DR. GREGORY'S PECK OF PAIN.
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Business Sheet
CITY—SUBURBAN.

Los Angeles Daily Times

IN TWO PARTS.
Part II—8 Pages.

XXIIº YEAR. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

Reliable Goods. Popular Prices.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.,

Telephones HOME.....259 SUNSET, MAIN...259 | DRY GOODS | Spring and Third Sts.

Washable Goods for Summer.

THIS showing of linen goods should please particular folks. They are pretty, stylish, and serviceable. Many women are making them up as shirt waist suits for street wear. They are extremely effective with white or colored pipings, lace or embroidery appliques and medallions. For beach or mountain wear there is nothing to equal them.

Heavy Linens from 25c to 85c yd
Blues, browns, tans, and gray mixtures, fine blue and white and black and white checks, linen colors with white checks, plain and momie weaves.

Fine Linens from 20c to 35c yd
Medium and light weights in the natural linen colors.

Shrunk Linens at 25c to 35c yd
Belfast goods in the regular round thread, medium weights, requires no shrinking, natural linen colors.

Covert Cloths at 12½c yd
For inexpensive outing suits there is but one material and that's cotton covert. Our line of these is complete

French Percales at 25c yd
We are showing a nice line of fine French percales, light grounds with pretty stripes and small figures.

Shirt Waist Linens 60c and 75c
Pure white, 86 inch linens for embroidering upon. Extra values.

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Plain or with black and white or all white stripes. These come in the natural linen grounds.

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In plain or lace and satin stripes, stylish and new for summer gowns

Cotton Canvas 20c to 30c
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New colorings and designs, small genteel figures and narrow stripes for waists and waist suits.

Handsome Embroidered Swisses in black with white embroidery or white with black, perfect fabric for summer use.....50c and 60c yard

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One car of STEINWAYS, the other KRANICH & BACH'S—Grands and Uprights, have just arrived. Glad news indeed for those who have been waiting. The frequent arrival of carload lots of these instruments shows their popularity, and the esteem in which they are held by the piano buying public.

One piano in particular received in this last shipment is worthy of special note—Kranich & Bach, a special order from a Los Angeles prominent physician, designed in Louis XV style; mahogany finish—a beautiful instrument. On exhibition for a few days at our store.

All goods marked in plain figures.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.
345-347 S. Spring St.

The Queen of the Lilies

Anne of Austria, bride of Louis XIII, made Chocolate the fashionable beverage in the Court of France.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

is eminently the proper drink in the world of fashion. It's delicious flavor and strengthening influences make it the popular beverage at all affairs, at all times, for all people.

Prepared instantly by adding hot milk.

GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

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530-532-534 S. Spring St.
Our Credit System grows more popular as people learn of its advantages. Come in and have it explained.

Cleaver's Laundry Co. Tel. M. 1350 814 S. Main

Laundry Unequalled work on Shirts and waists. **Empire** 149 S. Main. Tel. Main 636.

MYSTERY OF A SKELETON.

Exhumed by Diggers for New Waterworks Conduit.

Woman's Body Dumped into a Hole Head First to Rot.

Not a Trace of Clothing or Coffin. No Clew to Identity of the Body.

While excavating for the bed of a cement conduit along the hillside near the head of the city waterworks ditch about six miles up the San Fernando road yesterday morning, a gang of workmen employed by the Domestic waterworks system, made a grewsome discovery.

Near the northwest corner of Griffith Park, just beneath the surface of the hillside, one of their picks pierced the skull of a human skeleton. The contact of steel and bone giving forth a hollow, graveyard sound.

Soon the earth was cleared away, and the sight sent the shivers chasing down the men's spines.

The skeleton was standing on its head with the long bones of its legs pressed against the ribs. The grinning face looked from under the knees, and the back of the skull was pressed hard against a granite boulder.

There was every evidence of a hasty and irregular burial. There was not a shred of cloth in the niggardly hole; no a splinter of wood to indicate that the bones had ever been coffined, not a nail nor piece of leather.

The grave was shallow and narrow, scooped out evidently with a view to economy of time.

The skeleton was that of a woman.

This is plainly shown from the development of the pelvis and hip bones.

Although it is impossible to estimate with anything like accuracy the length of time the skeleton has lain there, it is certainly not over two or three years.

How came the skeleton there?

The spot is away from human habitation, not easy of access, and one that would not be chosen for a burial ground. Within the radius of a mile there are perhaps half a dozen houses; but the people living in them had no idea how or when the young woman could have been thrust in the shallow grave, by whom or why.

There was another circumstance that would indicate an unseemly burial. The ground was not heaped up over the spot where the body had been placed, but those who buried it leveled the earth to the slope of the hill.

The ground around the unmarked grave was examined carefully; but for all the signs to show a mortal's last resting place the body might as well have been sunk in mid-ocean.

There is no theory to account for the hasty and unnatural burial save foul play.

Jack White, who is in charge of the workmen, gathered up the bones and had them taken to his home, No. 2041 East Sixth street. They tell no tale themselves. There are no marks on the skull.

The body probably was taken to the lonely place in the night, otherwise it would have been seen by the people living in the valley.

The woman must have been thrown into the hole naked, or almost so, for in two or three years that have elapsed it is hardly likely that all of the garments would have become decomposed. There were certainly no shoes on her feet, as the leather would still exist almost in its former state.

The most remarkable thing about the skeleton was its posture, head down and feet projecting upward, as though the body had been dumped head first into a hole, like so much carrion.

Discovery of the Skeleton, Showing Position in Which Found.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

E. C. Glasser, Employe of Los Angeles Tobacco House, Arrested at the Request of San Luis Obispo Officers.

E. C. Glasser, who for several months has been a traveling representative of a Los Angeles firm of tobacco and cigar dealers, was arrested yesterday at the request of the authorities of San Luis Obispo on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The information of the officers here is that there are several cases against the accused, the game he is alleged to have played being that of giving checks when he had no money in bank.

He declares that the arrest is the result of a misunderstanding and that he will have no difficulty in arranging the matter. He will be held until an officer arrives from San Luis Obispo to take him back for trial.

A BUDDING LIBRARIAN.

Appointed Last Night to Climb the Tall Ladders for the Lady Attendants at the City Library.

The Library Board planted a young librarian last night and expects him to grow up and overtake the increasing height of the bookshelves. For the present, he is to relieve the young lady attendants of the humiliation of climbing to the top of tall ladders, to get books down for the antiquarian who always wants that one away up on the topmost shelf.

Harry Baker, who is said to be a bright boy of 14, is the lucky lad to fall into the job, and he is expected to develop into a book-expert and become an indispensable adjunct to the library, then its executive head and finally its historian. Harry will start in at once on his stupendous task.

"STICK-IN-IT" SODA SELLERS ARRESTED.

The police have begun a crusade on soda-fountain booze, and before they are through with it they will make it impossible for secret tipplers to secure their supply of "Oh, be joyful" at drug stores and confectioneries. The sale of liquors under any of the fancy names mentioned in the drink lists at any of these places is considered the same as if a saloon man were to do business without a license, and is therefore illegal. If it is to be continued the soda-water dealers will have to take out a regular retail liquor license. Two arrests were made last night, and others will follow if the officers are able today to purchase alcoholic drinks at any of these places.

L. M. Nye, who dispenses liquids, soft or "with a stick in them," at Curtet's French pastry establishment, No. 321 South Spring street, and Seymour Lowe, who performs similar functions at the store of the Wells Candy Company, No. 447 South Spring street, were taken into custody last night. They sold to policemen drinks which in sufficient quantities would "cause a headache," the specific charge against them being that of selling liquor without a license. They were released on depositing $50 each.

The officers tried to catch other places, but the word had been passed from place to place, and after the arrests it was impossible even for a regular customer to get his usual supply of booze unless he went to a saloon for it. At one of the places where an arrest was made the officers seized as evidence two two-gallon demijohns of whisky, a supply sufficient to "fix" several hundred drinks. This will be used to show the court something of the magnitude of this kind of business, and will, of course, be returned to the owner when the courts are through with it.

Capt. Auble stated last night that he proposes to continue this work until such violations of the law are stopped. He said his men will have no difficulty in proving that liquor was sold at the two places where they made arrests, as the officers bought it.

One of the fashionable ice-cream resorts most frequently by women with a desire for a "bracer" in their soda, has already taken out a liquor dealer's license and puts its "sticks" in legally.

DR. GREGORY'S PECK OF PAIN.

Trouble Brewing for Head of McKinley Home.

Made Wrong Representations to Get Funds From State.

Old Man Troubled With Loss of Memory and Expected to Resign.

Trouble is brewing for Rev. Dr. Uriah Gregory, president of the McKinley Industrial Home at Avery, formerly located at Artesia.

Although known as a philanthropist for these many years, and engaged in the work of succoring and educating homeless and abandoned boys, it is now charged that the venerable doctor's benevolence has not been altogether free from mercenary motives.

In support of this charge it is pointed out that Dr. Gregory seems to have kept his eye pretty well on the main chance when he sold his 33-acre ranch at Artesia to the Industrial Home Society for $4000, and had it retransferred to him three years later for $3000, the property having in the meantime been improved to the extent of $2000 according to his own repeated declarations.

The Industrial Home Society bought the Artesia ranch of Dr. Gregory and wife in 1900 for $4000, but it is understood the doctor and his wife donated $500 toward the purchase price, thus bringing the actual sum which they were to receive for the place, down to $3500. Up to January 1, 1903, the Industrial Home Society, now incorporated as the McKinley Industrial Home Society, had paid on the purchase price in money, or its equivalent, the sum of $2000, Dr. Gregory holding a mortgage on the property for the remaining $2000 due, with interest at 9 per cent. In March, last, the society sold back its equity in the ranch to Dr. Gregory and wife for $1000, thus practically giving them a gain of $1000 on the transaction, to say nothing of the $2000 worth of improvements made with funds donated by the public, which reverted to the doctor with the land.

While there is apparently nothing illegitimate in a transaction of this kind—the board of directors being to blame if Dr. Gregory gotthe best of the bargain—the moral aspect of the deal is nevertheless open to question. Either the ranch was sold to the society for more than it was worth, or it was resold to the Gregorys at a bargain.

The resolution of sale to the former owners recites that the valuable services of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory to the society for three years past were taken into consideration in the deal. Dr. and Mrs. Gregory assert that they were not anxious to repurchase the place at the terms offered, but did so simply as a matter of accommodation. They say they are willing to sell for the same price, but according to their method of figuring it was bought back at the same price that they sold it for in the first place, $4000, instead of $3000 as computed by others. The improvements, they allege, are not worth what they cost, as the building erected for the home can not well be used for any other purpose, and furthermore, the improvements have suffered much from wear and tear. Accordingly, they deny that they have profited inordinately by the transaction.

GRAVER IMPUTATION.

But there is a graver imputation that Dr. Gregory has brought upon his head in his administration of the Industrial Home. The matter of dollars and cents involved is not great, but it brings the doctor within the pale of inquiry by the State authorities, to see whether he has not transgressed the law.

In short, Dr. Gregory is accused of illegally drawing money from the State treasury for the support of boys in the Industrial Home, not entitled to State aid. Affidavits tending to prove that he has transgressed in at least two such cases have been made and Walter S. Melick, secretary of the State Board of Examiners is now in Southern California for the purpose of making an investigation of the McKinley Home, and other quasi State institutions, in which it is suspected irregularities resulting in peculations from the State treasury have occurred.

The State pays for the support of full orphans in institutions like the McKinley Home, $8.33 a month for boys up to the age of 14, and $6.25 a month for half-orphans. The McKinley Home's charge for "boarders," or boys both of whose parents are living, is $12.50 a month. If the boy is a half orphan, the parent living usually pays $6.25 a month in addition to the $6.25 paid by the State for his keep. In the case of full orphans, $4 a month is collected from any friend or relative of the lad who may be able and willing to pay, thus bringing the total amount paid for the care of each inmate of the home as near $12.50 a month all around, as possible. For most of the full orphans, however, the institution receives State aid only, at the rate of $8.33 a month.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

According to the superintendent's record at a recent date, there were then in the McKinley Home thirteen boys drawing State aid as full orphans, to the aggregate amount of $108.33 a month. There were twenty-seven half orphans drawing State aid to the amount of $168.75 a month, the parents and friends of these half orphans contributing $130 a month additional toward their keep. Thirteen boys were enrolled as "boarders," a total of $115.75 a month being paid by their parents for maintenance. This made a total of $522.83 a month paid jointly by the State and parents of the boys for the running of the institution.

The salary list was as follows: President (Gregory,) $50 a month; superintendent, $80; farmer, $50; teacher, $30; cook, $25; two matrons, $20 each; dining-room girl, $10, making a total of $285 a month, and leaving for expenses other than salaries, a balance of $237.83.

GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

There has been raised for this home by personal subscriptions since January, 1902, according to reports of Dr. Gregory and the lately-deposed superintendent of the home, Rev. F. S. Forbes, upwards of $19,000. This has been used mainly in acquiring property and making improvements. The Artesia home proving inadequate, it was resold to Dr. Gregory at the bargain already referred to, and a ranch of eighty acres was purchased at Avery, just south of Gardena, on the Hook electric road to San Pedro. There commodious buildings have been erected, and the home is now to all outward appearances in a most prosperous condition and accomplishing good results.

The people have shown their sympathy by the generous contributions made for the equipment and support of the home, and therefore they have a right to know how it is managed and for what purposes the money is expended.

Superintendent Forbes had nothing to do with the home so long as it was located at Artesia, but he gave up the pastorate of a Congregational Church at Santa Barbara in February, 1902, to devote his time to the raising of money to acquire and furnish the present home at Avery. In this he was very successful, having raised last year $6655.26, and since January 1 of the present yea $1050 additional.

At the reorganization of the Industrial Home Society into the McKinley Industrial Home Society, and the removal of the institution from Artesia to Avery, Mr. Forbes was installed as superintendent, assuming the duties of the place January 4, 1903, at a salary of $80 a month, while Dr. Gregory still remained president at a salary of $50 a month. At Artesia the president of the home practically had sole charge, but on account of his great age (he is nearly 80,) and the growing responsibilities of the work, it was thought best to relieve him of the actual management of the new home by the employment of a younger and more active man.

FORBES SPEEDILY BOUNCED.

The appointment of Rev. Mr. Forbes as superintendent was generally looked upon as excellent, and he entered upon his new duties apparently with the confidence and good will of every one concerned. There was much surprise, therefore, when the board of directors on May 13 peremptorily declared the superintendent's place vacant. Mr. Forbes says he was given just one hour's notice that his resignation was desired. He asked the reason, but none was given. In the circumstances he refused to resign, and therefore was discharged by order of the board. The only member of the board who opposed the removal of Mr. Forbes was Gail B. Johnson, first vice-president of the German-American Savings Bank. In consequence of Mr. Forbes's dismissal Mr. Johnson resigned from the directorate of the society, and also as treasurer of the organization.

Rev. Uriah Gregory, President of McKinley Home.

WHY WAS FORBES FIRED?

The cause for the dismissal of Superintendent Forbes has since remained a mystery, so far as the public is concerned. The directors who voted for his dismissal are Valentine Peyton, Lyman Stuart and Mrs. M. Hartshorn, all persons of good repute and high standing in the community. The only explanation any of them will vouchsafe is that it was for the best interests of the home. Their action has nevertheless stirred up a hornet's nest among Mr. Forbes's friends, some of whom say they would not have subscribed to the fund which he raised for the home if they had known his services were not to be retained in the management of the institution.

Rev. Mr. Forbes was called to the pastorate of the East Los Angeles Congregational Church the day after his release from the McKinley Home, and has entered upon his pastorate. His friends are still asking, why was he dismissed? Mr. Forbes says he does not know, but he has a conjecture which he says may afford a possible solution to the mystery.

PARENTS RESURRECTED.

Now, it happened that Superintendent Forbes had on his books the names of several boys reported last year by Dr. Gregory as inmates of the Artesia home, as half orphans, and for whom he drew State aid as such. These same boys were recorded by Mr. Forbes as boys whose parents were living, and therefore not entitled to State aid. Now, if the board of examiners compared the report of Mr. Forbes with that made by Dr. Gregory six months previously, and found that Gregory classed as half orphans entitled to State aid, boys who were not so classed by the succeeding superintendent's later report, it might result in awkward complications, and an official investigation. Mr. Forbes's inference is that it was to forestall such a contingency that Dr. Gregory took time by the forelock and prevailed upon the board of directors to remove him.

Two of the boys listed as half orphans last year, and simply as "boarders" this year, by Mr. Forbes, are Harold Williams and Earl Goodwin. The father of the Williams boy lives in Los Angeles, and the Goodwin lad's father, when last heard of, was living in Mexico.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mrs. Williams makes affidavit concerning her son, as follows:

Question. Is your name Mrs. B. M. Williams? Answer. Yes.

Q. Have you a boy named Harold Williams in the McKinley Home at Gardena (Avery)? A. Yes.

Q. Is the boy's father living? A. Yes.

Q. Was he in the boys' home at Artesia? A. Yes.

Q. When did he enter the home at Artesia? A. June 13, 1902.

Q. Did he enter as a half orphan, or as a boy whose parents are living? A. As a boy whose parents are living.

Q. Who received him into the Artesia home? A. Rev. Mr. Gregory.

Q. Did you tell Dr. Gregory that the boy's father was living? A. Yes.

Q. How much did Dr. Gregory say you would be expected to pay for his board? A. He asked me $12 at first, but finally came down to $10.

Q. Did you pay that amount each month while he was in the Artesia home? A. Yes.

Q. Did Dr. Gregory tell you that your boy would or would not draw State aid? A. That he would not draw State aid.

Q. Did you know that your boy drew State aid as a half orphan while in the Artesia home? A. I did not. [Signed]

MRS. BARBARA WILLIAMS.

(The above statement was duly acknowledged and sworn to before J. H. Pryor, a notary public in and for the county of Marin, State of California.)

MRS. GOODWIN'S DEPOSITION.

Mrs. Goodwin deposes as follows in regard to her son:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, ss.:

Mrs. M. Goodwin, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: About the 5th of August, 1902, I went to the residence of Dr. U. Gregory, in company with Mrs. J. R. Vaughan, and there made application for my son, Earl Goodwin, to enter the Boys' Industrial Home at Artesia. I told Dr. Gregory that the father of my boy was living, as far as I knew, and that he was in Old Mexico the last I heard from him. Dr. Gregory then told me that he would enter my boy as a half orphan and that the State would pay half of his board expenses at the Boys' Home. I paid $6.25 for one month in advance, and have paid that amount each month since. Also, I had a talk with the matron, Mrs. Robinson, and told her the same in substance, at another time at the Temperance Temple.

[Signed.] MRS. M. GOODWIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1903.

R. P. JENNINGS,
Notary public in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

MRS. VAUGHAN'S CORROBORATION.

Mrs. Goodwin's affidavit is reinforced by one made by Mrs. Vaughan, reading as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, ss.:

Mrs. J. R. Vaughan, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was with Mrs. Goodwin when she called at the home of Mr. U. Gregory to talk with him about her boy entering the Home at Artesia. Mrs. Goodwin asked him how much they charged per month. He asked her if the boy was half orphan. She said no. He said then it would be $12.50 per month. She said she could not pay so much as she had two to support. He said well, the boy is worse off than if he was a half orphan, so I will take him in as a half orphan. She (Mrs. Goodwin) said the last time she heard of Mr. Goodwin, her husband, he was in Mexico.

Signed.] MRS. J. R. VAUGHAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of May, 1903.

R. P. JENNINGS,
Notary public in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

Secretary Melick of the State Board of Examiners, in a letter dated May 25, says, regarding these alleged irregularities:

"We are now investigating them, and every orphans' home in the State will be visited by us in the next sixty days. These orphans and half-orphans' claims against the State Treasury have grown, to enormous proportions, and unless they are curbed, it would take at least one-half million dollars to meet the demands of the next fiscal year. I expect to visit the orphans' homes south of the Tehachepi myself between now and July 1."

Mr. Melick has already commenced his investigations, as is shown by his visit to the Boys' and Girls' Home at South Pasadena last week, and which has resulted in his determination to recommend to the Governor that State aid be withheld from that institution, because, from his observation, he has come to the conclusion that it is not properly managed.

Mr. Melick will doubtless find things in better shape at the McKinley Home, where everything is new, and where the boys seem to be well cared for with the ample means provided.

Four of the seven employes quit about the middle of May on account of the removal of Superintendent Forbes, only three remaining, but the vacancies have since been filled and everything is reported to be again running smoothly. T. Wells, an elderly man from Orange county, has been installed as teacher and acting superintendent, and appears to be giving satisfaction.

GREGORY'S EXPLANATION.

Dr. Gregory, while admitting that there may be a few instances in which boys have drawn State aid illegally, denies that he knowingly reported any of them as half orphans when both their parents were living. He says the Williams boy's name was placed on the half-orphan list inadvertently by a clerk, and he did not discover the error before his report was sent to the State Board of Examiners. In regard to the Goodwin boy he alleges that the boy's mother informed him that she had heard that her husband was dead. Mrs. Barry also represented to him, he says, that she believed her husband to be dead.

Dr. Gregory says he regrets that mistakes of this kind should have occurred. He says he courts investigation by any duly constituted authorities as to his conduct in the administration of the McKinley Home, or the Industrial Home at Artesia. He offers to place all the books of the institution as well as his private accounts at the disposal of any one desiring to investigate.

A CHANGE NEEDED.

The remaining directors of the McKinley Home Society regret very much the resignation of Gail B. Johnson from the board, and the gossip that has arisen as the result of the ousting of Superintendent Forbes. They admit that Dr. Gregory is a very old man and getting too feeble to long continue at the head of the institution. It is known that Gregory is in his dotage and it is believed that accounts in a large measure for the tangle that has arisen in the home's affairs. His retirement at an early date is considered inevitable, and it is understood the board is ready to accept his resignation so that the burden that has heretofore rested upon him can be placed on younger shoulders.

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