

ORCHARD'S LIFE OF CRIME STILL UNDER REVIEW

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—With the resumption of the Haywood trial at 9:29 o'clock yesterday, the cross-examination of Harry Orchard by Attorney Richardson for the defense, was continued. Attorney Richardson began at once to question Orchard regarding his conference with Charles H. Moyer, at the latter's home in Denver, about April, 1905. Orchard testified yesterday that Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, told him at this time to go to Canon City, Colo., "to get" Peabody. Moyer's home was in the Aberdeen flats. Orchard said he went there on his own volition. He had not seen Moyer for a year or more before this. The witness was not sure how the Peabody matter came up, or who spoke of it first. Moyer said he wanted to get rid of Peabody, so no one else would follow in his footsteps. Peabody had gone out of office at the time. They gave good reasons for wanting to get rid of Peabody. Moyer also had a feeling of personal animosity toward Peabody, Orchard said. Blaming him for being the cause of his arrest, Orchard said Pettibone asked him to get a position as life insurance solicitor before going to Canon City. He got letters of recommendation from several persons, among them Mr. Hawkins, a law partner of Richardson. Haywood later told Orchard he had made a mistake in getting a letter from Hawkins, for he might involve the attorney if he had been representing the Federation.

Manufactured Bombs.
The making of the Peabody bomb, prepared at Canon City, has been placed in evidence. Richardson wanted to know today why Orchard had not made a large bomb. Orchard said he had planned to place the bomb outside the house and beneath the window where Peabody often sat in the evening. The fact that the bomb might also kill Mrs. Peabody and the children made the impression upon him, Orchard declared.

Solicited Insurance.
Witness said he made a pretense of insurance soliciting, but did not succeed in writing any policies, so he went into the hail insurance business with a man named Vanhagen. This insurance of farmers against hail storms was a fake, went it.
"Yes."
"You just gave the farmers a piece of worthless paper and took their money?"
"Yes."

Orchard said he made plenty of money out of the scheme.
After Peabody.
The plan to blow up Peabody meanwhile had been abandoned because Peabody had stopped sitting by the window. Richardson tried to get the exact dates Orchard's travels while in the hail insurance business, and being unsuccessful, he attempted to secure from the witness an admission that he had been concealing to permit the inquirer to pin him down to any place or date.
In this he also failed, Orchard merely insisting that he had been admonished "to tell the truth."

Trailing the Judges.
When the hail insurance business gave out Orchard returned to Denver and went to work on Judges Gabbert and Goddard. Orchard said that Pettibone had agents out in the country soliciting orders for his house specialties such as carpet sweepers, clothes wringers, etc. These men sometimes solicited life insurance. Orchard told of talking with Pettibone about the Goddard and Gabbert affairs in the basement of the Pettibone store. He said there was a tin box in the place, "which should not be touched."
He made the Goddard and Gabbert bombs in this basement, he said, Pettibone having the powder for them buried in his yard. The Gabbert bomb eventually killed a man named Wally. The Goddard bomb never exploded. Orchard then told of his attempt to "get" Sherman Bell in which, he said, Pettibone participated. The plot miscarried, Orchard said, for lack of opportunity. Several times when he approached Bell's house he was given away by the barking of dogs. On these occasions he said Pettibone was waiting for him down the street in a buggy.

Neville Died Too Soon.
Moyer ordered him to "let up" on Bell, as he (Moyer) was ill and did not want to risk being jailed again. Moyer said it would be good thing to do some "outside work." He told him to get Johnny Neville," said Orchard. "Neville had told him he knew about the Independence depot and had demanded \$1,200.
Orchard agreed to kill Neville, but the latter died naturally. Moyer had nothing to do with planning the Independence station affair, Orchard said.

The Case in Hand.
Boise, Idaho, June 12.—The defense today brought the cross-examination of Harry Orchard down to the actual crime charged against him. D. Haywood, the murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was recalled to the stand for the defense directed their efforts to an attempt to prove the criminal movements and purposes of Orchard were uncertain and indefinite. They then emphasized the abandonment of all effort at murder, after Orchard first tracked Steunenberg to the hotel in Boise and with a skeleton key gained entrance to the room in which the ex-governor was staying. Here they stopped for a moment to prove that Orchard twice wrote and twice telephoned to "Bill" Easterly, to urge him to come and join in the project of crime, the direct implication being Orchard endeavored to inveigle another Federation man into the crime which would discredit and dismember the organization.

In North Idaho.
The witness was carried by his journey into North Idaho, and his recitals there, including a plot to kidnap and hold for ransom Paulsen's child.
Orchard bore out that David Coates, formerly lieutenant-governor of Colorado, and lately a publisher in Wei-

be the equal of any fair in the Canadian West, and the association is spending \$20,000 for the erection of new buildings, making new race track, and for prizes and special platform attractions brought directly from New York City.

Identified Coates.
Coates was asked to stand up and Orchard said he was the man of whom he was testifying. Orchard was then asked whether he himself did not propose the crime to Coates, who was a wealthy relative of his, and whether Jack Simpkins did not write Paulsen directly he heard of the plot. Orchard said he had no objection to Coates' consent to enter in the plot and handle the money they hoped to get from Paulsen.

Smaller Offenses.
Then the defense had the witness admit a series of mean crimes. When reduced to poverty he resorted to "pawning, borrowing and stealing. First he pawned jewelry and guns for \$25 or \$30. After that, with Simpkins, he stole a horse from the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, station. They were after a trunk full of jewelry samples, but instead got a trunk full of shoe samples.
Next they tapped a cash register at Burke for \$20 and \$40. Summing up this period of crime to poverty and lack, the defense wanted to know why, if he was in Idaho on a mission of murder for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and with unlimited credit from them, he did not send to them for money rather than steal, or steal. Orchard replied that he did write to Moyer at Butte, and got \$100 but that he did not send to Haywood for more, because he was temporarily off the Steunenberg murder errand, and away from where Steunenberg lived.

**Orchard borrowed \$300 from Paulsen on the strength of a fraud story that he was going to Los Angeles to buy mining stocks for Coates and that this was the money that actually paid for the murder of Steunenberg, as well as the final mission of murder. Swiftly viewing his meeting with his old partner, who had meantime become a considerable success in the witness if disappointed and angered at his own ill fortune in selling out the Hercules mine where Steunenberg said he suddenly decide to borrow enough money from Paulsen to take him to Caldwell to murder the man whom he blamed for his misfortune. Orchard was asked whether he was in the motive. The earlier part of the day was consumed with a review from the standpoint of the defense, of the alleged plot against Coates, near Peabody, Judge Gabbert, Judge Goddard and General Sherman Bell. It developed that during August, 1905, when with a shot gun he was stalking General Bell, Orchard went to live at Pettibone's home, and there the explanation of the relationship offered by the defense in its questions was that Orchard went there to keep Pettibone company while Mrs. Pettibone was absent on an eastern visit.
The review of the Steunenberg case brought Orchard the additional declaration that when Haywood was proposing the crime he said that Edward Boyer, former president of the Western Federation of Miners, and now one of the owners of the Hercules mine at Caldwell, desired the removal of Steunenberg because of his part in the North Idaho troubles.
Orchard said he was left by Coates to discuss the statement made by Orchard. "I will have an opportunity to reply in full when I go on the stand for the defense. I will say, however, that Simpkins never talked to me of the kidnaping of Paulsen's children. Orchard did not speak to the plot. He said that he wanted to kidnap Paulsen's child and get a hunch of money. I did him that because he was afraid he would be suspected to do so. I would denounce him publicly and that he would be run out of Wallace."**

Willing to Wreck the Hotel.
Boise, Idaho, June 12.—Orchard, "crazy" cross-examination commenced a recall of the start from Denver to kill Steunenberg. Pettibone, he said, brought his wife and children to Steunenberg for the first time in Boise. Steunenberg was a guest at the hotel and Orchard planned to place a bomb in the governor's room. Orchard said he did not care if he blew up the whole hotel. He abandoned the plan because he was afraid he would be suspected and could not get away.

BATTLEFORD FAIR.
First Capital of the Northwest Will Have Three Days Show This Year.
One of the largest fairs in Western Canada will be held at Battleford, Sask., this year on July 9, 10 and 11. The Battleford Agricultural and Arts Association has been formed, and \$20,000 is being spent on new buildings, attractions and prizes. The platform artists, about twenty in number, will come direct from New York, and with twenty-five speed excursions will make up an unequalled programme on every afternoon and evening of the above-mentioned dates. The C.N.R. is going to have special excursion rates to Battleford on these dates, and may run a special train.
It is expected that a large number will take in this fair from this place, and the Battleford people are making preparations for the accommodation of eight to ten thousand visitors each day of the fair.
One of the most attractive hangars that has ever been seen in the west is now being sent out by the Battleford Agricultural Association for the great fair of the Great West. The hangars represent a \$100,000 investment in the valley of farms, and is truly a work of art.
The Battleford fair this year will

CENSURE OF JURY WAS UNDESERVED

Coroner's Jury Framed Verdict Without Full Knowledge of the Mining Law.—Minister of Public Works Interviewed

The slashing verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest in respect to the Strathcona mine horror last Saturday night has given rise to considerable public comment. The jury indiscriminately censured the Strathcona city council, the mine operators and the provincial inspector of mines. The ground of censure taken against the inspector is: The jury claim, that the air shafts were not far enough apart, and that the statutory requirements as stipulated in the act regulating the operation of coal mines in the province of Alberta. The verdict of the coroner's jury gives the impression that the mining inspector was not insisting upon the shafts being in this respect.

MINE INSPECTOR GIVES EVIDENCE.
Coleman, June 11.—Elijah Heathcote, mine inspector for the district running from Medicine Hat west to the British Columbia boundary and from High River on the north to the United States boundary, appeared before the coal commission today and discussed some of the criticisms of his inspection of the mines. He denied that he notified operators when he purposed inspecting a mine. He says they never knew anything about his visit, until it is right on the spot. In case anything happens in a mine to prove that it is dangerous there is a pit committee appointed by the men to inspect, and they can report to the inspector when they finish. Mr. Heathcote inspects every mine in his district once every two months, and he takes from two to four and five days inspecting each mine. He also investigates all accidents and amended the questions. He said there was enough work in his district for two men. He did not think any benefit would arise from posting a copy of the report of a mine which often ran as high as eight pages. He would be willing to fill in a printed form in British Columbia, and have it posted near the mine. But his experience in British Columbia was that the condensed report was seldom read. Commissioner Hayson who had worked at Fernie took a different view and said the report was always read by a majority of the men.

Calgary, June 13.—The story of Lord Seymour being a "death sentence at Clayton, Mo., is unfounded. When the crime was committed, Lord Seymour was registered at the Alberta Hotel, Calgary. Lord Seymour is definitely known to be in England, riding for the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Seymour is a brother-in-law of Countess Yarmouth, sister of Harry Thaw.

RELIQS OF THE WRECK.
Newport News, Va., June 12.—Shortly before noon today articles were sent ashore at Buckrook beach, supposed to come from the ill-fated launch of the "Minnesota," which was sunk in Hampton roads on Monday night. The articles consisted of two sailors' caps with cap bands missing, portions of clothing similar to that used for cushions on naval launches, a sleeve from the blouse of a sailor and a portion of an awning similar to the one that covered the launch.

METCALFE SAFE.
Washington, D.C., June 12.—A dispatch was received at the navy department at 2.15 p.m. from Secretary Metcalfe. It was dated at Fort Monroe and made inquiry about a departmental matter and the officials here are now satisfied that the secretary is all right.

CARRIE IN THE TOLLS.
Washington, June 12.—Carrie Nation, after haranguing a crowd in front of a downtown saloon, was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Victorian Reported.
Cape Race, Nfld., June 12.—The steamer Victorian, Liverpool for Montreal, was in communication with the Marconi station 170 miles east at 6 a.m.
Recent Ride in New York.
New York, June 12.—Following the recent action of the officials of the Montreal meeting in suspending the license of Jockey Willie Knapp, stewards of the Jockey Club today revoked indefinitely Knapp's license to ride at meetings under its jurisdiction.
Recount Bill Passed.
Albany, N.Y., June 12.—The senate today passed the New York city recount bill over the veto of Acting Mayor McDowen, of New York city. It goes now to the governor for approval.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Mexico City, June 11.—Hostilities have broken out in Central America. Nicaraguans assisted by Salvadorian revolutionists captured Cajatia, Salvador, this morning. This news came to the capital this evening in a letter from President Figueroa to the Salvadorian minister, Manuel Delgado. The minister is now closeted with President Diaz. Nicaraguans on the gunboat Momotobo bombarded the fort and then landed troops at Cajatia. The town is now in the hands of the Nicaraguan general Miguel. It is believed the objective point of the expedition is San Jose de Guatemala and that President Zelaya of Nicaragua has declared war against Guatemala.

On this point the Bulletin interviewed the minister of public works, Hon. W. H. Cushing, on his return to the city last evening. Mr. Cushing expressed his sorrow on account of the accident, and his sympathy for the friends of the deceased miners. He said he was not responsible for the horror being attached to the department or to the mine inspector, and made the following statements:
"We consider the accident most unfortunate and deplorable, though apparently due to carelessness or thoughtlessness in the part of employees by leaving lighted candles burning while surrounded by combustible materials.
"We certainly do not agree with the verdict in so far as their censure of the Inspector of Mines is concerned, and do not consider that the position of the shafts contributed in any way to the accident, or that an additional 10 or 15 feet between these shafts would have made any difference in this case.
"In May, 1906, the two shafts of the Strathcona Coal Company had been sunk and fulfilled all the requirements of the then existing law. In the framing of the Coal Mines Act, which makes into force May 10, clause B, which reads as follows: 'Such shafts or outlets shall not at any point be nearer to one another than the distance of 25 feet between two such shafts or outlets a communication' not less than four feet apart, and there shall be...'
Probably if the jury had been enough versed in all the provisions of the act they would have found that shafts in violation of clause B, applied to this particular mine. Section 12 reads as follows:
(a) In the case of a new mine being opened.
(b) To any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts.
(c) To any working for the purpose of searching for or proving minerals so long as not more than twenty feet below ground level at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet; and there shall be...'
(2) To any proved mine so long as it is exempted by order of the minister on the ground either—
(a) That the quantity of mineral proved is not sufficient to repay the outlay which would be occasioned by sinking a second shaft or outlet, or by establishing communication with a second shaft or outlet in any case where such communication existed and has become unavailable; or
(b) That the workings of any seam of mineral have reached the boundary of the property of the extremity of the mineral field of which that seam is a part, and that it is expedient to work away the pillars already formed in course of ordinary working notwithstanding that one of the shafts or outlets may be cut off by so working away the pillars of the same;
And so long as not more than twenty persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet; nor
(3) To any mine
(a) While a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made, or
(b) On the shafts or outlets of which has become by reason of some accident unavailable for the use of the persons employed in the mine, so long as the mine is exempted by order of the minister, and as the conditions (if any) annexed to the order of exemption are duly observed.
"At the inquest the jury apparently never took the trouble to enquire into the provisions of the act affecting the Strathcona Coal Company's mine, but instead based their verdict on their own interpretation of the coal mines act without taking evidence to prove or disprove whether any of the exceptions to section 10, clause B, were in force at this mine or not.
"When the regulations in the Coal Mines act relating to shafts and outlets were framed the intent of the said regulations was to prevent possible loss of life in case of one of the shafts or outlets being cut off or becoming blocked, and a minimum distance required to intervene be-

PREPARING FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

The Hague, June 13.—The delegates of various countries to the second Hague peace conference, which will formally open on June 15, accompanied by a host of secretaries, the technical experts and attaches, together with a small army of newspaper correspondents, are arriving here by every train, and the busy old Dutch capital is beginning to buzz with an animation such as has not been witnessed since the conference of 1899.

The danger of fire in the buildings on the surface affecting underground workings was not taken into consideration in this connection.
"As is well known, the British Coal Mines Regulation act is parents of all the Coal Mines acts in force in Canada today, and this act does not guard against fire on pit top. The recent fire would certainly indicate need of legislation to guard against danger of fire in works above shafts on surface, as even the few additional feet called for to exist between shafts in the case of a large mine employing a full complement of men would probably have been of no avail in preventing an accident such as occurred in the Strathcona mine."
"We consider and interpret the act as giving authority for the operation of the Strathcona Coal Company's mine with the two shafts thirty feet apart as they existed, instead of fifteen yards or forty-five feet as specified in section 10, clause B, of the Coal Mines act because section 12, subsection 2, clause (a), exempts this mine from the provisions of the section requiring shafts to be not less than fifteen yards apart, and, as a matter of fact, several other small mines are operating upon similar lines at the present time in this province."
Asked what about the shaft partly sunk and abandoned, Mr. Cushing said:
"The Strathcona Coal Company, it appears, had intended to drive a tunnel in the coal seam towards the river bank, but this tunnel meeting with quicksand and water, had to be abandoned, as the quicksand kept running into the tunnel. If the driving of this tunnel could have been carried to a successful issue, then it was the intention of the company to open up another area of mineral beyond the reach of the existing shafts and develop it to a considerable extent, as they would then be in a position, according to law, to employ a large number of men on the new ground. However, the driving of the tunnel was abandoned."
"Going Out Farming."
Cryer, Cal., June 13.—Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, disposed of his large herd of shorthorns today. The Home farm has been familiar to cattle breeders all over the continent and has won many first prizes at Winnipeg, Toronto and Buffalo. Mr. Greenway will in the near future dispose of the broad acres of land which he has owned for many years. Twenty-five shorthorns were disposed of for an average price of \$140.00. Eight other shorthorns were sold for \$105.00, while Ayrshires brought \$75.00.

RANCHER BEFO

Stockmen Say T... tion Between D...

Medicine Hat, June 13.—Drinnan, a resident of the 21 years, stated that although for a time he had sold turning off any cattle, it was not noticeable among others. From his knowledge of conditions he could say that persons could not get the same in shipping as the regular lot thought that the shipping side would be a \$2.12 cent thought that as there was line of railway, the price should take up to \$2.12 cent.

Mr. Fred Collins, engaged in butchery business here for 20 years, estimated that in weight in beef by dressing from 35 to 40 per cent. He bought cattle from local ranches within 100 miles of Hat. Old cows were sold for \$35, while steers were \$40 to \$47. This would net to from 5 to 6 1/2 cent dressed, or from \$2.75 to 3 cent. This would be last year. Cattle were much higher no later dropped to 25 cents per six or seven years ago. In two years competition was hided, and they were a bit higher, but they were 15 cents a pound to 15. The price of the better cuts of beef averaged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 would be made less scarce consumption if raisers were green feed for their cattle in the spring. In the spring cattle are fully 50 per cent in the. A good man could slaughter about 200 head of cattle between 200 and 300 pounds would be 300 pounds only cents. The balance would about 200 head of cattle it would be hard to estimate of fitting beef to put in the hands of the customer, as other meat would be sold for 15 cents a pound to 15. The price of the better cuts of beef averaged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 would be made less scarce consumption if raisers were green feed for their cattle in the spring. In the spring cattle are fully 50 per cent in the. A good man could slaughter about 200 head of cattle between 200 and 300 pounds would be 300 pounds only cents. The balance would about 200 head of cattle it would be hard to estimate of fitting beef to put in the hands of the customer, as other meat would be sold for 15 cents a pound to 15. The price of the better cuts of beef averaged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 would be made less scarce consumption if raisers were green feed for their cattle in the spring. In the spring cattle are fully 50 per cent in the. 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