

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A Notable Assemblage of Celebrated Women.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 4th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The International Council of Women adjourned *sine die* on Sunday night. The Council was composed of the leading women of the suffrage movement, and other noted women unknown to political fame. The central figure of the Council was

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, the lady who [with the late Lucretia Mott] conceived the idea of holding the first Convention of Women at Seneca Falls, forty years ago, and who has ever since been actively engaged in woman's political work. Mrs. Stanton is short of stature and exceedingly stout; she is vigorous in body and mind, and exceedingly hopeful of accomplishing the object of her life's labors, the enfranchisement of women. She is by far the soundest and strongest woman in politics, and being a mother and a womanly woman is free from the "vinegary" nature that it is the misfortune of some ladies to manifest towards the "horrid men." Mrs. Stanton's address of welcome and her closing address were masterpieces showing at once the depth and comprehensive character of her mind. The next lady of prominence was

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, the Napoleon of the woman's suffrage movement. She is a spinster with a vow to be the relic of no man; is tall, has sharp features, wears spectacles and dresses in black and never fails, so I am told, to wear on all great occasions, her little red scarf shawl. Miss Anthony is an executive woman, and a woman whose labors have largely contributed to win for the movement the success that it has already achieved. The press heretofore has been uniformly severe in its criticisms on Susan B., and the pulpit has not been behind in contributing its quota of unfeeling words. But she has borne it all and gone right along making the best of the situation. The manner in which Miss Anthony conducted the Council was a credit to her, and the good will and appreciation of the public generally towards her were very noticeable.

LUCY B. STONE is a sweet-spirited old lady of Quaker origin. She is one of the prime movers, and told her experience in a manner that captivated her audience; how that 40 years ago she espoused the cause of woman in the teeth of prejudices and opposition, and how the press and pulpit denounced her. But withal, she remarked, while paying high tribute to the Grimkes and Abby Kelly, her own experience was pleasure and play compared with what those noble women endured. Referring to the scorn and reproach that the pulpit and press held them in, she, in her lady like way, was particularly happy in reminding the pulpit of its bigotry and narrow-mindedness. For instance, when Abby Kelly, on one occasion, attacked Calvin, the text chosen for the occasion was, "This Jezebel has come among us also;" and then, added Mrs. Stone, to be obliged to sit and listen to all manner of lies told about you with no chance to reply, Mrs. Stone told of an incident in her own early political life (1837), when the association of

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS of Massachusetts, issued a pastoral lecture against the public-speaking women, calling attention to "the danger which threatened the female character with widespread and permanent injury." This letter was read in all the churches. Mrs. Stone sat in the North Brooklyn Church and heard it. The body of the house, she said, was overflowing with people and black with gentlemen of the cloth. A minister named Bladen, supposed to be the author of the letter, while it was being read, paced up and down the aisle, turning his eyes every now and then towards Mrs. Stone and friend who were seated in the gallery, as much as to say, "Now we have silenced you." The next day Mrs. Stone's friend complained of the soreness of her ribs from being elbowed by Mrs. Stone. This was very funny and brought the house down. But, she said, little did those ministers know that they were sowing the seeds of an abundant harvest.

MRS. GAGE is another of the pioneers who occupied a prominent place in the convention. She comes from a liberty-loving family, her father having kept an underground railway station in the days of abolition excitement. This grey-haired champion went for the clergy, naming such men as the Rev. Mr. Sunderland of this city among those who ridiculed and opposed women in their struggles for what they term their rights. Mr. Sunderland is the same that accompanied Dr. J. B. Newman to Utah, and whose church the attendance of President and Mrs. Cleveland has made popular. This same Methodist waited on the chairman of the Senate committee on Territories presenting the huge petition which the ministers of the several churches got their followers to sign opposing Utah's admission to the Union. I mention this to show that it is still in line with the character of the pulpit to array itself against those who are struggling for rights common to their fellowmen. The Saviour knew the character of the pulpit. If you remember He uttered

A WITHERING WOE upon the pulpites of his day, who, he said, would neither go into the kingdom of heaven themselves nor let others enter therein. One lady, remarked Mrs. Gage, had said, and that truly, it was not religion that opposed woman's suffrage, because true religion believed in undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free. "It was the long-faced Sunderlands, the bigotted self constituted custodians of men's souls and the keepers of their consciences; the same set of spirits who in every age, have stood in the way of reform. This splendid specimen of America's leading women admitted that it had fallen to her lot, unsought for on her part, to criticize the action of the church against woman. For this she has been ridiculed and maligned; and while referring to what she had gone through in this respect the tenderness of her womanly nature got the better of her for the moment.

Mrs. Gage impressed me as one of the noble spirits that was fighting the world's battle whose labors the future would reward.

MRS. MARY LIVERMORE, is another notable woman, tall and well proportioned. She is one of the six pioneers whom the council, through Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, honored with an address and presentation of flowers. I doubt that America can furnish a better type of womanhood than Mrs. Livermore. Although a lay member she often graces the pulpit and does it honor. The very best sermon by odds that I have heard preached in this City of Churches was by this lady, and the third sermon I heard her preach was just as good as the first. The hearer is at once impressed that she herself is not "painted clay;" that she has reached a high spirited condition; and besides her ability, she appears to be blessed with a good share of common sense. In one of her sermons she gave us a key to spiritual growth, goodness of heart and unselfish love. She said that when a person learned to sacrifice self and to love his neighbor by the same standard of measurement, be that great or small, as he loved himself, the scales begin to drop from his eyes and he sees the world as one from an elevated plane. Referring to the evils of ambitions desires and self-will she illustrated the subject by the picture of

THE BOY AND THE KITE. The kite soaring in the air as it kept tugging and tugging in its wild desire to soar still higher, if it could speak, would doubtless complain at being thus restrained in its eager desires to mount higher, forgetting that nothing but the string kept it from going headlong to destruction. She followed this with an incident in the life of Michael Angelo, who on one occasion was engaged in frescoing the dome of a high building; and when the figures were getting well on towards completion the artist, fully intent on the work in hand, was in the act of moving backwards with his eyes and attention fixed and absorbed on the painting, measuring in his mind's eye the effect that the distance below would have on his work. In a moment his assistant saw that the life of his master was imperilled, that the great artist was nearing the edge of the platform and to speak to him while thus absorbed would not have the effect to stay his backward movement in time, so under the impulse of the moment the assistant dashed the picture and spoiled it, and thus, it is said, saved the life of his master. And thus, Mrs. Livermore says if we did but know it, the father causes our pictures oftentimes to be dashed and spoiled only to save us from working our own ruin.

I would venture to say, Mr. Editor, that this splendid woman weighs more ounces to the pound, and is in every respect better fitted to occupy the pulpit, than nine-tenths of the accredited ministers who monopolized it.

LUCRETIA MOTT is regarded by all the American women reformers as a model, and her name will doubtless go down through time in honor and reverence, as the leading woman reformer. Mrs. Stanton told an incident in the life of Mrs. Mott that is worth repeating. On the occasion of Lucretia's visit to London in 1840, as one of the delegates to the anti-slavery convention, it was found that a good deal of objection existed in the land of beef-eaters against woman delegates, and a whole day was consumed in arguing the eligibility of women to sit in the councils of men. While the war of words was going on, Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Stanton were within hearing of the proceedings, but curtained off from sight of the convention. One Joseph Sturge, a Quaker, was chairman. Said Mrs. Stanton to Mrs. Mott, "supposing now Lucretia, the spirit should move thee to speak, what could Joseph Sturge do, as a Quaker, in the chair?" "Ah," said Lucretia, "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. There is no danger of the Spirit moving me to speak here." A large size portrait of this sainted woman was placed on the stage, and out of respect to her memory Susan B., with the aid of her mallet, stilled the audience, the people bowing their head and remaining breathlessly silent for the space of five minutes.

There were so many FINE WOMEN that I cannot begin to name them, the foregoing being merely some of the remaining pioneers in the cause of

woman. The English delegates were Mrs. Ashton Dilke, Mrs. Scatterd and Mrs. Chant. They were ladies of ability. They told of the wrongs and indignities that women in England are subjected to, and they did it in a lady-like manner and with voices peculiarly sweet and English. They complimented the American women and acknowledged their superior fitness to lead out in the work that women were now engaged in. The delegate from Finland was young, good-looking and a general favorite. The East Indian delegate, Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati, proved an entertaining little piece. She appeared in native costume of white linen, and in a pleasing, sarcastic way told what man and the English government were doing to uplift the women of India. For instance, a woman is considered a pretty good help-meet who works in the fields, keeps the house, takes care of the baby and provides for her husband; and she is promised by the priest if she obeys her husband and is faithful in doing all these things, the next time she is born she will be born a man. After Mrs. Scatterd had told of the legal disabilities of the English women, Mrs. Fletcher, special Indian agent, among other things, told the convention of the rights enjoyed by our

NATIVE INDIAN WOMEN. The English delegate opened her eyes when she learned of the rights and freedom enjoyed by her uncivilized sisters. The Indian women, it seems, own in their own right whatever of this world's goods they may possess, either before or after marriage, and are at liberty to do what they like with their own property without consulting their husbands. Clara Barton was vociferously applauded; she, as many of your readers know, represents the famous Red Cross organization, whose mission in Europe is to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate who fall on the field of battle. In America the mission of this beneficent organization is extended to those who suffer from the warring of the elements as well as from the warring of men. She had just returned from alleviating the suffering of the people of Mt. Vernon who were the victims of the cyclone that lately swept that part of the country. Clara is a heroine, and of course, is a little woman; all such are.

MRS. BARRY represented the Knights of Labor. She came accredited from Powderly. She took the cake, so to speak. Talk about oratory; Henry Clay in his palmist days could not begin to touch her—so the old inhabitant said. Seven years ago, left a widow with four children, she entered a shoe factory; three years afterwards her ability was recognized and she was appointed to labour in the Knights' organization. Her particular work now is organizing societies to protect children; taking them out of factories and picking them up out of the street and putting them in school, educating them that they as the future sons and daughters of toil may be better prepared than their parents to hold their own against capital. This woman carried the audience by her eloquence, and the Knights ought to be proud of her. A delegate from Boston represented a society whose special mission is to

RELIEVE THE POOR, afford information of all kinds to women, protect them from abuse and provide situations for the unemployed. A wronged woman, a hired girl cheated of her wages or insulted or in any wise taken advantage of, need only to state her case to the secretary of this society to receive proper attention. They have four lawyers who give their services free. This society has an immense influence.

The Relief Society, Young Ladies' Society and the Primary organization were respectively represented by Mrs. Margaret Caine, Mrs. Emily Richards and Mrs. Nettie Snell. The report of these societies was read by Mrs. Richards. It was unique and interesting and warmly applauded. The reporter of the Baltimore Sun was captivated by it and gave an excellent notice of it.

The Woman's Exponent will no doubt give its readers a concise summary of all that was done at the International Council, and I certainly would advise the women of Utah to make themselves acquainted with the immense work that the women of the world are doing for their sex.

THE COUNCIL was a decided success. It will doubtless be regarded as an epoch in the history of woman's work. The attendance the entire week was large, Albaugh's spacious Opera House being crowded.

There were some fifty-three different organizations of women represented by eighty-seven speakers and delegates from England, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, India, Canada and the United States. The subjects discussed included education, philanthropy, temperance, industries, professions, organization, legal conditions, social purity, political conditions and religion. It was the unanimous voice of the Council that all institutions of learning and of professional instruction, including schools of theology, law, and medicine, should, in the interest of humanity, be as freely open to woman as to men; that opportunities for industrial training should be as generally and as liberally provided for one sex as for the other, and the representatives of organized

womanhood should steadily demand that in all avocations in which men and women engage equal wages should be paid for equal work, and that society demand the same standard of personal purity and morality for men as for women.

There is no question in my mind that the women are on the right and winning side; that their cause is a righteous and just one; that time must recognize their demand and afford them a fair opportunity to rise in the scale of being; and to reach this desired end the far-seeing Mrs. Staout always maintained that they must be enfranchised.

Mrs. Briggs, a well known journalist of this city, has given her mansion, one of the historic places of Washington, to be used as

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

The building and the whole square of elevated ground belonging to it, form a handsome gift for a worthy purpose. The college is to be non-sectarian, liberal in its aims and principles, and embracing a wide curriculum.

The National Suffrage Association has met and adjourned. The suffragists have apportioned to Utah two more representatives to their body, one in the person of Mrs. Arthur Brown (the nominee of Mrs. Dr. Wood), and Mrs. F. S. Richards (the nominee of Mrs. Slaughter), of Dakota.

The executive committee this afternoon decided, among other things, that the working suffragists no more memorialize their state legislatures and other public bodies in the old fashioned way of presenting a string of names only to find its way into some dark and dingy hold, but to memorialize personally every man and body of men of influence, and keep doing it until they, like the widow before the unjust judge, shall, from constant importuning, obtain the answer to their petition. The women have struck it at last, and if they now will only act upon it, and keep up to it, and make their action in this respect popular, they cannot fail to succeed. More power to 'em. X X X.

WONDERFUL RELICS.

BRASS TEMPERED LIKE STEEL BY PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

In many parts along this coast and in Mexico can still be seen relics and remarkable evidence of some of the most skillful arts practiced by the so-called "ignorant savages" that once inhabited this land, which, by forcibly dispossessing them, we now inhabit. Unless, perhaps, some more civilized race possessed this country, prior to its discovery by Christopher Columbus, whose tribe has long since been exterminated and whose record is lost. One of the most wonderful of these relics is the indication of a solid pavement road in Arizona, made of granite blocks or slabs about ten feet long, seven square, conveyed and placed side by side by some means unknown to the spectator. This pavement or road was undoubtedly built thousands of years ago, as those blocks and indications can be traced for miles along the mountain sides, through which deep cañons have since washed their way. Some of these slabs are said to weigh nearly two tons, and there being no granite ledges nearer than several miles from where they are now situated, indicates that they must have had some powerful mode of conveyance, as well as powerful machinery to shape and locate them.

To these ancient people also was known a process of tempering brass so it could be converted into tools equal to the best of steel. Numerous specimens of this tempered brass have been found where the City of Mexico now stands, as well as on the Pacific slope, and while the chemist has no difficulty in removing the temper, yet he cannot return it. For the rediscovery of this tempering process scientists and chemists have labored, and the United States Government has offered a premium in vain. Nor can they even by having tempered metal before them gain the least light on the subject.

Bringing the discourse a little nearer home, on the edge of the Carissa plains, but a short distance from the stock ranch of C. R. Brumley, can be seen what is known as the "Painted Rock." This rock is in a horseshoe shape, about eighty feet high and 1000 feet in circumference. The inside being hollowed out gives it the appearance of a natural fort, which has frequently been used by stockmen as a sheep corral, and is capable of holding comfortably three thousand head of sheep. The walls on the south are very abrupt and overhanging, and are covered with many ancient paintings, roughly resembling sketches of men, dogs, snakes, lizards, tortoises and various characters, the significance of which was perhaps even unknown to the painter. Some are inclined to think that each character is a record of some historical event, and that, if we but understood them, they would be very interesting to us. The paints used are of three distinct colors, red, white and black. And although we know nothing of their mode of manufacture or the materials used, we can say this much: that they have a power of durability and of retaining their color unsurpassed by modern productions.

In the western part of this county, at the outlet of the Antelope Valley on the Tulare plains, is what is called the "Point of Rocks." On top of the most prominent of these rocks is a large, beautiful water tank about seven feet

deep and twenty feet long by twelve feet wide. Its capacity is between four and five thousand gallons of water, and although evidently it has been formed by nature, still, judging by its location being such as to catch all the rain water that falls on the surface, one can be led to believe it was human art and design. The height of the rock is about 100 feet and its walls are quite steep; but by the aid of steps chiseled into it is no difficult task to ascend and turn with a pail of water. From the top of the rock one has a magnificent view of the surrounding country for miles and miles. There being no other water for a long distance, makes it a very convenient resort for stockmen and travelers. On adjoining rocks can be found a great many smaller tanks; also small ancient paintings. Scores of mortars and pestles are found in various places. Some are made very roughly, and others are shaped out of a fine quality of stone with elegant taste. Marvelous skill is displayed in the art of making arrow heads and knives of the hardest flint. How they can give a desired shape to so brittle a substance by chipping off small bits is easier to think about than to accomplish. —Bakersfield (Cal.) Echo.

Powers of the German Government.

To declare war; if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag, the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, sixty-two in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of three years.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convened by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution, new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days.

All laws for the empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or chancellor of the empire, and the president of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the empire passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect, must receive the consent of the Kaiser and be countersigned, when promulgated, by the chancellor of the empire. The latter, in his capacity of president of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The imperial authorities or secretaries of state, "Reichsbehörden," do not form a ministry or cabinet, but act independently of each other, acting under the direction of the chancellor of the empire.

The Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has eleven standing committees, namely: for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the constitution, and for the standing orders. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the empire, but the Foreign Affairs Committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg.—Ex.

On Sunday the 1st inst., a boy about 14 years old named J. Wesley Dudley, son of Barney Dudley, who lives about five miles south of Soldier, Idaho, was instantly killed by the discharge of a shotgun. The particulars of the sad affair as near as I can learn are as follows: Young Dudley had been hunting ducks on the Mulad and got his gun wet so that he could not fire the charge it contained. He drew one wad, but could not remove the wad over the powder and shot, and after trying various plans he finally placed the tube near a fire to dry, and while in that position took the muzzle in his mouth to blow or draw air through, if possible, when the charge exploded with the result stated.

The new Ogden reservoir will be finished for the reception of water in two weeks. About 30,000 lbs. of the best English Portland cement has arrived, the greater part of which is already deposited at the reservoir. It will take a week to seal it up with this cement and then another week in which to thoroughly dry it. A rumor had gotten out that the reservoir was not strong enough to stand the pressure of the water when full, but Mr. Child dispelled that idea by stating that it was perfectly safe, and capable of bearing the pressure of all the water it would hold. New pipes constantly being laid, the citizens of Ogden will have a plentiful supply of this indispensable article.