Notable Gathering of Women From All Over the World

THE women of America are now looking forward to the coming of the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women, to be held in Toronto, Ontario, June 15-29, 1909.

Representative women from every part of the world will be present at this session, which will be one of the greatest gatherings of women ever held on the western continent. These women are familiar with the needs of their respective country, and can give a breadth and culture, attainable in no other manner, the immense value of such a gathering may be readily seen.

It is specifically understood that the International Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over its members beyond that of suggestion and sympathy. Its purpose is to provide a means of communication between women's organizations in all countries; also to provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer on questions relative to the welfare of the commonwealth and the individual.

Like most great movements, the International Council of Women has been a development. Its formation is due to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, American women, who, after consultation with friends in England and France, decided to convene a representative assembly of delegates from as many countries as possible, this assembly to be held in Washington, in 1888, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the "woman's rights" movement, and to consider the possibility of organizing international and national councils of women. As a result the International Council was organized with Mrs. Millicent Garret Fawcett of England as its first president, Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society, vice president, and Mrs. Rachel Foster-Avery as corresponding secretary.

At the same time, the National Council of Women of the United States was formed, with the late Miss Francis Willard as its president.

National councils of women have been formed in the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, New South Wales, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Netherlands, Tasmania, Argentine, Victoria, South Australia, Hungary, Norway and Queensland.

The general officers are as follows: H. E. the Countess of Aberdeen, president; Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland; Frau Marie Stritt, first vice president; Durerstrasse 110, Dresden Germany; Dru Anna Hierta-Retzius, second vice president, 110 Drottninggatan, Stockholm, Sweden; Madam Jules Siegfried, third vice president, 226 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, France; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D. Sc., Ph.D., F. L. S., corresponding secretary, 1 Ruislau Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland; Miss Martina Kramers, record secretary, 92 Kruickade, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Mrs. W. E. Sanford, treasurer, Wesanford, Hamilton, Ontario.

The conveners of the international committee are as follows: Peace and arbitration, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, 201 N. Euclid avenue, Pasadena, Cal.; laws governing the legal position of women, Mme. D'Abbadie D'Arrast, 22 Rue Vanneau, Paris; suffrage and rights of citizenship, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa., U. S. A.; white slave traffic and equal standard moral, Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, 1 Avenue Nalakoff, Paris; press, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 44 Dewson street, Toronto, Ontario; financial, Fraulein Helen Lange, Gilstrasse 9, Grunewald, bei Berlin, Germany.

The president and nine delegates from each national council federated with the International Council of Women, together with the general officers and conveners of standing committees, have the right to vote at the Quinquennial sessions.

The president from the United States council is Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of Berkeley, Cal., the corresponding secretary is Mrs. Lillian R. Hollister of Detroit, Mich., and the treasurer, Mrs. H. Josie Nelson, Union City, Indiana.

Speakers of national reputation will be heard at the various meetings, all of whom will assist in making known to the general public the magnitude and variety of woman's work for humanity.

The International Council of Women has for its president, Her Excellency, The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the viceroy of England. The Countess of Aberdeen is noted the world over for her philanthropy and for her efforts to better the condition of women less fortunately situated. Believing that all children, no matter what their station in life, should be taught some useful occupation, her son, Lord Haddo, was brought up to be a practical farmer, while her daughters are skilful housekeepers who can dispense with their servants if need be, or face the rough life of a colonist without any sense of grievance. Although modest and unassuming, her royal position is such that she travels in state second only to that of King Edward himself. Lady Aberdeen is at present personally engaged in a crusade against tuberculosis in Ireland.

The corresponding secretary of the International Council of Women, is Hr. Marie H. Ogilvie Gordon, D. Sc., Ph. D., F. L. S., of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mrs. Gordon, who is a cousin of Countess Aberdeen, was the first woman to present an original work on any natural science subject for the degree of D. Sc. in London, and was also the first woman to enter for the degree of Ph. D. at Munich, which she won with the highest honors. Mrs. Gordon has written several books on science, and was among the first group of scientific women admitted as Fellows of the Linnaean society in London.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, a woman of prominence in Canada, is the treasurer; Mrs. Sanford has traveled extensively in the interests of the council of women.

Any person whose name is accepted by the executive committee and approved by the council of her own nation, where one exists, may become a life patron of this council upon payment of $200; or may become a quinquennial contributor upon the payment of $25.00 within the quinquennial period.

Every member of every society, belonging to a federated national council is a member of the international council, and can attend and take part in the discussion at its meetings.

The influence of the international council can at present be best traced through the results of the work of the national councils, which it has been the means of forming.

These councils can show proof of having been instrumental in breaking down prejudices, and in promoting mutual understanding and charity between adherents of essentially different faiths, races, parties, and also providing a pivot round which all who desire to labor for the good of humanity, may unite for the common cause; they have also collected and spread correct information concerning woman's work, and created a center which will prove a rallying point for women, who, in all countries, desire to live for others and leave the world better than they found it.

MRS. LILLIAN H. HOLLISTER,
Chairman Press Committee,
National Council of Women,
Detroit, Michigan.

EMMELINE B. WELLS,
Member of National Council of Women, Press Committee,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

MRS. GEORGE VON L. MEYER, WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

IMPORTANT BIBLICAL DISCOVERY

THE most ancient Hebrew manuscript in the world has just been discovered by Dr. Moses Gaster, chief rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in England. It is a copy of the Book of Joshua, in the Samaritan version, and it differs in many points from the orthodox Jewish version.

The age of this manuscript is asserted by Dr. Gaster to be at least 2,100 years; he places its date as not later than 200 B. C. This is about 1,000 years earlier than the most ancient Hebrew manuscript hitherto known.

Scholars have felt sure that there must be older manuscripts than this famous one at St. Petersburg, but they have searched for them in vain. There is one at Nablus, the present headquarters of the Samaritan sect, which may possibly be even older than this new discovery, but the rabbis who have charge of it have never permitted anyone to examine it, and scholars give no credence to the statement in it that it was written by Abisha, the great-grandson of Moses.

Rabbi Gaster is one of the greatest oriental scholars in the world. He has been for several years on friendly terms with the Samaritan rabbis of Nablus. Last year he visited Nablus again and bought from the high priest a chronicle of the Samaritanans from the entry of the children of Israel into Palestine under Joshua down to the present day. He also bought from a verger of the temple another manuscript, which he supposed to be similar to that which he had obtained from the high priest, but closer examination proved it to be of extreme antiquity and an unquestionable copy of the Hebrew original.

DATE PLACING CREATION.

Among the most important features of this manuscript is a specific date of the death of Moses, which it gives as 2794 after the creation of the world. The date of Moses' death has been fixed with approximate accuracy, through Egyptian chronology, as 1336 B. C. This would make the date of the creation 4130 years before Christ, or 6038 years ago. This differs by 364 years from the Jewish reckoning. Hebrew scholars are anxious to begin calculations to trace the error—if error it be—in their reckoning, and find out how they came to be 350 years behind time.

The Samaritans, a miserable remnant of whom are still living at Nablus, a village at the foot of their holy Mount Gerizim, are all that remain today of the ten tribes of Israel.

When the people of Judah returned from the captivity in Persia, under Zerubbabel and Ezra, the Samaritans wanted to join them in rebuilding the temple, but Ezra would not consent to the later-marriage of Jews with heathendom, which the Samaritans had long been practising; so they quarreled. Some of the Jewish priests who had taken heathen wives refused to give them up; Ezra refused to recognize the marriages; so the offending priests fled to Samaria. The resulting quarrel became so bitter that the Samaritans tried in every way to prevent the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem, and finally, in 330 B. C., a renegade Jewish priest, named Manasseh, built a rival temple on Mount Girizim. Henceforth the Samaritan was to the Jew as bad as or worse than a gentile or a heathen.

Manasseh managed to take to Samaria a copy of the Pentateuch and until Dr. Gaster discovered this version of the Book of Joshua it had always been supposed that the five books attributed to Moses were the only part of the Old Testament which the Samaritans possessed. But the Book of Joshua is really a continuation of the Pentateuch.

The Samaritan version of the Pentateuch contains many important variants on the Hebrew version, some of them decidedly better, as confirmed by the Septuagint.

The discovery of so ancient a manuscript of the Book of Joshua is of the utmost importance. It agrees substantially with the Hebrew versions, but differs in many details, especially after the thirteenth chapter, in the account of the allotment of land made by Joshua to the several tribes.

The Book of Joshua contains the story of the subjugation of Palestine by the Israelites. The Israelites defeated tribe after tribe and overran most of Palestine, which Joshua divided among the twelve tribes. The book closes with the death and burial of Joshua.

The Samaritan manuscript, which it is important to remember is 1,000 years older than the oldest Old Testament manuscript hitherto known, starts with an important variant from the Hebrew, that of the date of the death of Moses, already mentioned. The next difference is that it tells how Joshua took a census of the people, which does not appear in the Bible.

THE SIN OF ACHAN.

The account of the sin of Achan is materially different from that in the Bible. According to the latter Achan took as loot "a goodly Babylonian garment, and 200 shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of 50 shekels weight." According to the former the loot was a golden idol. The Bible relates that Joshua discovered the guilty man by drawing lots among the tribes, and Judah was taken; by lots among the families of Judah, and the Zarhites were taken; by lots among the households, and that of Zabdi was taken; by lots among the individuals of this family, and Achan was taken. The Samaritan story has it that the names of the tribes, families, and so no, were pronounced one after the other, and that when the right one was named the stones in the breastplate of the high priest grew dim.

Dr. Gaster notes with special interest that the Samaritan version entirely omits Joshua's command, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon."

The most interesting passage in the Samaritan version is a story which is not to be found at all in the Hebrew. It relates that when the tribes of Reuben, Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh under King Nebah had gone to take up land beyond the Jordan, Joshua was attacked by King Shobach, and his army was entrapped and surrounded by seven magic walls of iron, made by the enchanters in the service of Shobach. Joshua prayed to the Lord, who sent a dove to him. Joshua tied a message to the wings of the dove, liberated it, and it flew to King Nebah, who returned with his tribes to the assistance of the beleagured Israelites. The priest Phineas blew the trumpet once, the walls fell down, and Joshua and his army sallied forth and defeated King Shobach.

These are the principal points of difference which the learned Rabbi Gaster has found in the two versions.

Which is the more reliable and authentic only the most erudite oriental scholars can decide, and they will have to wait until the full text is published. There is a famous manuscript in the Samaritan letters preserved in the vatican library, which was probably written about 1227 A. D., and it is strikingly like the Septuagint. Again, the historian Josephus relates many incidents of the conquering of Palestine which are not in the Hebrew version, but which are to be found in the Samaritan.

According to the Biblical records (2 Kings, xviii, 9-11) it was King Shalmaneser who took Samaria, but the Assyrian records claim this honor for Sargon. In the first year of his reign, the Assyrian inscription states, "the city Samaria I besieged; 27,290 inhabitants of it I carried away captive."

History tells of the gradual destruction of this people, until now on Samaria are the ruins of a Roman temple, and the remnant of the Samaritans is to be found only in the small community of 100 or 200 persons living at Nablus.

This ancient manuscript is not in Hebrew, but in the ancient Samarian script, with which very few even of the greatest scholars are familiar.—Birmingham Post.

"I'D RATHER DIE, DOCTOR,

than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bingham, of Princeville, Ill., "but you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead, he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve till wholly cured. Its cures of Eczema, Fever Sores, Boils, Burns and Piles astound the world. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112, 114 So. Main St., Salt Lake City.

Ball Saltair tonight, train at 8.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA.

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the Kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Backache go and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one $1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Bell, Tenn. Only 50c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 So. Main St., Salt Lake City.

MUSIC FESTIVAL, $7,000 PRIZES.

A few more reliable representatives wanted to handle sale of season tickets for Annual Music Festival, May 10-21. Liberal commission, besides prizes. Music lovers preferred. References. Fred C. Graham, Mgr., 65 Main St.

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39c Splendid variety of 75c Silks

Including odd lines of Pongees, messalines, Louisines and Jap silks—each in a splendid variety. Stripe and check Louisines in many colors—24 inch silk in dots, stripes and checks—Pongees and Messalines in seasonable shades. All at 39c the yard.

Three beautiful lines of lingerie dresses---specially priced

ONE LINE OF DAINTY LINGERIE DRESSES of finest white lawns—made with dainty yokes of fine tucks and lace insertion. Long sleeves daintily trimmed with lace—full skirts with front panels of dainty tucks and finest embroidery. Excellent values at $10.00 each. Choose at only..... $7.50

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A lovely assortment—fabrics are beautiful nets, white lawns and French organdies. Exquisitely trimmed with laces, embroidery and ribbons. All include lining slips of fine white lawn, finished with narrow lace trimmed ruffles—Full line of sizes—very specially priced at—

Dainty net waists

A Beautiful showing of these grouped into two lots and priced way below values—They're ecru and white nets in stylish effects of latest origin. Dutch collars with trimmings of imitation Irish crochet. Cluny lace and crochet buttons. Full line of sizes. Prices with reductions as follows—

Regular $4.50 and $5.00 waists —special— $3.95

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Cream serge suits

Twenty five handsome tailored models in the assortment. Made of very best cream serges with 30 and 36 inch coats. Lined throughout with fine satin and taffeta silk. Many are finished with silk collars and cuffs, jet and self colored buttons—while others are trimmed with self materials. Skirts all in the new gored models. Priced as follows—

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New Coats For Spring

The search for a coat, which will satisfy you as to comfort, style and service—will bring you to our ready-to-wear department where satisfaction will be at once experienced. Three examples quoted here.

$17.50 for a beautiful black Bengaline silk coat

Semi-fitting style in 36 inch length—satin lined—patch pockets—trimmed with fancy braid. Full line of sizes and beauties, every one at $17.50.

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Elegant quality serges in plain white and black and white stripe efficets. 34 to 38 inch lenths. Satin and silk lined. Bengaline collars and cuffs. Jet and fancy buttons Very special at $13.95 each.

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For which we have the sole agency in this city—fill a long felt want in corset fitting. They remodel the figure to such an extent that the poorest form will look well in princess dress. All sizes including 36, price $3.50

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Beautiful gingham dress styles—Worth 12½c the yard— Monday 7c

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Plain colored dress linens—Blues, pinks and tans—36 inches wide—Worth 45c the yard—Special Monday 25c

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