

CHRISTIAN WORKERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the Most Eventful Days of the Convention.

Sincerity of the Welcome to Endeavorers Strikingly Emphasized.

People Turn Out En Masse to Listen to the Addresses at the Open-Air Meetings on Van Ness Avenue—Proceedings of the Morning Sessions of the Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—This has been one of the most eventful days of the Christian Endeavor Convention, for its varied incidents have demonstrated to the delegates from near and far that the people of San Francisco are sincere in their welcome, and that this is not a goddess city. This fact was strikingly emphasized at the great open-air meetings held on Van Ness avenue at noon.

For many blocks the wide boulevard was thronged, and the impassioned addresses of men earnest in their faith were received with marked attention and approval. It was a matter of civic pride, not of creed, for nowhere was the applause more generous than at the great gathering under the shadow of the splendid Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignace. These assemblies under a cloudless sky, one of the finest days of a California year, were even more enthusiastic than those expected, even by General Secretary Baer, through whose suggestion they were held.

The topic of the early morning prayer meetings was "Committee Work Service." All the churches were filled. The services were led by the following men: F. T. Vincent, Seneca, Kans.; W. H. Rice, New York; L. L. L. Cantel, New York; Walter M. Jordan, Deer Lodge, Mont.; D. F. Stackhouse, Denver; D. S. Kelly, Emporia, Kans.; George K. Burns, Philadelphia; William Staves, Indiana; J. V. Mulligan, Boise City, Idaho.

The subject of the daily hour for Bible study was "Philippians—A Message of Joy in the Midst of Adversity." It was conducted in a fervent manner by Rev. Herbert T. Willett of Chicago.

AT THE MECHANICS' PAVILION. At the Mechanics' Pavilion the audience of 10,000 was called to order by Rev. L. Hill of Salem, Mass., who proved to be an admirable presiding officer, keeping the delegation in constant good humor by his witty remarks. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dwight C. Hanna of Springfield, Ill.

Giles Kellogg of San Diego then made an interesting address on "The Floating Society of Christian Endeavor." Mr. Kellogg began by saying that during the past few days the hearts of Christians had been raised to a high plane of aspiration—to the hope that the word of God might reach to the uttermost parts of the world. How was this best to be achieved?

"My friends," said he, "there is a chance here for the spread of the kingdom which we do not realize. We ask you, friends, to consider while there is a way for the Christian Endeavor Societies to spread the word of the kingdom. May we not take in the whole wide world? Our denominations have great opportunities for spreading the word of God. Friends, there is an opportunity in this line that we do not realize."

The speaker dwelt upon the foreign missions, which, he said, might also be called home missions, for the noble men who had gone out into the far fields had been educated by the word of God. His address was warmly applauded.

Dr. Little and wife sang a duet, after which there was a symposium by State Secretaries on "How Can We Make the Committee Work in Our Local Societies More Effective?" The principal speakers were Secretaries Tucker of Nebraska, Carrie Holbrook of Minnesota, Miss Calvert of Washington, Miss Parsons of Michigan and Amos R. Wells, editor of the "Golden Rule."

Then followed a few practical suggestions from the Trustees of the Society, and from President Clarke. After exercises conducted by the first speaker was Rev. Robert Johnston of London, Ontario, whose subject was "Better Citizenship." Rev. George F. Pentecost then spoke and was followed by Rev. L. Penwell of Louisville, Ky.

At the fourth stand Treasurer William Shaw of Boston presided, and carried addresses were delivered by Rev. Courtland Myers of Brooklyn, Rev. J. R. D. Ewing of Lahore, and Rev. B. E. Tyler of New York. Their remarks were brief but sincere and were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

The afternoon was devoted to recitation and sight seeing. This evening was devoted to rallies and gatherings of the various States, mostly informal in character and social as well as religious. The Mechanics' Pavilion was given over to the Californians, who held their tenth annual convention, at which the reports of the various officers and committees were received and short addresses delivered by many of the members of the society in this State.

into the pockets of private individuals. "The society has stood for loyalty to Christ and fidelity to the local church and denomination. It has stood for spiritual fellowship among the young people of our evangelical churches. It has exercised no authority over the local societies, but as a bureau of information and a bond of union, it has tried to advance the Master's kingdom through the Society of Christian Endeavorers."

"What have become of the fruits of twelve years of work performed by the United Society? In 1885 there were reported 253 societies; 1886, 850; 1887, 2,321; 1888, 4,579; 1889, 7,672; 1890, 11,013; 1891, 16,274; 1892, 21,080; 1893, 26,284; 1894, 33,720; 1895, 41,229; 1896, 46,125; 1897, 50,700, with a membership of 3,000,000. In 1885 the movement was confined almost wholly to the Eastern States; to-day it belts the globe. Then only a few of the denominations were represented; to-day more than forty are included in our fellowships."

The Mechanics' Pavilion meeting then adjourned. F. WOODWARDS. The Rev. Ralph W. Brookway of Springfield, Mass., presided over a small but enthusiastic assemblage of Endeavorers at Woodward's Pavilion this morning. The song service was followed by devotional exercises by the Rev. William C. Clark of Keeler's Bay, Vermont.

The first speaker was Miss Cora B. Bickford of Biddeford, Maine, whose theme was "The Mothers' Society of Christian Endeavor." She said in part: "The Mothers' Society is not a new movement, but a development of the original growth. Its purpose is to stimulate mothers to raise the standard of the world—give them to do that which has a higher aim, for out of the home are the issues of life. The home life is the light of the world. In the midst of the turmoil in after life come to the tired adult the sweet picture of another's childhood over the cot singing 'Holy Angels Watch Over Thee.'"

"Next to God in divine nature is the true Christian mother. Who are our coming statesmen but these very boys who have knelt at the knees of the mothers of to-day? Fathers and mothers, you must give your boys and girls to the world—give them to it pure. The next object of the Mothers' Society is to aid the Juniors in the Christian Endeavor Society. What shall we do? Anything but inertia? Put around your children such influences that they cannot be touched by the evil without. Mothers, unite your work to the Junior work. May the Mothers' societies grow until the world shall be surrounded by a gilded circle of mother love."

Treasurer William Shaw of Boston followed with an address on "The United Society of Christian Endeavor; What It Is and How It Works." The symposium by State Presidents on the topic, "How Can We Interest the Pastors and Churches in the Organization of Junior and Immediate Societies," was participated in by the Rev. W. K. Merritt of New York, Rev. W. K. Spencer of Michigan, H. D. Giles of Oregon, Charles A. Forse of Massachusetts, Rev. Ralph Lamb of Indiana, and Rev. L. Dickey of Hawaii, John Hartman of Washington, C. H. Phillips of North Dakota, C. N. Hunt of Minnesota, T. G. Langsdale of South Dakota, and Rev. F. L. Nash of Nevada.

The concluding feature was practical suggestions from General Secretary Baer and several Trustees of the United Society, after which adjournment was made for open air demonstration on Van Ness avenue.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS. At the noon hour Van Ness avenue, the finest thoroughfare in the city, presented a splendid sight. It is 125 feet wide, smoothly paved, and four blocks of its length was crowded from curb to curb by Endeavorers and other congregated around the stands erected for the open air meetings.

At the first meeting, between Grove street and Birch avenue, President Francis E. Clarke of Boston presided. The speakers were Rev. Matt S. Hughes of Minneapolis, Bishop B. V. Arnett, the eloquent colored speaker of force, Ohio, and Rev. Silas Mead of Adelaide, South Australia, who spoke impressively and was well received.

Rolla V. Watt presided at the second stand, where the speakers were Rev. Howard H. Russell, Rev. William Patterson of Toronto and Rev. Josiah Strong of New York.

At the third stand General Secretary Baer conducted the services. The first speaker was Rev. Robert Johnston of London, Ontario, whose subject was "Better Citizenship." Rev. George F. Pentecost then spoke and was followed by Rev. L. Penwell of Louisville, Ky.

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The President of the State Union, Guy W. Campbell of San Jose, presided. After a praise service conducted by J. J. Morris of San Francisco, devotion exercises were led by the Rev. Fred H. Mann, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Redwood City.

The report of officers evidenced wide-awake work along all Endeavor lines, and in most cases these leaders were given the Chautauqua salute. Superintendent of the Commercial Travelers' Department, E. W. Ehlmann of Oakland, reported progress along three lines, the placing of church directories in public places, including hotels, special church services for commercial travelers, systematic effort to welcome such visitors at Sunday service. It was suggested one Sunday

each year be set aside to be known as "Commercial Travelers' Sunday." The Superintendent of Floating Societies, M. C. Turner of San Diego, emphasized this evangelistic side of Endeavor work, and urged further work as a fish of men among mariners. One society was instanced as having 1,000 sailors during the year.

Miss Belle P. Nason of San Diego, Superintendent of Junior work, was warmly received as she recounted the efforts of California Endeavorers among the little folks. This State being second to none in the interest organization along this line. In the State there are 400 Junior societies, with a membership of 11,000, eighty-three of the number of new societies during the year. Many boys and girls have taken the triple temperance pledge. To further endeavor work, 740 personal letters and 3,000 circular letters were sent out by the fair Superintendent.

The Missionary Superintendent, Miss M. L. Berry of San Francisco, spoke particularly of a society in San Francisco which in ten months had given \$480 to home missions, \$255 to foreign missions and \$225 to city work. The annual missionary excursion to Glenwood was announced a permanent plan of this department. The missionary pledge has been taken by 100 persons. In conclusion Miss Berry introduced Dr. Kim Eca Da Silva, a talented Chinese woman, who lectured on behalf of missionary work under Christian Endeavor auspices. Dr. Silva, in native costume, spoke fluently of her work.

The Treasurer's report by H. F. Kellogg of Oakland, was warmly received. The year opened with two cents in the State exchequer, and closed with \$968 with which to begin the new administration, with \$900 more pledged. During the year \$1,756 came in through sale of State badges and \$1,376 from individual pledges.

An enthusiastic "Chautauqua salute" greeted the Secretary, Francis W. Reid of San Jose, who announced the grand total of membership in every part of the State and Intermediate societies in the State to be 34,645, the number of societies being 622. Mr. Reid created a commotion by announcing that he had just heard Congress had decided to meet Sunday to push the tariff bill, and he called for a protest from the audience.

The cry of the strikers will be that with West Virginia in line the strike will ultimately be successful. No money or effort will be spared, it is said, to accomplish the suspension of every mine in the State.

As a last resort, the railroad employees will be brought into the fight, if possible. The heads of the various railway organizations have been appealed to for assistance if needed and it is said they will render all the aid possible. Grand Master Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will be asked to issue orders to the engineers not to haul coal until the miners' differences are adjusted. This would effectually tie up the coal trade in any way in which the great struggle to a successful termination.

When President Ratchford was asked as to the truth of the report, he said: "We have been keeping the features of the strike from the newspapers for several days. I will say, however, that we have communicated with the heads of all the railway organizations in the country, and I believe we will have their support in this struggle."

"As to asking them to call on the railroads to refuse to haul coal until the coal trade is settled, I will say this: I will only be done if we have exhausted all other means."

"It would hardly be fair to ask this until we have used every effort to close down every mine in the bituminous coal fields. I do not care to discuss this for several days. I will say, however, that we are certainly more encouraging than at any time since the strike was inaugurated."

Organizers will be sent into West Virginia, but how many will go will not be known for a few days. The district officers of the trades unions with whom we met last night, all agreed to send organizers, but they will have to consult with the Executive Board in order to determine how many each organization can send into the field.

The district officers will make a determined effort to prevent the New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company's miners. Arrangements have been made for a march on these

THE GREAT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Union Officials Meet and Decide Upon a Plan of Action.

A Vigorous War to be Waged Against the New York and Cleveland Companies.

Price of Coal More Than Doubled in Value as a Result of the Strike—Pittsburg Dealers Seeking to Buy West Virginia Coal, in Order to Reap the Benefit of the Advance.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The week closes with the forces engaged in the miners' strike as determined as ever, and on the alert to secure the slightest advantage. No openly aggressive work has been done by either side, but the miners' officials had a secret meeting, at which it is believed a vigorous campaign against the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal miners, to be inaugurated to-morrow, was decided upon. The operators apparently are a little and apparently are a little more confident in defeating the miners has not abated in the least.

The effect of the strike is being manifested in the price of coal. An increase of 80 cents a ton was shown to-day when application was made for a ton of coal, but was refused. The oil men said if fuel could not be procured it would cause a suspension of field work in this section. Operators are making every effort to protect contracts for future delivery. Failure to deliver on these conditions will entail heavy loss, as thousands of dollars will be forfeited. A prominent operator said to-day that the local market will be cleaned up well by the end of the week, and higher prices will result.

Pay day along the Wheeling division is passing off quietly. About \$100,000 was paid out to the strikers to-day. COAL GETTING VERY SCARCE. CLEVELAND, July 10.—Dan Hanna, of the firm of Hanna & Co., declared this morning that the West Virginia miners would never quit and that coal could be secured from that source, if the railroads were prepared to haul it. Colonel Myron T. Herrick, receiver, was not prepared to say this morning whether the Wheeling and Lake Erie would haul West Virginia coal. He had received advices from Miltonvale that his miners are still out.

The events of the morning were the frantic efforts of the little dealers to secure coal from the big dealers, to supply the retail customers. The price of steam coal is now \$1.10 a ton. It was \$1.00 to-day. The demand is becoming greater every hour and the supply is constantly becoming less. The feeling of alarm is beginning to spread among the men who yesterday viewed the situation with disdain. The big operators and manufacturers are beginning to feel the strain of the strike and to-day there is a general feeling of alarm, as coal must be obtained to prevent incalculable damage to beer and meats.

Thousands of workmen out of employment, factories and mills closed down, street car traffic suspended, will shortly be the result in Cleveland unless a compromise is effected in a few days. Shipments by water have been out entirely and charters have been cancelled by the wholesale. As more than half the coast freighters have been compelled to go out light, it has increased the offerings of tonnage for down cargoes materially, and has weakened the freight market all around. Nearly all the ships assigned to the head of the lake is being held up by the railroads. The fixed price for fuel is \$1.80, but to-day vessels are paying \$2 and on Monday they will be paying \$2.25. Steamers are taking slack and in fact almost anything that will burn.

THE REPORT DENIED. CLEVELAND, July 10.—The attention of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was directed to the report that he had been asked to issue orders to engineers not to haul coal mined by miners until differences had been settled. "Have you issued any such orders, Mr. Arthur?" he was asked. "There is absolutely no truth in it," he replied. "We have received no complaints whatever. Our attention has not been directed to the strike situation."

"Do you contemplate issuing any such orders?" was asked. "No, sir, we have no occasion to issue any such orders. We cannot act until we have something to act upon. We cannot act until our men come to use for advice. They have not made any complaint whatever. They have not asked for any advice, and we cannot act until they do. There is absolutely no truth in the report whatever."

MOORS SUBMISSIVE. Appearance of a U. S. Warship Has a Salutary Effect. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The appearance of the cruiser San Francisco in the harbor of Tangier has had a salutary effect upon the Moorish authorities in the matter of securing the observance of the terms of the 1893 convention signed at Algiers. The admiral, Admiral Selfridge, who is on board the San Francisco, has called to the Navy Department that when the Morocco authorities learned that an American warship had been ordered to Tangier they had displayed considerable activity and had arrested one of the assassins of the American who had been knocked down and robbed.

There were two men involved in the assault. Upon the repeated demand of Consul-General Burke, which was enforced by the presence of the San Francisco, the Moorish authorities went making every effort to capture the second fugitive, and Admiral Selfridge added that he believed success would crown their efforts. It is expected that the State Department will direct Consul-General Burke to see that the men are adequately punished for the offense which they committed.

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Temperature Lower in Many Localities in the East.

Indications of a Further Decline in the Next Few Hours.

In the Neighborhood of Two Thousand Prostrations and Over Three Hundred Fatalities From Heat Since the Spell Began, While Scores of Deaths Due Indirectly to the Same Cause Have Occurred.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The fierce heat under which the greater portion of the country has sweated since the 1st of July moderated in many localities to-day, and predictions from the Weather Bureau at Washington indicate that lower temperature will bring general relief within twenty-four hours. The records of prostrations and deaths resulting from the long heated term approaches in magnitude that of a general epidemic. Reports from all sections of the country received by the Associated Press this evening show that prostrations numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000, with fatalities close to 350 have occurred. In addition to this, there were scores of deaths resulting indirectly from the intolerable heat, the death rate in many of the large cities showing a fearful increase over previous years.

The Central States suffered more severely than other sections, the heat being most deadly in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. In the number of fatalities this city heads the list with 87 deaths, Cincinnati and suburban points reporting 65 and St. Louis 42. Throughout the South the heat was intense, but the death rate was much lower than in the North.

Eighty-seven people died from the effects of the heat in July. In addition, six have drowned while bathing to escape the sizzling rays of the sun, six have been driven insane and a like number have committed suicide, while 347 prostrations, more or less serious, have occurred. The heat showed a great increase in mortality in children and sufferers from chronic diseases. The average number of deaths for the past four days has almost doubled.

Late this afternoon the excessive heat was broken by a smart thunder shower. The mercury in five hours fell twenty degrees, and life is once more worth living. MORE DEATHS AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 10.—Coroner Haerr reports three fatalities from sunstroke here during the past seven days. This does not include a dozen such fatalities for the week in Covington, Newport and other Kentucky suburbs. There were over 500 prostrations. To-day there were seven fatal cases of heat prostration here.

The dead are: Arthur Affey, Edmund Born, Carrie Seikule, Phil Leddy, Mrs. Eva Renkert, John Steier and Hyman Benjamin. There are in the hospitals forty cases of sufferers from sunstroke. There are also a total of 358 cases under treatment, very few of which are serious.

DEATH RATE AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The hot spell in St. Louis has lasted thirteen days, and the weather is still hot and oppressive. During this heated term forty-two persons have died from sunstroke, either in the streets, in ambulances or in the Emergency Hospital. The statistics of prostrated persons who died in their own homes are not attainable. During the hot spell 137 cases of prostration classified as "serious" have been treated at the city hospitals. There is no record of those treated at their own homes. During the thirteen days the heat has averaged 96 degrees. There were no deaths and few prostrations during the first five days.

To-day's record of the sun in St. Louis up to 6 o'clock to-night is: Dead, 14; prostrated, 52. Of those prostrated 10 are expected to die. The dead are: Baptiste Crimmond, William Koster, William Shelley, R. D. Wright, John Anderson, Albert Robt, Mahale Brown, Mike Algier, Emily Person, Mrs. Charlotte Blatt, Patrick O'Donnell, Valerian Bauer, — Daugherty, Phillip Bain. Bakers, teamsters, cooks and organ grinders form the bulk of those prostrated.

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All sorts of things were promised for to-night, but they were predicted last night and the night before that, and the people have suffered and died. There are a few little feathery clouds in the sky to-night, and an apology for a breeze is coming in from Kansas—where it is hotter than here—but there is no sign of a cooling storm. This is the thirteenth day. Men are sullenly vicious under the strain, women are hysterical and children are covered with prickly heat from neck to heel.

The intensity of the heat spell was broken here to-night by a shower and a wind storm. The thermometer now stands at 80 degrees, a fall of 16 degrees. DEATHS AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 10.—The number of deaths in New York City from sunstroke for the week ending at 6 o'clock to-night was 14. There were numerous deaths from heart failure and other dis-

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