

FOUR SUPERVISORS UNDER ANOTHER CLOUD.

Charged by Southside Residents With Accepting Boodle.

GRAND JURY INVOKED.

Alleged Measures to Prevent the Extension of the Pound Limits.

DUNKER'S PORCINE PRESENT.

Intimation That Nothing Was Too Small in the Game of Grab and Obstruction.

Another charge of "boodle" is to be placed at the doors of four of the most illustrious members of the "Solid Eight." It comes from that part of San Francisco just beyond Bernal Heights and is coupled with an accusation that the municipal officers in question acted so as to retard the advancement of the neighborhood and even jeopardize the safety of its citizens.

The nature of the accusations can be gathered from the following letter, which has been prepared for the Grand Jury and will probably be in the hands of that body by this afternoon:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1895. To the Honorable the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: I am satisfied with, upon investigation, prove to be an example of municipal corruption. The officials concerned are Supervisors Benjamin King, Dunker and Morgenstern.

A short history of the matter will assist in getting at the facts. Some time ago an inmate of the Lick Old Ladies' Home was attacked by a steer running loose on the streets in that part of San Francisco just beyond Bernal Heights. She died of the injuries. Children going and coming from school were often attacked and their young minds shocked by the cattle roaming at large in the same part of the City. So a request was made of the Supervisors in November, 1894, that they should extend the pound limits.

The old board refused. The matter came before the Health and Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Benjamin King, Dunker, Morgenstern and Diamond, in February, 1895. They, with the exception of Mr. King, agreed that the extension was really needed and promised that the ordinance should be passed. But a day or two later, during which the milkmen collected money from brewers, butchers, cattle and hog dealers, grocers and others, and as a result the ordinance was not passed.

Since that time these milkmen have talked and revealed the fact that money was paid to some members of that committee to effect the change of their minds on the desirability of the ordinance. It may be remarked here that Supervisor Diamond voted for it to the surprise of Mr. King, Bowers & Theis, milkmen that money had been paid the Supervisorial committee.

Mrs. Bowers, who has a milk ranch near Silver Avenue, told Professor John Penninger, the florist, that Kohn, the cattle-dealer at Mission and Thirty-first streets, had contributed \$1000 to beat the petition and would pay more. Nager of Nager Brothers, milkmen, advised that the neighbors have talked angrily of their work was useless, as the milkmen had raised too much money to be beaten.

Mr. O'leman, a grocerman at Tenth and Howard streets, admitted to Professor Penninger the contributing of money to the milkmen's cause.

Mr. Bowers can tell of the amount of money raised by the milkmen at a secret meeting held the night after the petition came before the committee.

Martin Johnson of the People's dairy was concerned in collecting the money used in financing the petition.

One of those who were assessed was Mr. Gradwohl, a stock-dealer on the San Bruno road, within the pound limits. He contributed \$20 to Professor Penninger the payment of \$20.

A milkman named Barrido told a reputable man, who told Professor Penninger, that a bargain had been made with the four Supervisors, who were paid \$1800.

There are other matters can be elicited by subpoenaing those above mentioned. Respectfully yours, HENRY TESSMER.

The above complaint to the Grand Jury has been long in contemplation. For months the neighbors have talked angrily of their work was useless, as the milkmen had raised too much money to be beaten.

Mr. Tesser, by whom the letter was prepared, is a man of family who has striven for what he considers to be his rights as a citizen and property-holder. He told the story of his wrongs yesterday. "There are about thirty milkmen and a dozen hog-rars in the neighborhood," he said. "Some of these men have only 35-40 square lots, just enough to build a milking shed on. Then they call their place a milk ranch.

the police decided to look in upon the merry-making, and a number of the young men, disliking the idea of being seen in the company of San Francisco policemen, took their hats and departed. In so doing they tore and soiled their Sunday-go-to-meeting suits by climbing over a back fence.

However, Officers W. W. Wilson and W. F. Brophy apprehended three of those who were seen in the most fun, who seemed to be having the most fun. They were Joseph Decker, aged 21; George A. Fletcher, 24, and Walter Gunn, 20. These young men had been punctured in many places about the head, face and body with a penknife.

They were sent to the Receiving Hospital, where their injuries were dressed, and a little later they were locked up in the City Prison with charges of disturbing the peace opposite their names on the prison register.

While the officers were at the hospital James P. Doyle, aged 24, walked in to get court plaster put on a large assortment of knife wounds he carried on his face and arms. He, too, went with his friends to the City Prison. The young men will not state who cut them, but it is believed one of the wounded prisoners was the culprit. Fletcher's hand is cut as though a penknife had suddenly closed over his fingers. None of the crowd are badly cut.

THE GUARD STARTLED.

Consternation Among the Citizen Soldiers Over the Changes.

Officers Speak About the Grave Situation in State Military Affairs.

The National Guardsmen about town yesterday looked as if something had happened to them. All of the jauntiness which is supposed to hedge a uniform when there is a man in it had suddenly and completely disappeared. They were generally in a gloomy mood and the moods ranged anywhere from mild dissatisfaction to the extreme depths of despair.

At the armories yesterday and last night there was only one theme for discussion, and that was the reorganization, and the way it all happened. Officers and men gathered in the company quarters and had a good long talk over a situation unparalleled in the history of the service. Singularly enough the superior commanders had kept the matter remarkably quiet, and the guardsmen were entirely unprepared for the astounding news. For some time they had difficulty in realizing that not a single regiment exists in San Francisco. But the Sacramento orders were satisfactory evidence, and nothing was left but material for speculation upon the sort of things which are now liable to happen.

The San Francisco regiments, which were formed into battalions by the consolidation of several companies, have lost their old commanders and their regimental designations. Colonel Bush, Colonel O'Connor and Colonel Macdonald are barren of their silver eagles, and any number of officers of the staff have lost their glittering jobs. Lieutenant-colonels have suddenly scaled the promotion ladder as far as independent command is concerned, and majors are very important entities in the administration of National Guard affairs. These startling changes have set the entire institution rocking upon its foundations, and it is very doubtful if any sort of order will be secured for a week or more.

Within a few days an order will be issued calling for the election of a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the new First Regiment of Infantry. With the exception of two vacancies in the line of the battalion which used to be Colonel O'Connor's regiment the officers are ready to gather and select a new commander. The choice will undoubtedly fall to one of the former regimental commanders, they naturally having the lead of all other National Guard officers.

The contest promises great interest, however, the colony of the only regiment in San Francisco is worth trying for and no effort will be spared by the friends of the several candidates to win the prize. The battalions from the former regiments are all well, and it is expected that these officers decide to vote for their former chiefs a tie will surely result. Some lively campaign will have to be done to gather enough votes for a winner.

Colonel Warfield was seen at the California Hotel last evening in reference to the changes in his brigade. "The brigadier-generals," he said, "had nothing whatever to do with the method of reorganization, and I was not consulted. The organization had decided upon a plan of action before we were consulted. When we were called to Sacramento on last Saturday it was to hear about the proposed reorganization and to advise on the various propositions concerning the formation of our brigade. We had nothing to do. When the Governor proceeded to read the order which was published yesterday I was for a moment dumfounded."

"This battalion business started me, until I afterward learned that the battalions were to be formed into regiments. About a twelve-company regiment? Well, in other States it has been a success, and I think it should be here."

Colonel Bush, who commanded the First Infantry before it was reduced to a battalion, happened into the California Hotel last night to get out the revised military chart. The colonel was not bubbling over with information, and principally for the reason that he had none. "I am quite as much at sea as any other commander," he said, "and have received no orders, and, although I believe the publication in THE CALL this morning is from the adjutant-general's office, I shall have to await something more official. Really, I know nothing and can say nothing about this."

Colonel O'Connor of the old Third was seen at his residence last night. He said: "I am certainly sorry that the condition of things should require such radical changes, but I do not see how it could have been otherwise. I am convinced that the change has been in the interest of the service, and I am satisfied. The Legislature appropriated money for a certain number of companies, and when it was found that the money wouldn't go round some of them had to go. The men of the Third will be found ready to work for the welfare of the new regiment in any circumstances."

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the former Second Artillery, declined to express himself upon the military situation. "I have received no orders," he said. "I was not consulted about any changes, and I have nothing to say about the matter. However, I am interested in the well-being of the service, and am prepared to help it along."

NOT E. M. COMYNS.

Wrongfully Represented as Defendant Instead of Plaintiff's Attorney. Through an error yesterday's CALL was made to say that E. M. Comyns had applied to Judge Trout for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to be released from jail. As a matter of fact it was Otto Norman, charged with burglary, who wanted to be released from prison, and Mr. Comyns, as his attorney, applied for the writ. In making it appear that the defendant was one to be benefited by the writ, the article did Mr. Comyns an injustice.

The Fire Recor.

The alarm from No. 287 at 11:30 last night was for a fire in an one-story building on Sanchez street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, owned by P. Kiernan and unoccupied. Loss \$10. Cause unknown.

ROSS NAMES HIM TO-DAY.

Who Will Judge With Attorney Foote, Father Yorke's Appointee?

DR. CASE ON THE CONTROVERSY

Thousands Crowd Metropolitan Temple to Listen to His Eloquent Words.

The letters of Father P. C. Yorke, published yesterday in THE CALL, in which he names Attorney W. W. Foote as the lawyer selected by him to be a judge of the points of issue in the controversy between himself and the Rev. Donald M. Ross will be recalled by Mr. Ross in a letter to THE CALL, which will appear to-morrow morning. Mr. Ross said last evening: "I would not write a reply on Sunday for Monday's publication, but will have one ready for Tuesday. I have not decided as yet what lawyer I shall choose, but there are several whom I have in view. You may rest assured that whoever that lawyer is he will be a man who will stand



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up for the pure and simple truth and who is above corruption in the matter of fact bribes.

"It may be that the organization will send as far as New York for a lawyer, but I cannot say as to that. In my letter of reply, however, to the letter last written by Father Yorke, I will state whom I have chosen."

An immense number of people thronged to the good citizenship meeting at the Metropolitan Temple yesterday afternoon to listen to the address of Rev. Dr. W. W. Case on "The Pope and Politics."

H. W. Quizow opened the meeting with the following words: "The enemy are now under the searchlight of the A. P. A. The light is turned on the doctrines they have taught, and so the light is turned in this controversy that confront us between Rev. Donald M. Ross and Father P. C. Yorke."

Dr. Case said in part: "The first question this afternoon that occurs to me is: 'Where are we at—what are we here for?' There are two answers. One is that I myself am not here to berate or traduce the large class of citizens among the Roman Catholic citizens, and who make up the laity of the church."

I play those thousands of people who are now in superstition and paganism, because they were raised in countries where there were no schools. I have no word of censure for the good women who are in the Catholic church. The greater portion of them work with a high and noble purpose for the suffering ones of humanity.

But if there are institutions where sin exists under the guise of immaculateness it is to be hoped that God's sunlight will come and pour into those places and into all the dark and lonesome places on the face of the earth. I learn, Mr. Chairman, that you have been writing in not burning anybody; not burning places, and I feel confident that before you have done the light will shine and make all things plain."

I am not here to go into a theological discussion of Catholicism, but I am strongly averse to the confessional box as an institution of this our country. I am not here to influence anybody against the Catholic people, but this does not extend to any Roman Catholic manipulation of politics. The Catholics did fight in our past wars, as they did in the future. They did do all they could to ruin this country. I like that kind of Irishmen who fight for the best of us."

Any system of religion or anything else may be corrupted until the large mass of the people may be brought into degradation. The political manipulations of any church are deplorable. Thank God for old glory! Under the stars and stripes of liberty in Protestant America we are free men and women. I am glad to see such an audience as this in the heart of the spirit of the times. The enemy has found out by this time that we have come to stay. We stand not alone. We have behind us the spirit of approval from multitudes of us that are afar off. God created this life for a purpose. That is for each one of us to find life and work it out for the best of us."

We need a good, earnest American education for our boys and girls. Then they can combat the evils that surround them. W. W. FOOTE WILL ACT. Suggests That Mr. Ross' Man Be Neither a Member of the A. P. A. Nor a Catholic. OAKLAND, CAL., Dec. 8.—"I have decided to act on the committee of lawyers who shall decide which is correct in their statements—Father Yorke or Mr. Ross," said W. W. Foote to-night. "At first I refused to have anything to do with it, but I have a good reason for changing my mind. This is the history of my connection with the priest, the parson and the point at issue. Some time ago I met Father Yorke at a reception given at a wedding. He had married a young friend of mine, and after the ceremony I met Father

Yorke and I thought he was a rather clever fellow. When this controversy arose I was asked by my young married friend to act in behalf of Father Yorke. I thought that I was to listen to a long theological argument in public and I declined to have anything to do with it.

"Some time later Father Yorke called on me and showed me four propositions. He said we would not have to do anything but to see if Mr. Ross' contention that these four assertions were to be found in Roman Catholic publications or not be correct. On the showing made that I could attend to the matter without any inconvenience I consented to be one of the judges. I do not know the merits of the case yet, but I understand the matter is to be submitted to a committee of lawyers in intelligent form and we are to be the judges of the points at issue."

"I am willing to do this and merely suggested that the man named by Mr. Ross should not be a member of the A. P. A. nor a Roman Catholic. Mr. Ross, I believe, names his man and the two of us will agree on a third."

"As to Rev. Ross, I have never seen him and never heard of him in my life. I have seen his name mentioned in the papers."

"I have not read the various articles that have been published, and know nothing of the merits of the case."

"As for myself, I am an Episcopalian, if I am anything. I was brought up an Episcopalian and was baptized or sprinkled in that faith. All my children were received into that church, and old Father Akerly baptized them all. I would never have allowed my name to be mentioned in connection with this matter if I had to pass on theological subjects, but we have merely to give a written opinion regarding certain points that shall be submitted to



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