CAUCUS NAMES NOMINEES FOR AUDITOR, TREASURER, ATTORNEY AND CLERK.

The majority caucus of delegates to the Republican local convention, Daniel A. Ryan chairman, met at Pioneer Hall last night and by acclamation declared caucus nominees as follows: Auditor, Harry Baehr; Treasurer, John E. McDougald; City Attorney, Percy V. Long; County Clerk, John J. Grief. The chairman of the caucus announced as the fusion conference committee David Rich, H. N. Beatty, Mark L. Gerstle, E. F. Treadwell and F. C. Jones. Another session of the caucus will be held next Saturday evening, when a nominee for Tax Collector will be considered.

Fusion Conference Committee Is Appointed.

Another Session Is Called for Next Saturday.

The second session of the majority caucus of delegates to the Republican Local Convention was held at Pioneer Hall last evening. Immediately after Daniel A. Ryan, chairman, called the delegates to order, Sheldon G. Kellogg of the Forty-first Assembly District introduced this resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, the Republican party has signified its desire and intent to fuse with the Democratic party upon a municipal ticket; and whereas, a certain basis must be established for such a fusion; be it

Resolved, That this caucus now proceed to the nomination of Auditor, Treasurer, City Attorney and County Clerk and that the candidates named by this caucus shall be considered as binding upon the conference committee appointed by this caucus.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and Chairman Ryan announced this conference committee on fusion: David Rich, Forty-second District; H. M. Beatty, Thirty-sixth District; Mark L. Gerstle, Forty-first District; E. F. Treadwell, Thirty-fifth District; F. C. Jones, Thirty-seventh District.

The chair then declared that nominations were in order. Colonel Albert E. Castle, of the Fortieth Assembly District, in brief and forcible remarks placed Harry Baehr in nomination for Auditor. H. G. W. Dinkelspeil seconded the nomination in happy style. John A. McGee of the Forty-second Assembly District moved that Harry Baehr be declared the caucus nominee by acclamation. The motion prevailed and calls were then made for Mr. Baehr. The nominee briefly addressed the caucus, expressing thanks for the confidence bestowed and promising another business-like administration of the affairs of the Auditor's office.

Nathan Coghlan of the Forty-first District, in an eloquent and timely address, nominated John E. McDougald for Treasurer. The honorable career of Mr. McDougald was reviewed, and special compliment was paid to his integrity.

McDOUGALD PREDICTS VICTORY.

A. Van der Naillen Jr. and C. B. Perkins seconded the nomination. Mr. McDougald was chosen by acclamation as the caucus nominee for Treasurer, and in response to the applause of the audience ascended the platform and made a graceful speech of acceptance, wherein he predicted victory for the ticket headed by John S. Partridge.

Sheldon G. Kellogg paid tribute to the worth and ability of Percy V. Long, and placed him in nomination for City Attorney. A. L. Weil, Carey Van Fleet, H. F. Smith, R. W. Dennis and Luther Elkins seconded Mr. Long's nomination, and the last named was acclaimed as the caucus nominee.

Mr. Long made an effective speech of acceptance, in which he embraced the occasion to review the distinguished services rendered to the people of San Francisco by John S. Partridge, the nominee for Mayor.

H. G. W. Dinkelspiel had the pleasure of proposing John J. Greif as the nominee for County Clerk, and made special reference to the fact that the work of the office was now up to date. Joseph Nyland, E. I. Wolfe, F. D. Macbeth and Hamilton A. Bauer seconded the nomination. A motion declaring Mr. Greif the caucus nominee prevailed. A speech of acceptance was called for, but the announcement was made that the nominee was not in the hall.

On motion of Isaac Gibeau of the Thirty-fourth District the caucus adjourned to meet next Saturday evening.

The Thirty-eighth Assembly District delegation met last night and resolved to support Ed Head for caucus nomination to the office of Tax Collector.

PARTRIDGE WILL GROW.

It is the judgment of citizens generally that the candidacy of John S. Partridge will grow in strength and popular favor as the campaign progresses. He is not lacking in ability, energy or character. The chief objection urged against him is his youth, but objection on this score will surely bring to his support thousands of young men who maintain that one who has attained the age of 35 years is no longer in the juvenile class.

There are many incidents in the career of Mr. Partridge that remind one of the early struggles of men who have achieved a lasting place in American history. Partridge as a boy worked for money to educate himself. He supplemented the knowledge gained in the common schools with a full course in the University of California. He worked in a country newspaper office and later on taught Latin and mathematics in the San Francisco public schools to acquire means to enable him to pursue the studies of law. The young men who knew him when he was struggling to make a place for himself among the leaders of men are foremost in their estimates of his strength of character and firmness of purpose. Partridge very nearly approaches the standard of the ideal citizen. He is not a seeker of office in any sense of the word. Two years ago he declined the nomination for District Attorney to accept the first place under the City Attorney, knowing that the work which he was engaging to perform was arduous and that the compensation was not great. The opportunity to become familiar with the spirit and purpose of the new charter for the government of San Francisco has not been neglected by the Republican nominee for Mayor.

The story comes from the San Francisco Republican League that Partridge was taken completely by surprise when the suggestion was made that he should get into the contest as a candidate for Mayor. He declined, giving as a reason for his declination, obligations devolving upon him to provide means for assisting in the support of his mother and sister. He was assured that the League would not expect him to make a money spending fight.

It is said that some of the old rounders of the political push had hopes that an easy millionaire would be chosen to head the ticket and consequently they disappointed and distressed. If Mr. Partridge had a million to hoard and something besides to throw out, the millionaires would know him better and the push exalt him higher. About all that can be said against him now is that he is neither old or rich, but it may be reserved for him, in the fullness of time, to achieve both age and riches.

The nominee for Mayor will surely make a campaign conspicuous for energy and ability. He will win the support of men who are convinced that San Francisco is entitled to honest and creditable government.

ATTORNEY WHO IS TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Army orders: First Lieutenant Frederick W. Coleman, Thirteenth Infantry, after the departure of his regiment from the Philippine Islands, will remain on duty at Fort McDowell until further orders.

Navy orders: Lieutenant W. G. Briggs is ordered to the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, with additional duty on the Adams, sailing from San Francisco October 12.

NORWAY SEES STRIFE AHEAD

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept 13.—The Dagblat to-day printed a private telegram from Christiania saying that the classes from the second to the sixth year of the Norwegian conscription have been mobilized.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 13.—A semi-official denial is given to-night to the statement printed in the Dagblat of Stockholm to-day that the classes from the second to the sixth year of the Norwegian conscription have been mobilized.

It is said that only a few guards of the Norwegian army near the frontier have been called to arms.

A dispatch from Karlstad to the Afterposen says that a feeling of depression prevails as to the outcome of the negotiations and that the attitude of the Swedish commissioners regarding the fortifications has grown stronger. The dispatch says it is hoped, however, that a modus vivendi will be reached after the signing of a treaty of arbitration.

KARLSTAD, Sweden, Sept. 13.—The Norwegian and Swedish delegates appointed to discuss the dissolution of Norway and Sweden have all arrived here to resume the negotiations. A two hours' session was held before lunch, when the delegates adjourned for the afternoon. The same secrecy was observed as to the course of the negotiations as at the previous meetings.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 13.—Political circles disavow any desire on the part of Sweden to oppose the arbitration treaty demanded by Norway, but they point out that only the preliminary negotiations in regard to the form and contents of such a treaty can be discussed at present, as the conclusion of a treaty is impossible until Norway has accepted Sweden's conditions and the latter has recognized Norway as an independent sovereign state. The Swedish intentions, it is declared, are wholly pacific.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from Christiania represent the situation between Norway and Sweden as serious, owing to the determined attitude of the Swedish commissioners. Dispatches from Stockholm, however, are less pessimistic and express the hope that a modus vivendi will be arranged. Apparently nothing definite will be known until to-day's conference at Karlstad.

Much interest has been aroused by the presence in London during the last few days of Fritjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who, in February last, was considered to be a likely candidate for the Premiership of Norway, and who, since the dissolution of the union, has been spoken of as the first Minister of Norway to Great Britain.

PLOTS DISCOVERED TO KILL MONARCHS

Assassination Planned of Peter of Servia and Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—According to telegrams received from Belgrade, a plot has been discovered there and at Sofia to foment a general outbreak in the Balkans with a view of compelling the interference of the powers in the hope that Macedonian autonomy would be proclaimed. The alleged plot, the telegrams say, included an intention to assassinate King Peter of Servia, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Those engaged in the plot at Sofia have been imprisoned.

It is added that the recent attempt to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey in the courtyard of the mosque at Constantinople is supposed to have been been the work of the same organization.

NEW WITNESS CALLED.

Assemblyman Mitcheltree Is Subpenaed in Emmons Case.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 13.—Rumors connecting Assemblyman Fayette Mitcheltree of Palo Alto with the poker game at which Bunkers sat started during the Bunkers trial and expired with it. It developed this evening that Mitcheltree, who may be a witness in the Emmons case, has been subpenaed on another line entirely. Mitcheltree said to-night:

I was subpenaed, not to testify regarding the alleged poker game, of which I know nothing, but to testify regarding what the District Attorney believes to have been a confession made to me by one of the accused Senators. I did have a conversation with one of the accused shortly after the expose, in the billiard-room of the Golden Eagle Hotel. Fragments of that conversation were overheard by another man, and he, believing that a confession had been made to me, rushed to the District Attorney with the information. The District Attorney has requested me to make a statement to him, but this I have refused to do. If the District Attorney wishes this information he must first put me on the stand and take chances as to whether the statement made to me by the accused Senator would operate against him or in his favor. I will tell all I know on the stand, but not a word until after I have been sworn.

BUNKERS MISTAKEN.

So Declares Ex-Assemblyman William H. Gleeson.

Ex-Assemblyman William H. Gleeson was seen at his home, 132 Sanchez street, last night, and he there vigorously denied the statement that he was present with Senators Bunkers and French during the consultation regarding the bribery of the Phoenix company. "I never saw these two men together," he said, "and I never talked with either of them about the affair. I knew French quite well, and Bunkers I had only met once, and that was at Sacramento. One day I did accompany French to the train at the ferry depot, but at that time we did not talk over any bribery matters. That I should be mentioned by Senator Bunkers seems surprising to me, for he knows that there is absolutely no truth in his statement."

CUTS HAND WITH GLASS.—James Fitzsimmons, who resides at 32 Fell street, attempted to put his fist through the glass door of a Mason-street saloon yesterday afternoon and cut his hand badly

BUNKERS' CONFESSION IS TALE OF GRAFT.

Reveals Schemes of Boodlers Lured to Their Ruin Through Love for Corporations' Gold.

Continued From Page 1, Column 7.

it was steadier than that of the man that administered the oath; there were no nerves in the courtroom quieter than his.

The opening of the examination of Bunkers brought a storm of objections from Grove L. Johnson for the defense. He held that under recent decisions of the upper court the practice of endeavoring to establish a conspiracy through the confession of a co-conspirator had been strongly condemned. He insisted on arguing the point, but when he had concluded, Judge Hart swept aside all technicalities without hesitation and the way stood clear for Bunkers to ease his soul with confession and delight over the squirms of Emmons and Wright at the recital.

So far as it went to-day Bunkers' testimony was a simple corroboration of the testimony given when he was on trial by Joseph Jordan, the go-between, whose confession clinched the case of the prosecution and made Bunkers' conviction a foregone conclusion. Bunkers' story contained some interesting sidelights, however, one being to the effect that when ex-Senator Frank French, also under indictment, called upon the witness in San Francisco to see whether or not Bunkers had completed arrangements with Joe Jordan for the payment of the bribe money, he was accompanied by ex-Assemblyman William H. Gleeson, a member of the Legislature during the session of 1905. Bunkers did not say to-day whether or not Gleeson took any part in the conversation regarding the decision reached by the witness and French to accept the bribe, but the mere fact that he was present at the conversation, as told by Bunkers, served to excite the spectators to lively speculation as to how deeply he may be involved in the case. Bunkers will give more information to-morrow regarding Gleeson's presence at the meeting.

Bunkers also demonstrated to-day the lust for gold that consumed the precious quartet of solons. He did this by means of quotations, including a few of his recollections of his own statements when, with sparkling eyes, he contemplated the "pile of easy dough" he thought would soon be his. A few of the remarks he credits to the piratical majority of the Senate Committee on Commissions and Retrenchment, touching on the payment of the bribe that has cost them so dearly, are as follows:

Emmons—We have a few Missourians around here; we will show them a few things. We will take care of the companies as they come up, and take care to get a little piece of easy money.

Wright—Every company we find that looks good to us, we will subpena on the spot. I will pull up a lamppost if there is enough in it. There is big money in this session if it is properly handled.

French—This session ought to be worth $15,000.

Bunkers—It's a shame we can't get more from the Phoenix, but $350 is better than nothing and I will take it; there's more coming.

Grand chorus of the boodlers as recited by Bunkers; and over which they shook hands in silent pledge:

"We will stand by our agreement and share the spoils alike. We will divide all the money we can make. The get-rich-quick concerns and building and loan societies pay for protection. We will all get names and carry blank subpenas and everything that looks good to us we will subpena on the spot. The rest will be easy."

The actual trial of the case opened at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when District Attorney Seymour began his recital of the opening statement to the jury.

He outlined the theory of the prosecution, beginning at the appointment of the Senate Committee on Commissions and Retrenchment, consisting of Boodlers Bunkers, Emmons, Wright and French, and Senators Coggins, Rambo and Bauer, the last three named not being taken into the confidence of the boodlers and not even suspecting the conspiracy that was brewing.

Contrary to the theory of the defense, District Attorney Seymour said that he would prove that Emmons, Bunkers, Wright and French held a meeting, after agreeing to force the payment of bribes from various building and loan associations in payment for favorable reports as to the conduct of their business, at which it was agreed that Joseph Jordan should be requested to act as go-between, that Jordan was asked and that he accepted the criminal commission. The District Attorney then told of how Clarence Grange of the Phoenix Building and Loan Association, recognizing the opportunity to entrap the boodlers, accepted Jordan's proposition and delivered to him through an agent the marked $50 bills that were paid to the boodling Senators in the view of Detectives Tichenor and Hartling.

The story of the expose of the boodlers, thrice published already, was then retold in detail by the District Attorney. At the conclusion of the opening statement Bunkers made his dramatic appearance and the trial was on in earnest.

The transcript of Bunkers' testimony, reconstructed after being torn and wrecked and disjointed by the steady bombardment of objections and protestations from the defense, is as follows:

I reside at 1549 Mission street, San Francisco, and I conduct a little restaurant at 1181 Market street in that city. I was elected Senator from the Eighteenth District, and at the last session of the Legislature I was appointed a member of the Committee on Commissions and Retrenchment. I was the chairman of the committee, the other members being Senators French, Wright, Emmons, Rambo, Coggins and Bauer.

As soon as this committee was appointed we met in the upper flat at 816 Tenth street. The first meeting was held on Thursday evening, I believe, January 13. Emmons, Wright, French and myself were the only ones present at the first meeting. We organized and I was made chairman. Wright was named secretary. He kept the minutes. He got a piece of yellow paper on which to keep rough minutes to show the other three Senators who were not present, should they ask for them. Emmons said we should have an inquisitor appointed to investigate the building and loan associations and the get-rich-quick concerns. We agreed, and appointed French. Then we appointed Mr. Vaughn to act as stenographer, French arranging with him to act.

Senator Emmons made the remark that we had a few Missourians around here and we should show them a few things, that he would take care of the companies as they came up and take care to get a little piece of easy money. Upon motion of Senator Wright every member of the committee was given the right to have blank subpenas issued, to be signed by the chairman. Wright said that was to enable us to go anywhere we wanted, and if we heard of a company that looked good to us we could subpena them right on the spot. Emmons asked if any one had the name of any concern that would stand investigation. French said he did, and then we were all told to get names to carry out our plans.

I told Emmons a man by the name of Joe Jordan had come to me and made the remark that he knew where there was something good. Wright, Emmons and French told me to get it quick. When we got ready to adjourn we all shook hands and pledged one another we would stand by our agreement and share the spoils alike.

We agreed to get the get-rich-quick concerns and we would divide all the money we could make them pay for protection. We agreed to this at the first meeting. We agreed to see what companies would pay to stop investigation. Emmons remarked that we could get money out of the building and loan associations, and Wright thought that if it was handled properly there would be big money in it and French said he was after one company, the Pacific States, I think.

The District Attorney here announced that Bunkers was confused—it was not the Pacific States, but the Pacific Loan Company that Bunkers had intended. Bunkers continued:

After leaving the meeting we walked down Tenth street and French said the session ought to be worth $15,000 and Wright said he would pull up a lamp post if there was enough in it. At Tenth and K streets I was instructed by Emmons to keep Jordan in sight if there was anything doing. Wright made a similar statement and I agreed. I went to San Francisco Friday, the day after the meeting, leaving Sacramento at 1:10. I met Jordan on the train. We went to the dining car, where we had dinner. During the meal Jordan said he would be able to bring some things there would be some money in. I told him we were ready to do business. He asked me how the committee stood and I told him O. K., and that Wright, French and Emmons were with me so that if he had anything to bring it forth.

On the boat crossing from Oakland to San Francisco Jordan asked me if there had been any subpenas issued. He asked me if one had been issued for the Phoenix. I told him not for the Phoenix and he asked me to wait, as Mr. Grange, its manager, was his friend and he wanted it held off until Tuesday. I told him we were going right down the line, but that I would wait. He asked me if I had power to make a good report and I told him anything they wanted. He said he would see Grange and call upon me at my place of business. He saw me the next evening, Saturday night at my restaurant. He said he had been to the theater. I asked him if he had seen Grange. He said he had, but did not know if anything was doing.

The following day (Sunday) he again called upon me in accordance with agreement. He asked me if I thought there was any chance for the Continental not getting investigated. I told him I thought not, that $10,000 would not make me touch it. Then he asked how much I wanted to protect the Phoenix; if $250 would be enough. I told him no, that it would take $500, but that French was going to call upon me and I would give him a definite answer. I saw French at 2:30 o'clock. He came in with ex-Assemblyman Gleeson. I told him I had a proposition on to protect the Phoenix and he told me to go on and fix it up. At 3 o'clock Jordan returned and I told him I had seen French. I told him we were ready and he said everything was all right with Grange. He then said he would get the money and I said all right. I saw him on the 3:30 boat and he said all was O. K. and he would have more to tell me the following day.

The final agreement was reached that the Phoenix was not to be subpenaed if we could help it, but if we were forced we would give the company a favorable report. I again saw Jordan in the Senate chamber on Monday and he said Grange would be up with the money; that everything was satisfactory. I then saw Emmons and Wright. I told Emmons I had seen Jordan and he said the money could not come too quick for him. I told Wright about how matters stood and he said, "That's good, when will the money be up?" I told him I would let him know. I saw Jordan a little later and asked him when the money would be up. He said he would hear from his party that afternoon and I told him to hustle, as Wright wanted his money in a rush.

When Bunkers made this statement, Wright, who was in court, smiled broadly, apparently pleased with the memory of his achievement. Continuing, Bunkers said:

I again saw Jordan and told him that if the money did not come soon we were going after that company. He promised to get busy. Later that day he came to me and said there is a change in the programme, that there was only $350 for each of us. I told him I would have to see how things stood and I went to Emmons and told him of the change. He said he thought Jordan was holding out, but finally he consented. I then told French and Wright of the reduction and they said we'll take it; if we don't Jordan will find out if the money is here. I went back to Joe and told him we had agreed that it was a shame we could not get more, but $350 was better than nothing. At 5 o'clock Jordan told me the man was here with the money, but that he wanted to pay the money individually. I told him I would not take money from a stranger, but that I would take it from him (Jordan). When we were talking at Eighth and K streets Emmons came along and he decided to see who the men were to be in Hanlon's saloon. As soon as they were seated Emmons went in and saw the man. He came out and said he did not know the man; that it was all right.

I went to the Opera Cafe and when I came out Emmons, Jordan and Senator Welch were standing at Eighth and K streets. As soon as Welch left Jordan and Emmons came over and Jordan told me he had the money—that he would soon give it to Emmons. They crossed the street and soon Jordan came back and told me he had a package for me. We went around the corner on Eighth street and he gave me the money, saying he had already paid Emmons. That night I met Emmons at the committee rooms and asked him if he had his money. He said he had his and I told him I had mine. He said it was a good start, and, placing his hand on his pocket where he had his money, he said: "That's No. 1." He then asked me if I got $350. I told him I didn't know; that my money was dropped into my overcoat pocket and I had not had time to examine it. I asked him if he got $350 and he said, Yes.

"Do you remember the session of Monday, January 30?" asked Seymour.

"That was the day of the expose," answered Bunkers.

"Did you have a conversation with this defendant on that day?"

Yes, he came to my desk and said, "Well, it's too bad this has come out so quick; there was a chance to make a sack of money here, but it's gone to h—— now." I said, "I guess that's right." That night we had another conversation at his rooms in the State House. He said he thought we should gather up the money, give it to Jordan and let him return it to the committee. I told him my money was in San Francisco, but Emmons and Wright said they had their money ready. I asked how we would get French's money, he not being present at the meeting. Emmons said he would get French's money. Jordan spoke up and said it was the only way out of the difficulty. Emmons was suspicious of Jordan, so we decided to give the money to some one else. Jordan said he had a friend, Billy Hanlon, who would take care of the money, and that Jimmy Copeland, the lawyer, would take it down there. Emmons told Jordan then to go before the committee with the $1400, throw it down in a dramatic way and say the Senators never got it. But my money was in San Francisco. The next Wednesday I told Emmons I had the money and that evening Emmons told me he had a colored fellow that could be trusted. He told me to give the money to him, that he had the rest. I gave him the money and he took it to Billy Hanlon's. The name of the man that took the money is Arthur Lee.

At this point Charles T. Jones, special counsel for the prosecution, asked that a recess be taken until the morning, as District Attorney Seymour was suffering from a severe cold that made speaking both difficult and painful. Mr. Johnson said that he had noticed that the District Attorney was not well, that his voice appeared to come from the tomb or was heading that way, and as he wanted that competent official to remain here until silver locks crown his endeavor he would consent to the adjournment.

There was consternation among the jurors, the majority of whom are men of family, when, without a hint as to what was coming, Judge Hart ordered them into the custody of the Sheriff. Though the court announced that the action was taken to keep the newspapers from the hands of the jury, another cause was of much greater significance. Rumors have started within the last day or two that suspicion exists that an effort was made to bribe one of the jurors in the Bunkers' case. To avoid the possibility of the repetition of even rumors of jury bribing Judge Hart made his order. The order was made after Carsten Tietjens, grocer and saloon man, the twelfth juror, had been sworn. Addressing the jury, Judge Hart said:

I will say to the jury that in this case, as in all other cases, the defendant and all the people are entitled to fair and impartial treatment at your hands. You are to be governed solely by the evidence as given upon the stand and by the law as given you by the court. You are to understand that neither public sentiment nor outside influence is to affect you in the least. You are all aware that this is a case that has attracted much attention. During this trial the newspapers will print full accounts of the proceedings and some of them may comment upon the trial as it progresses.

Though I have absolute confidence in your integrity, as have the counsel in this case who have accepted you, at the same time the facts remain that you are but human and susceptible to human influences. In reading your newspapers you may inadvertently read the accounts of the trial and unconsciously receive an impression that otherwise you would not have received. I want to keep you from these impressions and consequently I have decided to place you in custody of the Sheriff until the conclusion of the trial.

At the conclusion of the day's session several of the jurors protested vigorously regarding their enforced confinement and asked that the court grant them permission to go with a deputy sheriff to attend to their various interests. With the consent of counsel, the request was granted and it kept the limited supply of deputies working overtime to see that all of the twelve men were properly guarded while arranging their affairs. A room in the courthouse was fitted with cots and everything to make the jurors comfortable and there they will remain until after the fate of Ex-Senator E. J. Emmons has passed from their hands.

Three veniremen were examined this morning and dismissed, Tietjens being the fourth. William E. Boyd, a blacksmith, was not on the assessment roll, which disqualified him. E. J. Figg, a merchant, had been introduced at one time to convict Bunkers, and he was not wanted by the defense, Bunkers' present enmity to his associates in bribery being too well known to permit the defense taking any chances with a juryman that even knew him by sight. Albert F. Williams was challenged by the prosecution because he said that he would reject the testimony of a self-confessed perjurer, as Bunkers is said to be.

But finally Tietjens was called to the box. He had formed no opinion as to the merits of the case, he had never served as a juror and he knew nothing of law. He agreed to accept the directions of the court, however, and was accepted by both sides. After he was sworn the jury was placed in the custody of the Sheriff and an adjournment until 1:30 o'clock was taken. H. L. Partridge was announced as associate counsel for the defense, and during the day he was in constant consultation with Johnson.

Following is the jury that will decide the fate of Emmons:

G. W. STOCKING, freight handler.
P. H. HANRAHAN, lumber handler.
F. J. GIESEKE, contracting plasterer.
A. JOHNSON, retired contracting carpenter.
FELIX SERMONET, grocer.
LOUIS J. WEIL, merchant.
A. POPERT, grocer.
J. KROMER, tailor.
A. MACY, carpenter.
W. H. SHERBURN, auctioneer.
A. DITTMAR, upholsterer.
CARSTEN TIETJENS, grocer.

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