

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION OPENED.

Sessions Begin in the Mechanics' and Woodward's Pavilions.

Both the Vast Auditoriums Crowded With Enthusiastic People.

Eloquent Address of Welcome—Francis E. Clark Delivers His Annual Address and Secretary Baer Submits His Report—Religious Services Throughout the Churches and in Public Squares During the Afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The long anticipated California '97 of the Christian Endeavorers became a reality with the assembling of the two vast audiences at the Mechanics' and Woodward's Pavilions this morning. Ten thousand people filled the Mechanics Pavilion as early as half-past nine this morning, and crowds of delegates and visitors who came later were turned away, no room being left for them on the inside.

The scene inside the hall was a vast bouquet of colors. All was animation and happiness, with the thousands eager to applaud or cheer at every opportunity.

The formal opening was by Rev. F. E. Clark, the founder and President of the great Christian movement. Dr. Clark was received with frenzied applause by every person in the building. Every man, woman and child stood upon benches and chairs, waving aloft flags, banners, handkerchiefs, in fact every conceivable object that had a demonstrative or religious significance. Dr. Clark appeared much affected by the heartiness of the welcome.

The meeting at Woodward's Pavilion, while not so large, owing to the smaller capacity of the building, was equally enthusiastic. The hall was crowded, and hundreds blocked the streets on the outside. Secretary Baer formally opened the convention at this meeting.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—With the daylight this morning began the prayer meetings of the Christian Endeavorers. Services were held in all the principal churches of the city, the subject being the same in each, "Prayer for the Convention." The leaders of these meetings, all of which were largely attended, most of the buildings being crowded to their utmost capacity, were Guy W. Campbell of San Jose, Rev. C. D. McDonald of Grafton, N. D.; J. H. Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.; B. W. Wilcox, Spokane, Wash.; Rev. A. C. Smithers, Los Angeles; H. J. Fries, Tacoma, Wash.; H. S. Gile, Salem, Ore.; A. D. Harmon, Bethany, Neb.; and Rev. R. M. Craig, Santa Fe, N. M.

Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the convention every seat in the vast Pavilion, which accommodates over 10,000 people, was occupied, women predominating, and from the stage the sight was one never to be forgotten. Seated in an audience equal in numbers and appearance were assembled within the walls of a building in California.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Dille of this city, and after a musical welcome by the choir brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip E. King of Belton, Texas.

Then the welcome of the Committee of '97 was delivered by Rolla V. Watt. He said:

"This morning our dreams are realized, our hopes are fulfilled, our prayers are answered, for we witness the assembling of the International Convention the first time on the shores of the mighty Pacific. God bless you. We are glad you are here. Welcome, thrice welcome.

"We welcome you first and above all for the sake of our Master, whose banner of love is over all, and whose servants you are. He has said: 'I will lift Him up. He will draw all men unto Himself, and just as we represent Him in our thoughts, our words, our deeds, in our daily lives, so men will see Him. He holds in His hands the solution of all our problems, social, political and spiritual. It is the part of Christian Endeavorers to take these preferred gifts and offer them to mankind.

"We welcome you, therefore, because you are seeking to present the Savior of men to the world, that the world may be made better.

"We cannot offer you the historic settings of Boston Common nor the beauties of a National Capital—we are too young for such things—but we are proud of our city, set on more hills than Rome boasted, and of our State, with its varied and unequalled attractions.

"While you are in our city I trust you will seek out the bright spots rather than the dark ones; ascertain for yourselves what we are doing on the west coast along the lines you have chosen for your activities; note the evidences of material, moral and religious progress, and in doing so remember that fifty years ago on this little peninsula Yerba Buena was christened San Francisco. It was then scarcely a hamlet, and was not incorporated into a town until three years afterward.

was given by Rev. John Hemphill, who said in part:

"Several centuries ago a Monk of Picardy, named Peter the Hermit, went up and down Europe preaching a fiery crusade against those who held the scepter wherein the Savior of the world was laid, and he inspired the people wherever he went with his own wild, weird enthusiasm. All Europe flew to arms. The watchword, 'Deus Kult' burst from ten thousand times ten thousand lips, and the armies of Christendom precipitated themselves upon the holy land with the awful cry 'God wills it' echoing from rank to rank.

"Francis E. Clark, the Peter the Hermit of the nineteenth century, has for several years been going up and down our own land and other lands, preaching a far holier crusade, kindling the fires of Christian zeal and love on the altar of young hearts; and now, with that few battalions of his mighty army, he has invaded California, and we have surrendered unconditionally and in the name of the pastors of the Golden West we bid you thrice welcome, and we invoke such showers of blessings upon you that in the coming years the San Francisco convention will be referred to as the pentecostal convention."

Dr. Hemphill's address was eloquently delivered and evoked much enthusiasm. Lieutenant-Governor Jeter then ascended the platform, and in a brief but well expressed speech welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the State of California.

An anthem was rendered by the choir, and in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers, Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

Dr. Dille said he could not introduce Francis E. Clark to his children, and it would be an impertinence to introduce this man to any Christian Endeavor audience the world around.

Father Clarke was greeted with as wild enthusiasm as is possible to such well-regulated citizens as the Endeavorers. He responded as quietly as possible, but his "Dear Endeavorers!" was like a cordial handshake to each individual in the great audience.

Every word of the address could be heard in the remotest part of the hall without any effort, and the style of Dr. Clarke's delivery could not be improved upon. His address in part was as follows:

"Our responsibility to fulfill God's purpose increases with our growth. The larger the movement, the more we conserve by our faithfulness, the more we wreck by our blindness or unfaithfulness to God's design. Let me then try to answer this vital question, How shall we raise the standard among young people of outspoken devotion and consecrated service. This idea is embodied in our covenant pledge, and this idea makes our covenant imperative in a Christian Endeavor society."

"Second—A world-encircling movement must be a unifying, unifying movement. This part of its mission too plain to argue. It has brought forty denominations together, so far as ecclesiastical authority has not interfered, and bound their young people in blessed bonds they have not before known. It has forged a link between twenty four nations that speak different languages; more than all, it has woven new strands of Christian concord between the four great English-speaking sections of the world, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia.

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THE GOLD MINING CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session at Denver.

Slow Work in Committee Delays Assembling of the Body.

Resolutions on Several Important Subjects Relating to the Mining Industry Introduced and Referred to Committee—The Convention Presented With a Gavel Made of Historic Materials.

DENVER, July 8.—The work of the committee having in charge the arranging of papers to be read to-day and to-morrow delayed the assembling of the second day's session of the International Gold Mining convention. Several delegates from California and Arizona arrived this morning and Professor R. A. Preston of Arizona was added to the Committee on Resolutions. Resolutions were introduced as follows:

By A. A. Reynolds of New Mexico, asking Congress to revise the mining laws so that the present complications in acquiring titles to mining claims may be abolished.

By S. R. Pratt of Colorado, extending thanks to Mexico, Italy, Venezuela and Belgium for having manifested interest in the development of gold mining in this country, by sending representatives to this convention.

By B. F. Giltre of California: "Whereas, The development of mines in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado is greatly hindered by reason of the claims of Spanish land grants; and whereas, the same is a hindrance to the claims of Spanish land grant owners to all mineral that exists within the boundaries of such grants; therefore

"Resolved, The Congress be informed through the Secretary of this convention of the great drawbacks under which the people of these States and Territories are laboring; that Congress be requested to take as prompt action as possible toward affording immediate relief to the people of said States and Territories, by such legislation as will throw open to prospectors, miners and mining operations all mineral land within Spanish land grants."

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The following papers were read: Professor E. B. Kerby of Colorado, "The Treatment of Low Grade Ores by Concentration;" John Kurn of Utah, "Utah's Great Mining Camp, Mercury;" Professor George Knapp of Illinois, presented the convention a gavel made of historic materials. The handle was taken from a piece of wood once a part of the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. The head is composed of five pieces of wood, one from a rail split by Mr. Lincoln, others from the Charter Oak and the old Elm tree of Boston, a piece of walnut from one of the mantles in Mount Vernon and a piece of Colorado pine. He also presented an American silk flag made entirely from materials grown in this country.

L. E. Radford Prince, President, acknowledged the gifts in a brief speech. E. Bignell of Nebraska read a paper on "Concentration of Ores, Dry," and Professor Arthur Lake of Colorado one on "The Geological Formation of Colorado." Professor Lake's paper was a most interesting history of Colorado's mining districts from the first discovery of gold in 1838 down to the present day.

Recess until 2 o'clock. At the afternoon session President Prince read the following telegram from New York:

"Senator Stewart has secured a resolution of the duty on cyanide of potassium to 12 1/2 per cent. Please get the gold mining committee to pass a resolution urging conference committee to accept this rate."

No action was taken upon the request.

The selection of a place for holding the convention in 1898, being in order, T. J. Summers of Omaha set forth the advantages of holding the meeting in that city during the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition next year. He read an invitation from Governor Holcomb of Nebraska, urging that Omaha be given the convention.

Hon. O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City spoke in favor of the selection of that city.

Hon. J. O. Buckley of Milwaukee wanted the convention to be held in his city.

The discussion of merits of these three cities became animated, and consumed nearly the entire afternoon. The delegates appeared to be about evenly divided between Omaha and Salt Lake. On the motion of Mrs. Bradford (Colorado) the discussion was closed and the vote ordered to be taken to-morrow.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report asking the convention to instruct its President to protest against the corporation in the new tariff bill of a claim imposing a tax upon the sale of stocks and bonds. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to draft amendments to the Government mining laws, which Congress will be asked to adopt at its next session. The convention then adjourned until morning.

LITTLE OF IMPORTANCE DONE IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Session of the Senate an Uneventful One.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill Considered Throughout the Day.

The House Sends the Tariff Bill to Conference, Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Grosvenor (Republicans), and Bailey, McMillan and Wheeler (Democrats), Being Appointed Confererees.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The session of the Senate to-day was uneventful, the deficiency appropriation bill being considered throughout the day. Among its provisions is one to accept the invitation of France to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900. The bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, July 8.—The House to-day sent the tariff bill to conference, Chairman Dingley, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, and Grosvenor of Ohio, Republicans, and Bailey of Texas, McMillan of Tennessee, and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats, were appointed confererees.

The proceedings were in no way sensational. This action was taken by means of a special order brought in from the Committee on Rules. The minority made no objection to it, but protested because the majority refused in advance to enter into an agreement as to the length of time to be allowed for debate when the bill is reported back by the confererees. They also attempted to make some political capital about the refusal of the majority to permit action on the Cuban belligerency resolution and the bankruptcy bill.

The House spent the afternoon listening to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Judge Holman, who began his service in the House forty years ago. At 5 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

REVISION OF THE CURRENCY. NO MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS.

The President Requested to Defer Action Until the Tariff Bill Has Been Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The proposed message of the President to Congress recommending the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of a revision of our currency and national banking laws will not be transmitted to-day nor for several days, if the Senate under existing conditions.

The President is now undecided whether or not to send in any message, for the reason that a number of the most important leaders of the party in the Senate and House have made strong representations to him of the inadvisability of sending a message to Congress while the tariff bill is in conference.

Senators Allison and Quay, Representative Dingley and other party leaders had a long conference with President McKinley to-day. They urged him to reconsider his determination to send a special currency message to Congress, as it would be likely to arouse feeling and cause friction that would delay speedily final action on the tariff bill.

After the conference Secretary Porter announced to the newspaper men that it had been decided that it would not be expedient to send in the message to-day, and that it would not go in for several days, at least, and might be deferred altogether during the special session of Congress.

Upon their return to the Capitol Senate Allison and Quay denied having conferred with the President upon the advisability of sending in a message upon the question of the currency.

Senator Allison expressed the opinion that if a message should be received, it would be extremely difficult not impossible, to secure action by the Senate under existing conditions. Necessarily, he said, the matter would be referred to the Finance Committee, a majority of which would in all probability be opposed to the scheme for a Currency Commission and would therefore keep the matter up indefinitely.

Independently of the statement of Senator Allison, it is known that the Republican managers of the Senate agreed three weeks ago not to press any measure providing for a Currency Commission at the present session of the Senate. The promise was made at a time when the tariff bill was in conference, and when it was in the power of the opposition to at least indefinitely delay action upon that measure. The agreement provided that there should be no effort on the part of the opponents of the tariff to unnecessarily delay action, and that the Republicans should not urge the Currency Commission scheme upon Congress at the present session, though the President should send in a message recommending such Commission.

The Republican Senators feel that any effort to get the currency legislation through would be futile. Aside from the difficulty of getting a measure such as that proposed by the President out of committee, the scheme would, if reported, be debated at length, and then, upon a vote, would probably be defeated.

"We think we have the votes in the Senate to beat such a measure," said Senator Jones of Arkansas, a member of the Finance Committee, "but if it should be reported, we should feel that it would be of sufficient importance to demand exhaustive debate. I think that it would be difficult to get it passed, to dispose of it in less time than three or four months."

The prevailing opinion on the Republican side of the chamber is that the President will not immediately send a message, but that it may come later. The Republican Senators seem to be satisfied that all proceedings in regard to the matter be dropped until the final disposition of the tariff.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Dock Warehouse of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Burned.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The dock warehouse of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, extending from Van Buren to Harrison streets, on the west bank of the river, burned this morning. Besides the warehouse, which was stored with merchandise, about forty loaded freight cars were also consumed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 to \$250,000. The steamer Chemung of the Buffalo and Niagra Falls route, which was being unloaded at the docks, was slightly damaged.

When the fire communicated to the Chemung a large number of sailors were asleep in their bunks, and several of them had narrow escapes. Watchman Gene Sutfle of the Alton County Company was on the scene when the fire was first discovered. His first thought was for the hundred or more dock laborers who were known to be sleeping in the dock house. Hastening to the sleeping men, he told them to run for their lives. There was a panic among the men, and some were bruised in escaping from the blazing structure. Sutfle remained in the building so long that his escape by the main entrance was made impossible, and he was forced to jump from a window. He was injured, but not seriously.

Sparks from a passing steamer are supposed to have caused the fire.

THE HOT SPELL.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—This was the eleventh day of the 100 degree heat in St. Louis. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon seven people had died from the heat, one man attempted suicide and there were at least four out of the many prostrations which will prove fatal. There is no relief in sight. It is a cool bedroom in which the temperature at night is lower than 92 degrees, and in consequence the vitality of the people is becoming exhausted. Animals are suffering as badly as men. It is estimated that over 10 died on the street yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The intense heat continued to-day, the mercury reaching 95 degrees and 97 degrees on the streets. At midnight it was 87 degrees down in the streets. There were four deaths and twenty-three prostrations. Four of the latter are serious and probably fatal. At Bloomington, Ill., many prostrations, including one fatality, occurred. The mercury reached 104 degrees.

Decatur, Ill., reports one fatality, with a dozen prostrations. Minnesota and Wisconsin are also receiving a scorching. One death and six prostrations were recorded at St. Paul.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Nine children died suddenly to-day, and their deaths were due indirectly to the heat. Seven persons were prostrated in the streets.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), July 8.—At 2 o'clock to-day the thermometers registered 97 degrees. Only one death resulted from the intense heat to-day, but there were dozens of prostrations.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—The hot spell continues here, the official thermometer reaching 95 degrees, and prostrations are becoming more general.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The average temperature here to-day was 88 degrees, maximum, 96 degrees. Although there were more sunstrokes than on any previous day, only two proved fatal.

ON THE DIAMOND. Results of the National League Baseball Games.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—There was enough hitting to make the game interesting, and the errors on both sides were costly enough to make it uncertain. Attendance, 800. Score: Pittsburg 4, hits 8, errors 4; New York 5, hits 11, errors 5. Batteries—Killen and Sguden; Rusie and Warner and Wilson. Umpire—Campbell.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The Reds won from the Phillies in a slow game. Attendance, 2,500. Score: Cincinnati 6, hits 11, errors 1; Philadelphia 3, hits 6, errors 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Peltz; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Hurst.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Colts defeated the Champions to-day in a ten-inning contest, the most exciting and best played of this season. Attendance, 5,000. Score: Chicago 2, hits 10, errors 2; Boston 1, hits 6, errors 0. Batteries—Griffith and Donohue; Nichols and Lake. Umpire—Lynch.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Colonels played like champions to-day and the Orioles were never in the game. Attendance, 1,800. Score: Louisville 7, hits 11, errors 0; Baltimore 3, hits 12, errors 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Wilson; Corbett and Bowerman. Umpire—McDonald.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The Brooklyns won from the Browns to-day by a score of 1 to 0. The playing of the game was fast. The local team claims it was shut out by the umpire. Attendance, 2,000. Score: Brooklyn 1, hits 3, errors 0; St. Louis 0, hits 4, errors 3. Batteries—Payne and Grim; Donahue and Glass. Umpire—Sheridan.

GEN. WEYLER WILL EVACUATE BAYAMO.

The Rebels Are Too Active to Suit the Spanish Commander.

Asks Authority to Withdraw the Troops and Burn the Town.

Dr. Augustine Clemente Betancourt, an American Citizen, After Years of Incarceration as a Military Prisoner in Pinar del Rio and in Cabanas Castle as a Political Suspect, Has Been Liberated and Ordered to Leave the Island.

HAVANA, July 8.—Captain-General Weyler has at last decided it were to evacuate Bayamo. He has already ordered the inhabitants to betake themselves to Manzanillo, and has asked the War Department in Spain to authorize the withdrawal of troops and the burning of the town. The expenses of maintaining the garrison there has always been heavy, and one for which the end gained did not justify it. Much sickness prevails among the troops in Santiago Province, and the rebel arms, the direct and indirect roads are in such an impassable state that the strain on the Spanish forces of holding the town is too severe. Columns of men and thousands of dollars might have been saved to Spain and no strategic advantage lost had Bayamo been given up a year ago.

About the time Weyler was making his war-like speech at San Diego de Cuba a circular was issued from the headquarters of the revolutionary army calling on every insurgent at work in the country or in towns to come out and take up arms. The circular stated that the rebels had plenty of rifles and ammunition to supply volunteers. Cuban sympathizers were also told to be ready to co-operate in case the insurgents attacked their towns. Calixto Garcia and Torres were to look after Eastern Cuba. They were directed to spare all the men they could, and those under Lacerat and Perez have already crossed the Jaruco-Moron trocha and are now well into Santa Clara.

The point at which the rebels intend to mobilize is Matanzas. At the present moment they are forming five regiments with considerable bodies of men in the Province of Cienfuegos. It is not possible to state accurately how many men the insurgents will be able to muster in Matanzas, but a fair estimate is 6,000. There may be added for aggressive purposes the 4,000 rebels in the Castillo in Havana Province and 500 under Ducaes in Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are looking out for the landing of artillery along the coast of Matanzas.

The Spanish army has never been so weakened in its history before. An official estimate of the number of Spanish soldiers in hospitals throughout the land is 2,500. Not long ago the Luchano battalion marched to the front 1,100 strong; to-day the battalion numbers 150 men.

Dr. Augustine Clemente Betancourt, an American citizen, after years of incarceration as a military prisoner in Pinar del Rio, and in Cabanas Castle as a political suspect, has been liberated and ordered to leave the island, no proofs to substantiate the charges against him having been found.

The Spanish authorities have picked out the Cubans from among the Competitor prisoners and will give them separate trials. General Lee stated that if Spain makes any distinction in the cases of the Cubans he will be bound to interfere.

The trial of Manuel Fernandez Chacabuco by ordinary courtmartial has been fixed for this week. General Lee has not received any notification that the trial will take place. He has stated that he will not interfere until sentence has been passed. The United States, he says, will not permit the shooting of Chacabuco.

Members of the Competitor crew complain of the neglect of Consul-General Lee, he not having visited them personally for many months. Their petition for aid from the relief fund was not granted, and especially in great need of clothes.

An expedition of Cuban filibusters from Florida is reported to have landed on Sunday in Havana Province, at the mouth of Juraco Bay. The Spanish gunboat Reina Maria Christina, which was cruising about the coast, endeavored to intercept the expedition, but without success.

When the cruiser arrived at the spot and disembarked her marines they were fired upon and driven to their boats by a strong rebel force in ambush. After a brief bombardment of the insurgents' position the war ship hurried to Havana for reinforcements. When she returned the filibusters had already left with their munitions and supplies for Castillo's headquarters in the Tapaste hills, closely pursued by Fonsdevielas' Spanish column, which had marched overland from Minas to intercept their movements.

DURRANT'S REPRIEVE. Governor Budd Refuses to Grant an Extension.

To-day is the day to which Durrant, the murderer of Minnie Williams, was reprieved, and it was expected that Governor Budd would extend the reprieve, as he did in the case of Warden, until the United States Supreme Court meets next October.

But he gave out the information last night that he would take no further action in the matter, thus leaving Warden Hale of San Quentin to execute the prisoner or to await the further action of the courts, as he may deem best.

Hotel Burned.

MILLVILLE (Mass.), July 8.—The Clarendon Hotel, two houses and two barns, were destroyed by fire this morning. Two tenement houses were badly damaged. Daniel Keogh Jr. was fatally injured. The total property loss is \$80,000.

MISSISSIPPI RAPIDLY RISING.

Deaths and Prostrations Continue in Eastern Cities.

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There is no relief in sight. It is a cool bedroom in which the temperature at night is lower than 92 degrees, and in consequence the vitality of the people is becoming exhausted. Animals are suffering as badly as men. It is estimated that over 10 died on the street yesterday.

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