A CONVENTION echo meeting brought out an audience that filled Central M. E. Church to overflowing last evening. Endeavorers crowded the aisles and gallery until the church was filled almost to suffocation.

Short addresses from visiting pastors and brief sentiments from Endeavorers from various parts of the country took the place of the regular sermon.

W. E. Thompson of the decoration committee was the first speaker. He spoke of the good attendance of California Endeavors, 12,000 of the 16,000 members having registered. Dr. C. E. Kelly followed and dwelt on the influence of the convention upon the City.

Rev. Dr. Irwin of Salem, Or., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the first of the ministers to speak. He emphasized the power of the Christian religion in social and public life.

Rev. Mr. Morrow of Randolph, Vt., followed, calling attention to the interdenominational fellowship of the meeting as a sign of the growing unity of churches. Rev. Mr. Sigler of Los Angeles insisted upon the enduring influences of the convention.

A dozen or so volunteer speakers followed each other in rapid succession in an open parliament on the theme, "What impressed me most in the convention, and what is the best thing I obtained from it to carry home?"

At the conclusion of the discussion Dr. Dille made a brief address, in the course of which he said:

Let us remember that there is something grander than enthusiasm, something grander than handkerchief-waving, something grander than that great concert which was like a vision of heaven to our souls and a strain of the eternal harmonies to our ears—and that is service.

Let us remember that all our experiences, all our spiritual exaltation, are only for the purpose of better fitting us to do our work in the plane of everyday life.

The service closed with all the Endeavorers rising and repeating the clause of the Endeavor pledge: "Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength I promise him to do whatever he would like to have me do."

Lessons of the Endeavor Convention.

THE good results of the Christian Endeavor Convention was the subject of a sermon delivered to a crowded house by the Rev. George C. Adams yesterday morning at the First Congregational Church.

He took his text from Matthew xi:15, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." In his introduction the pastor explained that there were several kinds of hearing—the hearing of the physical ear, mental hearing and the hearing of the spirit. It is with the hearing of the mind and soul, he said, that we must listen for the deep lessons taught by the Christian Endeavor movement and their visit here.

He divided this teaching into four heads. First, "Character."

The Christian Endeavorers who came here were, as to character, the pick of the churches they came to represent. In illustration of the confidence which could be placed in them, he told how the keeper of a boarding-house accommodated a large number of them without asking any one to pay in advance. Their badge was a guarantee of honor. In this worth of character they taught the lesson that such should be typical of the whole church.

The second lesson was unity. They demonstrated how a strong and harmonious union could exist without the sundering of denominational ties.

Third—Great value of organization was illustrated by the Endeavorers. The efficient work of the various committees, which labored many weeks in advance in order that the convention proceedings might move smoothly, was highly commended and held up as an example for general emulation.

The fourth head was spiritual power, and this was shown to depend upon the application of the other three lessons. The Holy Spirit does not work by chance, but by the application of means to ends.

He Bade Them a Touching Farewell.

Right Rev. Bishop Alexander Waters, who is about to remove to Jersey City, preached his farewell sermon at the A. M. E. Zion Church on Stockton street last night. He took his text from Isaiah lxii:5, "Go through the gates; prepare you the way for the people; cast up the highway; gather up the stones; lift up the standard." He took the command of the prophet in its literal sense, and said that when it was delivered it meant the preparation of the way for the children of Israel, but that now it meant for the present generation to prepare the way to salvation, and said that those who were to open the gates must first know the way by having gone through themselves. He said:

NO one can console the sorrowing until they have sorrowed, and none can lead the way to righteousness until they themselves are righteous. To do good in this world you must have the key to the hearts of the people. The gate of intellectuality is the gate that must be opened for this race before it could obtain its rightful place, and the curse of inefficiency is keeping it back.

He denounced those teachers who could not give their hearts to their work and denounced those preachers who, after failing at everything else in life, became preachers through their own selfishness and not through their love of good works or love of God. Citing numerous incidents of good work done by those who had experience, he declared that all the efforts of those who did not feel what they talked would be of no avail in behalf of their fellows. He called upon all to give themselves unselfishly to the Lord and bade the congregation farewell in words full of pathos and earnestness.

Raising the Debt For a Weak Church.

BISHOP WESLEY JOHN GAINES, presiding Bishop of the Eleventh Episcopal district of the A. M. E. church, preached at Bethel A. M. E. church last night and exhorted all to come forward and testify for God. He preached from the words of Christ, "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." He called upon the congregation to raise $500 and interest, and promised that if they would do so he would use his greatest efforts to raise another $1000 for them.

He also urged them to pay to the pastor of the church what had been promised him and called upon the church to send men to the next conference up to the standard of last year. He made a strong plea for converts, but none went forward. His sermon was strong and brought many responses from the congregation as he pleaded with them in a magnetic manner. He preached in Oakland in the morning, and will go from here to Los Angeles and return here in two weeks, when he will make another effort to get the church out of its heavy debt.

The Story of Eden. A Divine Allegory.

Rev. J. S. David of the Swedenborg Mission Society lectured on "The Garden of Eden" at the Hall of the Academy of Sciences last evening, at the invitation of the San Francisco Theosophical Society. He said in substance:

THE story of Eden is a divine allegory, every word of which is full of the deepest spiritual wisdom. We utterly fail to perceive its heavenly significance if we regard it as a mere geographical location, with trees and rivers of earth. This garden was a state of the soul, a "Golden Age" of celestial wisdom and innocence which continued through many thousands of years during the infancy of the human race. This age was to the history of mankind on this planet what infancy is to the lifetime of an individual. The tree of life in the midst of the garden is the Lord, who is always "in the midst," being the inmost and central fountain of life to every individual and to the universe. To eat of this tree is to live in harmony with God, which is life eternal.

There is another tree—the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Where does it grow? A physical tree cannot bring forth knowledge, so it is a tree of the mind—the lower mind—in the outskirts of the garden of God. Man turns away from the tree of life to the tree of knowledge of good and evil when he ceases to realize God as the one life and seeks knowledge and happiness on the plane of the senses. The serpent in the garden is the sensuous nature which looks wholly to earth for its sustenance. It is orderly and useful when subordinated and kept in its proper place, but it becomes a disorderly thing when it is allowed to drag down the higher nature under the dominion of the senses. The "fall of man" was a gradual descent of the primeval race into the realm of sensuous loves and thoughts and thence into gross selfishness and darkness. But man is now on the ascent. The golden age of the future, growing out of innumerable and endlessly varied experiences, will far transcend the golden age of the past, and the tree and river of life, which disappeared with the descent from Eden, will reappear in the holy city—the new Jerusalem.

Our Duties After the Great Convention.

At Calvary Presbyterian Church last night the Rev. Dr. Hemphill took for his topic, "After the Convention, What?" He spoke in part as follows:

THE '97 convention is a thing of the past. Yet in a very important sense it is a thing of the present and of the future.

It was a glorious affair. The splendid hospitality of California, the completeness of the committee work, and the way in which it was carried out, all spoke for Christianity. The high standard of the speeches, the standing by the unmutilated Bible and the cardinal doctrines of the church, the deepening of the feeling for missionary work, the brotherly feeling that was manifested, were appreciated by all who had eyes to see, ears to hear and hearts to feel.

Now, what are our duties following the great convention? Christianity never was so great, so respectable, in the eyes of Californians as it is to-day. Shall we take the splendid opportunities now offered us or shall we lose them? Remember, "lost opportunities do not come again."

Suppose people think that if they do well and make no trouble in the church to which they belong that is all that is to be expected of them. God has placed us in this world for two things, to be good and to do good. Brothers in the Lord, I ask you to be up and doing. Make hay while the sun shines. Take the spiritual tide at the flood; work, work, work.

There is not so much time to do good in; death is nearer than you imagine. This may be the last sermon I shall preach to you; this may be the last sermon that some of you may hear me preach. All the money in the world will not save you from death. Over in that pew, before he acquired his millions, used to sit a man who died yesterday; his money availed him not.

Better days are coming for Christ. I heard it in the glad shouts of the Endeavorers. Through the mists of morning, which many mistake for the glooms of night, I see the sun of righteousness climbing.

"Saved by Hope." Sermon by Dr. Case.

At the Howard-street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning Dr. Case, the pastor, preached on the text, Romans viii:24, "Saved by Hope." He spoke of the universality of hope; that as sorrow is universal, so also is hope. He said:

IF one cover the earth with shade the other floods it with light. Hope springs eternal in the human breast. It enters the darkest dungeon, penetrates the gloomiest prison and wins its way to the most wretched bosom. Hope is not prized as it should be, for the reason that familiarity breeds indifference. Air, water, food, health, are not prized so long as they are plentiful. So hope is not valued except when we contrast it with despair.

The Bible speaks of false hope. The hope of the wicked shall perish. Christian hope is the fruit of the Holy Spirit of God. We abound in hope through the power of God. Prisoners of hope are entreated to him to their stronghold, which is God. "The name of the Lord is a strong tower. The righteous runneth into it and is safe." Take every hope. Garfield was shot, and the surgeon said there was one chance in a hundred for his recovery. "I will take that chance," said the suffering President; "do your best to save me." He struggled hard for three months, but succumbed at last. Let us take our chance, even though it seem to be only one in a hundred, and do our best to secure eternal life.

ABOUT A STAND-OFF.

House and Senate Compromise on the Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—According to the figures of Representative Swanson of Virginia, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Speaker Reed and the House conferees have not won much of a victory after all over the Senate on the sugar schedule. He figures that whereas the differential per 100 pounds was 36½ under the Dingley bill as it passed the House, which the Senate raised to 44, it is by agreement of the conferees now fixed at 40½. Thus in the "compromise" the House yielded a fraction more than did the Senate.

Mrs. Lease Wants to be Governor.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease wants to succeed Leedy as Governor of Kansas. She confided to a friend here yesterday that she would make the race and ask the Populist State Convention to name her for governor next year.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent a woman from holding the governorship.

Deaths From Paralysis.

SAN MATEO, CAL., July 18.—Two deaths from paralysis occurred here today. Mrs. Herbst, wife of John Herbst, a well-known merchant, and daughter of Assemblyman Goodhue, was stricken early this morning and died this evening.

Mr. Tucker, a painter who received a stroke several days ago, expired to-day. It is commented on as remarkable that there should be three deaths here from paralysis within twenty-four hours.

NOTES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Some Carelessness That Causes Many Vexatious Delays.

The Routine That There Will Be in the Camp of the Fifth Regiment.

What the Signal Corps of the Third Brigade Is Going to Do—Items of the Naval Militia.

Troop A, Captain Jenks, has been on practice march through Marin and Sonoma counties and while on the march the men performed some of the ordinary drills.

W. H. Borie has been commissioned first lieutenant and commissary of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Third Brigade.

Jefferson E. Doolittle, lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Budd, has been granted leave to absent himself from the State.

Gross carelessness on the part of those who have the making up of reports and papers that have to be forwarded to the adjutant-general's office is the source of much annoyance and delay. The papers have to be sent back for revision and that occasions vexatious delays.

The Legislature at the session held in the early part of the year authorized the establishment of sanitary corps for the National Guard and made an appropriation that is just enough to meet the expenses of placing the corps in working order, but made no provisions for quarters. The board of officers of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, having had its attention drawn to this matter, at a meeting held last Thursday, decided to tender to the sanitary corps that will be attached to the regiment the use of an office in the regimental armory at Page and Gough streets and also the use of the drill hall for the purpose of drilling the men who will be enlisted in the corps.

The First Regiment, Second Brigade, has almost completed all its arrangements for the camp at Ukiah. It is expected that there will be a larger daily average attendance than there has been at any previous camp.

From orders issued from regimental headquarters, Fifth Infantry, Second Brigade, it appears that there were recently discharged fifteen men from the regiment—four on account of removal, two at expiration of term of service, three upon a two-thirds vote of the company, and six for good of the service.

The eight companies of the Fifth Infantry left on Saturday night for Camp Shafter at Santa Cruz, via the narrow-gauge. The companies from Petaluma, San Rafael, Santa Rosa and Napa reported at the narrow-gauge ferry in this City to Captain D. A. Smith, adjutant; the companies from Oakland and Alameda reported at Oakland, and the company at San Jose reported at that place. The companies reached camp at midnight.

The following is the camp routine during the time the regiment is to remain in camp: First call, 5:30 A. M.; reveille, 5:45; breakfast, 6:15; police call, 7; sick call, 7:30; inspection of camp, 7:45; drill, first call, 8; drill, assembly, 8:15; recall, 10:30; first sergeant's call, 11:30; lunch, 12 M.; parade call, 4:45 P. M.; assembly, 5; guard mount after parade; dinner, 6:15; retreat, sunset; tattoo, 10; taps, 10:30. No drills on Sunday.

The color-line detail will be posted after the drill in the morning, and the color-line sentinels will be withdrawn at 4:45 P. M.

It is expected that the camp will be visited by Major-General James and staff, and that Brigadier-General Shafter, for whom the camp was named, will also pay the National Guardsmen in camp a visit. Each of these officers will be tendered a review.

The following changes have been made in the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade: Corporals G. L. Holton, Company B, and A. Born and J. M. Masten of Company G have been promoted sergeants. Privates A. F. Hoff, B. H. Elliott and R. E. Hopp have been appointed corporals. Corporal C. L. Learn, Company A, has been reduced at his own request. Corporal S. P. Yost has been reduced to the ranks.

Twelve men of Company A, Sixth Infantry, Third Brigade, Captain William R. Johnson, and a like number of Company B, Captain William Bruce, same regiment, have been cited to appear before a court-martial tomorrow at Stockton for trial for disobedience of orders in failing to parade on the 5th of July and neglect to attend drills. The result of these trials will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Signal Corps, Third Brigade.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 17.—The Signal Corps, Third Brigade, is making very active preparations for its camp, which commences on the 22d inst.

A communication by telephone from Brigadier-General Muller to Major Douglas, signal officer, received last Monday, created a good deal of consternation among the members. The message was to the effect that the general wanted his signal corps with him at Santa Cruz on the 15th of August, along with the rest of the brigade. On receipt of this information Major Douglas immediately communicated with Lieutenant Fred L. Martin, who at the meeting last Tuesday night fully discussed the matter. The history of the whole affair was gone into, and it was shown that the men were acting under instructions received by wire from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, division signal officer, June 20, to the effect that there would be no division camp for signal corps, and for Major Douglas to instruct Lieutenant Martin to go ahead and make his own camp arrangements.

Acting in good faith and in accordance with these instructions the corps immediately commenced a thorough canvass of the situation. The most convenient time for the members to be absent, most suitable location for encampment, etc., were thoroughly discussed, and the understanding in both committee and open meetings was that the camp be held about the middle of July and at some point in the mountains, in order that all facilities for heliographing and other signal work be taken advantage of.

At the meeting Tuesday night Major Douglas explained the situation, and said that General Muller, though very much disappointed to learn that such arrangements had been made, would not act arbitrarily in the matter, especially if matters were fully explained to him, and would doubtless give his sanction to the camp the men themselves propose.

The report of the committee on camp was then adopted: That, subject to instructions from the brigadier-general the corps go into camp in the vicinity of Summit, commencing July 22, and returning to Sacramento on the 1st of August.

The corps has decided to name its camp "Camp Douglas," in honor of its popular signal officer, Major W. W. Douglas, Deputy State Controller.

On account of the distance from Sacramento the corps has decided to ride one way only and will ship its horses to Summit on Wednesday evening, the members following on Thursday. The ride back will commence about Friday, the 29th, bringing the corps back home about Sunday, August 1.

A full attendance of twenty men is assured, which would not have been the case had the men gone to Santa Cruz, and it is very likely that the corps will come back with much more knowledge gained in the way of genuine camp life and signal work than they would should they go to brigade encampment. The facilities for signaling in the mountains are unlimited and squads will be sent out on a day's march from camp to open up communication with a squad that has gone in another direction, thus placing them two days' march apart. Pistols, carbines, targets and ammunition will also be taken up and the men will no doubt be greatly benefited.

Lieutenant Martin, however, believes in the old maxim that "All work and no play will make Jack (or Tommy Atkins) a dull boy," and will see that his command is provided with plenty of amusement. A baseball outfit and football will be taken up; the lovers of the rod are raking up their old tackle, and those who prefer other game are polishing up shotguns and rifles.

THE CALL has made arrangements with the quartermaster-sergeant to receive a number of letters while the men are in camp, which will doubtless prove interesting to the military men of the State. W.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia at this port can do only shore duty, as the vessel assigned to them—the Camanche—is still at Mare Island waiting an opportunity to go into the drydock for general overhauling. It is not known yet what will be done beyond cleaning her bottom and possibly giving her a coat of paint.

To-morrow night there will be a drill on the dock.

During the recent cruise the men, it is said, did remarkably well, learning their specific duties in short order, and before the close of the cruise they did so well that they were spoken of in terms of praise by the United States naval officer who went on the cruise.

Captain Turner, the commander of the militia, came in also for some of the praise. It is said that when he brought the vessel to the buoy off Mare Island, where she was to be moored, he made the best "landing" that has ever been made there.

While on the cruise one of the men fell overboard accidentally, and, notwithstanding that the sea was rough, a boat was got out, manned and the man rescued in less than a minute and a quarter. The man, who could not swim, stated, after he was furnished with dry clothing, that the moment he struck the water that he recollected having read in a newspaper that if a man who does not know how to swim will close the nostrils with the thumb and finger of one hand and hold the other hand above his head he will not sink.

He said he tried that and discovered that he did not sink.

It is probable that at the election to be held on the 31st inst. Thomas M. Shaw, commanding the Third division at San Diego, will be elected executive officer.

Captain Lutrell, a well-known navigator, who recently gave up going to sea, will, it is thought, be chosen as the navigating officer.

Captain Turner will shortly organize the engineer force for the monitor, and when he does those who served during the cruise will be assigned to the positions they held during the trip.

MEN AT THE RANGE

Companies That Are Waiting to Engage in Target Practice at the Presidio.

Improvements at Fort Mason, Where Brigadier-General Shafter Will Reside—Change at Alcatraz.

The two companies, F and G, First Infantry, commanded by Captain Starr and Lieutenant Croxton, respectively, are still at the range at the Presidio, engaged in target practice, and it is probable that they will conclude the task assigned them by Tuesday. During the latter part of the week the companies were engaged in firing at the silhouettes by squad, in skirmish line and by company. This manner of shooting is considerably at variance with the old method and is calculated to give the practice that the men would have in actual engagements. The records that have been made during the week by the companies named have been good.

Company B, Lieutenant C. B. Vodges commanding, and Company C, Lieutenant Frank O. Ferris in command, have been brought to the Presidio post from the arsenal at Benicia and will remain there for some time. As soon as the companies now at the range have finished their practice they will be followed by the Benicia companies, and these will be followed by Company A, Captain L. P. Brant, and Company E, Captain John J. O'Connell.

The rifle used in the practice at the range is the Krag-Jorgensen, which is a small bore—30 caliber—and smokless powder is used. The weapon has most extraordinary penetrating power. Said an officer who was looking on at the practice, one day last week, "This rifle will penetrate much further than the old Springfield, but it has not the stopping power that the Springfield has. A bullet from one of these will pass through four men, one behind the other, and not stop them, unless some vital part is struck or a bone shattered, and those four men would not be so disabled as to prevent them from duty and damage; while the Springfield when it was fired and the bullet hit a man it stopped him then and there."

It is expected that after the target practice is at an end that the cavalry, artillery and infantry stationed at the Presidio will be ordered on a combination march and practice expedition in the vicinity of Redwood City. The purpose is to take the men into the country, where there is a great deal of room, and give them an opportunity to engage in just such exercise as if they were on the march into an enemy's country and were suddenly called into action. In the exercises that are proposed the three branches of the service will be called into action at the same time.

Fort Baker, near Lime Point, is now in charge of Battery I, Third Artillery, Captain Danes commanding. The members of the battery are engaged at this time in mounting the guns that are to form the fortifications at that point, and they are also constructing a road from Sausalito to the fort. It is within the line of possibility that this year barracks will be erected at that point and that officers' quarters will be built, and that a military post will be established there. The location is one of the best on the harbor of San Francisco.

Major James Chester, recently promoted from captain of Battery A, Third Artillery, Alcatraz Island, in command of the post on the island, having been ordered to duty at Fort Canby, Major David H. Kinzie, who was in command of that post, has been ordered to assume command of the post vacated by Chester.

Quartermaster-General Weeks has gone to Seattle on a tour of inspection, having concluded the inspection of the several posts in this City and on the islands in the bay.

Considerable improvement is noticeable at Fort Mason, at which there is stationed but one battery, E, Captain Sedgwick Pratt, who commands the post. The men at the post are building a road to connect the post with Van Ness avenue. In time Brigadier-General Shafter will take up his residence at this post. The grounds for athletic sports are also being put in good condition.

Last Friday, by invitation of Brigadier-General Shafter, the officers of the Presidio Lyceum of Instruction accompanied him on the steamer General McDowell on an excursion around the bay. They were taken out as far as the Golden Gate and on the return were landed at the Presidio wharf.

Civilians often ask the question, "Are deserters from the army of the United States punished for that crime in time of peace?" The best answer that can be given is the following from special orders from the Department of California, issued on the 9th inst.:

Private Jesse E. Matlack, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and found guilty of desertion, in violation of the forty-seventh article of war, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as he reviewing authority may direct, for six (6) months."

The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard.

Captain James O'Hara, Battery H, Third Artillery, commanding the post at Angel Island, has been granted leave of absence for twenty-three days from the 13th inst.

Second Lieutenant Thales L. Ames of Battery A, Third Artillery, adjutant, recruiting officer and signal officer at Alcatraz Island, is under orders to report for duty at West Point on the 20th of next August.

The equipment board of the quartermaster-general's department is considering the subject of changing the shoes that are now furnished to the enlisted men. It is proposed to do away with the brogans and furdish something that will be as serviceable but more shapely. Samples have been called for, and when one is adopted a number of pairs of shoes will be made up and issued to the troops on trial.

REJOICING AT YUMA.

Celebration Over the Triumph of Governor McCord.

YUMA, ARIZ., July 18.—Yuma was ablaze last night, not with the work of incendiaries, but with a monster Republican ratification.

The usual accompaniment of such occasions were all out in full force, and enthusiasm was unbounded. The cause for joy was the confirmation of Hon. Myron H. McCord as Governor of Arizona.

Three mammoth bonfires illuminated the path of the greatest procession ever witnessed in Yuma, extending nearly a half-mile in length. At 9 o'clock the speaking began.

The speakers were: Judge George U. Holcomb, District Attorney; John Wrigh. Hon. Samuel Purdy, Democratic ex-District Attorney; C. D. Baker; Colonel John W. Dorrington, chairman of the meeting, who was a member from Arizona of the convention committee which waited on Major McKinley and notified him of his nomination for the Presidency.

Suicide at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 18.—In his room on Fifth street, Gustave Lawrence, a cigar-maker, last night committed suicide by taking morphine. He had a family in Fargo, N. Dak.

The engines of a first-class man-of-war cost nearly £140,000.

MINISTER DAMON RETURNING HOME

Lost His Position While Abroad, but Probably Reappointed.

Talks of the Diamond Jubilee and Political Affairs in Hawaii.

Declares There Is No Danger of a Restoration of the Monarchy on the Islands.

BOSTON MASS. July 18.—Hon. Samuel Damon, Minister of Finance of Hawaii, left Boston to-day for San Francisco, on his return home from the Queen's jubilee, where he officially represented his country. He has been a guest of Major Isaac Damon at Holden, Mass. Just before his departure he was interviewed by THE CALL correspondent on his European mission and on the political situation in Hawaii. Probably, he said, he had been reappointed Minister of Finance during his absence from Honolulu, for the constitution of the republic provides that a Government officer who is out of the country a greater length of time than sixty days forfeits his office. As he was away on official business of the Government, he thinks it quite likely that President Dole may have declared his office vacant under the constitutional limitations and then may have reappointed him. He will have reached Honolulu before the expiration of the second sixty days and will be all right again.

Mr. Damon went over to Washington the other day and saw the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Hatch, but declined to say what he learned from him in relation to the annexation treaty and its prospects of being ratified by the United States Senate.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was in Washington, but Mr. Damon did not see her. Whether annexation is accomplished or not he says there is no danger of a restoration of the monarchy, for the republic is firmly established. Mr. Damon has enjoyed every minute of his journey, and was especially well treated by the Queen of England and the royal family during his stay in London. Mr. Damon says he was graciously received by Queen Victoria, who shook hands and spoke to him for some minutes. Mr. Damon rode in the great diamond jubilee parade, and was one of the distinguished guests at the naval display off Spithead. Mr. Damon sailed from Liverpool to New York, stayed a day at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and then ran over to Washington to see the Minister of his Government. He started to-day for San Francisco and will take the first steamer from there for Honolulu. He was accompanied abroad by Major Iauka, a half-caste native of the islands, as military attache, and will meet him between Boston and San Francisco. They will return to Honolulu together.

WELCOMED TO PETALUMA.

League of the Cross Cadets Met by a Host of Citizens and Escorted to Camp Riordan.

PETALUMA, CAL., July 18.—Last evening the friends of the cadets of the League of the Cross and a host of sightseers turned out to welcome the youths on their arrival here. They presented a fine appearance and, headed by the band, marched at once to Camp Riordan, where they found the advance guard had made all due preparations.

The regular morning drill took place at 9 o'clock to-day, and at 10 came the military mass in celebration of the day, followed by a sermon from the Rev. Father Yorke, which was listened to attentively.

At 2 o'clock the military band, consisting of about thirty-five pieces, made a tour of the town, rendering good music as they marched. Just before 5 o'clock this evening the usual dress parade was witnessed by a goodly crowd of friends and spectators.

The site of the camp is a most convenient one, the tents being pitched in the space encircled by the racetrack, while the dining-tables are nearer the main entrance to the park and partially under shelter.

Many of the cadets have brought the indispensable bike along and enjoy themselves spinning to and from town.

At present there are about 3000 members of the league here, but in time for the great event next Wednesday—field day—many more are expected, as well as parents and friends. Colonel W. P. Sullivan is justly proud of his boys, and will do all in his power to render the outing a delightful one, though strict military discipline will always be observed. Rev. Phillip O'Ryan, spiritual director of the league, will be with the cadets as chaplain during their stay.

Among the officers now here are Colonel W. P. Sullivan and his adjutant, Harry F. Sullivan, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. Ryan, Surgeon-Major Joseph G. Morrissey, Lieutenant and Inspector John P. Duffy, Lieutenant and Quartermaster Harry Mahony. The first of the two battalions is commanded by Major Daniel J. McGoin, adjutant, E. F. Fay, while Major William H. McCarthy, with adjutant Lieutenant Frank Gonzales, commands the second.

PACIFIC GROVE'S ASSEMBLY.

President McClish Delivers a Baccalaureate Sermon to the Chautauqua Students.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., July 18.—The members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle look upon their organization as a great people's college, a university for the masses, where the most humble striver after knowledge may be brought into intellectual companionship with the greatest minds the world has produced.

Therefore the directors of the circle set apart one Sunday of their annual assembly for the delivering of the baccalaureate sermon to those who have completed their course. As this was baccalaureate Sunday the event of the day was naturally the sermon by President Eli McClish, D.D., of the University of the Pacific.

The praise service with which the 11 o'clock exercises began was by the California Male quartet, and the scripture lesson was read by Rev. Thomas Filben.

Dr. McClish began his discourse with the statement that since the Chautauqua was so closely allied with home life, he felt he could choose no more fitting subject than "Home, its building and development."

Christ-like manhood was the end toward which all things tended, and the most potent factor in reaching this aim was the home, the home being the foundation of the church and state and its influences being those that ruled the world. Dr. McClish showed that if any human being needed to know all things it was the mother, who must find answers for the questions which fall momentarily from her child's tongue, and so give his mental and moral development the proper trend.

The other exercises of the day were the formal Chautauqua vesper service, addressed by Dr. Cowan of Pittsburg and Dr. Bevier of San Francisco, and the evening song service by the California and Colonial quartets, followed by a sacred lecture by Rev. Dr. Henry N. Hoyt of Sacramento.

Explanation.

The arrow flies with the wind. The top figures at station indicate maximum temperature for the days: those underneath it, if any, the amount of rainfall, of melted snow in inches and hundredths, during the past twelve hours. Isobars, or solid lines, connect points of equal air pressure; isotherms, or dotted lines, equal temperature. The word "high" means high barometric pressure and is usually accompanied by fair weather: "low" refers to low pressure, and is usually preceded and accompanied by cloudy weather and rains. "Lows" usually first appear on the Washington coast. When the pressure is high in the interior and low along the coast, and the isobars extend north and south along the coast, rain is probable; but when the "low" is inclosed with isobars of marked curvature, rain south of Oregon is improbable. With a "high" in the vicinity of Idaho, and the pressure falling to the California coast, warmer weather may be expected in summer and colder weather in winter. The reverse of these conditions will produce an opposite result.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1897, 5 P. M.

The following are the maximum temperatures reported to-day by telegraph from Weather Bureau stations in California:

Eureka 66, Red Bluff 96, San Francisco 64, Fresno 100, San Luis Obispo 78, Los Angeles 80, San Diego 72, Yuma 104.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 64, minimum 50 and mean 57.

Weather Conditions and General Forecasts.

An area of high pressure lies over Washington and Vancouver and is moving slowly inland. An area of low pressure overlies Arizona and the interior of California. During the past twenty-four hours the pressure has risen rapidly east of the Sierras.

The temperature has fallen from 6 to 8 degrees over Nevada and Utah. It has risen from 6 to 12 degrees over Washington and Oregon.

Conditions are favorable for decidedly warmer weather in California Monday and Tuesday night.

Light rain has fallen in Montana and North Dakota.

The following maximum wind velocities are reported: Red Bluff, 25 miles per hour from the north; San Francisco, 28 west; El Paso, 36, west.

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight July 19, 1897:

Northern California—Fair Monday; warmer, with high northerly winds in the valleys; fresh westerly winds on the coast.

Southern California—Fair Monday; warmer Monday night; fresh westerly winds.

Nevada—Fair Monday; warmer.

Utah—Fair Monday; warmer.

Arizona—Fair Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Cloudy Monday in the morning; fair during the day; probably warmer; fresh westerly winds.

ALEXANDER MCADIE, Forecast Official.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Dates of Departure From San Francisco.

STEAMER	DESTINATION.	SAILS.	PIER.
City Sydney	Panama	July 19, 12 M	P M S S
Santa Rosa	San Diego	July 19, 11 AM	Pier 11
Walla Walla	Vic & Pet Snd	July 20, 9 AM	Pier 9
Coos Bay	Newport	July 21, 8 AM	Pier 11
Chilkat	Ferndale	July 21, 1 PM	Pier 13
Arcata	Coos Bay	July 21, 10 AM	Pier 13
Pomona	Humboldt Bay	July 21, 1 PM	Pier 9
Columbia	Portland	July 22, 10 AM	Pier 24
Moana	Sydney	July 22, 2 PM	Pier 7
Cleveland	Puget Sound	July 23, 5 PM	Pier 2
Corona	San Diego	July 23, 11 AM	Pier 11
Humboldt	Humboldt Bay	July 23, 2 PM	Pier 3
Farallon	Yaquina Bay	July 24, 10 AM	Pier 2
Eureka	Newport	July 25, 1 AM	Pier 11
Czarina	Coos Bay	July 25, 5 AM	Pier 8
Umatilla	Vic & Pet Snd	July 25, 9 AM	Pier 9
Sunol	Grays Harbor	July 25, 12 M	Pier 2
State of Cal	Portland	July 27, 10 AM	Pier 24

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMER	FROM	DUE
Progreso	Seattle	July 19
Cleveland	Puget Sound	July 19
Weeott	Crescent City	July 19
Coos Bay	Newport	July 19
Arcata	Coos Bay	July 20
Pomona	Humboldt Bay	July 20
Chilkat	Eel River	July 20
Sunol	Grays Harbor	July 21
Corona	San Diego	July 21
Umatilla	Victoria & Puget Sound	July 21
Farallon	Yaquina Bay	July 21
Colon	Panama	July 21
Humboldt	Humboldt Bay	July 21
Peter Jebsen	Nanaimo	July 22
Crescent City	Crescent City	July 22
State of Cal	Portland	July 23
Eureka	Newport	July 23
Czarina	Coos Bay	July 24
Orizaba	Mexico	July 24
Santa Rosa	San Diego	July 25
China	China and Japan	July 25
City Puebla	Victoria & Puget Sound	July 26

SUN, MOON AND TIDE.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. TIMES AND HEIGHTS OF HIGH AND LOW WATERS AT FORT POINT, ENTRANCE TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY. PUBLISHED BY OFFICIAL AUTHORITY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTE—The high and low waters occur at the City Front (Mission-street Wharf) about twenty five minutes later than at Fort Point; the height of tide is the same at both places.

July 1897

Monday, July 19.

Sun rises.....5.01 Moon rises.....10.16 PM
Sun sets.....7.31 Moon sets.....

	Time	Feet	Time	Feet	Time	Feet	Time	Feet
	H W		L W		H W		L W	
19	2.50	4	8.29	1.5	[illegible]	5.1	9.59	[illegible]
20	4.00	3.7	9.17	2.1	4.12	5.2	11.06	2.0
21	5.18	3.4	9.56	2.7	4.50	5.2	.....	.....
	L W		H W		L W		H W	
22	0.15	1.7	6.29	3.8	10.40	3.0	5.36	5.2
23	1.19	1.2	7.58	3.5	11.53	3.0	6.12	5.2
24	2.12	0.8	9.04	3.7	12.37	3.0	6.56	5.2
25	2.52	0.4	9.50	4.0	1.55	3.0	7.42	5.3

NOTE—In the above exposition of the tides the early morning tides are given in the left hand column, and the successive tides of the day in the order of occurrence as to time. The second time column gives the second tide of the day, the third time column the third tide, and the last or right hand column gives the last tide of the day, except when there are but three tides, as sometimes occur. The heights given are additions to the soundings on the United States Coast Survey charts, except when a minus sign (—) precedes the height, and then the number given is subtractive from the depth given by the charts.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A branch of the United States Hydrographic Office located in the Merchants' Exchange is maintained in San Francisco for the benefit of mariners without regard to nationality and free of expense.

Navigators are cordially invited to visit the office, where complete sets of charts and sailing directions of the world are kept on hand for comparison and reference, and the latest information can always be obtained regarding lights, dangers to navigation and all matters of interest to ocean commerce.

The time ball on top of the building on Telegraph Hill is hoisted about ten minutes before noon, and is dropped at noon, 120th meridian, by telegraphic signal received each day from the United States Naval Observatory at Mare Island Cal.

A notice stating whether the time ball was dropped on time, or giving the error, if any, is published the same day by the afternoon papers, and by the morning papers the following day.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. N., in charge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SUNDAY, July 18.

Stmr Columbia, Conway, 48 hours from Portland, via Astoria 39½ hours; pass and mdse, to O R & N Co.

Stmr