

# THE DEFENCE SEEKS TO DISCREDIT STORY TOLD BY HARRY ORCHARD

### But Fail to Shake Testimony of the Self Confessed Murderer of Former Governor Steunenburg And 17 Other Men—It Develops That Orchard Was in With Miners Association at One Time—He Was Also an Invertebrate Gambler.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—Counsel for Wm. D. Hayward continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial today. They made their strongest assault on the witness' connection with the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the early meeting between him and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver. Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination, that he was treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek by disclosing a train wrecking plot, they developed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of D. C. Scott, who had charge of railway detectives in the employ of the Mine Owners' association, and that Scott paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when he first met Meyer and Hayward. He said that he had agreed to report to Scott, but that he lied to him, never intended to report to him and never did report.

The defence also tried to show that because he stood well with the mine owners, Orchard was never molested by the militia in Cripple Creek during the strike. Orchard admitted that Scott had told him that if the militia interfered with him he was to send for him, and that the militia did not interfere with him or search his house.

**He Was Jealous.**  
Orchard said he went to Scott first because he had not been paid for his work at the Vindicator mine and he was jealous because he was given hard work like the Vindicator mine job, whereas other men were assigned the simple job of train wrecking by displacing rails.

Crimes great and small were added to Orchard's record today. The Cripple Creek woman with whom he had committed bigamy had three sons. Orchard stole high grade ore from a messmate. He stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine. He stole powder to make one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pile, and he lied.

The defence endeavored in various ways to throw doubt and improbabilities around Orchard's whole Vindicator mine story, and the alleged connection of W. F. Davis and W. Easterly with the affair, and the circumstances under which Orchard testified that he met Meyer and Hayward and was paid for his commission of the crime. It also tried to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit orders to commit any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and Oweny Barnes, and paved the way for the contradiction by part of the story told by Orchard.

Several times during the day they paved the way for the contradiction by part of the story told by Orchard. Suddenly toward the close of the day the defence took up the trip Orchard made to Southern Colorado with Meyer in the early part of 1904, and showed that Meyer feared to go south unguarded because "mine owners' official thugs" had beaten up innocent men and that he sent for Orchard to aid in protecting him. It was agreed that they should carry shot guns with them and placed them in the car, so that if they were attacked they could defend themselves.

Attorney Richardson, in questioning the witness, made it very clear that this was an entirely straightforward arrangement, free from any fake.

Counsel flared up several times during the day and in the last passage at arms Mr. Hayward said that Mr. Richardson told a falsehood when he intimated that Orchard was a fixed witness.

The trial will go on tomorrow, and cross-examination of Orchard, who has been on the stand three days, will be concluded.

#### ORCHARD ON STAND THROUGHOUT MORNING.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—The trial of William D. Hayward for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenburg, was resumed at 9 a. m. today. When Orchard again took the stand today he said he had neglected yesterday to give the name of his sixth sister, Minnie Hersley, who married a man named Rogers and who lived in New York State. Orchard also said that he had stated yesterday he had no partners in the wood business in Burke, Idaho. He remembered today that there were two men to whom he owed money—and to whom he had promised an interest in the business.

Orchard admitted that while he was in Idaho he became quite a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the union decided to go down to Warden and blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines and said he did not remember.

**Evidence Unshaken So Far.**  
E. F. Richardson, for the defence, took the witness through a description of the makeup of the train which took the rioting miners to Warden. Orchard said it was composed of thirteen cars, some being freight and others passenger coaches.

"Are you sure," finally asked Mr. Richardson, "that you were not at Burke or Mullen playing poker when this explosion occurred?"

"I am sure," came the reply. "I lit one of the fuses which fired the powder under the mill."

"Did you know Hayward, Meyer or Pettibone at this time?"  
"No, sir."  
"They were not with you at Warden when the mill was blown up, were they?"

"No, sir, not that I know of."  
Orchard said he left Idaho after the blowing up of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, to avoid arrest. He was taken over the years from 1897 to 1892 in detail, explaining where he worked, where he got his money and where he went from time to time.

**Had Beginner's Luck.**  
Orchard said he worked on an average of ten to eleven months a year in mines in Utah and Nevada and Arizona. He gambled part of the time.

"Did you lose when you first began to play?"  
"Not always."  
"But you finally got so the other fellow always lost, didn't you?"  
"I nearly always lost."

Orchard traced his journeyings from place to place. He supplied the information, admitting that a large percentage of his wages went over the gambling tables. He seldom remained more than from two to three months in any mining camp. Up to the time he went to Colorado in 1892, he said he never heard of Hayward, Pettibone, Meyer or Simpkins.

**Went on his Own Initiative.**  
Orchard said he did not hear of Governor Steunenburg's action in opposing the Cour d'Alene troubles until some time after he left Idaho. The witness said it was his own initiative which took him to Colorado. At that time, July or August of 1902, there was no trouble in Granite's Creek, driving in Colorado he went to work in the Trachite mine and renewed his membership in the federation, joining a local union headed by W. F. Davis, who had been in charge of the party which blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines.

Orchard said he joined in the Cripple Creek strike of August, 1903. Mr. Richardson asked him by "high grading" ore in the Vindicator mine, Orchard did not mean he was not merely an ore thief.

"I don't know what you call it," replied Orchard. "We took the high-class ore out secretly and sold it."  
"You often made as high as \$25 or \$30 a day, didn't you, from 'high grading'?"  
"Yes."

In his direct testimony Orchard said he had reported to Davis the fact that he had sold powder in the Vindicator mine.

Up to the time you told this to Davis, he had been in charge of you of proposed violence to the mine."  
"No, sir."  
"You never broached the subject?"  
"Yes, I'd heard the leaders of the federation had blown up mines before."

The witness believed Arthur Doolin had told him of this.  
"Your object was to suggest to Davis the firing of this powder?"  
"I felt some enmity to the mine-owners and had thought of it. The powder had been brought in, there and were running us around."

Asked how he came to know there was powder in the mine, Orchard said he had stolen some and told it to the federation.

Haywood spoke to the same effect and cautioned the strikers against drinking and gambling.

"Didn't Hayward say that the mine-owners would like violence for they could then bring in the troops and break up the union?" asked Richardson.

"I don't remember that."  
"Didn't he say that any violence would react on the union and was not to be countenanced?"  
"I believe he did."

**Went With Another.**  
With a man named Scholts, Orchard said he went into the Vindicator mine to fire off the powder. "Ogden" discovered them and they shot at him. The plan was then abandoned. Two months later the blowing up of the mine was suggested by Sherman, Parker, and Ogden. Orchard said the plan was to attach a pistol to a lift bar at the seventh level. The car would be pushed up and discharge the pistol into a box of giant caps and fire the powder.

Orchard said W. Easterly helped him conduct experiments along this line. Easterly was present and was identified by Orchard.

**Two More Killed.**  
Orchard continuing, said Easterly refused to participate in the explosion as he was an officer of the union. Orchard said he was promised \$500 for the attempt.

Comtek and Mel Beck were killed a week later by a bomb which "Billy" Ackerman helped Orchard to place. In June 1903, Orchard said he married Mrs. Ida Toney, a widow with three children. Orchard was promised money by Davis and Parker the day after the bomb exploded. Orchard said he had felt "sore" because he had been refused money for his first attempt.

Orchard said he had felt "sore" because he had been refused money for his first attempt. He was asked why he informed the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad Company of the miners alleged plot to wreck the tables. Orchard said he was perhaps a little jealous because he had not been employed on the job.

**THE EVIDENCE ADDUCED UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION**  
Boise, Idaho, June 7.—At the afternoon session of the court Orchard said that prior to his marriage in Colorado he lived at Cripple Creek. After reporting to D. C. Scott, a detective of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, to wreck the tables, Orchard said he was going to the miners' headquarters to find out something against the leaders of the mine owners' association. He admitted telling Scott that he was going to find out something about Easterly, who was in Denver, he said your expenses to Denver, Scott?

"I got some money from Meyer."  
"Didn't you tell Scott you were going to find out something about Hayward and Meyer?"  
"Yes, I told him that."

**He Lied to Scott.**  
Orchard said he was not employed by Scott, and went to Denver one day in December, 1903. He said he tried to conceal that he had been to see Scott and Sterling, but told Parker and Davis, of the union, about it when they got out of jail. Orchard denied that he ever gave any information concerning the mine to Scott and said that he lied to Scott when he promised to get information for him. Orchard said he never told Scott and Sterling anything about the explosion in the Vindicator mine.

Richardson questioned the witness as to whether he had just been received at Los Angeles. Gaud, who was seventy-three years old, and a man living most of his life on a farm in California just twelve months ago to take over a section of land he had sold to the ranch in Los Angeles. He had a good outfit of horses and wagons, and quite a sum of money when he left Sedgewick in June. Hayward lived most of his life on a farm, and being a man of strength and indomitable will, the tragedy which followed appeared, came upon a little heap of which, it is feared, will never be explained.

**IDENTIFIED BY TEETH FILLINGS**  
Mystery Solved of Disappearance of Rancher From Sedgewick.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 6.—A little package sent by express from Calgary containing all that was left of the body of Richard Gaud, formerly of Bowmanville, has just been received at Los Angeles. Gaud, who was seventy-three years old, and a man living most of his life on a farm in California just twelve months ago to take over a section of land he had sold to the ranch in Los Angeles. He had a good outfit of horses and wagons, and quite a sum of money when he left Sedgewick in June. Hayward lived most of his life on a farm, and being a man of strength and indomitable will, the tragedy which followed appeared, came upon a little heap of which, it is feared, will never be explained.

A few days later a farmer found the outfit with which Gaud had gone into the wilderness. Everything was, apparently, just as the old man had left it—the horses were picketed, the wagons in good order, nothing was missing except Mr. Gaud. The Northwest Mounted police were notified and they with the aid of the ranchers made a systematic search, but found no clew to the missing man's whereabouts. It was as though the earth had opened and swallowed him.

Meyer gave him \$20 and Hayward said he could get more whenever he wanted it.

"So you were never broke after that?" suggested Mr. Richardson.  
"I was broke several times, but I got money every time," asked for it."

Orchard next told about his making the two bombs on Cripple Creek, which were to be thrown into the Vindicator mine coal pile. He replied that he stole the powder from a man named Charles Perkins. He and Oweny Perkins made the bombs in Barnes' cabin.

Then Orchard was confronted with a prospective witness for the defence. Barnes was in the audience and was asked to stand up. Orchard looked at him and immediately said: "That's the man with whom I made the bombs."

Barnes, a short, fat man with large moustache, grinned and sat down. Orchard said no one told him to make these particular bombs. He did it in accordance with the understanding reached at the interview with Meyer, Hayward and Easterly in Denver to do what he could. He said he got \$150 from Meyer in Cripple Creek.

Advised to **Keep Quiet.**  
Orchard said that in December, 1903, he was told by Hayward and Meyer to turn things loose, that he could not go too far to suit them. Early in January, he said, he was told to keep quiet until some of the federation in jail in Cripple Creek had been tried.

"The policy of the federation changed completely inside of two weeks?"  
"It was more than two weeks," replied the witness.

Richardson asked Orchard if Scott had not told him that the company had arranged to stop a train at a certain curve, draw some spikes and charge an attempt to wreck the tables to the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard denied that he ever heard such a story. At a subsequent trial of Orchard said Easterly said he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiel agency, and at the same time a member of the miners' union. This man was involved in the derailing. He said 24 1-4 No. 4 northern, 22 2 white oak, 41 8-3; 3 barley 53; 1 flax, 134.

him if he ever got into trouble with the militia to let him know. Orchard said also, that he never had trouble with the soldiers, was never stopped by sentries, and his house was never searched by the militia, although the searching of houses was very general.

**Pettibone's Dope.**  
Before returning to Cripple Creek in January, 1904, Orchard said Pettibone gave him several cans of "Pettibone's dope," or Greek fire, enough to make four gallons. He was to throw it into mine shafts where were riding and down mine shafts. Orchard said he buried the stuff and never used it. After his arrest in Caldwell he told Detective McPharland about the job and later he heard it was dug up. Orchard would not admit that the militia were searching each train at the time he took the "dope" into the district. He said, however, that he tried to keep away from them as much as possible.

Orchard told of Meyer's sending to Cripple Creek for him soon after this. Meyer was in charge of Onray and Silverton, where the hellriders miners, who had been deported by General Bulker, of the Colorado militia, were. Meyer told Orchard that the mine owners' thugs had threatened to beat him if he caught him outside of Denver.

Orchard was to go along to help defend Meyer in case of attack. Two sawed-off shot guns were placed in their grips. Meyer explained that the guns would be good protection in the event of an attack. Orchard said he also carried two pistols. He said Meyer had the shot guns all ready when he reached Denver.

Nothing happened on the trip to Onray, and once there Meyer was busy with the mine owners. Meyer was eventually arrested for insulting the American flag. He drew pictures of the flag, it was alleged, and printed something about the mine owners. Orchard said he took the two sawed-off shot guns back to the miners' headquarters in Denver, where they remained until he got them later. He killed Lyte Gregory with one, he said. Mr. Richardson asked witness if he did not know the man named Lyte Gregory and that it was never fired. Orchard said this might be so, because there was more than two of the guns at headquarters.

**WANTED**—For Egg Lake, S.D., No. 429, female teacher, Catholic preferred. Duties to begin June 1st. Apply with references to T. J. Dwyer, Secretary, Egg Lake P.O., Alta.

**STRAYED**—Thursday last, from S 14-23 Clover Bar, Brown Mare, heavy build, weight about 1,400, white spot on face. Reward for information to S. S. McGhan, Clover Bar.

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**Winnipeg Cash Wheat.**  
Winnipeg, June 4.—Cash wheat, No. 1 hard, 81 1-4; No. 1 northern, 90 1-2; No. 2 northern, 87 1-4; No. 3 northern, 84 1-4; No. 4 northern, 82; 2 white oak, 41 8-3; 3 barley 53; 1 flax, 134.

# Financial and Commercial

**Stock Fluctuation**  
New York, May 31.—The movement among the best stock market, which set in Monday, was resumed in dealings today, but with a note of caution. The extension of the movement by special strength stocks due to individual There was also some buying on President Roosevelt's illness address. The course of events indicated that the market influence of the news had been overestimated in the all transactions which anticipate it. A more substantial for the improved feeling showing of net earnings for April which came to \$331,347 in April of last year. The April statement of the Ontario & Western and the statement of the Lackawanna to show these results were to be general for the Reading was advanced a consequence.

Upward movement in Smelting was due to talk of increased increase in the dividend of the ensuing meeting of the latter.

Later the earlier buyers set and a sagging movement. Foreign markets were firm and reported an improve speculative movement. The forecasts of an unfavorable statement helped the late movement. The movement today. Crop news of weather conditions being favorable for our own wheat, but not so for the export.

Foreign exchange slightly and discounts in London and Europe. The advanced one-fourth while four declined one-fourth on call.

**NEW YORK STOCK**  
New York, June 2.—A drop in price of stocks to throw discredit on yesterday's movement. Crop news to reduce their transaction most nominal proportions taken as a last sign of the speculation that the 2 per cent. in quarterly dividend effect of a sharp decline in the decline of all of the confirmation of the speech causing the advance was held as a hopeful sign. The decline of all of the confirmation of the speech causing the advance was held as a hopeful sign. The decline of all of the confirmation of the speech causing the advance was held as a hopeful sign.

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