were not expelled from Jackson County until October 13, 1833. The great event in connection therewith was the falling of stars on the night following the day. To corroborate my statement of the season, I will quote the following lines written by Judge Phelps at the time:

"'Twas many thousand pounds at hand
They robbed from the printer;
Then drove the saints from off their land
To perish in the winter."

According to the historical documents at hand, Lyman Wight and others on the 23rd of July, 1833, the