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The Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V. EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907.

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The most suitable plants for the purpose also
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We can suppl you with an Article second t none in the market, in the ne of Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc., at reasonable prices.
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HARRY ORCHARD CONFESSES TO SERIES OF REVOLTING CRIMES

Death Dealt to Many Innocent Men at Instance, According to Orchard's Testimony, of Western Federation of Miners, of Which Haywood, Who is Charged With Murder of Former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho----Received $500 For One Murder---Shot Another Man Down in Cold Blood---The Wrecking of the Vincator Mine.

Boise, Idaho, June 5. — Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of Frank Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho, went on the stand today as a witness against William D. Haywood, and testified to a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes committed by himself, he said, at the instigation and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

An undertaking by counsel for the state that there would be later proof making his testimony legitimate opened the way like a floodgate to the whole diabolical business, and throughout the entire day Orchard went from the recital of one crime to another, each seeming more diabolical and horrible than the one preceding it.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob which wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in Coeur D'Alene he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant powder explosion. He confessed that he set the death trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek, which killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; 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 warning the managers of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains. He confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lite Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly, and that for days he dogged Governor Peabody, of Colorado, about Denver for a chance to kill him; that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence, which instantly killed 14 men, and that failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew up him and his house with a bomb of gelatine powder. He has more brutal crimes to tell, which will bring his bloody career down to Caldwell, where, with a bomb, he killed Steunenberg.

Gave His Evidence Calmly.

Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, and if he suffered he did not show it. His eyes were bloodshot and his face mottled when he came into the room to confront the man whose life he jeopardized. He was plainly nervous. He quickly steadied himself, however, and was soon collected and talking in soft, easy tones. His eyes met those of Haywood several times, and they gazed fixedly at each other without flinching.

Orchard's entry into the courtroom was dramatic. Five witnesses who traced Orchard's and Jack Simpkins' movements at various time before the Steunenberg murder, viz., at Caldwell, at Nampa and at Silver City, and identified hotel registers on which they had signed their names, took up the first hour of the morning session with their testimony, and then Senator Borah, looking toward the bench, said in a quiet tone, "It will be a few moments before the next witness arrives."

The crowd knew Orchard was to come and watched the doors of the room. The prisoner-witness, long confined in the penitentiary, was to be produced. Haywood's mother, Mrs. Carruthers, of Salt Lake City, and her daughter, sat beside the prisoner and his wife, having arrived yesterday. The prisoner's daughters were absent. Haywood had a note book and at intervals took notes of the proceedings.

Horsley had spent the night and morning at the office of Mr. Hawley, and was brought to the court house in a carriage with three armed guards.

In the chambers of the judge he was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Beamer, who is to be his special guard at the trial.

Orchard Takes the Stand.

"Call Orchard," cried the leading counsel, when the sheriff had signalled that all was ready. There were a few preliminary questions as to Horsley's brithplace and real name and his first days in North Idaho, and then Mr. Hawley had him relate his part in the destruction of the Bunker and Sullivan mines. He was telling of the meeting of the Burke (Idaho) Union of the Western Federation of Miners when the defence objected on the ground that the events occurred years before Haywood was a member of the central body of the federation and that he was in no way connected with it. Senator Borah contended that the state had a right to submit facts about the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine to prove why the federation became hostile to Governor Steunenberg. Judge Wood ruled that the general facts were admissible, but he limited the minor details of this part of the testimony.

Horsely then told of the blowing up of the property, in which he said Davis, later president of a union of the federation at Cripple Creek, had command of the mob. He narrated the seizure of a train, the theft of giant powder and the attack on the mines. Horsley then described his flight into Montana and his jorneys throughout the west up to the time of going to Cripple Creek in 1902, where he went to work and rejoined the Western Federation of Miners. Renewed objections by the defence were overruled by the court, on the strength of repeated promises by the state that it would show the connection of the defendant with this event later.

$500 For a Murder.

The witness then told of the plot to blow up the Vindicator mine. He confessed that after the strike began he went into the "high grading" and there discovered a quantity of powder. He reported this to Davis, and there he said began the plot to do violence in the mine. He said the first attempt was a failure, because the cage man discovered him and his accomplice, but later a contrivance was successfully fixed by which the discharge of a pistol set off a bomb and trailed Superintendent McComrck and Foreman Beck.

Five hundred dollars, he said, was the reward for the murder.

Professional Assassin.

Then came the journey to Denver, where the witness said he met Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and entered their employ as an assassin. He swore that Haywood paid him $300 for blowing up the Vindicator mine. Then came the making of two bombs that were tossed into the coal heap at the Vindicator mine, but were never heard from again, and then a confession that bore the successful attempt at the Vindicator mine. He had notified the railway management of the plot to blow up their trains carrying non-union miners.

Word that Horsley was on the stand spread through the city and every available seat for the public was taken. Horsley spent the noon recess under the guard at Hawley's office, and after recess was taken back to the court house to resume his story. He recounted his journey with Moyer and his return to Denver, where it was suggested, he said, that he kill Governor Peabody, of Colorado. He said he chose Steve Adams to aid him, and together they tracked the governor between the capital and his home, seeking to kill him. Haywood and Pettibone were in the plot, he said, and furnishe dmoney from time to time. The plot failed because Horsley and Adams followed a carriage containing two women to the Peabody home and excited suspicion.

Next came a plot to dynamite Peabody. Horsley said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up on the suggestion of Haywood, who feared they would be all arrested. Horsley said that he and Adams were told to "lay off" for a time, but meantime Pettibone suggested that they kill Lyte Gregory, who had been a deputy sheriff and had testified against some members of the federation.

Relentless Bloodthirtiness.

The witness then described the relentless trailing of Gregory and his final murder. "Gregory turned and backed up against a fence," said the witness, "as if to draw a gun, and I shot him three times. It certainly killed him."

This account of a blood thirsty man-hunting and murder seemed to affect the nerves of the crowd who listened more than any of the other recitals of the day, and a perceptible shudder went through the room as he calmly talked of the shooting. It was the only instance when a victim had been faced. The other victims had been done to death by mechanical means.

Other Tragedies.

Then came the tragedy at Independence of which Horsley testified: "Steve Adams and I both pulled the string which upset several bottles of sulphuric acid." This acid ran over a box of giant caps and these set the powder off. The depot was wrecked and from twelve to fourteen men were killed. This terrible crime was followed by the witness's flight to Wyoming and afterwards the trip to San Francisco to kill Bradley. Of this latter the witness testified: "I went to his (Bradley's) house one morning and just after the milk was delivered I opened one of the jars and put a lot of strychnine into it. Nothing came of the poison as far as I could learn, so I bought ten pounds of powder (Gelatih). I put the powder into a lead pipe. I put the bomb at Bradley's door some time in November, 1904. The bomb was arranged with giant caps, chloride of potash and sugar being spread over them. It was so arranged that when Bradley opened the door a string attached to it would upset a bottle of sulphuric acid. When Mr. Bradley opened the door the next morning the explosion blew out the front of the house and blew him into the street. "Bradley was badly injured by the explosion, but Horsley made no further attempt to kill him.

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

The defence kept up its attack all through the afternoon, but Judge Wood accepting for the time the assurances of the state that it would corroborate the testimony, ruled against it on all points save one. He declined to let Horsley tell the contents of a telegram sent to him at San Francisco by Pettibone while Horsley was engaged in trying to kill Bradley. When the court adjourned Horsley was at once driven to the penitentiary. He will be brought back to town early to-morrow.

At 10 a.m. a.m. K. M. Brunsell, of Nampa, a hotelkeeper, was the first witness. He testified as to the presence of Orchard and Simpkins in Namap in 1905. A. Hinkey, another hotelkeeper of Nampa, also testified to the presence of Orchard and Simpkins in October, 1905.

John C. Conners, a hotelkeeper of Silver City, Idaho, identified a register to show the presence of Simpkins at Eilver City on November 8th, 1905. C. H. Wentz, bookkeeper for a mining company at Wardner, Idaho, identified a photograph of Simpkins and his hand writing on the register. Guy Wright, of Nampa, testified that he met Orchard and Simpkins at Caldwell in the fall of 1905.

Orchard was called to the stand at 10.42 o'clock.

Former Crimes Raked Up.

Orchard proceeded in narrative form to tell how he lighted one of the fuses that blew up the mine at Wardner in April, 1899, when two men were killed. The defence objected continually. Orchard evidently averted Haywood's glances as he testified.

Haywood's counsel objected and Senator Borah explained that the prosecution would show that Haywood was fully connected with the conspiracy, and that it was necessary to go into the Coeurd'Alene trouble to show the motive for the murder of Steunenberg. The objection was disallowed, and Orchard continued: "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.

Story of His Life.

He 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 awaiting trial." Answering further questions, he continued: "I was born in Northumberland County, Canada, 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 waggon, 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 mucking in the mines in March, 1899, continuing at it for a month. I immediately became a member of the Western Federation of Miners."

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

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke on the morning of April 29, 1890," commented Mr. Hawley. Mr. Richardson's objection was overruled, Judge Wood saying: "The court can readily see how this testimony may be material."

Orchard, proceeding said: "On the morning of April 29, 1899, 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."

"Paul Cochran and six other members of the union took charge of the train. We went to Gem and took forty boxes of giant powder.

"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 the 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 dont' know who lit the others."

Orchard said two men were killed. The name of Governor Steunenberg, he said, was mentioned at the meeting he had described.

"Mr. Cochrane said he did not believe he would have any opposition from the governor, that he had always supported him and could control him. He said to be careful about interfering with the federal authorities," added the witness.

"The meeting was called to order," continued Orchard, "by the secretary, who said it had been decided that day to go to Wardner and to blow up the mill at the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines, and to hang the superintendent."

The court took recess at 11.30 until 1.30 p.m., with Orchard on the stand.

BOTH SIDES MADE CONCESSIONS

Miners at Bankhead Sign a 2 Year Agreement. Get 8 Hour Day.

Lethbridge, June 5—A mutual agreement has been arrived at by the A. R. & I. Co., and the United Mine Workers' union and a contract has been signed for two years, ending March 31, 1909. The department of labor at Ottawa has been notified that there will be no occasion for a board of conciliation. The mine manager of the Bankhead mine acted as a mediator in bringing about a conference between the different parties to the agreement which is signed by General Manager Naismith for the A. R. & I. Co, and by Messrs. Patterson, Galvin, D. McNab, S. A. B. Crabb, Steve Begalla and John Berts, for the union. It was ratified at a meeting of the union on Tuesday night.

The contract is in the nature of a compromise, each side conceding something. The company agrees to recognize the union. The working day is to be eight hours a day at the place of work. Men are not to come up by the lift during the 8 hours. Pay is to be at the rate of so much per hour in the case of men who are not on piece work. In some cases there is an increase of wages. In other respects conditions and terms of employment remain much as at present.

The Eddy Case.

Concord, June 5.—With a few hours after Judge Chamberlin's decision had been announced, counsel for the "next friend" caused summonses to be served upon Calvin A. Frye, Hermann S. Shring and Irvine B. Tomlinson, three of the defendants to the original suit, requiring them to furnish their depositions in the equity proceedings for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property. A summons for Lewis C. Strang, formerly Mrs. Eddy's assistant secretary, could not be served on account of his absence from the city. The summonses are returnable Monday, July 1.

BLOCKADE MAY CAUSE A STRIKE

Deliverymen Complain Bitterly of Jasper Ave. Blockade, Causes Longer Hours.

The drivers of delivery teams in connection with the city stores are threatening to go on strike as a result of the impassable conditions of some of the streets in the western part of the city. At the present time not only a great part of Jasper avenue is blockaded, but the lane running between Jasper and Victoria avenues is also partially closed to traffic. As a result, the men who drive the rigs claim that they have to work much longer hours than they should work under ordinary conditions.

To endeavor to find a solution for the trouble, the men will hold a meeting this week, and if the streets are not put in shape to afford better driving, a strike will probably result.

W. S. Chisholm, in the employ of the Campbell Furniture store, informs the Bulletin that the hardships which the drivers are now under is very great, and that unless a remedy is secured for the existing grievances a strike is imminent.

After Furniture Combine.

Portland, Ore., June 5.—In the United States district court here today indictments were returned against 180 furniture dealers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The list includes nearly every manufacturer and jobber in the states named and a large number of retail dealers.

MOUNTED POLICE TO TAKE CHARGE

And Will Maintain Order During Doukhobor Land Rush at Yorkton.

Yorkton, Sask., June 5—At a special meeting of the town council yesterday evening, it was decided to authorize the R. N. W. M. P. to maintain order in the town during the rush for lands in the Doukhobor reserve.

During the rush for positions last night the work of the police was mostly increased by remarks made by onlookers and as a consequence information was laid against several and fines imposed. It has been decided to have the line up at six o'clock in the morning instead of five o'clock the evening before, thus obviating the long wait for the applicants, and it is probable that only actual homesteaders will turn out at that time in the morning. It is expected that the wholesome lesson administered by the magistrates today will materially aid the police in handling the crowd and maintaining order.

Albert Ranch Co. to Sell Out.

Winnipeg, June 5.—The New Waldon Ranch Co., of Southern Alberta has decided to sell out their entire herd of cattle on account of the rush of settlers into the country and the curtailment of the range. They have upwards of 10,000 head of cattle and own 40,000 acres of land. This is the last of the oldest ranches in the west. The Cochrane ranch a short time ago was sold out because of the same conditions.

Conspiracy to Defraud Morgan.

Toledo, O., June 5.—Action opposing the confirmation of the sale of the Toledo Railways and Terminal Co., and alleging a conspiracy to defraud by J. Pierpont Morgan and his allies, was filed in the United States circuit court here to-day.

Big Barge Lost in Storm.

Providence, R.I., June 5.—It was learned that the barge Pactolus, in tow of a tug, was lost on the New Jersey coast during the recent storm, and several of her crew drowned.

12 CONSPIRATORS WILL BE EXECUTED

Men Who Attempted Life of Guatemalan President Are to Die.

Mexico City, June 5.—According to a telegram received to-day twelve of the nineteen men condemned to death by the court martial proceedings, because of an alleged attempt on the life of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, will be executed. Eleven of these men are Guatemalans. One of the accused Mexicans, Jose Mendoza, was exonerated. The other Mexican implicated Nazari Mendos, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Two of the Italians charged with complicity in the attempt are sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Of the other foreigners on trial, a Spaniard, will be executed.

The dispatch characterizes the condemned men as honorable and innocent victims. At the state department no comment was made on the action of the country.

To Deport Woman.

Rochester, N.Y., June 5.—Immigration Inspector Martin, of the port of Rochester, who was authorized by the authorities at Washington to investigate the case, has recommended that Mrs. Anna Barrow, 28 years old, of Kingston, Ont., be deported, which will be done as soon as the government sanctions the act. The woman came to Rochester in February, was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and has been in the penitentiary since.

Riding Academy Under the Ban.

Hanover, Prussia, June 5.—Owing to the recent gambling revelations six officers, who were attending the military riding institute, have been sent back to their regiments, a number of others have been ordered to their rooms under arrest, and all the others attending the institution, which is the most famous riding academy of the German army, have been forced to go to the best known hotels.

Train Dashes Over Embankment.

Nashville, Tenn., June 5.—Going 25 miles an hour a Southern Railway passenger train today plunged off a 25 foot embankment at Black Branch, 35 miles east of Nashville, injuring fifty-seven persons out of the sixty passengers aboard. The injured are nearly all residents of Tennessee. Three persons were seriously wounded.

English Capitalist Fell Dead.

Toronto, June 5.—James Mountfort, aged 50, a prominent financial man of London, England, fell deal without a moment's warning on the steps of the parliament buildings this morning while on his way to interview the minister of mines. He was with Claude MacDonnell, M.P., and Colonel J. Carson, of Montreal, at the time. Heart disease was the cause of death.