

The man who consults a thermometer nowadays is a foolish borrower of trouble.

Way down in Maine four young men were fined \$5 apiece for chewing gum in church. Wa'al, by gum!

Life is a short day, but it is a working day. Activity may lead to evil, but inactivity cannot be led to good.

A cablegram says that the latest trouble in India was caused by the Mullah of Pawindah. What was the Mullah of Moosh doing?

The Buffalo Times remarks, significantly: "Powdered borax will drive them away." We don't believe it; but, if so, that's much cheaper than the gold cure.

It seems almost incredible that a New York yellow journal has been wrestling with the "Is Marriage a Failure?" question for two weeks without settling the matter.

The other day Lars Anderson married \$17,000,000 in Boston. Unfortunately the name of the young woman in the case seems to have been overlooked by the newspaper correspondent.

Sunshine of the heart is beneficent not only to the possessor, but to every one within reach of its influence. Indifference begets indifference. "Who shuts love out in turn shall be shut out from love."

A Georgetown (Texas) correspondent reminds a St. Louis paper that "nine years ago hail destroyed the crops on June 20 and was replanted and made a yield." But nowadays Texas doesn't find it necessary to replant hail.

Australia's rabbit plague bids fair to come to an end, owing to the large exportation of frozen rabbits for the London market. From Victoria alone twelve thousand rabbits a day, or over four million a year, are shipped now.

A San Francisco paper says that Miss Alice, a woman of the city, has had a paid of gold-rimmed spectacles fitted to her pet Maltese cat. All of which merely shows that the effete East has no monopoly of picturesque prevarication.

That Boston bank clerk who stole \$30,000 the other day and left for Canada explains that he took the money "because he wanted to buy a bicycle." That youngster evidently wanted all the latest bicycle improvements on his wheel.

Long association with danger makes some of those Western editors foolhardy. The Atchison Globe says: "We intend to buy a linen suit and wear it in hot weather. It will look like the devil, but it will look as well as a shirt waist."

A woman in San Bernardino, Cal., has been declared insane because she says she would like to kiss every good-looking young man she meets. If that test is accepted as an evidence of insanity California can easily lock up about 99 per cent. of her male population.

The Acworth (Ga.) Post claims to have seen "a strange looking figure, which resembled a woman with long floating hair, flying through the air three or four hundred feet over the hotel." If this had been seen over a saloon it would have been much easier to diagnose the case.

In St. Louis the other day surgeons performed an operation upon a dime museum performer known as "the human ostrich" and removed from his stomach several pounds of nails, tacks, knife-blades, stones, glass and screws. The man died, of course, but the operation was very successful.

Probably there is no other city in the world but Chicago where a railroad bridge over a river would be so imperfectly guarded that a train could run into the open draw and fall into the river. Perhaps, too, that is the only river not sufficiently liquid to engulf the passengers in a watery grave.

By the birth of the Duchess of York's little girl, the number of Queen Victoria's descendants rises to eighty, seventy of whom are alive. She has had nine children—four sons and five daughters—forty-one grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren. Two of her children and eight grandchildren have died.

It is so difficult to reach corruption by ordinary means that the framers of the new constitution of Delaware deny bribery by jury to persons accused of bribery. Under this constitution bribers can be sent to the penitentiary by a commission of judges. This looks like an extreme measure, but there has been great provocation for it in Delaware.

While the opportunities for making wealth are not so great on the farm as in the city, there are other advantages in rural life that completely offset that questionable privilege. The work is healthy, independent and free from the harassing care that besets the toiler in the crowded, rushing tide of municipal life. "Back to the farm" should be the cry of hundreds of men.

Boston is justly proud of its new public library building, which is said to be

one of the finest of the kind in the world, but it has just discovered that so much money has been expended upon the building and its artistic appointments that there is not sufficient funds left for the purchase of books. Chicago too is putting up a magnificent home for its public reading matter. It might profit by Boston's unfortunate example. A city can do with a less ornate structure rather than run short of books.

Naval regulations have triumphed, and the leader of the Marine band has been dismissed from the service for refusing to play the jinky tunes ordered by a lieutenant of the Marine corps. The band is really a social organization nominally under the control of the Navy Department, and used by the officers and the Government generally to add to the pleasure of the semi-official entertainments given at the capital. The position of leader would be considered a "snap" by almost any musician, and the man who has just lost it was very foolish to cut off his official head for the alleged sake of art.

A Florida newspaper, commenting upon the intention of Virginia to erect a statue to Edgar Allen Poe, makes the trite remark that Poe has builded for himself a monument more enduring than brass in the poems which he left as a legacy for the world. That is no argument against the statue. All our great writers have left behind them monuments of that sort, but aside from one or two poems, not considered by good judges to be his best, Poe is a sealed book to millions of the people of this country. It is no rash statement to say that he is far better known and understood in France and England than he is in the land of his birth.

A piano on an entirely new principle is announced from Germany. The strings are stretched across the sounding-board as in the ordinary piano, but the entire hammer mechanism is absent. Instead, the depressing of the keys puts in action a magnet, which automatically attracts and releases the wire, thus producing vibrations without the metallic stroke which accompanies the sound in the common type. The resulting effect upon the tones is said to be very remarkable. The high notes resemble those of an Aeolian harp. The middle and lower notes are like those of a cello or an organ. It responds readily to every variation in power and expression. A note can be sounded for several minutes without varying in quality. So radically different from all existing instruments are the effects that a new style of music is needed to bring out its capabilities.

About three weeks ago, according to the London Economist, there was on deposit in the joint stock banks of England and Wales the sum of £550,000,000 of the people's savings. Before Americans become too much astonished at these enormous figures it should be added that they show a falling off as compared with the figures of the previous half year. Otherwise they represent a steady increase from 1886, when the total was £323,000,000. Besides this there is in the banks of Ireland and Scotland £141,000,000 and £2,500,000 hoarded up in the banks on the Isle of Man and the channel islands. Foreign and colonial houses having London offices show the sum of £243,000,000 on their books, and private bankers are estimated to have £50,500,000 on hand. Therefore, there is on hand the sum of £987,000,000 of uninvested wealth in the British islands. This is a showing which probably cannot be excelled, unless it is in thrifty France.

The report of the State geologist of Indiana for the past year has just been published, and it forebodes the failure of the natural gas fields at no distant day. The territory that now produces natural gas includes a region of about 2,500 square miles, and no new discoveries have been made or are now likely to be made. A decrease in the pressure was first noticeable in 1895, and it is still diminishing. It would not be surprising therefore that if within a year or two the supply would be so much diminished that the general use of the gas would have to be abandoned. Such was the case with the gas fields of western Pennsylvania, and such will probably be the fate of the Indiana field. It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania fields, though long known, or at least suspected, were not extensively operated until 1878, and it was not until 1884 that the gas was piped to Pittsburgh. Then it was that the Smoky City became smokeless, but this did not last long. A few years and the wells became exhausted and smoke once more reigned supreme in the city of iron, steel and coal. The gas fields of Indiana were discovered in 1887, and now after ten years they too will become a thing of the past. Nature seems to have no continuing gas manufacturing. After having made a supply and deposited it in pockets she broke the rotors and gave up the business. Those who are dependent on natural gas for heat and light are amply forewarned by this report that they must be on the alert for an artificial substitute. Nature's laboratory is broken up.

History of the Society. The story back of this immense gathering in the land of flowers has a romantic interest that lifts it far above the commonplace. But sixteen years ago this world-wide organization had a humble birth in a little, out-of-the-way church in Maine. To-day there are 48,000 societies, with a membership of 7,000,000 young people in every part of the civilized world, from Spain to the Samoan Islands, in the south seas, and from Australia to Alaska. In this time 10,000,000 meetings have been held by Christian Endeavorers. Copies of the constitution numbering 5,000,000 have been printed in forty languages, and at least 15,000,000 copies of the pledge. More than 1,000,000 associate members have joined the church, and more than \$2,000,000 has been given for denominational purposes. Such, in brief, is the remarkable history of one of the most conspicuous religious movements of all times. The immense meeting on the Pacific slope has eclipsed all previous reunions. The central meeting place was Mechanics' Pavilion, which occupies an entire square in the heart of that western metropolis, and has seating accommodations for 10,000 persons. The second great meeting place was Woodward's Pavilion, which is about ten minutes' walk from the central rendezvous. It is an octagonal building with a seating capacity of 7,000. These two places of meeting were supplemented almost every hour in the day with gatherings in the various churches. Even the Chinese churches and a mariners' church hospitably throwing open their doors. This religious siege of San Francisco was nothing if not picturesque. It was a nineteenth century "doings" which doubtless made the monastic saints of long ago turn meekly in their graves. The Christian Endeavorer goes in for a happy religion, and if he cannot vote his exuberance in a long and loud hosanna he resorts to a "yell" in characteristic college boy fashion. Most interesting of all the meetings were the services in out-of-the-way places. Prayer and song and exhortation were made by wandering bands before the heathen temples in Chinatown. In the magnificent gambling saloons, among the sailors, on the wharves, in the jails and in the slums, in the different factories, in the hospitals—in fact, wherever the Christian Endeavorer could plant his two feet and his symbolic flag.

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GREAT HOST FOR GOD.

TWENTY THOUSAND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET.

Convention the Most Successful Ever Held—Rev. Francis F. Clark, Father of the Movement—History of the Society—Mighty Growth Shown.

Every Land Represented, San Francisco correspondence:

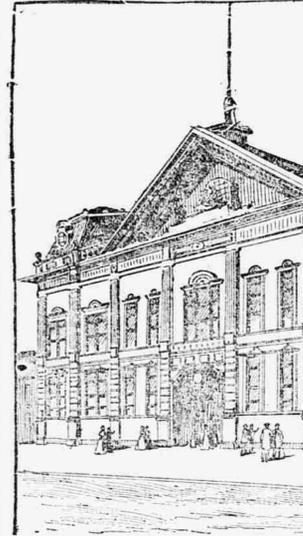
When Rev. E. R. Dilke tapped with his gavel in Mechanics' Pavilion Thursday morning he called to order the greatest convention California has ever seen. Ten thousand Christian Endeavorers faced the speaker, men and women from every quarter of the land, representing every part of the world. At the same time in Woodward's pavilion an overflow convention almost as large opened for business. San Francisco was turned over uncondi-



REV. F. E. CLARK, D. D.

tionally to the vigorous young delegates who had journeyed across alkali plains, through deserts, under burning suns and over banks of snow to plant their banner on the Pacific coast. On every side could be seen the colors of the Christian warriors. At every turn were met the earnest faces of the advocates of higher and better lives.

The scenes at the pavilion resembled a national political convention, except that more women were in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings. In fact, fully two-thirds of the delegates were of the gentler sex. But their presence tended to make the scene



MECHANICS' PAVILION, THE HUGE AUDITORIUM WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

more striking in color and more animated in spirit. All the streets in the business district of the city and in the neighborhood of the different headquarters were congested with the thousands of visitors.

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Surprise Prayer Meetings. One of the features was the sunrise prayer meetings down on the beach of

beautiful Golden Gate. Each morning the sailors were invited to join with representatives of almost every port they touch in their voyages to sing and to pray.

The complete program for the convention would fill a good-sized book. Of special interest were the great choruses of hundreds of voices which sang in the two great meeting places. The first gun was fired Wednesday night, with twelve simultaneous meetings, led by twelve well-known divines from every part of the nation. At the same time Rev. J. Lester Wells of Jersey City, N. J., gave a stereoscopic lecture in Metropolitan Temple on "Christian Endeavor Among the Life Savers."

Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the convention on Thursday every seat in the vast pavilion, which accommodates over 10,000 people, was occupied. Promptly at 9:30 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. E. R. Wilke of San Francisco, and after a musical welcome by the choir, brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip F. King of Benton, Tex. Then the welcome of the committee of '97 was delivered by Rolla V. Watt, who spoke in part as follows:

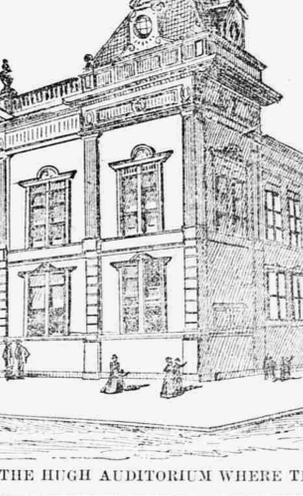
This morning our dreams are realized, our hopes are fulfilled, our prayers are answered; for we witness the assembling of an international Christian Endeavor convention for the first time on the shores of the mighty Pacific. God bless you. We are glad you are here; we welcome you thrice welcome. We welcome you first and above all for the sake of our Master, whose banner of love is over all and whose servants you are. He said if we 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 part of Christian Endeavor to take these preferred gifts and offer them to mankind. We welcome you, therefore, because you are seeking to present the Savior of Mankind to the world, that the world can be made better.

After the applause which followed the remarks of Mr. Watt had subsided, the welcome of the Golden Gate pastors was given by the Rev. John Henshall, Lieut. Gov. Jeter then 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, the Rev. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

President Clark's Message.

The subject of the annual message of the president, the Rev. Francis F. Clark, D. D., was "A World-Encircling Religious Movement: How Shall It Fulfill God's Design?" He said in part:

I have attended conventions, since I last met you, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle of London and in the Deols of Bengal; in St.



CONVENTION BANNER FOR 1897.

of societies, now held by Scotland, will go to the Endeavorers on the Emerald Isle. "In the United States the Presbyterians have 5,531 young people's and 2,934 junior societies; the Congregationalists have next, with 4,156 young people's and 1,322 junior; Baptists, 2,640 young people's and 1,080 junior; Cumberland Presbyterian, 867 young people's and 361 junior; Methodist Protestants, 971 young people's and 251 juniors; Lutherans, 893 young people's and 324 juniors, nearly forty denominations being represented.

"A missionary roll of honor contains the names of 10,468 societies that have given nearly \$500,000 to missions through their own denominational missionary boards. During the last eleven months 25,264 of the juniors have joined the church, and from the young people's societies, 187,125—in all, 213,389."

Award of Endeavor Honors.

Immediately after the reading of Secretary Baer's report the badge of honor for the greatest increase in number of societies during the last year, which had been held in England, was retained and presented to the same country. The junior banner for the greatest increase in the number of societies, held by Pennsylvania for three years, was wrested from the Keystone State by Ohio. The next incident was the presentation of the banner to the country making the largest proportionate gain in number of societies during the last twelve months, which has been in possession of Scotland during the last year. It was won by Ireland. The junior badge banner given for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the last twelve months was awarded to Spain. It had been in possession of Mexico.

CONFISCATE THE COAL.

Railroads Head Off a Famine by Gobbling Up All in Transit.

Railroad companies Thursday issued orders to confiscate all coal being carried over their respective lines. It was issued because of the coal miners' strike and impending coal famine. The roads on which the coal has been stopped are the heaviest carriers in the West, and include nearly all lines running out of Chicago. The number of estimated cars confiscated and the roads responsible for the seizure are as follows:

Table listing railroad companies and the number of cars confiscated: Illinoi Central (2,000), Wabash (2,500), Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (1,200), Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (1,800), Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (1,000), Chicago and Alton (2,700), Indiana, Illinois and Iowa (1,500), Rock Island (1,200), Monon (1,000), Total (15,000).

TARIFF BILL PASSES.

SENATE APPROVES THE DINGLEY MEASURE.

Final Ballot Shows Thirty-eight Ayes and Twenty-eight Nays—It Now Goes to the House for Further Consideration.

Bill Goes Through.

By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the United States Senate shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries save those reserved for foreign representatives was occupied.

The main interest centered in the final vote, and aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By 4 o'clock the Senators began manifesting their impatience by calls for "vote," "vote," and soon thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then at 4:55 o'clock the Vice President arose and announced the passage of the bill, yeas, 38; nays, 28. There was no demonstration, but a few scattered hand-claps were given as the crowds dispersed.

Following is the vote cast:

Table showing yeas and nays for various states and territories, including names of Senators and Representatives.

The following pairs were announced, the first named would have voted for the bill and the last named against it:

Aldrich and Murphy, Chandler and McLaughlin, Frye and Gorham, Gear and Smith, Hansbrough and Daniel, Hoar and Harris (Tenn.), Thurston and Tillman, Wolcott and George.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 silver Republicans, Jones (Nev.), and Mantle, and 1 Democrat, McHenry. The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris (Kan.), and Turner, and 1 silver Republican, Cannon. Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The silver Republicans were not voting; Populists, 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heidfeldt, Kyle and Stewart; silver Republicans, 2, viz., Tabor and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the House for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt (Conn.), Burrows, Jones (Nev.), Vest, Jones (Ark.), and White were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The tariff debate began May 25, on which day Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the Finance Committee, made the opening statement. The actual consideration of the bill began the next day, and debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day. It has been notable in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking former debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles. Mr. Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber after the first day, and since then the bill has been in immediate charge of Mr. Allison. The opposition has been directed in the main by Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Vest (Mo.), while Senators White, Caffery, Gray and Allen have frequently figured in the debate. The bill as it goes back to the House re-enacts the anti-trust section of the Wilson law, while the reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substituted for those of the House.

One of the most important new provisions added by the Senate is that placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock. Aside from these most important changes the bill as it goes back to the House has 874 amendments, of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of Congress.

J. H. R. Molson, a wealthy banker of Montreal, has given \$155,000 to Canadian charities. The Crown Princess of Sweden has taken to bicycle riding for her health, and has already found the exercise beneficial. The French ambassador to Great Britain is the best paid ambassador in the world, his yearly salary being \$60,000.

Gen. Benjamin Prentiss, the "hero of Shiloh," at one time one of the wealthiest men in Illinois, is said to be in meager circumstances.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Withers of Bloomington, Ind., bequeaths \$40,000 to found a library in Nicholasville, Ky., where she was born. Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, the one famous actress, now 86 years old, has published her memoirs. She went on the stage when 6 years old and followed the profession continuously for seventy-two years.

PERTINENT PERSONALS

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