KERRIGAN RESIGNS

Secession From the League of American Wheelmen Begins.

STRONG REASONS GIVEN FOR WITHDRAWAL.

The California Division Now Without an Executive Head.

A NEW AND POWERFUL BODY TO BE FORMED.

Associated Cycling Clubs to Be the Basis of the Organization in This State.

Chief Consul Frank H. Kerrigan of North California Division League of American Wheelmen has tendered his resignation as an official of the great cycling organization, thus firing the first gun in the secession movement that will eventually involve all of the league members in the division mentioned.

The trouble is of long standing, but first came to a head when Mr. Kerrigan went East as the delegate of the North California Division of the annual meeting of the league. The California representatives fought vigorously the proposition to refuse sanction for Sunday racing and announced that the large majority of league members in this State would withdraw if they could not race as they desired. They were laughed at and the Sunday racing voted down.

On Judge Kerrigan's return to this City meetings were held and a majority of the large clubs pledged themselves to withdraw when the membership of their members expired. It was then decided to form a new organization on this coast with the California Associated Cycling Clubs as a basis, and ignore the league entirely if it did not see fit to recognize the California wheeling interest in its new form.

With this end in view a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the board of governors of the California Associated Cycling Clubs, held on the 19th inst., authorizing changes in the constitution of the body that would make it in all intents and purposes the successor of the league.

Chief Consul Kerrigan's resignation was sent to Stanley G. Scovern, the secretary-treasurer of North California Division, last evening, and reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1897.

Stanley G. Scovern, Secretary-Treasurer of the N. Cal. Div., League of American Wheelmen—DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as chief consul of the North California Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

In explanation of my action in this behalf I believe it fitting that I should outline the reasons which have brought me to the conclusion that this is the only course I can consistently take.

As the head of a cycling organization in this State taking money from its members in the form of annual dues, it seems to me that I should be in a position to say to each contributing member: "Our organization is doing the best work possible for you and for cycling interests in this State, and is expending the money you furnish it to your greatest advantage." If I reach the conclusion that I am not in a position to say this, if I come to believe that with the same annual dues, with the same expenditure of money, a cycling organization can be formed in this State that will and can do more good for cycling and for the State, then I consider that I should be occupying a false position in remaining chief consul of the North California Division.

And I have reached that conclusion, not hastily, but after a careful consideration of the conditions that surround us here in California and a personal comparison with those of the Eastern States.

The North California division now numbers some 1600 members. If all these should renew their membership for the coming year they would pay into the League of American Wheelmen the sum of $1600. Of this sum $1040 would be sent to the Eastern office of the league for its support and $560 retained for the support of cycling interests in California.

We sent East last year from February 1, 1896, to January 31, 1897, of money received from members $1069 25, and for money received for sanctions for race meets over the sum of $300 net.

In return for this money what do we get? The League Bulletin is really the only practical and tangible result, which to the National body is a mere nominal expense. Of course, there is the general work of the league for the improvement of roads and highways, but the effects of that branch of its work don't begin to reach to this western border, and we have not felt them. Work in those lines must be done locally, with our own legislatures, our own Board of Supervisors, and by and through our own efforts. That has been the way whatever has been done has been accomplished in the past and I see no reason to expect more efficient aid from the National body in the future.

California is a State far removed from the center of government of the league. The conditions here are vastly different from those that exist in the New England States. And yet, from our very remoteness, it has proved impossible to bring the governing body of the league to an understanding of these differences.

The whole trouble with the National organization may be summed up broadly in the words, "It has outgrown itself." Its existing constitution was not patterned on lines fitted for the organic law of an association of State divisions as numerous, as widely separated, as diverse in needs, habits, temperament and characteristics as it now contains.

If we are ever to have a lasting and successful National organization it must take for its model our own Federal constitution—that is, lay down the broad principles of the objects of the body and the few general characteristics needed to give uniformity to the organization; but leave to the various State divisions the right to legislate upon matters of local or temporary import, upon matters dependent on local conditions and environment.

This is not the spirit of the constitution of our National organization. It is not the spirit of the majority of the members who compose its governing body. The desire seems to be to control every detail of the destiny of each State division; to legislate for localities and people they have never seen, and do not understand, and this, too, even against the expressed wish of the divisions they are seeking to control.

On the floor of the National Assembly and through the press of the United States a demonstration has been lately made to the National Assembly of the needs of the Western and Southern divisions in the matter of extension of racing privileges. Because a majority of delegates, coming from the New England States, felt that their localities would not be benefited by such an extension of racing privilege, which proposed privilege they need never have exercised, the measure that was proposed was voted down and the Southern and Western divisions were denied the privilege of local legislation on a subject, from its very nature, local.

I mention this instance merely as an example of the narrow policy that concentrates the legislative power in the National body in such a way as to impede the progress and retard the development of those State divisions where progress and advance is most possible.

I need not mention here that I have always been in the past an earnest advocate of the league and its work (though with the feeling always that greater returns could be afforded us), and this was for the reason that I felt the necessity, if cycling was to live, of some power strong enough to control the racing side of the sport. For a time the league seemed capable of doing this—seemed to be doing it—despite the fact that the control of racing was not originally contemplated in the scheme of its organization. But at the recent meeting at Albany it became unmistakably apparent that a body composed as the governing board of the league is could not long continue to give proper attention to this branch of the pastime. The apathy, the entire lack of appreciation of the importance of racing to the general prosperity of the league, was painfully in evidence.

Even the very head of the league, Isaac C. Potter, a year ago took an open stand in opposition to racing, and, although he receded somewhat as a matter of political policy from that position during his candidacy for president this year, still it will be noted that every amendment to the constitution proposed with the idea of broadening and extending racing privileges was defeated by the following of the present administration. To any wheelman of California this will indicate sufficiently an important reason for the bringing into existence of another organization.

But this is not all. Upon the head of the National organization depends its successful conduct as a National body. If the president of the league is a man who is tricky, who has attained his position on broken pledges, by deceit and misrepresentation, I cannot bring myself to feel that he will manage league affairs for the best interests of the wheelmen and I will not serve in any capacity under the leadership of such a man.

That Mr. Potter is such a man I have absolute proof. His treachery to California on the floor of the National assembly, his last disgraceful kiss to President Elliott prior to the election, the disreputable Massachusetts trade, which resulted in the refusal of Gideon to again accept the chairmanship of the racing board, are familiar instances of treachery to the wheelmen of America indulged in by the New York delegation from Potter up.

It has seemed plain to me, therefore, that the league division here has reached the limit of its usefulness. It only remains to be shown that a cycling organization can be formed in California that could do more for the wheelmen of the State than is done by the league. I believe that it is perfectly feasible for the California Associated Cycling Clubs to so extend its scope as to assume all the functions of the Northern California division. The Associated Clubs have met with uniform success in everything they have undertaken. They have established amicable relations between the several clubs of the State, and to-day constitute the authorized body for the expression of the opinion of the organized wheelmen upon any subject. They have taken roading into their charge, and have done for that branch of cycling all that the league has done for racing on the track.

What, then, is to prevent the California Associated Cycling Clubs from absorbing and taking advantage of the energy that in the past has made this division of the league what it is?

Potentially, California is one of the greatest cycling States of the Union. In no city of the Eastern States is there greater enthusiasm, greater energy in all branches of wheeling work than right here in California. And it is safe to say that in no State is the number of riders greater in proportion to the population. Our road-racing events are unexcelled. We have established more records on the track during the past two seasons than any other State. The good fellowship and fraternal feeling that exists among wheelmen here has been the frequent subject of comment from visitors from without our borders. During the past year we have initiated and encouraged an agitation for the improvement of highways that culminated in the passage by the present Legislature of a bill appropriating more than $600,000 for the purpose. We have secured the passage of the bicycle baggage bill. Surely it is beyond question that we have in this State material for the formation of a local organization that can do more for California than is possible for any hampered branch of a National body.

I am aware that with some of the members of the California Associated Cycling Clubs it might be a matter of hesitancy to engraft upon that body the numerous functions now performed by the League Division. But in this connection it must be borne in mind that no radical changes in its organic law would be necessitated, and to its present corps of efficient workers could be added those who have heretofore devoted themselves to the advancement of the league.

To establish a system of hotels and local consuls, to afford legal protection to its members, to facilitate touring, to furnish information concerning roads and stopping places, to continue the agitation for the betterment of highways, to secure needed legislation from our Legislatures and Boards of Supervisors—this is the work before us. All this has been done by the League Division. But, let me ask you, has it not been done by the efforts of the wheelmen of our State? What aid has been afforded by the National organization? Indeed, the matter seems simple, the course is plain. It has become the duty of the California Associated Cycling Clubs to step into the breach and save cycling for us here.

I have gone thus fully into my reasons for this resignation that there may be no misunderstanding as to what has induced it. I am well aware of the tendency on the part of people to ascribe an action of this kind to personal pique or disappointment. But I believe a reading of this letter will convince any one that no such element has entered into the present result. I have but to recall the manner in which we humiliated not ourselves, but the wheelmen of California before those who had succeeded by the means indicated in getting into control when we went to New York after the National Assembly had adjourned and strove in every way to effect some compromise with Potter, and were even denied a hearing.

I cannot close this communication without taking occasion to thank Frank W. Fuller for his able and energetic assistance to us in the National Assembly. Mr. Fuller left his business at New York, went to Albany and remained there throughout the session, all at his own expense, and did splendid work for us. He certainly deserves the gratitude of every California wheelman.

I also wish to thank the members of our local board of officers, and of the committees, both of the present year and the past, for the earnest work they have done and the results they have accomplished, and to express the hope that they will devote to the organization which will take the place of the league division here the same energy and enthusiasm. Yours very respectfully,

FRANK H. KERRIGAN.

Vice-Consul Henry H. Wynne will take Judge Kerrigan's place as consul as long as the division exists, which is not expected to be a great while, inasmuch as a majority of the members will withdraw when the time expires.

It is expected that not more than 500 out of the 1600 members now in the division will remain at the end of ninety days. Others will withdraw as their memberships run out, and within six months there will not be enough members left to support the division.

A meeting of the board of governors of the Californian Associated Cycling Clubs is to be held at the Bay City Wheelmen's headquarters on April 3, and at this gathering the new organization that is expected to do so much for California cycling interests, will be launched.

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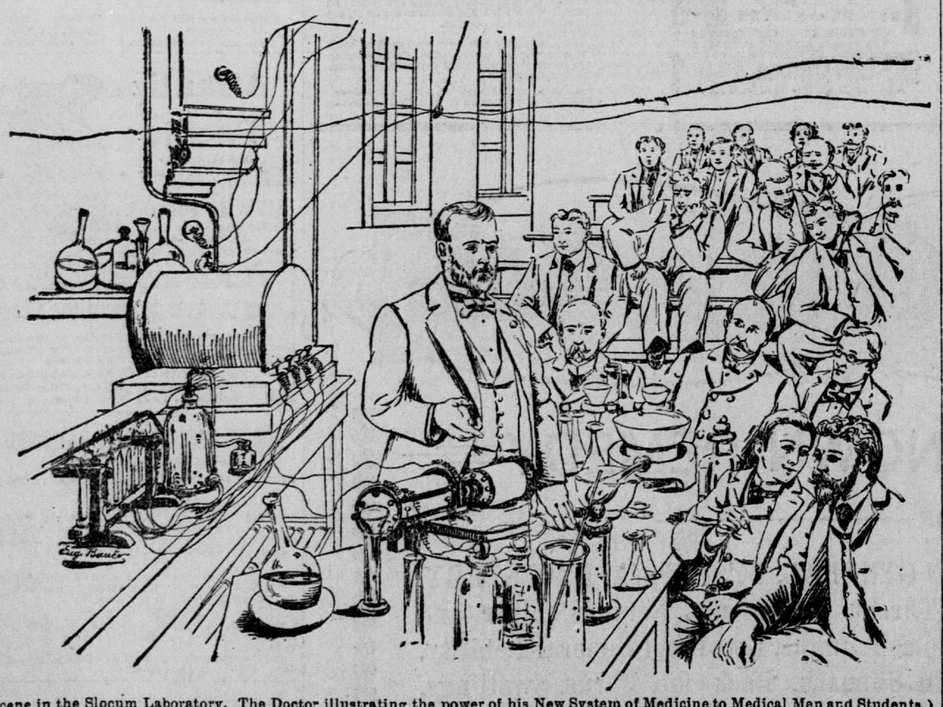

(Scene in the Slocum Laboratory. The Doctor illustrating the power of his New System of Medicine to Medical Men and Students.)

Nothing could be fairer than the generous offer of the honored and distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum of New York City.

The fact has been established that he has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption, and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest diseases, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away; and to make its wonderful merits known he will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of his newly discovered remedies to any afflicted reader of THE CALL who will write for them.

Already his "new scientific system of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases by its timely use, and it seems a necessary and humane duty, therefore, to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids, that they may be benefited thereby.

He considers it not only his professional duty, but his religious duty—a duty which he owes to suffering humanity—to donate his infallible cure to all afflicted.

Chemistry and science are daily astonishing the world with new wonders. It is no longer safe to say that anything may not be achieved. The researches and experiments of this great chemist, patiently carried on for years, have culminated in results as beneficial to humanity as can be claimed for any modern genius or philosopher.

The Doctor has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond a doubt in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of "heartfelt letters of gratitude" from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are unanimous in the opinion that catarrhal affections and pulmonary troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. No one having or threatened with any disease should hesitate a day. Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving express and postoffice address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Every sufferer should take advantage of this most liberal proposition. A system of medicine that will cure consumption is good for any disease that humanity is heir to. Please tell the Doctor you saw his philanthropic offer in the San Francisco CALL and greatly oblige.

A MERRY WAR AMONG DOG MEN.

The St. Bernard Club Disqualified From Bench Shows.

It Refused to Recognize the New San Francisco Kennel Club.

Allegations of Underhanded Methods to Go Before the National Body.

Strife is rampant in dogdom.

The blue-blood canines themselves are not snarling nor growling, but it happens to be their masters who have clinched and who are cudgeling each other unmercifully.

This war has been smoldering for some time past, but it did not reach the crisis until yesterday, when a telegram was received from Secretary A. P. Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club announcing that the St. Bernard Club of this City had been formally suspended from affiliation with the National body, and had also been disqualified for an indefinite period from participating in any bench shows given under the sanction of the American Kennel Club.

This was a stunner for the St. Bernard breeders, but not altogether unexpected, for to this particular dog story there hangs a tale.

It dates back several months, to a time when the old Pacific Kennel Club of this City—the only one then existing here—decided, after having passed through a veritable maelstrom of trouble and tribulation, to go out of existence. It had given many successful bench shows, and financially was standing on both feet, but the fact that dog shows are like baby shows, inasmuch as only the blue-ribbon winners will admit that the judges are wise and the club honest, left many enemies in the organization's wake, and the members finally determined to disband in disgust. They were loyal to the dog, however, and rather than see 1897 pass over without a bench show made a proposition to the Olympic Gun Club. This was to the effect that the latter undertake to give this year's exhibition.

Should the Olympics assent the Pacifics would agree to turn over all of their costly paraphernalia to their successor, lend every assistance within their power and in addition surrender the residue in their treasury—amounting to something over $300. The Olympic men thought the matter over carefully and finally concluded that they could see their way clear, with all of the promised assistance and the encouragment accorded them, to undertake the task, and so informed the retiring Pacifics. There were certain formalities that had to be observed before the gun men could launch forth into the dog show business, the most important of these being the requirement that the organization should join the American Kennel Club and secure its sanction for this year's show.

The way seemed open for this, and to help matters along the Pacific Club forwarded an open-hearted indorsement of the project and of the Olympic Gun Club to New York.

Then a snag was encountered.

It appears that there is here what is known as the Pacific Advisory Board of the American Kennel Club, and it also happens that this board is made up principally of the same men who, the Pacific members claim, nagged them into abolishing their club and getting out of dogdom. However this may be, the advisory board, headed by H. T. Payne, Dr. d'Evelyn and others, took it upon itself to pass resolutions condemning the Olympic Gun Club's ambition, proclaiming that the latter organization was here looked upon "with distrust and disrepute," and declaring that it should not be permitted to engage in a bench show. Here are the resolutions complete:

WHEREAS, The death of the Pacific Kennel Club opens the door for the organization of a first-class dog show association, composed of a better element than has heretofore been connected with the management of kennel exhibitions in San Francisco; and whereas, the Olympic Gun Club, an organization to which dog shows will be only a secondary consideration, is a seceding faction from the largest and most popular athletic and social club in the State, and is held by said athletic club in disrepute and distrust; and whereas, should the said Olympic Gun Club become a member of the American Kennel Club its dog shows would be under the control of the same men whose efforts have not been employed to better the welfare of kennel matters—in fact, being detrimental instead of beneficial—therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it would be a stroke of bad policy on the part of the American Kennel Club to grant a franchise to the said Olympic Gun Club, or to any other organization whose very object and purposes would necessitate the making of dog shows a secondary and minor feature.

Resolved, That the American Kennel Club be and it is hereby requested by the Pacific Advisory Board—in the fulfilment of what it deems to be its duty—to refuse admission to the Olympic Gun Club, in order that a kennel club pure and simple may be organized and admitted to membership, and the holding of annual dog shows placed in the hands of an organization whose best efforts will be exerted in the advancement of the kennel interests of San Francisco and the whole coast.

Resolved, That the secretary of this board be instructed to forward at once a copy of these resolutions to the American Kennel Club.

Attest: H. T. PAYNE,
Secretary Pacific Advisory Board.

These resolutions were at once forwarded to the American Kennel Club, and only through that medium became public. The Olympic Gun Club, which, as is known by all sporting men here, is composed of some of San Francisco's most representative and respected men, emanating from the most dignified professions and callings, grew highly incensed when the wording of the resolutions reached it, and demanded a hearing and a vindication at the hands of the National body. This, the members say, was denied them, and they accuse Secretary Vredenburgh of being in collusion with Payne and d'Evelyn and of conniving to heap this alleged injustice upon them.

Following upon the heels of the appearance of the resolutions at the National headquarters in New York came the formation here of the San Francisco Kennel Club, and the Olympic men say its composition was that of the antagonistic advisory board, and of the men who had worried the Pacific Club out of existence. To make a long story short, the new organization's claims were presented to the National body by Secretary Vredenburgh in such a manner that it was granted a petition for a bench show, whereas the Olympic Gun Club was not only ignored, but in addition denied membership. And this, as might be expected, had anything but the effect of assuaging the feelings of the indignant Olympics and ex-Pacifics.

The St. Bernard Club, which is and always has been one of the most important and most desired exhibitors at the local bench shows, was one of the first to take umbrage at the alleged underhanded methods by which the Olympics suffered indignity and by which the San Francisco club came into existence, and it promptly announced that its members would not exhibit a dog at the coming sanctioned show. Realizing that this action would seriously handicap the projected exhibition the Advisory Board-San Francisco Club combination set about to coerce the St. Bernards into going into the show, the first step being to notify them that their suspension would be recommended unless they acquiesced. But the St. Bernards were stubborn and declared they would not exhibit, suspension or no suspension.

The advisory board's recommendation then journeyed to New York, and yesterday's dispatch from Vredenburgh is the sequel. This means that the St. Bernard Club cannot appear now at any bench show which receives its sanction from the American Kennel Club—in other words, that it is an outlaw.

The war is going to be a merry one. The St. Bernards, the Olympics and the ex-Pacifics intend to carry it right into the camp of the National body and declare that before they are through they will show up in an unenviable light Vredenburgh, Payne, d'Evelyn and numerous others.

GROEZINGER BACKS DOWN.

Consents to the Entry of Judgment in Favor of C. Wesley Reed.

Justice of the Peace Groezinger has filed a stipulation in Judge Seawell's court, in which he argues that judgment may be entered as prayed for by Attorney C. Wesley Reed in his petition for a review.

The litigation out of which this complication arose has attracted considerable public attention.

J. S. Reid, by his attorney C. Wesley Reed, sued Pauline Selig for the recovery of some furniture which she had obtained on a lease for $143, and, according to Mr. Reed's statement, judgment was given for the full amount.

Subsequently it developed that Bier & Regensburger had lent money to Mrs. Selig on the furniture, and when Mr. Reed looked up the record he alleges that the figures had been changed from $143 to $22. Mr. Reed alleged that this change was made in the interest of Bier & Regensburger. He made the following statement in his affidavit:

Affiant further states that it is currently said by those familiar with the practices of the Justices' Court that the said G. C. Groezinger is under heavy obligations to the said Bier & Regensburger in a political way; that the said Bier & Regensburger have many cases to try in said court, and that in every way possible the said Groezinger aids them in their litigation; that affiant charges the said Groezinger with changing the said docket in order to favor the said friends, Bier & Regensburger; that the said Groezinger has made many contradictory statements since making the said change.

Justice Groezinger offered an explanation by saying that Mr. Reed had deceived him when he presented the decree for signing. To this Mr. Reed replied by showing that the figures had been written by Justice Groezinger and that he had made several interlineations.

While the case was pending in Judge Seawell's court the matter was taken up for consideration by the Grand Jury. It is thought that Justice Groezinger's action will put a stop to further proceedings, as Mr. Reed will obtain judgment for the full amount demanded and Justice Groezinger will pay costs of court.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE.

Policeman Shadrach Campbell Promoted to Be Sergeant.

Eight New Patrolmen Sworn In by Chief Crowley and the New Station Occupied.

Policeman Shadrach Campbell has been promoted to be Sergeant, and has been assigned for duty in the Mission district.

The promotion was a genuine surprise to Campbell, who is one of the most popular and efficient men in the department. When the men assembled at the Central station Friday evening Captain Wittman asked Campbell to step forward. He read an order from the Chief promoting Campbell to be sergeant, and warmly congratulated him, telling him that the promotion was earned solely from merit, and that nothing had given him greater pleasure during the fifteen years he had been connected with the department.

After the Captain had finished there was a burst of applause from the men, which continued for a minute or two, and Campbell was so taken aback by his unexpected good fortune that for the first time in his life his tongue failed him and he could not utter a word.

The new sergeant joined the department on January 10, 1887, and since then has done splendid service, making many important arrests. He was often detailed for detective duty, his coolness, good judgment, shrewdness and bravery always making him invaluable for such work.

Several vacancies have occurred in the department recently from various causes, and yesterday Chief Crowley swore in eight new men, as follows: Henry C. Jones, native of California, clerk, 26 years of age; Robert I. Graham, California, carpenter, 27; Cornelius Cregan, Ireland, railroad man, 30; assigned to Captain Wittman's division. Charles Peterson, California, boatman, 29; William J. Smith, Massachusetts, plumber, 32; John J. Tillman, California, special officer, 28; assigned to Captain Spillane's division. Michael J. Griffin, Massachusetts, clerk, 33; Miles J. Filben, California, machinist, 27; assigned to Captain Gillen's division.

The new police station on O'Farrell street, near Devisadero, was occupied for the first time at noon yesterday, with Sergeant Mooney in charge. The men in the district, which includes from Steiner street, between Waller and Broadway, west to the beach, will in future report on and off there.

ACKNOWLEDGED superior. the Waltz safes, in all sizes. 109 and 111 Market st., S. F.

Judge Conlan Seriously Ill.

Police Judge Conlan is in a critical condition from congestion of the lungs. Dr. Windele and two other physicians, who are attending him, positively refused yesterday to allow any one to see him. For some weeks he has been suffering from a severe cold and about a week ago he left home to dispose of a case in court. Since then he has been growing worse and congestion of the lungs developed.

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SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK!

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3 cases New Soutache Braids, in all the different widths—a full line of latest colors.

150 pieces Colored French Diagonal Whipcords, in all the new Spring shades, 48 inches wide, $1.00 a yard

75 pieces French Printed Silk Foulards, full 22 inches wide, all pure silk, and latest Spring colorings, 50c a yard

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2 cases 45-Inch Black Figured Mohair Brilliantines, large variety of new designs, 75c a yard

2 cases New Laces, in Point Venise, Point Lierrie, Point de Gene and Point Applique, in all the different widths (both white and ecru).

700 pieces No. 40 Moire Taffeta Ribbon, extra heavy quality, in 75 different shades, also black, 30c a yard

20 dozen Genuine English Moreen Ladies' Skirts, with handsome Spanish flounce, black only, $3.00 each

100 pairs Extra Quality Chenille Portieres, seven different colorings, figured all over, with handsome fringes, $6.00 a pair

5 cases GENUINE JAPANESE WASH CREPES, warranted fast colors, sixty-five different patterns, goods full 28 inches in width - - 12½c a yard

TELEPHONE GRANT 184.

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50-inch Storm Serge, value 75c, Now 50c Yard

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3 cases NOVELTY GOODS, 50c, 75c, $1 to $3 a yard—JUST RECEIVED.

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