

## DEFENCE TRIES TO SHAKE ORCHARD'S STORY

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—In further cross-examination of Harry Orchard today, counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly interjected the suggestion of a great counter-conspiracy formed and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners and indicated a determination to direct the main line of defence in that field. They carried Orchard by slow movements through the minute details from the dynamiting of the Independence Colliery, station, down to the attempt in the life of Fred Bradley and his family in San Francisco. Besides a series of particular attacks upon the credibility of the witness and the general probability of his stories, and in preparation for their own testimony in rebuttal, the defense sought to show that Orchard has a mania for boasting of the commission of imaginary crimes and that he is testifying under the control and at the suggestion of Detective McParland.

The defense began today by making clear that so far as Orchard knew Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had nothing to do with inspiring, planning or carrying out the Victorio mine explosion and that Haywood and Moyer had nothing to do with planning the murder of Detective Gregory. They passed then to the dynamiting of the Independence station, the first crime with which the testimony of Orchard directly connects Haywood, to show that in springing the mine, Orchard purposely sought to spare the oncoming train, and that the whole plot was engineered by agents of mine-owners and railway managers, who wanted a comparatively harmless "outrage" to injure the union miners, who were on a strike. Leaving the Independence station crime, which was followed by the flight of Orchard into Wyoming and the unexpected return to Denver, the defense sought to discredit his statement that Haywood directed Orchard to "kill" "Andy" Maybery by showing that Haywood and Maybery were old and intimate friends. Coming to the attempt to kill Bradley the defense devoted itself largely to the story of Orchard's attempt to poison Bradley, endangering the rest of the Bradley household, including an infant and Mrs. Crow, the cook, with whom he had made friends and whom he had accompanied to the theater. Orchard swore that while in San Francisco he repeatedly received money from the person who used the name of "Pat Bone" in transmitting it. In making this clearer today the defense evidenced an effort to show that this money was sent under Pettibone's disguised name by persons plotting against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

**Not a Fake.**  
Orchard testified that the mine-owners or railway had any part in the Independence station outbreak had a mania for confessing uncommitted crimes and denied that he is under the influence of Detective McParland. He showed some spirit in answering many of Attorney Richardson's questions, but he firmly held up to all his first stories. Counsel for state let today's examination take its course without serious objection and at the close privately signified their entire satisfaction. Orchard has been on the stand five days and has fully two more ahead of him. Steve Adams is tonight in Ida County jail and a close cell neighbor to Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

**Bradley Murder Planned.**  
Orchard testified that the murder of Fred Bradley was discussed on a Sunday afternoon in July, 1904, at a conference between Haywood, Pettibone and Orchard in Pettibone's backyard in Denver. Haywood said Orchard should go alone and kill Bradley because he was at the head of the mine-owners and was driving the Federation out of California.  
"At the time I put strychnine in Bradley's milk I was that desperate I did not care whether I killed the whole family of father, mother, baby and three servants," was Orchard's reply to Mr. Richardson's cross-examination on the attempt of Fred Bradley's life in San Francisco. The court adjourned at 3.30 o'clock with Orchard on the stand, telling in detail the story of the attempt on Bradley's life.

**The Independence Affair.**  
As to the Independence depot at

lair, Orchard said it was planned to blow up the depot before the arrival of the train. This was arranged to save the trainmen. "Why did you want to save the trainmen?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Sherman Parker said that one of the men on the train had been a good witness for him in the trials, and he did not want him hurt."

Orchard said he heard from neither Haywood nor Moyer while in California, but received letters from Pettibone. These he destroyed immediately after reading them. The first money received from Pettibone in California was \$100 by registered letter. Pettibone said in the letter that things were getting warm in Colorado and Johnny Neville and his boy had been arrested and the authorities were looking for Orchard. He said that Orchard had better "lay low." The letter was signed "Pat Bone." Orchard received some of the money in the name of Harry Green. The witness then repeated his story about putting strychnine into the Bradley family's milk. Orchard had become acquainted with the cook and had once taken her to the theater. He was aware that the family consisted of Bradley, his wife, a baby and three servant girls. The next money was another \$100 that came by Postal Telegraph from "Pat Bone." Orchard then admitted that while in San Francisco, he related that one might be sent to the end of the car line at Golden Gate Park and held up a street-car conductor, but that the story was untrue. "Then you confessed to a crime you did not commit?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Yes, and you have confessed to other crimes you never committed?" The prosecution objected, but the objection was overruled. "I have told such stories among men when we were all telling stories." Although Orchard said he got about \$550 while in San Francisco, Peter Huff, secretary of the Bartenders' Union, identified him at the telephone office.

**Provided the Funds.**  
After the Independence explosion he went to Denver, he said, with Johnny Neville and the latter's four-year-old son. On the trip the elder Neville charged Orchard with the crime. "Did the boy hear this?" asked Richardson. "No, he tried to talk to me, but I wouldn't." Most of the time in reaching Denver, Orchard went to Jim Simkins' room. James Kirwin, now acting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was there, but he went out before the Independence affair was discussed. Haywood and Pettibone came in later and said with Simkins that it was a fine job. Haywood then asked how much money he (Orchard) wanted, but told him not to charge too much although he could have more any time he wanted it. Orchard said there was no particular agreement about the Independence depot.  
Orchard had testified that he sent Pat Moran from Cheyenne to Denver to get \$500 from Pettibone. Today he said he did not meet Moran until he went to Cheyenne. Asked why he sent for more money, Orchard said further that Moran had work for Pettibone and the latter had told Orchard to call on Moran if he stopped off in Cheyenne. Orchard said he gave Moran \$10 for making the trip and Moran brought back the money in a package and with a letter from Pettibone. On his arrival in Cheyenne, Orchard said he lost all his money, more than \$500, in Hall's gambling-house. He borrowed \$50 from Hall and returned to Denver. This was in July, 1904. In Denver Orchard met Pettibone and told him he had spent his money in buying lots in Cody. He admitted he lied because he did not want Pettibone to know he had lost money gambling. He got \$100 from Pettibone and then met Haywood, who wanted him to go to Bingham, Utah, to assassinate "Andy" Maybery, who had had of many union men at his mine. "Don't you know that as a matter of fact Haywood and Maybery are and always have been the warmest personal friends?" asked Mr. Richardson. "I may be so, I didn't know it," Orchard replied. Orchard said he talked with Haywood and Pettibone about killing Maybery in Pettibone's backyard. This yard was in a thickly settled community, but Orchard said there was no attempt at concealment. At this meeting Haywood said he would

like Orchard to go to California and get Fred Bradley, and that the Maybery plot was abandoned, but why he known Maybery for several years, known Maybery for several years, "What was the reason for getting Bradley?" Mr. Richardson asked. "Haywood said he was at the head of the Mine-owners' Association in California, and was raising a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to drive the Federation out of the state." Orchard denied that he had any grudge against Bradley because of his experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes. Taking the witness back to the blowing-up of the concentrator mill of the Banker Hill and Sullivan mines of which Bradley was once the manager, Richardson asked him how long he had been a member of the Federation at that time. "About a month," replied Orchard. Before that he had belonged to the Knights of Labor. On his starting for California to get Bradley, Orchard testified that Pettibone bought his ticket for him and gave him \$150 and a new grip sack. Bradley was in Alaska when Orchard reached San Francisco and while waiting he said he had held up a street-car conductor to get the money. In reply to Richardson, he said he was in the habit of telling lies about his criminal exploits.

Orchard thought the first money he received from Pettibone was paid him in the rear of the latter's store. Luckily, no one was present. During the time he and Adams were "working on Mr. Peabody," Orchard said they got \$5 or \$100 whenever they asked for it. "Now, these defendants had nothing to do with planning the Victorio mine explosion?" suggested Richardson. "Nothing, other than to pay for it," replied Orchard. They had nothing to do with any of the outrages until the Independence depot affair? "I believe they had something to do with it, yes, sir." I mean as to the planning. "No, they didn't plan it."

**Burned Cheese Factory.**  
Orchard admitted he had burned his cheese factory near Brighton in Canada and collected \$600 insurance.

**Corrected Himself.**  
Orchard asked permission to correct two statements made by him on Saturday, one that "Bill" Easterly and himself had made bombs with "Pettibone dope" at Cripple Creek and the other that he and Steve Adams did not carry their guns in holsters.

Attorney Richardson for the defense, brought out that Orchard was in conference with Detective McParland and Attorney Hawley yesterday and that each morning he visits Hawley's office. "Didn't McParland speak to you about the method by which you could withstand cross-examination?" demanded Mr. Richardson. "No, sir," replied Orchard, "but he spoke of what gave me strength to go through the examination." Orchard has professed religion. "Now, then," said Richardson, "didn't you make this correction because you discovered that Easterly is here and Ackerman is not?" "No, sir, I knew Easterly was here all the time." Orchard said that he had heard that Ackerman is in Goldfield, Nevada. Richardson next demanded to know what Orchard had talked with Nelson Franklin and A. E. Carlton of the Mine-owners' Association about, when he said he had a certificate of deposit in a bank which had closed and he heard these men were buying such certificates. Orchard denied that he had ever discussed the mining troubles with Franklin Carlton, "Kid" Waterat, Frank N. Reardon, A. T. Holman and Major Tom McClellan. Orchard said he had first discussed the blowing-up of the Independence depot with Parker and Davis; the strike managers in the Cripple Creek district. Haywood whispered constantly to his attorney at this juncture. Orchard said he later discussed the Independence matter with Parker and Davis in Denver and in the lobby of the miners' convention which then was in session. The witness declared that it was because Haywood's control of the Federation was in jeopardy in the convention that the leaders wanted "something pulled off."

Richardson next jumped back to the Lyte Gregory murder in Denver asking if Orchard had not gone to the Adams hotel that evening. "No, sir," replied the witness. "I first went to Pettibone's backyard and barbed the sawed-off shot gun and then went home."  
**Not Coached.**  
Orchard denied he had jumped from the window of the Adams hotel while in the city as a token of respect to the unfortunate men.

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## FIRST FAST MAIL TEST

By Way of North Sydney Made Yesterday. Almost Marine Disaster.

North Sydney, June 10.—The first fast mail test via North Sydney was made today. The transfer of mails and passengers was attended by many stirring incidents, and at one time it looked as if the affair would result in a marine tragedy. Contrary to expectations and in direct opposition to the wishes of Captain Belanger, Captain Viponda of the Virginian insisted that the Montclair proceed further out than Swivel Point, where the transfer of the mails would take place.

Just as soon as the Virginian dropped anchor Captain Blanger worked the Montclair alongside the big liner. As Captain Belanger anticipated, heavy seas caused his vessel to crash against the Virginian. First the forward part of her side was twisted, pulling the long iron bolts through the transoms of the latter vessel. Both ships then moved in toward the entrance of the harbor and anchored between the Virginian's Shoals and Low Point Light. Instantly the Montclair steamed gracefully along side, and 52 passengers, 251 bags, and 200 tons of mail were put on board, the whole time occupying about 40 minutes. The train with mails and passengers made its run from Montreal to Sydney in 30 hours and 40 minutes.

**U. S. WHEAT CROP.**  
Washington, June 10.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture reports of the wheat crop, respondents and agents of the bureau, as follows: Preliminary returns of the acreage of spring wheat sown indicate an area of about 16,464,000 acres, a decrease of 1,242,000 acres, or 7.0 per cent as compared with 1904. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 82.7 as compared with 84.4 at the corresponding date last year and a ten year average of 84.3. The average condition of winter wheat on June 1st was 77.4 as compared with 82.0 on May 1st, 1907, 82.7 on June 1st, 1906, 85.5 on June 1st, 1905, and a ten year average of 81.1.  
The crop is about 31,491,000 acres, an increase of 532,000 acres, or 1.7 per cent as compared with the final estimate of the area sown last year, 30,959,000. The average condition of oats on June 1st was 81, against 85.9 on June 1st last year.  
The acreage reported under barley is less than that finally estimated as that sown last year by about 171,000 acres, or 2.2 per cent. The average condition of barley is 84.9, against 85.5 on June 1, 1906, and a ten year average of 89.8. The average condition of rye is 88.1, against 89.9 on June 1, 1906, and 90.2 the mean of the corresponding averages of the last two years.

**BURIAL OF VICTIMS OF THE MINE HORROR.**  
Never in the history of Strathcona has there been a more impressive spectacle than that attended the burial of the six victims of the mine disaster last Saturday night.  
The service over the remains of Francois Thepot were conducted by Rev. Father Jan at St. Anthony's Church, and of the five others by Rev. W. R. George on an improvised platform in front of Wainwright's undertaking parlors.  
Here the two processions united forming a cortege a mile long, and amid the tolling of bells proceeded to the Strathcona and Catholic cemeteries.  
At the junction of the road allowing the procession to be led by the majority following the bodies of the five Englishmen to the Strathcona graveyard, where, soon by side, on a grassy mound overlooking the plain, the bodies were laid to rest with the beautiful burial service of the Church of England.  
The pallbearers were thirty members of the Sons of England. The funeral was observed as a holiday in the city as a token of respect to the unfortunate men.

## STOCKMEN ARE AGAIN HEARD.

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 11.—The evidence submitted before the beef commission to-day was much the same as that of yesterday, but some additional facts were elicited when the evidence of W. J. Wilkinson was taken. He had ranged extensively on the other side of the line, and stated positively that there was no reduction made for shrinkage by the American buyers. The producers were allowed to take their cattle from the trains and water and feed them before weighing. They regarded this deduction of 5 per cent. for shrinkage as a great hardship.

Mr. Walter Huckvale, president of the Western Stock Growers' association, disagreed with all other witnesses in taking the ground that the time was not yet ripe for the installation of a chilled meat export trade. He claimed that the offal was regarded as worth \$150 per 100 in England and that under present conditions this would be a dead loss here. The big outfits which combined and sent their cattle to England for sale had all made more money in this way than by selling to the home buyers. On many occasions these buyers had got as far as Winnipeg.

John Day's evidence showed that he had suffered a direct loss of about \$2,000 last fall through being obliged to hold his cattle three weeks waiting for the C. P. R. to supply cars. He had asked for the cars a month previous and had been promised them by a certain date in November. Others also lost in the same manner. The majority of the witnesses understood that Burns of Calgary and Gordon-Frisonides, of Winnipeg, the two principal buyers, bought their cattle together. Burns took the butcher stuff and the export cattle were taken by Gordon-Frisonides. This prevented any competition amongst the buyers.

## DR. GAETZ'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

Red Deer, June 11.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. Gaetz, founder of the town of Red Deer, took place at Red Deer on Tuesday afternoon and was the largest and most representative ever seen in that town and the sense of personal and public loss was very evident and sincere. The government and legislature of Alberta was represented by Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works and acting premier, an old personal and family friend of the deceased since 1884, and Mr. J. R. Cowell, clerk of the legislature. The Alberta Methodist conference was represented by Rev. Dr. Biddell, principal of Alberta College, Edmonton, and president of the conference; Rev. T. C. Buchanan, secretary of home missions for Alberta, and Rev. G. C. Wibber, Innisfail, secretary of the Red Deer district. Councillors Stephens, Pidgeon, Botterill, McEee and Talman, Secretary-treasurer Futner, Solicitor Greve, Chief of Police Rothnie and Chief Meeres represented the corporation, Trustees Munroe, Simpson, Payne and Grievie and Principal McLean, the school board; President Oulmette and Secretary Munroe, the board of trade; President Campbell and Secretary Carsehall, the hospital board; President Dr. Collinson, the Conservative association, and Ex-Mayor Michener the trustees of the Methodist Church. The stores were closed, flags being at half-mast, and practically the whole town paid its respects to the honored dead. The church was crowded. Rev. A. C. Farrell, pastor, conducted the services and in an earnest and respectful address bore tribute to the deceased and his many fine qualities of character. Rev. Dr. Biddell also gave a touching sidelight of his own acquaintance with Dr. Gaetz. Six sons acted as pall-bearers.

## UNIQUE TRIP IN GASOLINE LAUNCH

T. A. Stephen Will Sail Down the Athabasca Next Summer.  
A unique trip will be made during the summer of 1905 by T. A. Stephen, the city's oldest real-estate broker, who will sail down the Athabasca river to the headwaters of the Mackenzie in a gasoline launch. Mr. Stephen has contemplated such a trip for some time, but it was not until a few days since he definitely decided to take it. Next winter Mr. Stephen will forward supplies of gasoline and batteries to the Hudson's Bay posts along the route of his journey. In the trip north Mr. Stephen will cover over 2,000 miles and will be away from May to September. This will be the first time a gasoline launch will have sailed the waters of the great north rivers.

## BUFFALO DOING WELL IN THEIR NEW HOME

Settling Down to Life in Alberta—Park Fence Withstood Charges Undamaged—Strangers Warned to not Approach on Foot.

Mr. P. A. Walker, M.P.P., is in the city to-day. Mr. Walker has spent a great deal of the last two weeks at the Elk Island park in connection with the settling of the Pablo buffalo herd in their new home.

He returned from the park on Monday. The majority of the bisons are in the open hills at the south side of the park. There are also small bunches scattered through the timber, where it is also abundant feed. With respect to the reports that some of the animals broke through the wire fence, he says it is all fiction. Not one buffalo has broken through the fence around the park and not one strand of wire has been broken. The only occasion when any of the bisons broke through has been already described in the Bulletin. It was on the evening when the herd were being driven in. They broke through the temporary fence leading to the park by displacing the post. The fence around the park is made of heavy tamarac posts sunk deep into the ground. On one occasion some individuals teased the bisons

through the fence. They charged their tormentors, but were unable to reach them through the wire.

Mr. Simmons, the manager of the park, is becoming quite accustomed to his new pets. The young calf buffalo that is being reared by Mr. Wm. Alton, of Lamont, is doing well on a ration of milk, raw eggs and cornmeal. He is lusty enough to kick his stall down.

Foreman McCartney is busy with a gang of men building a road from the correction line south to the opening of the park 2.2 miles. The park gate will be within 300 yards of the Elk Island lake.

Mr. Walker has placed a large quantity of rock salt in the park for the animals, as there is no alkali in the soil there. The public are warned that it is extremely dangerous to go in the park near the buffaloes on foot. They will surely chase individuals on foot. A man on horseback is safe. The herd have fully recovered from the shock and privation of the long journey from Rivoli to Lamont, and are doing well.

## WHY THE SPRING WAS BACKWARD

Ottawa, June 11.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who some years ago was famous throughout Canada as an authority on weather problems, but who of late years has preserved a dignified silence on the great topic of perennial interest, has at last been induced to explain to a waiting public the wherefore of this long lingering of winter in the lap of spring. His explanation published recently is a novel and original one, namely, that there are two moons in the sky. He premises his explanation by stating the sun has nothing to do with the case. The prevailing cold weather, he says, must be due to planetary attraction, for it is general all over the globe. It is known that the earth's temperature falls when the sun, earth and moon are in the same straight line; that is at new and full moon, when the attraction is greatest on the earth. This attraction is intensified when the moon happens to be in her perigee; that is, when nearest the earth, which is 30,000 miles nearer than at apogee. Suppose the moon to be doubled; that is, to suddenly become double as heavy as it is now. The oceans would rise and flood low-lying islands and shores to the height of several feet; the Atlantic would be forced into the isthmus of Darien into the Pacific; earthquakes would occur in all the continents; volcanoes would break into eruption; storms unheard of would sweep our coasts; the Gulf Stream would be forced northward by the unusual massing of the polar cold waters towards the equator and the temperature would fall so that snow even in July would cover the world. That is exactly what has just happened, but in milder form. But since the moon's magnitude has not increased, he gives another theory to account for the partly abnormal planetary attraction.

**A German Scientist Saw It.**  
Dr. George Waltemath of Hamburg said in 1888 that in February of that year he saw in his telescope a second moon to the earth, and calculated its orbit and motions, which agreed very nearly with my published calculations in 1884, more than 12 years before. Schiaparelli, the celebrated Italian astronomer, suggested that if this dark satellite exists it must have eclipsed the sun frequently during the historic period, however irregular its orbit. In searching the records he found that the sun was several times eclipsed by some unknown body other than the moon during the historic period, causing widespread darkness and low temperatures for which astronomers could not account. This dark body moves in an elliptical and irregular orbit, being attracted and repelled by the earth as the comets are by the sun. In time its dense atmosphere will distill its carbon into rock oil; the oxygen and carbon will stratify its surface; its sky will become clear, and it will assume all the phases and motions of a regular and visible satellite. This is the cause of our present severe and unusual weather, which can never be predicted till all the phenomena of this dark satellite shall become known to the astronomer.

**In the Happy Future.**  
"Isn't our climate becoming colder?" Prof. Wiggins was asked. "No; the earth is slowly receding from the sun, and the temperature is rising. In the future the astronomers of Mars and Jupiter will look through their telescopes and say that the snowpacs have disappeared from the earth's poles. Every man and animal going into our northwest is a stove to raise the temperature. In time oranges will grow in Canada, and great orchards will hold up their golden fruit before the mirror of Hudson's Bay."

**A Very Undesirable Moon, This.**  
"In 1882," says Prof. Wiggins, "I discovered another moon. It is now at that point of its orbit nearest the earth, and is producing all the aforementioned phenomena in the earth's atmosphere. I knew this moon existed because our visible moon showed a disturbing force in her revolutions round the earth, for which astronomers could not account. My strongest evidence was the advance of the moon's perigee, for her line of apogee makes a complete revolution of the heavens in nine years. This disturbing force was further shown apart from her librations by the fact that her mean motion during the second half of the eighteenth century was less than during the first half; besides, it is known that she revolves round the earth more rapidly now than in ancient times, thus shortening the lunar month. In 1884 I published the lunar month. In 1884 I published the lunar month. In 1884 I published the lunar month.

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