NOT SYSTEMS BUT CITIZENS.

Father Yorke on "The Little Red Schoolhouse."

DR. NIETO IN THE CHAIR

Metropolitan Hall Is Crowded to Hear the Catholic Priest.

CASE AND FLEENOR SCORED.

An Eloquent Plea for Religious Toleration—Local Application of the Test.

Father Yorke spoke to even a larger audience last night at Metropolitan Hall than that which greeted him last week in the same auditorium. Every seat was filled and advantageous standing room was a scarcity. His subject was "The Little Red School," and incidentally he took occasion to reply to a lecture delivered a week ago Sunday by Rev. Mr. Fleenor of Seattle and to pay attention to other A. P. A. speakers. It was the second of the series of five lectures that the champion of Catholicism has undertaken to deliver under the auspices of the American Women's Liberal League.

Dr. C. D. Cleveland, a cousin of President Grover Cleveland, on behalf of the league introduced Rev. Dr. Jacob Nieto as the chairman of the evening. The handsome rabbi's appearance was greeted with hearty applause, as had been his entrance upon the platform, side by side with the champion of the local Catholics. The platform was filled with the local members of the Catholic priesthood, and a number of prominent members of the Protestant faith. Among the latter were Rev. Mr. Shaw and Rev. Mr. Moreland.

Dr. Cleveland, in his brief introduction of Rabbi Nieto, remarked that the latter appeared "in the interest of American toleration and liberty."

"It affords me no small amount of gratification," began Rabbi Nieto, "both as an individual and as a representative of an important section of the Jewish community to be here with you this evening, to express my condemnation of religious persecution in any form and all methods employed for its furtherance.

"There can be no two opinions," he continued, "on this point and there should be no sort of hesitation in expressing only the one opinion that can remain in the mind of man.

"Religious persecution is inconsistent with modern civilization and ruins both the best interests of the city and the country wherein it is permitted.

"Children of one household, members of one family, citizens of one State, brothers at large, instead of working hand in hand for the welfare of the State, family and household are made to fly at one another's throat in the most hideous cause that ever caused man to spill blood.

"As a man, as a Jew, I demand religious liberty and toleration. As a citizen of this magnificent and august Republic I insist that every man be allowed to worship his God as he will.

"The question may be asked of us: Why, as Jews, do we stand shoulder to shoulder with the Roman Catholic at this time? We would stand shoulder to shoulder with any sect that was experiencing any difficulty in practicing its religious creed in its own way and according to its own light.

"I will tell you why the Jew stands by the Roman Catholic; I will tell you why: Not only from the pure dictates of his heart, which will always detest religious persecution. The Jew, I hope, is beyond all other things, grateful."

He related how in the early portion of the sixteenth century, when the princes of Europe were seeking to despoil and destroy the Jew, every occupant of the Papal chair had declared that no Jew should be persecuted and that his property should be protected. He told how Gregory X defended the Jew and vouched for the untruthfulness of the charge that the Jews drank human blood and ate the heart of a child at the celebration of the Passover feast; how Archbishop Werner of Mayence defended the Jews from the charge of child murder, when no one else dared raise hand or voice in their behalf; how Innocent IV secured for the Jew the privilege of being allowed to retain his Bible and Talmud when all the nations were against him; how Innocent VII gave a refuge to the Jews when they were expelled from Spain; how Pius IV removed the badge which up to his time all Jews, as related of Shylock by Shakespeare, were compelled to wear to indicate that they were Jews, and how Henry I, Archbishop of Mayence, and Clement VI had given protection to the Jews. Continuing he said:

"In view of all these kindnesses showered upon our race by the supreme power of the Catholic church, how can we do otherwise than stand in and say that there shall be no religious test in this country."

He referred to the anti-Semitic agitation in Germany, and remarked: "Those who were responsible for that were not Catholics." After a tribute to the broad spirit of toleration that he said marked the treatment of other sects by the Catholics he introduced Father Yorke.

The latter announced that on Thursday evening, in Metropolitan Hall, he would deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Presentation Convent schools, and begged the support of his auditors for the worthy objects of these institutions. His lecture on that evening will be on the subject, "Where did you get the Bible?" He spoke in substance as follows:

"Before I begin with that interesting object known as the little red schoolhouse I have one or two preludes. One of these deals with the gentleman who emigrated from Oakland, even unto Seattle, and from Seattle to this City, the Rev. Mr. Fleenor. [Hisses and laughter.]

And what I have to say concerning him is but a continuation of the line of thought put into such beautiful words by the reverend doctor who has just spoken before me in the recounting to you the feelings that stir his heart and that stirs the heart of every true Hebrew concerning religious toleration, and with what was said from this platform yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Fleenor declared, "that was a wonderful fusion of the Romans and Jews last Monday night." It carries one back to the time when the Jews and Romans united to crucify the Savior." [Murmurs of mingled awe and disapproval.]

That is the spirit of the A. P. A.

Two years ago the man who began it in this City declared: The Catholic to-day, the Jews to-morrow. He denied that he ever said it. But yesterday the truth came out, and what Henry said in one way Fleenor said in another.

Has it come to this in this American Republic, that we are to look back to the crimes and sins of 1900 years ago and flash them in the face of the people to-day and demand that they be punished therefor?

Has it come to this that the Jew of to-day must be punished for what was done 1900 years ago? Is this Christianity? Surely this is not Protestantism! Respectable Protestants who love their religion, who love their church, remember that when the Christ was crucified prayed, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

And so we Catholics are proud to stand on the same platform as the Jews in this good cause of religion and toleration. [Applause.] As Dr. Nieto said, our standing together on this platform does not mean that we agree in our religious opinions. It would be a small matter for us to stand together if we did agree in our religious belief; but the American principle is this—that men, though they may differ in what they believe, yet when it comes down to the good of the community and of the body politic, when it comes down to this great principle of religious tolerance, stand together as one man. [Applause.]

The trouble of religious intolerance is that it grows on that on which it feeds. You may begin to persecute a small and an insignificant sect, but by the force of logic you are bound to push your persecution further. You may begin to persecute the Catholics to-day; you will surely have the Jews to-morrow, and the day after to-morrow you will have every Protestant sect that does not agree with you placed under the ban of this organization, which is the open sore upon our body politic. And not only Catholics and Jews, but the Protestant who has a Catholic wife, the Protestant who sends his children to whatsoever school he pleases, the Protestant who has a Catholic friend, aye, and the Protestant who will not put his neck under the foot of the paramour of a bad woman and do in politics what that scoundrel dictates. [Loud applause.]

Whether it was the effect of the early rain or not [laughter], I remark that the Rev. W. W. Case has come out from his retirement. Last Sunday evening he paid his respects to your humble servant and after declaring that those other learned controversialists have not left me a leg to stand upon, he proceeded to try his own hand at throwing me down.

However, the speaker subsequently concluded, Mr. Case was scarcely worth wasting their valuable time upon. He humorously reminded his auditors of a rather mysteriously worded advertisement, which at one time appeared in some of the streetcars and which began: "Don't be woozy." [Laughter.] "Chew somebody's gum." If they could only induce the Rev. Dr. Case to chew some kind of gum and if that gum would only stick his teeth together for the rest of his natural life, he—Father Yorke—believed that Dr. Case's own coreligionists would be heartily glad of it. Father Yorke accused Dr. Case of a dishonest attempt to foist upon the public credulity a quotation from a spurious French translation of Gury's Compendium, in which quotation it was asked: Are Roman Catholic priests subject to the civil law? Dr. Case gave a negative answer. He (Father Yorke) finally left a copy of Gury at THE CALL office, in order to show the public of San Francisco that after the question was put—"Are clerks or clergymen bound by the civil law?"—the answer was not No, but, in plain terms, Yes. [Applause.]

He declared last Sunday evening that he had a document which proves me to be a liar. I will not return him the word; he may keep it and use it as often as he pleases, but I say here again that the quotation he gives from Gury is a forgery from top to bottom. And I say to the good people of the Methodist Episcopal church upon whom he is forced for their sins [laughter], that they are sitting at the feet of a man who knows not what the truth is when it comes to dealing with Catholicity.

I tell them—and the responsibility rests upon their heads—that they are supporting a man who has been shown in the public prints of this City to have, in questions of fact, stated the thing which was not and to have made quotations and given excerpts which never appeared in the books to which he referred them. I think I can safely leave the Rev. W. W. Case to the people of this City, and I will further add that if the Protestant religion has need of such defenders then it is a sad day for the Protestant churches of San Francisco and California. [Applause.]

Father Yorke in his third prelude arraigned the Rev. Mr. Fleenor once more, quoting in this connection several extracts from that gentleman's last public utterance, bearing more particularly upon J. H. Barry's denunciation of the Rev. Benjamin Hudelson. This Mr. Fleenor had characterized as a lie of Rome and the devil. If so, asked the speaker, why was not Barry of the Star in jail? [Loud applause.] The charges had been made not in general terms, but with names, and unfortunately for the Rev. Benjamin Hudelson they had been given with date, and the truth of the matter was that Rev. Mr. Hudelson was a man who had stepped from the trough of sensuality into a Christian pulpit and who still reeked with the vile smell of the slums.

The charges against Hudelson are no libel; the charges are that this man, who half a dozen years ago, when he had arrived at the full age of manhood, had fallen as low as it is possible for human nature to fall. The charges are that in two or three months he stepped from this state of degradation into a Christian pulpit; that he is now at the head of a society which accuses the foreign population of this country with being criminals, which declares that a large section of this community are unfit to have office; that they and he have come to save this country and protect our institutions. Surely wonderful saviors. Wonderful protectors are the Rev. Benjamin Hudelson, the Hon. Mr. Quitzow and all his kind. [Applause.] If the Rev. Mr. Fleenor remains in the City for a few months, thereby breaking his record of continuous residence in any city in which he has hitherto been—he may hear something more about the Hon. and Rev. Benjamin Hudelson, and hear it in the courts of this State. [Applause.]

The speaker then proceeded to deal with the true subject-matter of his address—the little red schoolhouse, or the public school system of these States, which he traced from the earliest times down to the present day. He pointed out that the modern non-sectarian system was not introduced by the Pilgrim Fathers, as some people would lead the public to suppose, but was the slow outgrowth of intellectual development. He voiced the gratitude of the Roman Catholic community toward Archbishop John Hughes of New York, who was primarily responsible for the abolition of religious teaching in the schools of that State.

He outlined his reasons for opposing the introduction of the Bible into the public school, and emphasized the fact that the Roman Catholics rather than risk the true freedom of education, had gone to the additional expense of providing schools of their own, wherein the tenets of their religion could be installed into the mind of their children. In San Francisco alone 10,000 Catholic children attended these schools, at a yearly expense of $300,000. He remarked upon the injustice of the sentiment which dictated a popular outcry about "Rome's red hand" whenever a Catholic sought election as a school superintendent, while the Protestant clergyman, on the other hand, invariably showed himself appreciative of the spoils of office.

He referred in strong language of condemnation to Governor Budd, whom he accused of reversing for political motives the action of the School Board of San Jose by reintroducing the practice of Bible reading, and further of appointing as trustee of the Normal School of San Jose Henry French, a member of the A. P. A.

He particularly referred to the episode in which Trustee Henderson of this City recently figured when Council 1 of the A. P. A. placed him upon his trial because he had dared to vote for a Catholic as principal or vice-principal of one of our public schools.

In conclusion he put in an eloquent plea for the privilege of the parent to teach his child as he saw fit. "This," he said, "is not a country of systems, because we do not want systems; we want men."

We want men of honesty, of honor, of integrity. Such men will not be obtained merely by putting such and such a law on the statute book. We can get them only when the citizens are raised up to be leal and true and law-abiding, and when they obey the laws not because they are made in such a way and by such a board, but because they believe it is their duty to do what is right, and as American citizens they are going to do their duty. [Loud applause.]

After the chairman had announced that Father Yorke would deliver a lecture entitled "The Carpenter's Son," in the same place on September 14, under the auspices of the American Women's Liberal League, the meeting dispersed.

They Are Enrolling.

Since the Republican campaign opened the enrolling of Republicans in their respective Assembly districts has increased by the hundreds. As a sample of this enthusiasm twenty-five names were added to the roll in American Hall, corner of Pacific and Leavenworth, Forty-second District, last night, upon what may be termed a "still" night; that is to say, there were no speakers present, nor were there any announced. The club simply opened its doors, when there was a rush of Republicans anxious to sign the roll, and signify their intention of voting for McKinley and the Republican ticket in general.

Titian was the greatest Venetian painter. The chief of a long line of imitators, art critics rank him with Raphael and Corregio, a prince of the art.

Scene From the Drama, "Madame Sans Gene," Presented for the First Time in This City at the Baldwin Theater Last Night.

PLAYS AT THE CITY THEATERS.

"Mme. Sans Gene" Makes a Hit at the Baldwin Last Night.

MISS KIDDER'S SUCCESS

The Alcazar Opens Again With a Fine New Stock Company.

"TURNED UP" A FUNNY FARCE

Second Week of "Social Trust" at the Columbia—New Bills at Other Places.

Not since the initial appearance of John Drew as a star has the Baldwin held so brilliant an audience as the one that greeted the opening performance of the "Sans Gene" company last evening. Scattered all over the house were handsomely gowned women, representatives of the local 400.

As is usual with a fashionable audience, the curtain had risen on the stirring first scene of the drama and not one-tenth of the audience was as yet seated. In fact, the prologue was nearly over before the fashionable procession down the center aisle had ended.

Sardou wrote "Mme. Sans Gene" when the recent Napoleon craze was at its height, but we are still too near the days of the First Empire for a dramatist to presume to take poetic license with the memory of le petit caporal, which perhaps accounts for the fact that Napoleon has not been made the central figure of the play. Mme. Sans Gene, the wife of one of his marshals, appears in that capacity, and with her brilliant Napoleonic background she quite captured her first San Francisco audience.

The background had a good deal to do with last night's success, for "Mme. Sans Gene" is to a great extent a series of gorgeous tableaux, with one figure, that of the ex-washerwoman, standing out warm and lifelike among the other somewhat stilted dramatis personæ, who give one the impression of being on a continual dress parade. One had to look round at the familiar stalls and boxes to be quite sure that the house was really the Baldwin and not Drury Lane, in the days when the late lamented Sir Augustus Harris spent money like water in mounting his productions.

Such velvets and satins, yards and yards of them trailing over the stage in regal magnificence. Such jewelry! to look at it made one wink and blink! Such uniforms! and they were not made according to the costumer's fervid imagination, either; they were copies from the pomp and panoply of war in which Napoleon decked out his grande armee—lancers, hussars, dragoons, spurred and booted, glittering with gold and silver, and many of them made up as very good counterparts of the historic people they represented.

The staging of "Mme. Sans Gene" was as gorgeous as its costuming; indeed, really beautiful reproductions were given of rooms in the historic chateau of Compeigne, and the stirring scene in the prologue, with the soldiers and the singing of the "Marseillaise," was excellently done.

But after all "the play's the thing," and it seems as though Sardou must have been thinking, when he wrote "Sans Gene," of the advice given by the husband of a great prima donna to his wife's impresario: "Get my wife and a few sticks." The play is Sans Gene herself and very little else, and that several of the other performers were anything but sticks is not Sardou's fault for he gave them very few opportunities for displaying talent.

Sans Gene being the central figure of the play it follows that the success of the performance depended largely upon Miss Kathryn Kidder, who played the role.

Her acting was a delightful surprise and the audience showed their appreciation of it by repeated curtain calls at the end of each act. She is tall and willowy, with a pleasant albeit penetrating voice, and she charming ease and abandon with which she played the part of the washerwoman Duchess was something which recalled Ellen Terry's lightness and grace in comedy roles. She had to run the gamut of a good many emotions, from impatience at the annoyances of a court train to grief at the Emperor's resolve to have her friend De Neipperg strangled, but she was always natural and delightful in the expression of her feelings.

The plot of "Mme. Sans Gene" is too familiar to need lengthy repetition. It shows in a prologue how the washerwoman Catherine Hulbscher saves an Austrian officer, De Neipperg, during the revolution from the wrath of the French populace with the help of her fiancee, Lefebvre, and later shows how she rescues him again when Lefebvre has become a Duke and the Emperor suspects the Austrian of being the Empress' lover.

The story also shows how Napoleon tries to make Lefebvre divorce his wife, Mme. Sans Gene, for her free and easy manners and how Sans Gene herself wins his favor and makes him her friend.

Several of the supporting characters were well played, particulary Augustus Cook as Napoleon, Harold Russell as Lefebvre and Charles Plunkett as the dancing master.

Among those noted in the audience were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey and party, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Deane and party, Mrs. Hager, the Misses Hager, Edward D. Greenway, Joseph D. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Rosenstirn, Dr. and Mrs. Winslow Anderson and party, the Misses Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neustadter, the Misses Dore, Mr. and Miss Sutro, George Hall, James Phelan, Joseph D. Grant, Henry Kowalsky, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hochstadter, Mr. and Mrs. Rounsevelle Wildman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hageman, J. Rothchild, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams, Mrs. Shortridge and party, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bibb, H. Brown and party, Dr. H. Schacht and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wilson B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eggers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Berton, Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin, C. Martin, L. Siegel and party, Miss H. Anderson.

At the Columbia.

"The Social Trust" began its second week at the Columbia last evening, and judging from the good house Mr. Frawley continues to get on well with the theater-going public. It is a good play and better played every night. Blanche Bates and Lansing Rowan and little Hope Ross still carry off the feminine honors, while Lackaye, Frawley and Arbuckle come in for the male distinction. "The Social Trust" will run this week.

At the Orpheum.

Filson and Errol, in their comedy, "Men vs. Women," have introduced an amusing turn at the Orpheum this week. They are supposed to be an unhappily married couple, who in the course of their marital discussions introduce some tart and humorous dialogue respecting the relative merits of men and women. The audience would be at a loss to say whether the husband or wife nagged with the most persistency, though both did it with a spirit which won them plenty of applause.

Lydia Yeamans-Titus is playing a brief engagement at the Orpheum this week. Her voice has not lost any of its sweetness, and she introduces some new songs, though the baby act is still her most popular impersonation. The Cosman couple, a pair of English music-hall stars, are expected to arrive in a few days to complete this week's list of new attractions.

Miss Nellie Maguire has abandoned her character impersonations and is attempting a pathetic style of ditty, which does not suit her half so well as did the "coster girl." Richard Pitrot raises pandemonium with his living pictures of statesmen. Some of the audience now go armed with fish-horns, in order to better express their feelings. Albini has some good new card tricks, and Favor and Sinclair's laughing skit proves as amusing as ever. Herr Techow's educated cats are in the last week of their engagement.

The Tivoli.

The ninth week of the grand opera season at the Tivoli was commenced last night, Verdi's great composition, "Ernani," being presented. Although only operas of the highest class have been rendered at this popular house for more than two months public interest seems not to have flagged a bit and last night the audience was fully the equal in size and make-up of any of the season.

"Ernani" was sung in a manner that has been seldom excelled in this City. Mme. Natali as Elvira, Signor Fernando Micheiena as Ernani, Signor Abramoff as Don Silva, and last, but not least, John J. Raffael as the King of Spain were excellent, one and all. The chorus was away above the average, and the minor characters were well handled.

The finale of the fourth act was twice encored, as was Signor Abramoff's song in the second act. The duet of Mme. Natali and Raffael in the second act was enthusiastically redemanded, and of Mme. Natali's duet with Michelena in the third act the audience seemed unable to hear enough.

To-night, Thursday and Saturday "Rigoletto" will be presented, and Wednesday, Friday and Sunday "Ernani" will be repeated.

The Grand Opera-House.

A play full of thrilling situations, grand scenery and striking tableaux is "Held in Slavery," that was presented for the first time in the Grand Opera-house last night. The story is that of a young girl, who is the victim of a villain. He finds that she is a slave, and he has her put up at auction and purchases her himself.

There is, however, a young sailor, whose mother the young girl had befriended, and he after many trials and fights and narrow escapes, succeeds in slaying the villain and rescues the girl from slavery.

Harry Sedley, specially engaged, took the part of the sailor and made most of the character. Helen Foster Vane was the heiress-slave and gave a fairly good presentation of the part, but the life of the piece were Lottie Williams and Ed J. Herron, who assumed the comedy parts of the melodrama. In their work they were very good and exceedingly appreciated by the audience. One feature in the first act that took well was the dancing pickaninnies.

Opening of the Alcazar.

The Alcazar awoke last evening from its long sleep and gave a crowded house an excellent entertainment in the shape of that very funny affair called "Turned Up." It is a play often given by Nat Goodwin and was considered by him as one of his best.

Most of the members of the Alcazar stock company are well known here and have played leading parts in first-class Eastern companies, principally those of Frohman and Harrigan. Mrs. F. M. Bates, the mother of winsome Blanche of the Columbia, was a star in the old Baldwin, and Mrs. Vanderhoff played with Kelcey and Effie Shannon at the California.

Amy Lee acted a leading role in "Siberia," J. B. Polk with "Our Strategist" and Adele Belgarde was with Frohman for years.

The interior of the Alcazar has been entirely renovated and redecorated by Messrs. Belasco, Doane and Jordan, the managers, and the beautiful new stage settings show the work of a master scenic painter, making it one of the handsomest theaters in the City.

The opening performance last evening was somewhat delayed, as the rehearsals had been necessarily hurried, but if the time between curtains were long the fine musical programme under the direction of Edward Lada filled in the waits.

The play of the evening was preceded by a curtain-raiser, "The Little Rebel," in which Amy Lee took the leading part.

"Turned Up" hangs upon an old naval officer, Captain Medway, who is supposed to have become "food for the mackerels," and his wife marries again. When he returns home there is fun and tears commingled. The cast of characters was:

General Baltic, on foreign service.....Carl Smith
Captain Medway of the Petrel.....J. B. Polk
George Medway, his son (specially engaged)....
.....John T. Sullivan
Nod Seeddam, barrister.....F. B. Clayton
Carraway Bones, undertaker and general dealer.....Frank Doane
Sabina Medway.....Adele Belgrade
Mrs. Medway.....Mrs. F. M. Bates
Ada Baltic, the general's only daughter....
.....May Buckley
Mrs. Pannall, George's housekeeper.....
.....Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff
Cleopatra, Captain Medway's second wife....
.....Hattie Foley
Tom Lott, a wherryman.....Charles Bryant
Police Constable Nibble.....William Whitney
Ephraim, Cleopatra's nephew.....
.....Charley Leonard Richardson

The play will be continued the remainder of the week.

At the Casino.

The new bill in the Casino at the Chutes contains some good features. The Zanfarellas are remarkable artists and the De Fillipis are introducing novelties in their whirlwind dance. The Lemores are clever musical children and Lewis Lawrence has a good barytone voice. Performances are given every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The Haight-street grounds are open daily from 1 to 11 P. M.

Fire Ordinance Violated.

Mrs. Catherine Wittmeyer was arrested yesterday on complaint of P. H. Shaughnessy, assistant chief of the Fire Department, for refusing to take down a dangerous wall on her property, 1104 and 1106 Stockton street. She had been notified by the Fire Wardens to remove the wall, but paid no attention to the request. She was released on her own recognizance.

Montpelier Murderer Convicted.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, Aug. 31.—In the District Court at Paris Saturday a jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree in the case of Idaho vs. Andrew McIlvain for fatally shooting Charles Manassa at Montpelier last March. Judge Standrod will pass sentence at the close of the term of court next week.

BORROW on sealskins, silks and jewels at Uncle Harris', 15 Grant avenue.

BURSTS OF SPEED BY RELAY RIDERS.

A Marvelous Run From Granite Canyon to Cheyenne.

PLUNGED IN A TORRENT

Mrs. Rhinehart's Splendid Ride From Laramie to Red Buttes.

AN OVATION AT CHEYENNE.

Alice Richards, Daughter of Wyoming's Governor, Signs the Packet.

Wonderful bursts of speed were made during the daylight hours yesterday by the riders of the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal's continental relay.

Erswell and Dietrick, famous riders, who carried the packet from Rawlins to Fort Steele Sunday night, were precipitated into a rushing torrent twelve feet deep. It is a miracle that they escaped with their lives. The night was pitch dark. Erswell went in first and Dietrick on top of him. They floundered about and managed to clamber out and save their wheels. Erswell's head was cut and his face bruised by his partner's wheel.

The following Examiner specials from Laramie tell of the run over the mountains:

LARAMIE, WYO., Aug. 31.—It is beginning to be hard work to trail the relay by Pullman. These Rocky Mountain boys are birds.

LARAMIE, WYO., Aug. 31.—Dainty Mrs. Rhinehart, on her jaunty Yellow Fellow, scooted off with the packet to Red Buttes.

LARAMIE, WYO., Aug. 31.—Packet came and went like a flash. Townspeople can hardly realize it, as the relay was not expected for hours.

LARAMIE, WYO., Aug. 31.—Country between here and Fort Steele devastated with rains and cloudbursts. It is a miracle that such good time was made.

LARAMIE, WYO., Aug. 31.—"Bug" Erswell and Lem Dietrick, who carried the packet from Rawlins to Fort Steele last night, just got here on a freight. They are covered with mud and bruises. Both men rode clear into a torrent, the bridges having been swept away. They rescued their wheels with difficulty.

The gallant wheelmen arrived at Laramie at 10:28 yesterday morning, having made wonderful time. Mrs. Rhinehart, the crack lady rider with a record of centuries, made a wonderful up-hill ride in the mountains. She arrived at Red Buttes, Wyoming, at 11:07, accompanied by McGuire and Choffin.

Sherman, the summit station of the Rocky Mountains, 549 miles west of Omaha, was reached at 12:10 P. M. yesterday. The riders were due there at 8:20 A. M., so, according to the schedule, the packet was three hours and fifty minutes late at this point, where the altitude is 8242 feet.

Going down the eastern slope of the mountains the speed attained was remarkable. Buford was passed at 12:27.

The run from Granite Canyon to Cheyenne, made by Courier Green, was wonderful. A speed of twenty miles an hour was attained. The packet arrived at Cheyenne at 1:51 P. M. yesterday, only three hours late. There Alice Richards, the beautiful daughter of the Governor of Wyoming, affixed her signature. Five thousand people assembled at Cheyenne to greet the speedy couriers. The delay at that point was only three minutes.

Hillsdale, Wyo., was passed at 3:16 P. M., Pine Bluff 4:51 P. M., Kimball, Nebr., 6:25 P. M., Sidney, Nebr., 7:03 P. M., Potter, Nebr., 7:52 P. M.; Brownson, Nebr., 9:10 P. M. The last-mentioned point is 400 miles west of Omaha. The time lost west of the Rocky Mountains is being regained with great rapidity. If the weather continues favorable Omaha will be reached today ahead of schedule time.

MRS. RHINEHART, the Swift Lady Rider of the Cheyenne Division, on Her Famous Relay From Laramie to Red Buttes.

HIS HORRIBLE DEATH.

Patrick Gleeson Insisted Upon Finishing the Last Flange.

Patrick Gleeson did not take the advice of the foreman of the boiler-shops at the Risdon Iron Works last evening, and now his body is in the Morgue.

Gleeson is a flange-turner in the boiler-shops, and about 5 o'clock he was engaged turning the flanges on a redhot boiler-head suspended from a hydraulic crane when the horrible accident happened that caused his death.

One of the pulleys became detached and the boiler-head swung to one side. Gleeson attempted to right it, but the bolt that held the clutch and chain together broke. The boiler-head, which weighed over 3000 pounds, began to descend, and Gleeson, comprehending his danger, turned to run, but stumbled over a piece of broken metal and fell.

Before he could crawl out of the way the boiler head was upon him, crushing his right side and terribly bruising his arm, chest and leg. Several of his fellow-workmen who saw the accident rushed to Gleeson's assistance. After great difficulty they pulled him out of his death-trap, and, as he showed signs of life, they rang for the patrol wagon, and Gleeson was taken to the Receiving Hospital. He died on the operating table, and his body was removed to the Morgue.

The foreman said that Gleeson had, a few minutes before the accident, been told to quit work. He declined, saying he had only one more flange to turn to complete the job. His assistant had quit when ordered, but Gleeson called him back and told him to get ready to remove the last flange. A second time he was told to quit work and go home, and less than a minute afterward he was fatally injured.

Gleeson was 47 years of age, and lived at 97 California avenue. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Kate and Alice M. Dunne to John H. Rosseter, lot NE corner of Fell and Shrader streets, E 103:1½ by N 275; $10.

William and Lizzie Hinkel to Henry C. and Charles A. Bennett, lot on S line of Waller street, 100 E of Belvedere, E 25 by S 108:9; $10.

Thomas Molloy and Daniel M. Ryan (trustees John J. McLaughlin) to Anne McMenamin, 1538 d. 182, undivided 1-23 of lot on SW corner of Harrison and Seventeenth streets, S 286:1⅜, W 184:6 to a point 236:6⅛ N of Eighteenth, W 21:4, NE 293, E 123 11¾; also all interest in sewer pipe business on premises; also property in Alameda County, reconveyance deed; gift.

John and Elizabeth Cowle to Wallace M. Cowle, lot on N line of Eighteenth street, 100 E of Mission, E 25, N 113, W 2:6, N 3, W 22:6, S 113; $10.

Elizabeth Collins to Mamie Ramm, undivided ⅛ of lot on E line of Eureka street, 173:8 S of Seventeenth, S 49:4 by E 125; —.

Henry F. Allen, Harriette de Witt Kittie and Sarah L. Coffin to John de Witt Allen, eastern ¼ of 100-vara lot 66, being 137:6 square and bounded on the SE by Harrison street, on the NW by a line parallel therewith, and 137:6 feet distant NW therefrom, on the NE by the line which bounds said 100-vara 66 on NE, on the SW by line parallel therewith, distant 137:6 feet SW therefrom, less 12 feet, which space is devoted to a private street (on NW line of Harrison street, 150 NE of Second, NE 125 by NW 137:6); $10.

Lizzie J. Browne to Minnie T. Hartung (wife of Julius), Potrero Nuevo block 170; $10.

Lillie Gately to James Gately, lot on SW corner of Tennessee and Butte streets, W 100 by S 100; gift.

Samuel Goldman to Carrie Goldman, lot on N line of Clement street, 90 W of Eleventh avenue, W 30 by N 75; gift.

Louis and Rose Lipman and London and San Francisco Bank (limited), to Justus Froll, lot on E line of Tenth avenue, 150 S of H street, S 25 by E 120; $10.

Julia Chabot to Joseph A. Chabot, lot on E line of Thirty-fourth avenue, 235 S of I street, S 50 by E 120; also lot on W line of Forty-fifth avenue, 260 N of U street, N 25 by W 120; also lot on W line of Forty-fifth avenue, 125 N of U street, N 25 by W 120; $10.

Elsie C. Keating to William McCall, lot on N line of Silver avenue, 50:1 E of Crant street, N 109:10, E 50, S 112:3, W 50:1, lot 23, block 9, College Homestead Association; $10.

John J. O'Farrell to Catharine Russell, lot on NE line of Francis street, 300 NW of Telegraph (Mission) road, NW 100 by NE 200; grant.

Miss E. K. Mohl to Agatha G. Cummings, undivided two-thirds of an undivided half of lot 5, block 94, University Tract Survey; $1000.

A return supplied by the Home Secretary shows that the output of coal in the United Kingdom for the year 1895 was 189,650,562 tons, an increase of over 1,250,000 tons on the previous year.

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