OUR PRESBYTERIAN GUESTS

They Attend the Tabernacle Services in a Body Yesterday.

UNION MISSIONARY MEETING AT THE THEATRE.

The Rev. Dr. Roberts Makes a Calmodious and Utterly Unfraternal Statement.

Between the hours of 2 and 6 yesterday morning nearly seven hundred more or less distinguished Presbyterians arrived in this city, from the east over the Union Pacific en route to Portland, Oregon, to attend the one hundred and fourth general assembly of their church, which opens at that place on the 19th inst.

The excursion is one of the largest that ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. It consists of twenty-four passenger coaches and Pullman Palace sleepers, equally divided into three sections, so far the journey has been marred by any accident, protracted delay or even misunderstanding, and the slightest speck in lieu of highest praise regarding the remarkably successful manner in which the Union Pacific has conducted so large a party over its system. Among the excursionists are some of the brightest and most eminent men of the Presbyterian faith.

At the Theatre.

In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the visitors and local members of the Presbyterian and other denominational churches of the city held a union missionary meeting in the Tabernacle, presided over by the Rev. D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, a former secretary of the general assembly. The stage was occupied by the combined choirs of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist and Baptist churches, led by A. H. Peabody. The auditorium and galleries were packed to overflowing, and an extra meeting was successfully held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, on Third South street.

Rev. Dr. Kelsey, of New Jersey, read a chapter from the book of Deuteronomy, after which, the Rev. Mr. Harkins, superintendent of the Congregational work in Utah, led in prayer.

Mr. McElroy made a few introductory remarks. He said the gathering was simply a union meeting, held for the purpose of furnishing a renewal stimulus and strength into the evangelization of the West. It was important that the church should carry out the commands of Jesus Christ. That is what they were endeavoring to do. The particular injunction of Jesus that they were now trying to fulfill was: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It was fitting to hold such a meeting at this time and place. It was to be hoped that there would be many go forth with such feelings as they never had experienced before and to washed clean in the blood of the Lamb.

THE REV. DR. ROBERTS,

a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missionaries of New York, said he could see that had been allotted to him was the "Evangelization of the West." It was a most difficult thing, almost impossible, to say where the East left off and the West commenced. There was a time when Rochester, New York, was considered to be in the West. Later, Cleveland, Ohio, was regarded as being in the far West. Today it was different. The West which was forty or fifty years ago the land of the Indian and buffalo was now occupied by civilized people. Ten empires as large as Germany could be carved out of the country west the waters of mysterious Mississippi. Germany now had 53,000,000 of people. The West 20,000,000, one-third of the population of the United States, and was developing into a country that would sometime be capable of sustaining 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 inhabitants. It was richer than the fertile valleys of Germany or even France. The Rocky Mountains would some day be able to sustain a larger population according to the square mile than any part of the world. Yes, those multitudinous valleys would sometime have the largest cities and most prosperous people in the country. The West contained a varied population. In it were Roman Catholics, Indians, etc., in the fastness of those mountains were "Mormons" occupying the choicest places. Emigrants were constantly coming in from the European and Asiatic nations and a British poet said not long ago that at least 50,000 natives of far-away India would now come here to make a living for themselves and families.

The speaker then pulled a long face and called the attention of Israelites to what he termed the woeful ignorance of the "Mormons." As an illustration he related a canard warm out of wager. In substance it was as follows: A lady Presbyterian school teacher had been sent to southern Idaho to teach the children of "Mormon" parentage, she opened her school and worked hard to make it a success but it was a great task. On one occasion she was in geography class was reciting she inquired what state they lived in. The only response was "mormon" and a stupid expression from the faces of the little ones. The question was put in this form and then in that, and repeated so frequently that finally one of the pupils—a little girl—mustered all the courage she possessed and answered "In a state of misery and sin, we suppose."

Then with an attempt to be dramatic, the speaker said she told the truth but not the kind of truth that was wished. The condition of affairs was indeed deplorable, and the great and all important question was, How could these people be reached and redeemed from the ignorance and thralldom that surrounds them? Mormonism was striking at the very foundation of society in at least three particulars—density, church and state. As the family on account of polygamy, as the church by claiming that Joseph Smith and his successors were authorized representatives of Jesus Christ, and as the state by dint of its political ascendancy. When I was here before continued the reverend gentleman, I read an article in a paper which is published in this city which said the sooner the flag of the United States was trodden and dragged in the dust of the valleys of the Wasatch the better." Then turning his eyes heavenward the speaker slowly and piously continued: "But thank God, times have changed since then. The future is full of promise for the Presbyterian church, and within the next twenty years, if we work together, we will work wonders."

THE REV. MR. ELSING,

of New York, delivered a ten minutes'eulogistic address, in which he kept his auditors in the best of humor. He said the church of which he was pastor was situated in the darkest part of Gotham; it was surrounded by two hundred and eighty-seven saloons. The people generally were of the foreign element, dirty and filthy in the extreme; their chimneys were infested with vermin. He had been doing a good work among them and the results were being seen. Unlike the preceding speaker, his remarks were entirely free from odious falsetettos and were highly interesting and instructive.

REV. DR. S. E. WISHARD,

missionary of the Presbyterian Synod of Utah, next addressed the congregation. He said that when their ministers came to this Territory twenty years ago they were obliged to speak in the lofts of barns and livery stables, as all other places were closed against them. But since that time they had made many converts and today they had eighty-nine ministers engaged in Utah, and 2,000 children.

More men and more money was needed and must be had from the East, as the fellows who dig gold out of the mountains here would not contribute to the support of the church. The "Mormons" used to say that their religion was revealed—not revealed—in order that this beautiful country might be inhabited. The speaker continued in this strain at length and until the moderator called time. He was followed by Dr. Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, who made a brief and interesting talk.

The Rev. McNiece then announced that a messenger had just arrived from President Woodruff presenting his compliments and asking the Presbyterians to accept the use of the Tabernacle free of charge and as a token of his good will. Mr. McNiece then made the following motion:

That we accept the offer with hearty thanks, and that the messenger be informed by say that we shall be glad to welcome President Woodruff into the Presbyterian Church when he gives tangible evidence of being a good, orthodox Christian.

Some gentleman whose name could not be learned gave the motion a hearty second. It was then put to a vote, a position of the audience rising anywhere may and none remaining silent. The motion was declared carried and the audience dispersed.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

At 8 o'clock this morning carriages called at the hotels and depot, where the visitors were stopping, and a ride to the various points of interest in and about the city was taken. At noon they took luncheon, and at 2 o'clock a special train carried a good many of the visitors to Garfield and return. According to the party's schedule they will leave for Portland at 8 o'clock to-night.

WOMEN POLITICIANS.

IN ENGLAND THEY ARE WORKERS AND HAVE INFLUENCE.

The Women's Political Leagues of Europe and Their Vast Membership—What John Stuart Mill Said—"The Feet and Equal of Man in Politics."

One of the things which Lady Henry Somerset finds hard to reconcile with her pronounced idea of the enterprise and energy of American women is the apparent indifference of the great majority to political issues and privileges. As compared with Englishwomen of all classes American women, though few in the field, claimants for the right of sharing political powers with men, are less actively interested in political work, less well informed on the issues of the day, and enjoy fewer rights of franchise. Twenty-four of our states and territories confer certain local privileges of voting or of holding school offices on women, while twenty allow women to have no voice in the management of public affairs. Wyoming is the banner state. Kansas grants municipal suffrage, while in the other states the privileges enjoyed by women are confined to educational matters only.

In England women can for the election of members of municipal and county councils and school boards, sit themselves as members of school boards and county councils, and a woman has for more than fifty years held the throne of the powerful United Kingdom and governs wisely and well. There yet remains for them to win the right to vote for members of parliament only.

Englishwomen declare frankly and unaffectedly the party to which they belong—Conservative, Primrose, Liberal or Liberal Unionist—and one is as in England many more men who acknowledge very servilly their championship of woman's more than can be found in which their sympathy with woman suffragists in America.

John Stuart Mill once said that there is only one department of intellectual activity in which women has ever shown her self the equal of man. "We have had no women poets like Shakespeare or the Greek poets, no women painters like Michael Angelo, no women musicians like Beethoven or Mozart. In all those departments man has never had an equal or a rival in woman. But there is one department in which woman has shown herself the peer and equal of man, and that is in the very department of politics with which we are told she has no capacity to deal. There are certain great sovereigns—Elizabeth of England, Catherine of Russia and many of the Indian princesses who were the equals in every way of any man who ever held the same position. I suppose everywhere and greatness in the military never reached greater heights . . . as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne and Queen Victoria."

Englishwomen are well versed in political work, and work with men powerful to register party methods. Men advise with women in the interest and importance things of politics, and women use all means to persuade men that one up for election to parliamentary suffrage for women, and when the candidates have expressed the same the women work for their election by all the regular political methods and by stalls and strategic measures of their own, quite out of the ordinary line. In house to house canvassing the women are said to be particularly successful, from their superior tact and gracious manner of approach, learned through long experience in charity visiting.

Every one has heard of Lady Randolph Churchill's energetic canvass during her husband's candidacy for the ministry, and Mrs. Brand, wife of a member of parliament, canvassed the entire district with her husband, charming the electors with her singing while he devoted himself to their political education. She sang to the electors in the open air, by the river side, as well as in the great political meetings, and enthusiastic crowds pressed her everywhere. The Review of Reviews says: "If things continue to go on at the present rate the candidate who cannot get a popular woman into the field may as well retire from the contest."

Ladies also bring up the electors in their carriages, incidentally, then, frequently in the modus operandi of the ancient rights denied to the fair instructors. An amusing story is told of a young lady very active in flirting an election for her father, who brought up to the polling place a man who said he could not vote unless she went with him, because he could not read or write and was so confused and puzzled he could not get through the terrible ordeal alone. Arriving at the polling booth with her helpless but legal voter, the lady was confronted by a board on which she read, "No women admitted to this room," and was obliged to retreat, leaving the man who had a right to enter, but had not sufficient courage to go in without her for fear of what might happen to him. It is a common thing for women to address assemblages of voters from the roughest, most depraved and ignorant classes in society as well as those of more intelligence and refinement.

A lady traveling in England writes of attending a mass meeting of the "great unwashed," where an elegant and refined lady, richly dressed, made as good a strong speech as she had ever heard from the silver tongued orator of the American campaigns. The speech was refined as well as logical, containing only a passing allusion to woman's suffrage, and was listened to with marked attention by the incongruous audience. It has been remarked that fair canvassers sometimes buy votes with kisses, but this is most emphatically denied by the women concerned. In the case of a beautiful lady who, a great many years ago, allowed the voters to take their ballots from her lips with their own if they supported her candidate.

The Liberal Federation and union of all the Women's Liberal associations throughout the country is an organization of 100 associations containing a membership of between 20,000 and 30,000 women. Its members and delegates are of course warm supporters of home rule and of the Liberal party.—New York Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maud—There is no much individuality in Henderson's pictures—you feel that he puts himself into his work.

Blue—Oh, indeed! you look at the air of consciousness that calf possesses.—Harper's Bazar.

The black bonnet stick in the drug stores comes mostly from Spain, and is made of pure pale wood with a little march, which prevents it from rolling in warm weather. The word bonnet means "sweet pack," and is of Greek origin.

When America is as densely peopled as Europe, this half of the world will have a population of nearly 1,600,000,000—practically the same as that of the whole world at the present time.

The Grecian mother, before putting her infant in the cradle, kiss three times around it, and then the, singing her favorite lullaby; this to ward off evil spirits.

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It has been proved by instantaneous photographs that a horse at full trot sometimes has its four feet off the ground at once.

The experiment of making a pulley of wood pulp is being made in Maine. All the advantages of the wooden pulley are claimed.

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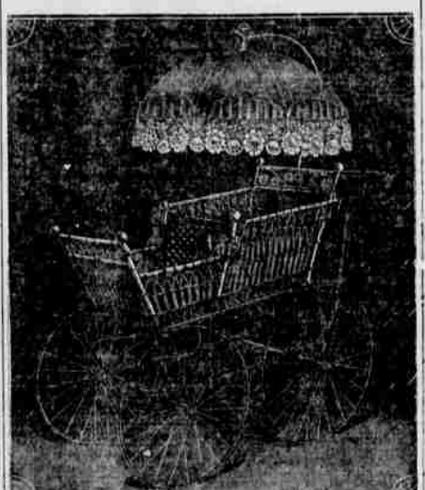

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