

MURDERER ORCHARD BEING CROSS-EXAMINED.

Portion of His Evidence Given Before Corroborated by Parties Interested.

Widow of the Late Governor Steunenberg Hopes He Will be Spared to be Good.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—The longer Orchard remains on the stand the stronger he becomes as a witness. His direct examination was concluded this afternoon after four hours' continuation of the recital of horrors which he began yesterday. Then for half an hour Richardson went after him in an enlightening attempt at impeachment. In the very midst of his attempt to show that no man who has confessed to twenty or thirty cold-blooded, brutal murders is to be believed if he has previously run away with another man's wife or spun yarns to his murdering comrades about his youthful exploits, Richardson opened a door through which Senator Borah promptly walked to elicit the earlier stages of intimacy between Pettibone and Orchard, which the defence is bound to overthrow if it saves its case.

"Didn't you tell Pettibone you had been in the transport service and made a trip to the Philippines?" he asked.

"I may have; I don't remember," said Orchard.

"Or that you had burned the cheese factory after stealing all the cheese?"

"I may have."

"Or that you pitchforked your brother and ran away with another man's wife?"

"I may have; I don't remember."

"Didn't you tell Pettibone those things while you and he were talking over your boyhood exploits in a friendly way?"

"When was that friendly conversation?" asked Borah, innocently, just to fix the date.

"It could have been in 1904," said Orchard.

Richardson saw that what he had led up to, so did everybody else, including the jurors, but it was too late to back out, and the cross-examination had helped to establish the intimacy between Pettibone and Orchard that it needs so earnestly to disprove.

The Crowning Outrage.

Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes to-day when, continuing his evidence against William D. Haywood, he made a detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the murder of Steunenberg, and the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, and himself, was financed by Haywood, and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Shiggins participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own victims by murder to eighteen, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder ex-Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, Gen. Sherman Bell, Dave Moffatt, and Frank Horsey. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Then under cross-examination Orchard confessed the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek. He stated that he had two wives living at present. He changed his name to Little when he left Canada.

The State today began its corroboration of Orchard's bloody narrative by producing the lead casing of the bomb designed to kill Peabody. Orchard identified it and swore that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver, and then on to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river and the State promises to prove its recovery.

Details of the Crime.

Under cross-examination, he went into more details regarding the plans for the murder of Steunenberg and Haywood, he said, gave him \$240 and sent him to Pettibone for more funds.

Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present when the arrangement was made, Orchard went from Denver to Salt Lake, spent a few days there, and then went to Nampa, Idaho. He registered at the hotel there as Thomas Hogan. After being there several days he went to Caldwell, and registered again as Hogan. He began at once to make inquiries about Steunenberg. This was early in September, 1905. He stayed in Caldwell two or three days, found where Steunenberg lived, and learned that he was not at home. He came to Boise to try to find him, and was told he was living at the Idaho Hotel. Orchard then went to Portland, Seattle and Spokane, finally coming back to Caldwell with Simpkins.

Bomb Failed to Act.

Arrived at Caldwell again Orchard registered as Hogan and Simpkins as Simmons. Orchard identified his writing on the Pacific Hotel register introduced in evidence yesterday.

"We tried to locate Governor Steunenberg at once," said Orchard, "but we could not. We went out to his residence several times and then finally saw him in the Saratoga Hotel on Sunday evening. In the meantime we had fixed up the bomb, so Simpkins and I took the bomb out at once and set it under the sidewalk, with a string stretched across the walk, so when he struck it it would upset the bottle of sulphuric acid. We went back to the hotel to wait, but heard nothing. The bomb did not go off. After this Simpkins left me to finish the job alone."

The Governor's Death.

"The next time I saw the Governor he was sitting in the Saratoga Hotel. I went up to my room and got the bomb and hurried out to the Steunenberg

in the evaporator factory at the village.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg was resumed at 9 a.m. to-day. When Orchard again took the stand to-day he said that he neglected yesterday to give the name of his sixth sister, Minnie Horsley, who married a man named Rogers, and who lived in New York State. Orchard also said that he stated yesterday he had no partners in the wool business in Burke, Idaho. He remembered to-day 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 a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the unions decided to go down to Wardner and blow the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, and said he did not remember.

E. F. Richardson, for the defence, took the witness through a description of the make-up of the train which took the rioting miners to Wardner. 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 Burk or Mullane playing poker when the explosion occurred?"

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

"Did you know Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone at that time?"

"No, sir."

Orchard said he worked on an average 10 to 11 months a year in the mines of Utah, 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 fellows always lost, didn't you?"

"Nearly always lost."

Orchard traced his journeyings from place to place. Orchard supplied the information, admitting that a large percentage of his wages went over the gambling table. He seldom remained more than from one to three days in any mining camp. Up to the time he went to Colorado in 1902, Orchard said he had never heard of Haywood, Pettibone, Moyer or Simpkins.

The witness said it was his own initiative which took him to Colorado, and that that, July or August of 1902, there was no trouble in Cripple Creek. Arriving in Colorado he went to work in the Trachite mine and renewed his membership in the Federation, joining a local chapter headed by W. F. Davis, who had been in charge of the party which blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills.

Attorney Richardson asked the witness repeatedly about his gambling experiences.

Orchard said that "Bill" Easterly, among others, had discussed with him the method of blowing up the Viduactor mine.

Mr. Richardson called Easterly from the audience. He was identified by Orchard.

Orchard Corroborated.

Denver, Colo., June 10.—Following the testimony of Harry Orchard in the Haywood trial interviews here with several persons referred to are printed to-day. Supreme Justice Gabbert, who, Orchard says, was the intended victim of a bomb, says that Orchard's testimony fits with the incidents connected with the killing of Wally.

Mrs. James H. Peabody, wife of the former Governor, recalls distinctly the night when the two men followed her carriage.

Jacob Wolfe, through whom Orchard said he communicated with Pettibone, vehemently denied the truth of the story.

Malich says that Orchard told him he would kill Governor Steunenberg because the latter had prevented him from becoming a millionaire.

Orchard reasoned, according to Malich, that Steunenberg's request for troops during the Couer d'Alene strike compelled him to leave the country, and to dispose of his interest in the Hercules mine. The purchasers subsequently became millionaires.

Wishes Orchard Well.

Seattle, Wash., June 10.—A despatch from Walla Walla says: "Harry Orchard had done many wrongs, but I hope that he has repented now that he understands their magnitude and that he will be given a chance to lead a good, true and honest life after the present ordeal has passed."

This is the statement of Mrs. Frank Steunenberg, who is attending the annual camp meeting in conference of the Seventh Day Adventists at College Place. She seems to be above hatred of the man who killed her husband. As to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, she expressed no opinion, saying she had not thought of their connection with the case.

PRESBYTERIANS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Is the Church Neglecting Its Duty?—More Men Needed—The Mormons.



REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D. D., MONTREAL, New Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Montreal despatch: Without further preliminary the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church plunged into business to-day, and with such topics as temperance, moral and social reform and home missions bulking largely in the programme, interest never flagged from the election of the Minute Clerk, with which the proceedings opened until the last word had been spoken on the fascinating subject of the Mormons and Galicians. The presentation of no fewer than six overtures from different Presbyteries and Synods advocating a more active propaganda on the part of the Church on behalf of temperance and moral and social reform roused the Assembly to a sense of something approaching the neglect of duty. Intemperance was increasing, especially in the west, the liquor business was expanding and exerting its power, commercial morality was on the down grade, politics were tainted with corruption, the whole country was a prey to graft, the faint spectre of poverty was abroad, people were living in homes not fit for dogs, and yet the Presbyterian Church stood more or less idly by, leaving to other organizations the work of reform. Such was the picture drawn by some of the speakers who supported the overtures, and while there were violent twinges of conscience there was also a pronounced desire to make amends. The policy recommended by the overtures and by those who supported them was the appointment of a special committee, whose duty it would be to promote the interests of temperance and moral and social reform, and it found ready acceptance.

Some Notable Speakers.

Ralph Connor's speech fairly thrilled the Assembly, and no less noteworthy were the efforts of Mr. Totten, of Sydney, a plain-spoken elder with a true sense of the Church's duty, and Mr. Magill, the young professor of apologetics at Pinehill College. The discussion of the home mission reports turned largely on the scarcity of men to serve in the various fields, but to the audience probably the most interesting part was that which concerned the Mormons and the Galicians. Rev. A. M. Gordon, of Lethbridge, one of the promising young men of the Church, handled the fascinating, but delicate Mormon question in a style that was greatly appreciated. To-morrow the reports of the Augmentation Committees and the Foreign Mission Committees will be considered. The union debate is due on Monday.

Minute Clerk Elected.

The first order of business was the appointment of a Minute Clerk to fill the vacancy created by the election of Rev. Dr. Campbell to the Moderatorship. Rev. John Somerville, Clerk, announced that the Executive Committee had decided to recommend the appointment of Rev. Dr. R. Douglas Fraser, editor of the Sabbath school publications, Toronto, and this recommendation was unanimously approved.

Mr. Warden Resigns Treasurership.

The Emergency Committee's report of Mr. Alex. Warden's resignation of the Treasurership of the western section of the Church was next presented. Rev. Dr. A. Falconer, Picton, presented the resolution, which had been passed by the committee, and which was to the effect that Mr. Warden be asked to withdraw his resignation, or at least defer it until the General Assembly. Mr. Warden has signified his adherence to his resignation, and the committee had accepted it. The Assembly approved of the committee's action. Rev. Dr. Somerville moved that the applications for the position of Treasurer be referred to a special committee, but on the motion of Principal Patrick, of Winnipeg, it was agreed that the whole question of the appointment of a Treasurer be considered by a special committee.

Reception of Ministers.

Rev. A. M. Gordon, of Lethbridge, spoke in support of an overture from the Calgary Synod proposing that the method of receiving ministers should be considered by the Home Mission Committee. Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal,

forefront. He was a temperance man, who had worked in the cause, but he held that if they substituted for the word temperance, graft and moral reform, it would be more to the purpose. Canada was not suffering from intemperance one-hundredth part. What she was suffering from was graft. They had only to read the Insurance Commission's report and the election trials to see that.

Professor R. Magill, Pinehill College, said he had instituted a class of social reform, and the results were encouraging. Any committee they appointed should not only deal with temperance and moral reform, but study the social conditions, the amazing poverty and the problem of alms. What, he asked, was the use of preaching to men, women and children who were living without a meal and in rooms where no dog should be?

Dr. Murray's motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the overtures and to prepare a suitable deliverance was adopted.

Home Missions.

The subject of home missions attracted a large gathering in the evening, many ladies being present. In presenting the report for the eastern section, Rev. D. MacOdrum, Moncton, spoke of the flourishing state of the funds and of the scarcity of men to serve in the mission fields, and also of the lack of students. He moved a resolution expressing thankfulness for the blessings that had attended the work and workers, noting with satisfaction the manner in which the fund had been sustained, and urging upon ministers the necessity of seeking out godly young men who might be led to offer themselves for the ministry.

The report of the committee for the eastern section was equally cheering.

Eighteen ordained missionaries had supplied congregation, which had 66 preaching stations, 3,715 of an average attendance, 1,088 families, as against 1,086 for the previous year, and 1,439 communicants, of whom 92 were added during the year.

The principal difficulty with which the committee had had to contend had been the scarcity of men to occupy all the needy fields. The number of catechists was considerably smaller than was required; and it was equally impossible to secure ordained missionaries for all the fields which were anxious to obtain them, while the number of vacancies in congregations has been larger than for many years past.

The receipts for the year for home missions, east and west, excluding the credit balance of \$3,951.17 of last year and \$470.08 received as repayments, were \$16,075.23. Of this amount \$3,571.84 was for the Northwest, leaving an income for the work in the east of \$12,503.39.

Rev. Dr. Tufts, Stellarton, in an eloquent address, strongly commended the work of the missionaries, who, he said, were rendering services that would make Canada good and great.

Opportunities in New Ontario.

Rev. S. Childerhose, Parry Sound, spoke of the opportunities in New Ontario for mission work. The Church ought to send men of strong character and spiritual force to that northern country, establish hospitals and provide medical missionaries. The men of northern Ontario had toothache as well as Chinamen. (Laughter.)

The Mormon Question.

The question of the Mormons was dealt with by Rev. A. M. Gordon, Lethbridge, who expressed regret that politicians on both sides were anxious to make capital out of these people, "possibly," he dryly added, "because there is such a thing as the Mormon vote." Mr. Gordon gave a vivid sketch of some of the Mormon customs. These people regarded the book of Mormon as on a par with the Scriptures, and they put forward their arguments in the most specious fashion. They had wonderful credulity and were set in their ideas, which were ground into them. As an illustration of their credulity he explained that they believed that people who lived before Joseph Smith could be baptized by proxy. A Mormon on payment was baptized in place of Mary, Queen of Scots. (Laughter.) Whatever they might say about the Mormons, however, it would be unfair to think that their belief in polygamy was the outcome of animal or sensual feelings. It was part of their theology. The strength of Mormonism lay in its social system, which in point of organization was acknowledged to be superior to the Roman Catholic system. It was, Mr. Gordon thought, useless to hope for many conversions among the Mormons, but they could hope that education might teach them to think more clearly and more correctly. As a settler the Mormon seemed to lack ambition. When he reached a certain stage he did not seem to go very much farther. Some of the Mormons in Canada very strongly upheld polygamy and would practice it if the law allowed it. Others disapproved of it altogether. As for the practice of it in Canada, there was very little; probably there was some, in all likelihood there were a few cases, but they were notoriously difficult to prove. He suggested that when farms fell vacant in the Mormon belt they should be settled by non-Mormons and thought the policy of the church should be to send men who would command the respect of Mormons and Gentiles alike.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Carmichael, Superintendent of the Northwestern Missions, followed with a racy account of the work among the Galicians. The report was received.

HE BLEW UP HIS SHIP.

Captain Had Contraband on Board and Paroled Capture.

Tunis, June 10.—A Turkish sailing vessel, laden with contraband ammunition, and bound for Tripoli, has been blown up in the vicinity of Port Zariem. Her entire crew, as well as eighty fishermen, who were alongside at the time, were drowned.

The vessel had on board rifles and 500 barrels of powder. The local authorities learned she was about to take advantage of the absence of the guardships to try to disembark her cargo on the beach. They thereupon ordered armed boats belonging to sponge fishers to prevent the landing. Twenty-four of these boats went out and surrounded the vessel, when a terrible explosion occurred. It is believed the captain fired his vessel to avoid capture. A majority of the sponge boats went down with the vessel. The explosion was heard sixty miles.

Zariem is in Tunis, near the frontier of Tripoli.

JAP FEELING.

WOULD GO TO WAR IN DEFENCE OF JAPS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Tokio, June 10.—The Hochi, which is supporting Count Okuma in his position on the American question, this morning says: "The San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiao Chow. Who would blame an appeal to the last measure if an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved? We hope, however, that Ambassador Aoki will be firm enough to make the case."

MISS BARBER RELEASED.

Minister of Justice Decides That Conviction Was Irregular.

Kingston, June 10.—The Minister of Justice has decided that the conviction of Miss Margaret Barber of Sweetwater, Que., was wholly irregular and has ordered her release from the penitentiary, whether she was brought after her sentence imposed on a charge of concealment of a birth. She was given three years, but only spent three days in the institution. Her friends took the case to the Minister on her behalf.

Six thousand shares of Consumers' Gas stock, sold at auction at Toronto, brought about ten points below the previous sale.

KNOWN IN NORTHERNBERLAND.

People About Brighton Remember Alfred Horsley.

Cobourg, June 10.—Alfred Horsley, the Harry Orchard of the Haywood trial, is well known about Brighton, where he lived until 1890. He was born near Wooler, a little village some eight miles from Brighton. His parents, both of whom are now dead, were highly respectable people, and kept a garden farm about two miles from the village. During his younger days Horsley worked on the farm, later entering the cheese factory at Wooler and afterwards going to Brighton.

When he left the country for Vancouver in 1890 he did not go alone. The wife of another man accompanied him, but returned in a month or so to her husband. Horsley's own wife was left behind, and has since lived at Wooler, with her one little girl, supporting herself by working for farmers and

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