

AWFUL STORY OF MURDER

Former Ontario Cheesemaker's Tale of Cold-Blooded Assassination.

A despatch from Boise, Idaho, says: For three hours and half on Wednesday Harry Orchard sat in the witness chair at the Haywood trial and recited a history of crimes and bloodshed, the like of which no person in the crowded court room had ever imagined. There was nothing theatrical about the appearance on the stand of this witness upon whose testimony the whole case against Haywood, Moyer and the other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners is based. It was a horrible, revolting, sickening story, but he told it as simply as the plainest narration of the most ordinary incident of the most humdrum existence.

To Haywood the story was of vital interest. He sat with his lawyers surrounding him in such a position that he could fix his gaze on Orchard uninterceptedly, but so placed that only those very near his chair could see his face. From first to last he gave unwavering attention, and when occasionally Orchard turned his eyes on his old comrade whom he was denouncing as a procurer of assassination Haywood met them squarely and unflinchingly. Mrs. Haywood sat beside her husband all day, but their daughters did not come to court until the afternoon. Haywood's mother, Mrs. Crothers, and his half-sister, Miss Crothers, sat near his wife.

AN ONTARIO MAN.

Harry Orchard when called to the stand and sworn gave his residence as the penitentiary.

"Are you charged with any crime?" asked Mr. Hawley of the prosecution.

"I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg and waiting trial. Answering further questions, he continued: "I was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, in 1866, and am, therefore, 41 years old. Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by that name for about eleven years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Markel Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold all my interests in the wood yard and went to work mucking in the mines in March, 1899, continuing at it for a month. I immediately became a member of the Western Fed."

COUR DALENE TROUBLES.

Orchard described the Cour d'Alene country, giving the railway connections between the different cities and mining camps.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 29, 1899," commanded Mr. Hawley. "On the morning of April 29, 1899," said the witness, "when I got through breakfast I was told there was a special meeting of the union and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting. The meeting was called to order by the secretary, who said it had been decided that day to go to Wardner to blow up the mill at the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines and to hang the superintendent.

SEIZED NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.

"Arrangements had been made to cut the wires along the railroad and take possession of the Northern Pacific train. At Gem we were to be joined by the Gem Union, and together we were to proceed to Wardner. While the secretary was telling us what was planned by the Central Union the President of our local came in and said he had not been informed of the meeting. When told the purpose he objected to it and there was a discussion. The motion to go to Wardner was finally carried by a small majority. After the vote nearly every man decided to go.

ORCHARD LIT ONE FUSE.

"There were about 1,000 men on the train, most of them armed. At Wardner we were told by W. F. Davis to line up. The men with long guns were told to take the front ranks, followed by men with six-shooters. We were told to fire upon the mill as we approached. This we did, and the fire was returned by the guards. It soon developed that there were no men there, and we took possession. Powder was placed about the mill, and it was blown up. I lit one fuse; I don't know who lit the others."

Orchard said two men were killed. The name of then Governor Steunenberg, he said, was mentioned at the meeting he had described. Orchard added that Haywood paid him \$300 for blowing up the Vindicator mine, and agreed with him for other murders.

A CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

In addition Orchard confessed that he set the death-trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek which killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Back; confessed that because he had

not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he was treacherous to his associates in warring the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he dragged Governor Peabody of Colorado about Denver for a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence which instantly killed fourteen men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatine powder.

MORE TALES OF HORROR TO COME. He has more brutal crimes to tell of, which will bring his bloody career down to Caldwell, where with a great bomb he killed Steunenberg. The story was told before an anxious crowd, which staringly watched every movement and word of the witness; a crowd that sickened and grew weary of the fearful details.

IN PAY OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Orchard swore that after his visit to Denver when he got the money for killing McCormick and Beck he was constantly in communication and in the pay of either Haywood or Moyer or Pettibone, Perkins or Davis; that one or all of them suggested his various crimes and that at all meetings held after each crime his acts were warmly commended.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

Thursday's murder record exhibited accounts of repeated attempts to assassinate Gov. Peabody, of Colorado, ex-Adjutant-General Sherman Bell, who commanded the Colorado militia at the strike of Cripple Creek in 1903, Judge Gabbert, and Judge Goddard, of the Colorado Supreme Court, who had rendered decisions against the strikers, and Fred Hearne, manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. None of these was successful, though one attempt to get Judge Gabbert caused the death of a mining engineer named Marion Wallace.

This, aside from the Steunenberg murder, was the most tragic of the day's stories. Orchard said that Pettibone and Haywood urged him to get Judge Gabbert, and that he and Pettibone made a bomb for that purpose. It was made like all the bombs that Orchard had described.

THE STEUNENBERG MURDER.

Orchard was not asked to go into detail about the Steunenberg murder. The story has been told often. But he gave all the essential particulars, told how he and Simpkins had passed under the names of Hogan and Simmonds, how they had made one bomb and set it in vain, how he had tried vainly to shoot Steunenberg, and how he and Simpkins made the bomb that finally killed the ex-Governor. He told how, on the evening of Dec. 30, he saw the ex-Governor sitting in the lobby of the Saratoga Hotel, how he hustled up to his room and got the bomb, wrapped it up in a newspaper, and hurried to the Steunenberg house and planted it outside the gate, with the usual attachment of a string, fastened it to the gate and connecting with the deadly little bottle of acid.

"I hurried away from the house then," he said, "and about two blocks away I passed the Governor. I ran as hard as I could then. I wanted to get back to the hotel before it went off, but I went into the bar-room and helped the bartender do up a package he was having trouble with. Then I went up to my room."

Orchard said he had left a giant cap in his pocket and a bottle of acid, and the cork came out and set off the cap. It made a noise like a gun, he said, and he was afraid everybody would hear it. It burned his coat, too.

"Then I went down stairs and went in to dinner," said the witness, and the dreadful tale was completed. The crowd in the court-room took a deep breath, the first for many minutes. Orchard blinked his eyes rapidly. It was the only trace of emotion he had shown during those two dreadful days. He was not near breaking down, however, for while the lawyers whispered he volunteered a trivial correction of one detail of his story.

BAD REPUTATION IN ONTARIO.

A despatch from Trenton, Ont., says: Alfred Horsley, alias Orchard, the self-confessed murderer at Boise, Idaho, was well known here; his father and brother still reside on the homestead in Murray Township, about eight miles from Trenton. He bore a very unsavory reputation, was a cheesemaker at Wooler and Brighton factories, and left Canada in 1896. Before he left it was said that he removed all the cheese out of the factory in which he was working and then burned it down to secure the insurance.

When Horsley left the country it is said he went with a Campfield woman, who a month later returned to her husband. His wife was left deserted, and lived at Wooler up to this Spring, where she supported herself by working in an evaporator factory. She has one little girl. She is now supposed to be somewhere in New Ontario.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.
Toronto, June 11.—Call board quotations are:—Wheat, No. 2 white, 90c asked on shore Montreal.
Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 94c bid track Point Edward or Goderich, 95½c asked.
Oats—Ontario—No. 2 white, 46c asked outside, 44½c bid for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 Manitoba oats, 46½c asked track Owen Sound.

Prices are:—
Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white winter, No. 2 red or No. 2 mixed, 88c to 90c.
Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports, No. 1 hard, 97c; No. 1 northern, 95c; No. 2 northern, 93c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 mixed, 43½c to 44c.
Corn—Steady and firm; No. 3 yellow American, 62c to 62½c Toronto basis lake and rail, 63c to 63½c all rail Toronto basis.
Peas—No. 2, 81c.
Rye—72c.
Buckwheat—60c.
Flour—Continued unsupplied demand; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.30 bid; few sellers; Manitoba first patents, \$4.75; seconds, \$4.15 to \$4.20; bakers', \$4.75.
Bran—\$21 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$23 outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is easy with supplies coming in freely.
Creamery, prints 20c to 22c
Dairy, prints 18c to 19c
Cheese—13c to 13½c for large and 13¾c for twins.
Eggs—Steady at 17½c to 18c.
Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen.
Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked and \$1.85 to \$1.40 for primes.
Potatoes—Delawares, \$1.25 to \$1.30 in car lots on track here. Ontario are quoted at \$1.15.
Baled Hay—Prices are higher at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$12 to \$12.50 for secondary grades in car lots on track here.
Baled Straw—\$6.75 to \$7 per ton, in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$10 for lightweights and \$9.50 for heavies, farmers' lots.
Pork—Short cut, \$23 to \$23.50 per barrel; mess, 21 to \$21.50.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats.—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Steady at these prices:—Tierces 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 11.—Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.85 to \$5.20; seconds, \$4.25 to \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.40; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.85; do in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; extras, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Rolled Oats—\$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags of 93 pounds.
Oats—No. 2 Manitoba, 49½c to 50c; No. 2 Ontario, 49c to 49½c per bushel; No. 2, 48½c; No. 4, 47½c to 48c.
Butter—Townships, 20½c to 21c; Quebec, 20½c to 20¾c; Ontario, 20c to 20½c; dairy, 18c to 18½c; tone steady.
Cheese—Ontario, 12½c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12½c to 12¾c; tone steady.
Eggs—Wholesale lots, 17½c; small lots, 18½c; tone weak.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 11.—Flour—Dull. Wheat, Spring, steady; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; Winter, stronger; No. 1 white, \$1.03.
Corn—Easy. No. 2 yellow, 58½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white, 50½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 11.—Wheat — Spot firm; No. 2 red, \$1.00½, elevator; No. 2 red, \$1.01½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.10½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.06 f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 11.—Despite the larger offerings than usual the supply of exporters' cattle was not large, and their prices held firm. The general quotations were:—Choice exporters', \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium to fair, \$5.10 to \$5.45 per cwt.
In butchers' cattle sales of good lots were recorded at \$5.50 per cwt. A lot averaging 1,000 lbs brought \$5.55 per cwt. The general range for choice animals was \$5.35 to \$5.55; good loads, \$5.10 to \$5.40; fair to medium, \$4.60 to \$5.10; common cows, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.
Feeder, 1,650 to 1,100 lbs, sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.
Sheep and lambs were unchanged. Grained lambs brought \$6 to \$7 per cwt; spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each; export ewes, \$5 to \$6 per cwt; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt; calves sold at \$3 to \$7.50 each. The market for these was glutted by the bringing forward of too many "bobs."
Hogs were easier at the drop of 45c per cwt. Selects sold at \$6.95, and lights and fats at \$6.70 per cwt.

MANUFACTURES ABOUT DOUBLED

Five Years' Development of Canadian Industries.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Census Department issued a bulletin on Wednesday dealing with the manufactures of the Dominion as shown by the Government censuses of 1901 and 1906. During the five years the value of manufactured products in Canada has almost doubled. From \$481,055,375 in 1901, the value is \$712,664,885 in 1906, or an increase of \$231,611,460. The details by provinces for works employing five persons and over are:—

	1901.	1906.
Canada	\$481,055,375	\$712,664,885
Brit. Columbia	19,447,778	38,013,515
Manitoba	12,927,439	27,609,268
New Brunswick	20,972,470	22,133,681
Nova Scotia	23,592,513	32,545,681
Ontario	241,533,488	365,692,144
P. E. Island	2,328,708	1,851,615
Quebec	158,287,994	217,224,073
The Territories	1,964,987	7,594,600

By cities the returns for the chief places of the Dominion in 1900 and 1905 were as follows:—

Place.	1900.	1905.
Montreal	\$71,099,750	\$99,746,772
Toronto	58,415,498	84,689,253
Hamilton	17,122,346	24,625,776
Winnipeg	8,616,248	18,983,290
London	8,122,185	12,626,844
Peterboro	3,789,164	11,566,805
Quebec	12,779,540	11,388,045
Vancouver	499,152	10,067,556
Ottawa	7,638,688	9,336,024
Bramford	5,564,625	8,546,679
Halifax	6,927,552	8,145,016
St. John	6,712,768	6,918,638
Maisonneuve	6,008,780	6,866,107
St. Cuneogonde	2,904,381	5,475,686
Berlin	3,307,513	5,449,012
S. S. Marie	2,278,472	5,251,643
Hull	3,182,505	4,892,381
Amherst	1,151,907	4,174,929
Sydney	631,396	4,085,659
Belleville	558,950	1,658,112
Brookville	1,551,500	1,645,940
St. Catharines	2,070,543	3,042,243
St. Thomas	2,248,846	2,213,503
Windsor	1,260,947	1,715,100
Guelph	3,689,183	4,814,925
Kingston	2,405,173	4,329,607

IN THE CITIES.

*Not complete.

MANY PERISH IN CLODBURST.

Tornadoes Sweep Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

A despatch from Chicago says: Twenty-nine known dead and forty persons injured constitute the list of casualties resulting from storms of wind and rain which crept over southern Illinois and Indiana and central Kentucky on Friday night and Saturday. The fatal visitations came in the shape of cloudbursts, high winds and electrical disturbances. The property damage is many thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed.

Gradyville, Kentucky, was the worst sufferer. A cloudburst caused Big Creek to deluge that village of 175 persons on Saturday night, and 21 persons were drowned or crushed by falling houses. The disaster was due to the erratic behavior of Big Creek, which was already swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst precipitated 6 inches of rain in an hour on Gradyville and vicinity, the creek took a new course with the force of a tidal wave. Inhabitants of Gradyville were nearly all in bed when the foaming waters struck the town, carrying away six residences, a mill and a number of small houses.

At New Minden, Ill., a tornado Saturday morning killed five persons and injured six others.

At York, Ill., three persons were killed and thirty injured by a tornado which descended on the town Friday night.

At Duquoin, Ill., many houses were blown down around the outskirts of the town, and four persons were injured.

BIG WALL FELL DOWN.

Crashed Through the Roof of a Livery Stable.

A despatch from Calgary says: On Saturday the whole side of the wall of the large wholesale building of the Cocksbutt Plough Company fell with a crash, and crushed in the roof of the Alberta livery stable next to it. It made a hole about fifteen feet square through the roof of the stable, and crashed through the floor of the loft and came down in a stall in which two horses were tied. They were unhurt, but one horse that was loose in the corral at the rear of the stable was buried under the debris. It was a new building and an addition to the main building, facing the lane at the rear end, and was about fifty feet long, with two stories. The damage will likely be about \$10,000.

NINE MONTHS' REVENUE.

Amount Collected Up to March 31 Totals \$67,701,005.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The financial statement issued by the Department of Finance on Saturday shows that the revenue collected for the nine months fiscal period, ending March 31 last, now amounts to \$67,701,005, and the expenditure on ordinary account \$51,182,056, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$16,518,949. The expenditure on capital account is \$14,238,490, or a surplus over all expenditures of \$2,280,458. A few accounts of the fiscal period have not yet been settled. For the two months of the fiscal year ending May 31st last, the revenue was \$15,120,907. Of this amount \$8,295,368 was for May.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Great Alarm Prevails in Crowland Township.

A despatch from Welland says: On Thursday William Hanna, a farmer living in Crowland township, was badly bitten by a mad dog. The dog, after biting several cattle, went to Port Robinson village and bit a number of dogs before it was shot. Arrangements are being made to take Mr. Hanna to the Pasteur Institute, New York city, as Dr. Park thinks it very necessary to do so. Great alarm prevails in the vicinity, for fear that hydrophobia may develop in the dogs.