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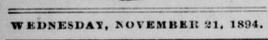
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Daily Herald will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No papers will be sent to subscribers by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance.

J. P. Fisher, newspaper advertising agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is an authorized agent. This paper is kept on file in his office.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

Any person who cannot buy The Herald at newsstands in the city or in its suburbs or on railroad trains, or at any place where a Los Angeles paper should be sold, will oblige us by reporting the fact to the Herald office, Los Angeles.

A FAMOUS CHURCH.

The news came recently of the death of Prof. David Swing of Chicago, the pastor of the Central church of that city, and now it is stated that the organization will disband and cease to exist.

This determination on the part of a large, and, to all appearances, prosperous organization, will seem strange to one who is acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the latter's formation. In 1875 Prof. Swing, then a minister in the Presbyterian church, popular, not in a sensational way, but rather for the fine literary tone of his sermons and the breadth and intelligence of his views, was tried for heresy, and, although found not guilty, he was subjected to experience that his sensitive nature could not brook, and the result was his resignation from the church.

Prof. Swing was in no sense a professional heretic. Indeed, one of the most entertaining things connected with his trial was the astonishment felt by numbers of intelligent and well informed members of his congregation that he should ever be accused of such a fault. When subjected to a rigid cross-examination as to his convictions by Rev. Francis Patton, who conducted the case against him and who is noted as an acute theologian of the Scotch Calvinistic type, it was developed that Prof. Swing was not in accord with the doctrines of his church on a number of points which had never been brought out in his sermons. The synod before which the trial was conducted did not agree as to the importance of these points, but Prof. Swing became convinced that it would be disagreeable if not impossible to remain longer in the Presbyterian church, and sorrowfully resigned his pastorate.

It is now nearly twenty years since the famous trial took place, and the change which has come about in the spirit of the Presbyterian church with regard to such mild forms of heresy as that of Prof. Swing is aptly illustrated by the almost universal expression of ministers of this faith, when the news of his death was promulgated, of regret that the trial should ever have occurred, and their declaration that it could not take place at the present time.

A church organization was promptly formed, having for its nucleus about 75 per cent of the professor's former congregation, to which was added a great number of people of religious tendencies and moral aspirations, who had never been able to find a church with views broad enough to suit their desires. Prof. Swing began to preach in McVicar's theater, and from the first the building was crowded full of people every Sunday. The organization was known as the Central church. Its creed was so broad as to demand of its acceptor little else than plain Christian morality. The congregation contained many wealthy men, and a number of them voluntarily joined in a guarantee, which was renewed from year to year, to make good any failure of the church to pay Prof. Swing's salary—which was a liberal one, at first \$7000 and later \$10,000—and the other main expenses of the organization. Seats were rented by the year, as in other churches, and the income was sufficient from the very start to protect the guarantors from loss, nor were they ever called upon to make good a deficiency. In course of time a large hall was constructed in a central location, particularly adapted to the needs of the church, and for the last 10 or 15 years that has been the home of the congregation.

A church organization founded as this one was, especially for the purpose of enjoying the ministrations of a particular individual must of necessity come to an end when that individual departs. Prof. Swing was not the generator of a new propaganda. He was not endeavor-

ing to found a new sect, because his convictions and his utterances were for the most part in line with those of other evangelical Christian workers. He was, however, a brilliant and original thinker, whose dissertations had a marvelous power for good, especially among young men, of whom his audiences were largely composed. He was not a disintegrator—any more than circumstances compelled him to be—and never by his utterances nor his acts did he show a spirit of enmity or bitterness toward the church he had left nor toward other severely orthodox organizations. In the intellectual and moral development of Chicago—and the beauty and refinement of the White city show what this development has been—the ministrations of this modern Chrysostom played a large part.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Los Angeles county needs better public roads in the country districts. As a city, Los Angeles is exceptionally well supplied with paved and graded and graveled streets. Not many cities in the union can show more substantial improvements in this line, and they are for the most part kept in fairly good repair. But it is different in the country at large. Out of 2000 miles of road, perhaps 200 miles may be described as good, and 200 more as fairly good, with all the rest but little short of villainous.

The roads of Los Angeles county are not worse than those of the counties by which it is surrounded—and, for that matter, they are no worse, and are perhaps better, than those of the average agricultural sections of the middle west and south. Given a limited amount of care, and a road in the California climate will keep in much better condition than one to which greater attention is devoted in some eastern state. Relatively, therefore, we might say that the roads of Southern California are pretty good. Intrinsically, however, they are bad. Being poorly drained, in the wet season they tend to mud—though rarely to the bottomless mud of the eastern roads—and in the dry season, as they are few of them sprinkled, they are beaten up into dust and scour full of disagreeable chug-holes.

People who have been used to bad roads all their lives do not appreciate what it means to have good ones, and not a few will be found to declare that the bad roads are good enough. It is self-evident that nothing is good enough which can be bettered to advantage, and although the existing highways may be said to be endurable, and are not worse, but on the contrary perhaps a little better than the roads of 10 years ago, they, nevertheless, can be vastly improved, and their improvement would be to the advantage of every resident of the county.

Three classes of people use the country highways: Farmers hauling their goods to the railway station or to the city to market; people driving, or riding bicycles for pleasure.

Let it be observed that the bicyclist is now an important factor in the road problem. In many sections of the east the bicycles now outnumber the buggies, and in New York state special bicycle paths are being constructed for their use.

The farmer, who, most of all, needs better roads, and needs them for his business, seems to be the most half-hearted of all these three classes in demanding them. Making the trip several times a week, perhaps, between his ranch and the town over a road full of holes, battering up his wagon, breaking his harness, wearing out his horses, and able at best to carry but a small load, he continues patiently year after year in the same old way and will question rather talk about the silver question than road reform. In some sections the farmers have not only refused to interest themselves in any efforts to better the conditions of the roads, but they have even opposed all movements in that direction. Many of them seem to regard good roads as a sort of luxury, smacking of capitalist tendencies, with perhaps a slight tendency toward monopoly. A good road is a luxury in the same sense that a gun is more of a luxury than a bow and arrow, or a steamship luxurious as compared with an ancient galley. It is the luxury of progress and of prosperity, of comfort and happiness.

People who drive for business need better roads, but not so much as the farmer needs them. The more accessible the farming districts are to all kinds of business the more comfortable and the more economical the farmer's life will be. In many sections the class of people who drive or ride wheels merely for pleasure might be entitled to receive little consideration at the hands of the taxpayer; but such is not the case in Southern California. The thousands of tourists who visit this country every year must be provided with every means of amusement, that their stay may be rendered agreeable. A large part of the present inhabitants of Southern California came here first as tourists, and being favorably impressed with the country, returned to settle permanently. The tourist is an important factor in the welfare of the country, and must not be overlooked. If the country were threaded with broad, even, well-drained and dustless roads, penetrating into every section of the hilly and mountainous, and even up into the mountains, the fame of Los Angeles would spread throughout the east for that fact alone, and the increase in the tourist travel would in a few years pay all the expenses of the improvement. Nowhere else can people ride or drive so much of the year without annoyance from rain or cold, and if good roads connected the main cities of Southern California, many strangers would visit the country for the pleasure of coaching from one place to another.

The county spends from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year in patching the existing roads and in occasionally building a few miles of a new one. As far as actual results go, a great part of this money is

wasted. Instead of concentrating it at a few points and making permanent improvements, the supervisors find themselves compelled by the popular clamor to make an effort to spread it out over the whole county, with the result that it is very thin everywhere.

It has been decided that under the existing law the counties can issue bonds for the construction of highways. This would seem to be the most equitable adjustment of the expense, as it would compel the cities to pay their part in an improvement in which they would certainly share the benefit.

AN UNPOPULAR SHERIFF.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Sheriff Cook of Washington Court House, who confessed to rape and was sentenced to 20 years, was defeated at the election by 1150 votes. He was a Republican and had 1000 votes in his favor to start with.

The above dispatch appeared in the Herald of the 8th inst. It should have read: "Sheriff Cook of Washington Court House, who prevented a mob from hanging a negro who confessed to rape and was sentenced to 20 years, was defeated at the election by 1150 votes. He was a Republican and had 1000 votes in his favor to start with."

The printer got in his headwork on the telegram and made it appear as above.

Judge Ross in his instructions to the jury yesterday in the case against Clane et al., charged with conspiracy, gave a most lucid and scholarly setting forth of the law that was designed to simply protect the forwarding of the United States mails, but which in the actual construction served to end the great A. R. U. strike of last summer. The judge expressly stated that the fact that the defendants having out work had no part in the case, but that the charge is of having conspired to obstruct the passage of the mails upon the regular train of the Southern Pacific company.

One of the surest indications of renewed and permanent prosperity are the hotels that are being built in many Southern California places. Elsinore is the latest town to announce a handsome new hotel. When the boom ended and handsome but empty hotels adorned almost every townsite hereabouts, it was a bold and sanguine observer who would have predicted that in half a dozen years, there would not be room enough for our tourists, but such has proved to be the case. Perhaps after all the little towns are supplied, Los Angeles will give a suitable hotel. The Tenth street site is still a sight.

One of the noblest characters in American history was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the brave old patriot who, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, placed his residence after his name, so that there could not be even a suspicion of his wanting to conceal his identity and participation in an act which the then strongest nation pronounced treason. It is a sad fact to have to note the death yesterday at Redondo of a wretched tramp, whisky and opium soaked, who was a descendant of old Charles Carroll. Such occurrences lend a color of reason to the claims put forth for stipendiature.

The city council's delay in appointing a police commissioner to the vacancy on the board, and the peculiar way in which the commissioners acted in regard to the Markwalder saloon license matter, make a state of affairs that can hardly be criticized too severely. In consequence of the suspicion-arousing backing and filling, the city is now threatened with some annoying litigation. It is to be hoped that the members of the next board will all be provided with backbones.

The Express's staff of bright young men have at last found out who Mr. Rader is. They spelled his name correctly in the issue of yesterday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Owing to a typographical error in yesterday's report of Monday evening's performance the word excusable was made to read execrable. Neither the play nor the performance are execrable, and the rest of the week, for which the play is on, things will go more smoothly.

The stage attractions at the Los Angeles international exposition continue to draw a large house. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the Spanish fandango and the great dances of Carlos and Pepita. Mr. and Mrs. Bates rendered some beautiful selections on the cornet and were encored three times. It is truly a musical treat to hear these people. It makes it doubly interesting, as they are both Americans and have worked their way to fame by their wonderful renditions on the cornet.

Next Thursday will be Spanish-American day at the exposition. The Spanish-Americans have requested that a number of their old-time dances be given on that day and evening by the Spanish dancers who are now performing on the exposition stage.

PERSONAL.

R. E. Miller, one of the wealthiest as well as most successful druggists of San Francisco, is here with a view to establishing a branch of his famous Owl store, Market street, San Francisco.

Dr. M. L. Moore arrived here last night from Mt. Clemens, Mich. He has fully recovered from his late sickness and is prepared to resume his practice.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

100 Selected Lots—100 of the Wolfkill Tract. Next Saturday, November 24, at 1 p.m., on the premises. No reserve. 16 limit. Your price is ours. Maps, catalogues and free tickets to the property at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 S. Broadway.

Ladies, call and see the Glenwood range, if you wish to see a perfect cooking stove. It is a roaster and baker which cannot be equaled by any other, and will save you 30 per cent in fuel. Fursey company, 161 N. Spring st.

SOCIETY.

The grand bazaar announced by the various guilds of St. John's Episcopal church, opened yesterday at Music hall, 231 South Spring street, where a luncheon was served between 11 and 2 o'clock, and was well patronized. In the evening a very large audience assembled to see La Revista Pintoresca, a picturesque series of semi-military evolutions, performed by 16 young men and maidens in Spanish costume. The hall has been transformed into a very attractive place with palms, smilax, papyrus, bamboo, pepper boughs and pampas plumes, flowers of all colors and descriptions, and a lighted booth, each differing from the other in the way of decoration and color scheme.

The many useful and ornamental wares for sale in these booths seemed to be meeting with substantial appreciation from the visitors last night; those in charge everywhere being kept busy wrapping up parcels and making change. The Picturesque Review was as beautiful and interesting as it was novel, and deserves greatest praise to the participants, and to Mr. and Mrs. Savaine who have been superintending the rehearsal. The costumes of the eight young ladies were very chic and becoming, four of black and yellow, four of black and red; each with the mantilla of old Spain on her head, and a long red rose in her hair just above the left ear. The young men had white duck trousers with a true Castilian spring at the foot, bolero jackets of velvet, four of purple, four of russet green; and silk sashes and three-cornered hats to match the jackets. The drill was made up of five series of evolutions; in the first two, all were armed with wands, and to the inspiring strains of Sousa's Manhattan Beach March, went through their various evolutions and convolutions so skillfully as to win frequent applause. In the third series the maidens bore in place of the wands, large and handsome white pampas plumes; in the fourth, each one of the 16 was armed with three pikes in a single holder of the Spanish colors, red and yellow; and in the fifth series, the couples carried flags of different nations. The end of each series of evolutions was a striking tableau, and the whole was a most unique and delightful entertainment. Mrs. T. A. Eisen, who is the president of the Bazaar, and her assistants have by their energy and perseverance made a great success of the bazaar artistically, and they offer a very interesting municipal programme for this evening to further the financial prospects.

Following is the programme: Chorus, The Stars that Above Are Shining, Weber.—The choir of St. John's church. Piano solo, On Song's Bright Fancies, Mendelssohn; Schiller's "The Beggar," Molloy.—Mr. C. A. Robinson. Duet, Trust Her Not, Balfe.—Mrs. L. H. Hyatt, Miss Grace Sergeant. Recitation, selection from Ingomar.—Mrs. Edgar L. Swaine. Song, My Lady's Bower, Hope-Temple.—Mr. Frederick B. Baker, accompanied by Miss Kate Felt. Trio, A Matter of Taste, Parry.—Messrs. E. J. S. Song, Mine Always, Houseley.—Miss Grace M. Sergeant.

THE TOY SYMPHONY.

Triangle, J. E. Cowles, M. D. Rattle, Mr. O. Pooley Drum, Mr. Willis Harris The last series, each with a horn. Nightingale, Mr. E. F. LeRoy Bird, Mr. W. C. G. Robinson

PRESS ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

The Women's Press association of Southern California held its regular monthly reception at the residence of Mrs. Emma Seckle Marshall, 1616 Council street, Monday evening. The decorations were elaborate and artistic, and a varied programme of music, essays and recitations afforded an interesting and enjoyable entertainment. These presents were: Ernest Snow, Hall, E. Wren, Chamberlain, Ector, McComas, Jordan, Harvey, Spring, Bowman, Brown, Schutze, Phillips, James, Seabury, Powell, Edwards, Marshall; Misses James, Powell, Curran, McComas, Howells, Murphy, Kenney, Stevens, Platner, Kitay; Messrs. Cornell, Chamberlain, McComas, Johnson, Manahan, Butterworth, Dr. Murphy, Curran, Murphy, Philip, Marshall and others.

Following is the programme: Piano solo, waltz, Aspirations—Miss A. McComas. Vocal solo, English ballad—Preston Chamberlain. Duet, Oh, That We Two Were Mating—Mrs. E. Wren, C. Cornell. Piano solo, The Wind—Miss Curran. Vocal solo, I Know a Bank—Mrs. Eva Wren. Piano solo, My Sister—Miss Doris James. Vocal solo, A Lost Chord, Love's Old, Sweet Song—C. Cornell. Piano solo, Bergambula—Miss Lillian Powell. Recitation—Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain. Paper, Are Literary People Literary?—Mrs. Alice More McComas.

ART ASSOCIATION.

The Art association will close the gallery at 110 West Second street Wednesday next, and the following day (Thanksgiving), will be in every essential point, each in his capacity repeating the salient points of the loss of the ship.

The investigation was at this point adjourned to Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock to await the arrival of depositions from the first engineer, Robert McHaffey. Third Engineer John L. Clark, who was on duty when the boat struck, and seaman Michael McLaughlin, who was on the wheel, and Emil Smith, who was on the lookout. Their testimony corroborated that the captain in every essential point, each in his capacity repeating the salient points of the loss of the ship.

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MEXICAN ADVICES.

The Public Debt Converted Into Silver Notes. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19.—There are many rumors of the conversion of the entire debt into silver through German bankers.

Joquin Salzar, ex-member of congress, and who belongs to an honorable family, was arrested for embezzling \$15,000. Salzar's friends made good the amount embezzled, but the law must punish the crime, though the parties embezzled from refuse to prosecute.

The chief of the treasury of the state of Sonora has fled. It is believed that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$22,000.

The steamer Colon took \$252,380 bar silver, and the steamer Acapulco \$72,374 of the same metal from Mazatlan to San Francisco.

The famous Yucatan Indian chief, Patuck, who was the leader in the uprising, has been killed by his subordinates.

The house of H. F. Hastings, at 920 Hope street, was entered by burglars Monday night, during the absence of the family.

commerce has had a large number of visitors since the 10th, when the doors were opened after the change of pictures was made. It is the intention of the managers to make a special feature of the holiday exhibit next month. The change will be made before the 30th of December, and on the evening of the 7th a reception and social will be given in the gallery, for which a very large number of souvenir cards will be issued.

ENTERTAINMENT AT NEW TURNER HALL. Invitations are out for a social entertainment to be given at New Turner hall Thursday evening, November 22d, by Court Los Angeles, No. 422, I. O. F.

REYNOLDS-POTTER. Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Scott Reynolds and Miss Nellie Potter. The wedding will take place at the Second Presbyterian church, East Los Angeles, at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening.

AN UNKNOWN CURRENT

CAUSED THE LOSS OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

The Court of Inquiry Takes Testimony at Santa Monica—Captain Hamilton and Other Witnesses are Examined.

SANTA MONICA, Nov. 20.—Hon. C. White Mortimer, British vice-consul, and Messrs. F. A. Blake and H. A. Ferguson, sitting as a court of inquiry, heard testimony here today regarding the loss of the British steamship Crown of England, which went on the rocks at Santa Rosa island early on the morning of November 7th. The inquiry developed nothing of a sensational nature, and was merely the details of what has been heretofore published.

Captain John Hamilton was the first witness, and his account was complete for all the time between the vessel leaving San Diego early on the morning of November 6th, in a heavy fog, to the moment of her grounding on the fatal rocks. He said in substance that the fog was so dense at the time the pilot started out of the harbor, that twice in the channel the boat was found to be on the wrong side of the channel buoys. Once outside, nothing was to be seen but the course was set regularly at 7:45 a. m. at north 53 degrees west, which would carry him five miles outside of Point Firmin. At noon the weather having continued foggy, the log registered 37 miles. By the reckoning the steamer's position at this time was 33 degrees 1 minute north, 117 degrees 40 minutes west, the log was re-set and no land having been sighted at 8 p. m., it was determined, upon consultation, to go outside the islands instead of inside. For this purpose the course was re-set to south 85 degrees west. Had the log been accurate this course would have taken the boat 13 miles east of Santa Rosa island, no allowance being made for the drift of currents. As a matter of fact, the log had been proved 10 per cent fast, which would have made the course 22 miles off the island.

At 11:45 the speed was reduced one-half, and at that rate the boat went on the rocks at 2 o'clock a. m. The fog had continued very dense and a sharp lookout was maintained. The whistle was blown every two minutes, for the purpose of catching an answer if land was near, but no sound had been returned. The watch called "breakers!" almost at the instant of striking.

The witness' only theory was that an unknown current had carried the boat out of her course. It was his first trip outside the islands; the chart showed no current and he had no means of knowing that he should encounter one. Having by the log passed Santa Barbara island, witness had apprehended no possible danger in his course.

Captain A. Smith of San Pedro, for 27 years familiar with this coast, was called for examination concerning the currents that prevail or are occasionally noted in near-by waters. His evidence was to the effect that erratic currents are frequent along the coast, but he had no theory had heard of none by which they could be foretold or accounted for. At Catalina, for instance, it is quite usual to encounter a current running from east to west, yet a few weeks ago, on a sailing voyage to Avalon, he had encountered a similar current at the same place, running in exactly the opposite direction. His theory of the wreck of the Crown was that she had encountered an unknown current and been drifted out of her course. As a commander he endorsed the chart showing the captain in the Crown, and thought any or the best of captains might have come to the same disaster through the same cause.

The other witnesses examined were First Mate John P. Foote, Second Officer James McGee, First Engineer Robert McHaffey, Third Engineer John L. Clark, who was on duty when the boat struck, and seaman Michael McLaughlin, who was on the wheel, and Emil Smith, who was on the lookout. Their testimony corroborated that the captain in every essential point, each in his capacity repeating the salient points of the loss of the ship.

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SOMETHING OF A FIZZLE

CAPTAIN DICK WAS NO MATCH FOR MANNING.

The Police Interfered Before the Second Round Was Finished—No Decision Announced.

The long talked of glove contest between Billy Manning and Capt. Dick Falkenberg took place last night. It was a disappointment—a fizzle, in fact—with not a redeeming feature.

Capt. Dick could not stand against the rushes and lightning-like punches of the professional man, and went down in the middle of the second round for keeps.

There was no display of science, even at the outset. The man came on the stage shortly after 9 o'clock. Capt. Dick appeared in good form and heart and smiled as he bowed in recognition of the cheers which greeted his appearance.

Manning took his corner and was received with cheers also. Some little wrangling took place over the selection of a referee, the matter being finally settled by the appearance of J. W. Murphy of Denver on the stage.

At the call both men came quickly to the center. There was no sparring for openings, no feints or clinches, with easy breakaways, and in fact none of the usual movements of a first round.

Instead both men went in viciously and mixed things up beautifully. Manning was the aggressor from the first blow. He evidently wanted his man out in the first round.

When Captain Dick fought his way close enough to his man he attempted to clinch and Murphy shouted "Break away." The men parted and Captain Dick staggered back. He was untidy on his feet and Manning landed a vicious punch on his right temple. Captain Dick went down against the scenery. Manning was after him like a bulldog. The crowd shouted "foul," and when Manning let up Captain Dick got out of his reach.

The call of time served the captain at this juncture. There was a decided difference of opinion as to the foul, but the referee kept silence on the point, and the men waited for the second round.

The second round was an enlarged edition of the first, only it ended more disastrously to Captain Dick, and before it was over the police were on the stage and the fight stopped.

A scene of wild confusion followed the appearance of the police. Manning and Kid O'Brien had clinched at one side of the stage, and a miscellaneous mass of humanity surged around them. It was finally reduced to a little more like quiet, and the principals were taken to their respective dressing rooms. The referee gave no decision.

Captain Dick displayed a slight swelling over the right eye and a scratch or two, while Manning appeared to be unhurt.

Manning made a little speech to the audience in which he stated that he had fought in good faith, had gone in to knock his man out in the first round if possible, and should take all the gate receipts.

This matter he pressed at the box office, where he and Captain Dick came together again after the crowd had left, and it is understood that Manning took the entire proceeds away with him.

Captain Dick makes a strong protest against the construction put on the result of the fight. He was fouled repeatedly and declares that he was never given a fair show. He received no injury except when he fell against a piano.

ARTICLES SIGNED.

Schock and McDermott Have Put Up the Stakes. Albert Schock, champion long distance bicycle rider, and William McDermott of Los Angeles have signed articles of agreement for a match race, and deposited the stake of \$200. The race is to take place on the track at Athletic park Sunday afternoon. The start is to be promptly at 1 o'clock. It will probably be the hottest contest ever seen on the track. Schock and all the bicycle enthusiasts are confident he will win, while McDermott and his horsemen are as firmly convinced that the running horses will carry off the honors.

Schock and McDermott visited the Herald office yesterday and settled upon the terms of the race for \$100 a side. Articles of agreement were signed and the stakes placed in the hands of the city editor with instructions to deliver them to the one declared by the referee to be the winner.

Schock commenced training on the track yesterday and made some good time. He went 21 miles at an even gait of 2:45 to the mile.

RYAN CLUB MEETING.

The Laboring Men Listen to Matters of Importance. The Ryan club held a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting last night in Council of Labor hall. A large number of the audience consisted of members of organized labor, and the express and hack men of the city.