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Judge Smith was asked yesterday to order an investigation into the matter that one of the jurors in the Melrose trial was willing, like Poch Hah in "Mikado," to be "grossly insulted" by a bribe.

The juror in question is C. O. Albright.

The day that the Melrose trial came to an end, Attorney Earl Rogers stated to the reporters that an official about the court said to him that he could approach Albright, and asked if there was "anything in it." Rogers told him that there was "nothing doing."

"Since then," said Rogers, "he has been my most bitter enemy." It is said that Albright was one of those who voted "guilty."

As Mr. Rogers did not claim to know that the court official was not telling a lie, and as Rogers did not assert on his own knowledge that Albright could be bribed or had expressed the slightest willingness to be approached, the story was only given publicly by irresponsible newspapers. The unfairness to Albright of such a publication was obvious.

Yesterday morning, however, Maj. Donnell of the District Attorney's office called on Judge Smith in his chambers and asked to have the matter investigated, in justice to Albright.

Judge Smith knew of no legal procedure whereby the matter could be adjudicated or investigated. He said that if a way occurred to the District Attorney he would take it up.

Albright is anxious to have the matter investigated.

ATTACHED CIGARS.

WOMAN LOST SUIT.

Augusta Springman was plaintiff in Judge Allen's court yesterday against Constable Yonkin for \$1500 damages for alleged unlawful attachment of her cigar store. The attachment grew out of a suit brought against Mrs. Springman and her husband by the East Side Lighting Company.

She claimed that the attachment shut her out of \$5 a day income. Yonkin alleged that he had tried to return her the cigars, when the attachment was dissolved, but she refused to accept them. Afterward the internal-revenue collector confiscated them because they were improperly stamped.

Her case turned out to be such a flimsy one that her attorney asked permission to dismiss it before the trial was through.

BOTH "SOAKED"

IN DAGO RED.

Theodora Cebra was tried for grand larceny yesterday because somewhere in the course of a roaring jag \$425 belonged to Juan Reyes turned up in his pocket.

They had been staying together—they didn't seem to know just how or why—in a lodging-house next the old Pico House on Main street. The only unreddened fact was that the quantity of dago red was unlimited.

Expressed, Mrs. Johnson had started East with her husband. There's no telling; it may be that Mills will yet be startled by the appearance of his wife on the scene, and she, too, may take her lover back to Chicago on a Pullman train.

THE FEDERAL COURTS

WIGMORE CONTROVERSY AND REFEREE HELM.

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Los Angeles Times
5-2-1903

Points on Which the Decision of the Referee Was Favorable to Receiver Perkins—Charges that Were Declared Not Sustained.

Representatives of the Los Angeles Board of Trade have prepared a statement setting forth their side of the case as found in the report of Referee Lynn Helm in the Wigmore bankruptcy matter. They claim that in some points Receiver Gregory Perkins, Jr., got the best of it. They say:

"Dunning & Craig, attorneys for the Wholesalers' Board of Trade, petitioned for the removal of the receiver, making a number of charges against the receiver as the grounds for his removal. Of these charges, some referred simply to matters of judgment, while others were intended to reflect upon the integrity of the receiver. The findings of the referee show that there was absolutely no ground for the charges made reflecting upon the integrity of the receiver or of his counsel, Messrs. Lawler, Allen & Van Dyke.

"The principal charge made by the petitioners was that the order of the court authorizing the shipment of the books to San Francisco was obtained for reasons other than those set forth in the application therefor, and with an ulterior motive on the part of the receiver. As to this, the referee finds as follows:

"Neither Mr. Perkins, the receiver, nor his counsel, Messrs. Lawler, Allen & Van Dyke, nor any member of that firm, had any personal knowledge or information at the time that they applied for the order to have the books returned to San Francisco, that there had been any revocation thereof, nor that they were to be taken to San Francisco for any other purpose than to make collections and to prepare the statement as required by rule 64 of the court; nor did they have any knowledge or information that the order in reference to John Wigmore's salary and any of the changes in the books that were subsequent thereto were to be made in the books. Neither Mr. Perkins nor his counsel can be found guilty in any view of any intentional wrong in applying to the court for the order to have the books taken to San Francisco, nor that he, or either of them acted with any ulterior purpose or with any illegitimate motive. The evidence will not sustain any such conclusion.

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