

## ORCHARD TELLS HIS CRIMES

### Agent of Vengeance for Miners' Federation for Years.

### SAYS HAYWOOD HIRED HIM

### Blew Up Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill in Summer of 1899.

### ALSO INDEPENDENCE DEPOT

### Lay in Wait to Kill Peabody for Weeks.

### BLEW UP THE VINDICATOR

### Mangled Bradley With Bomb and Shot Gregory Dead—Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone Proposed and Approved the Crimes.

#### ORCHARD'S CONFESSED CRIMES.

April 29, 1896—Blew up Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, in the Coeur d'Alene, killing two men.  
November, 1900—Blew up Vindicator mine, Cripple Creek, Col., killing Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck.  
December, 1902—Made bombs for use of another man in blowing up soldiers.  
Spring of 1904—Lay in wait to kill Governor Peabody, of Colorado, for three weeks, but blundered and abandoned attempt.  
Spring of 1904—Shot Deputy Sheriff Lyte Gregory dead at Denver.  
July 4, 1904—Blew up Independence depot, in Colorado, killing 14 non-union miners and wounding many others.  
November, 1904—Attempted to kill Fred Bradley in San Francisco with poison; finally blew him up with bomb, horribly mangled him, but not killing him.  
December 30, 1905—Blew up ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, at Caldwell, with bomb.  
Orchard's recital of his crimes in his testimony has only been carried to the blowing up of Bradley. Today he is expected to continue, it closing with the Steunenberg murder.  
Murders so far confessed by Orchard—Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill; 2; Vindicator mine; 2; Lyte Gregory; 1; Independence depot; 14; ex-Governor Steunenberg; 1; total, 20.

BOISE, Idaho, June 5.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of Frank Steunenberg, went on the stand today as a witness against William D. Haywood and made public confession of a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes, done, he said, at the inspiration and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.  
An undertaking by the special prosecutors for the state that they would by later proof and connection legitimize his testimony opened the way like a floodgate to the whole diabolical story and throughout the entire day Orchard went on from crime recital to crime recital, each succeeding one seemingly more revolting than those that had come before.

#### Catalogue of His Crimes.

Horsley confessed that, as member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alene, he lit the fuse of the mines that carried fire to the giant explosion; confessed that he set the deathtrap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that, because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine, he had been treacherous to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory, of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he stalked Governor Peabody about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed 14 men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew Bradley and his house up with a bomb of gelatin.  
And he has more brutal crimes to tell about that will bring his bloody career down to its end at Caldwell, where with a great bomb he killed ex-Governor Steunenberg. These will come tomorrow, for he is to resume

the stand when the district court sits again.  
The story was told to a tense-nerved rigid crowd that watched with staring eyes for every move and word of the confessing witness, a crowd that was sickened and weary of its disgusting details long before James H. Hawley, pleading illness of himself at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, secured adjournment for the day.  
Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, and if he suffered much, he did not show it. His eyes were bloodshot and his face mottled in color when he came into the room to confront the man whose life he jeopardized. He was plainly very nervous. He seemed at first to lose a little of his physical control, for he walked unsteadily as he ascended the stand and reached in an indefinite way for the arm of the chair. He had trouble in finding voice for a few minutes, but only for a few moments. He quickly steeled himself and was soon talking in the soft, easy tones that characterize his speech. His manner was easy and his gaze steady in any direction that a question claimed his attention.

Orchard's entry to the courtroom, after dramatic pause, was itself intensely dramatic. Five witnesses who traced Horsley and Jack Simpkins at various times prior to the Steunenberg murder at Caldwell, Nampa and Silver City and further fixed their movements by identifying hotel registers where they had signed their names, resumed the first hour of the morning session, 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 in keen expectancy watched the two doors of the room. It was to be a realization at last. The prisoner-witness, long sequestered at the penitentiary, was to be produced.  
Haywood's mother, Mrs. Carruthers, of Salt Lake, and her daughter sat beside the prisoner and his wife, they having arrived here yesterday from Salt Lake. Mrs. Carruthers is a handsome woman of middle age and her daughter is a pretty girl of 20. The prisoner's two daughters were absent. Haywood held a notebook and at intervals took notes of the proceedings. None of the Haywood group could see either door without turning in their seats and while they steadily faced front they showed their expectancy for the appearance of the man whose testimony may mean so much to them.  
Horsley had spent the night and morning at the office of James H. Hawley and was brought to the courthouse in a carriage with three armed guards. In the chambers of the judge he was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Ras Beamer, who is to be his special guard at the trial. Strangers entering the courtroom during the morning were searched for weapons and, when Orchard reached the building, the doors of the trial room were locked and extra deputies posted outside the rail. Sheriff Shad Hodgins cleared an aisle back of the seats of the Haywood party and, when he got a signal from the judge's chambers that all was ready, nodded his head to Mr. Hawley.  
"Call Harry Orchard," said the state's leading counsel in a loud tone.

## ALL DEPENDS ON BACKING UP STORY

### Opinion on Confession of Orchard.

### FAILURE WOULD BRING ODIUM

### State Secures Witnesses Who Will Corroborate.

### BRADLEY WILL NOT APPEAR

### Blames Explosion on Gas Company. False Alarm of Bomb in Court. Orchard Is Indifferent to Death Penalty.

BOISE, Idaho, June 5.—(Special.)—A most interesting opinion was expressed by one of the visitors here today after listening to the story told by Albert E. Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, as a witness in the Haywood case. It was to the effect that no set of men would dare put a man on the stand to tell such a horrible tale unless they were prepared to verify it so fully that all the world would recognize its truth.

This visitor added that those who would recklessly introduce a witness to give such testimony without being able to support it would, under the circumstances of this case, incur the odium of the entire country. To his mind he said that thought was a powerful factor in leading him to the belief that the state was fully prepared to establish the correctness of the fearful narrative.

### More Witnesses Coming Forward.

Persons who listened to the narration experienced strange sensations. It seemed impossible that a human being could have been guilty of such crimes or that others could have employed him to commit them. Yet there at the witness, calm or demeanor, resolute of purpose and apparently bent upon unobscuring himself frankly and fully, and observers felt they had been carried back into the slumbers and amid the scenes of the Middle Ages.

The prosecution was well pleased today with the manner in which Orchard bore himself. It is going to have a good effect in opening the mouths of some others who have hesitated to come here to testify. In fact, the state feels pleased with the extent to which hesitation had already given place to a determination to come. From many sections witnesses are here or are on the way whom it was not hoped to get.

"They are coming up splendidly," said one of those connected with the prosecution this evening, "and we are going to be able to make even stronger showing than we anticipated."

The impossibility of getting Fred G.

## HENEY TAKES UP SCHMITZ TRIAL

### Makes Opening Speech Before Jury.

### SHOWS MAYOR'S CIVIC LIFE

### Partner With Ruff in Black-mailing Operations.

### REAGAN GOES ON STAND

### Ex-Commissioner Says He Was in Consultation With Executive With Reference to Refusing French Restaurants Liquor License.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The opening address for the prosecution by District Attorney Heney, the partial examination of ex-Police Commissioner Thomas Reagan, the introduction as evidence of a mass of data from the minute books of the police commission for the years 1904-05, and the questioning in relation thereto of the secretary of the commission, Officer Charles F. Skully, were the incidents that made up the first day's actual trial of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz for extortion.

Officer Skully will resume the witness stand at the opening of court tomorrow morning to further identify and corroborate Police Commission records. He will be followed by Mr. Reagan, who will complete his testimony, and then be turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

### May Last Over Two Weeks.

No night sessions of the Schmitz trial will be held. It is expected that the trial will take up not less, and probably more, than two weeks.

The auditorium of the Jewish Synagogue on Bush street was crowded today, when the hour arrived for the beginning of the trial.

By request of Mr. Heney the Court instructed all witnesses to retire, and all of them except ex-Police Commissioner Sutton, Reagan and Poheim were excused until tomorrow morning. This was taken as notice that these, and not Ruff, will be the first witnesses called.

At 10:20 o'clock Mr. Heney began his opening statement to the jury. At great length and with extreme minuteness he laid before the jury the plot as alleged by the prosecution on the part of the Mayor and Ruff to "carry on a systematic scheme of blackmail" through the instrumentality of the Police Commission.

Preliminarily, Mr. Heney outlined

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side which blew the front of the building in upon him, and that another inside, probably caused by gas escaping from a broken pipe, threw him out into the street and saved his life. He kept it to himself because he did not want his wife to know.

### Attempts to Poison Bradley.

There will be a number of witnesses here, though, to testify about the attempt on Mr. Bradley's life, notwithstanding the attitude of the intended victim of the bomb. One of these is a chemist who analyzed the milk that Orchard poisoned. The cook detected something wrong with the milk and tasted it, finding it bitter. Mr. Bradley became suspicious that it was an effort made by his old enemies to make away with him and had it analyzed, finding it heavy with strychnine. Orchard could not tell of this feature of the poison incident in his testimony.

Another subject on which Orchard was cut off was the Archie Stevenson

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## TEXTBOOKS FOR SCHOOLS CHANGED

### Only Four Now in Use Are Retained.

### TWO SUBJECTS ARE DROPPED

### Elementary Agriculture Is Added to Course.

### BOOKS MAY BE EXCHANGED

### Cost of New Set, Exceeding Nature Study, Less Than Old—Contracts Are Distributed Among Many Firms—Choice Unanimous.

SALEM, Or., June 5.—(Special.)—All but four books now in use in the common schools of Oregon have been changed by the State Text-Book Commission and new textbooks will be substituted at the beginning of the new school year. The fourth and fifth grade readers, the Thomas elementary history and the Reed speller are the books retained.

Civil government has been dropped entirely as a separate subject and will hereafter be taught in connection with history. The mental arithmetic has also been dropped and the mental exercises will be given with the aid of the books on written arithmetic. In the place of the two subjects dropped, an important one has been added, that of elementary agriculture. This addition has been made in response to a very general demand.

The principal changes are the substitution of Wheeler's readers up to the third book for the Cyr readers; the adoption of Smith's arithmetics in the place of Wentworth's; the adoption of Buehler's grammars in the place of Reed & Kellogg's; the adoption of the Natural Geographies in the place of Fry's, and Doub's United States history in the place of Thomas' advanced history.

### Cost of Books Compared.

The total cost of the books used in the schools under the list in force up to the present time was \$30, this list not including the book on nature study. The prices of the new set adopted, not including the nature study, aggregate \$31.40, or a reduction of 66 cents. If nature study be included the new list will cost \$33.80, or an increase of 9 cents in the cost of all the books a child must use in his eight years of schooling.

Since the new work on nature study is a practical treatise on elementary agriculture, it is probable that the book will come into common use, in which event the eight-year course will require 25 books, whereas 27 books are now in use. Without the nature study, the entire list will include 24 books, of which number seven are copy books for penmanship.

To exchange an entire set of old books for an entire set of new ones on the same subjects will require the payment of \$151. On an average, the exchange price is about one-half of the retail price. The book companies take in exchange almost any book that has leaves, although badly worn.

### Contracts Widely Scattered.

The new adoption distributes the books among a larger number of publishers, the so-called small houses getting a number of contracts. Ginn & Company have lost three of the readers and the geographies but gained the nature study and the music. The W. H. Wheeler Company gets the contract for the primer and first three readers; the American Book Company publishes the newly adopted geographies; Ginn & Company, the arithmetics; Heath & Company, the elementary history; Doub & Company, the advanced history; Newsome & Company, the grammars; D. Appleton, the physiology; O. E. Barnes, the writing-books; Maynard Merrill Company, the speller, and the Frang Company, the drawing-books. Ginn & Company received the award for arithmetics again, though there is a change of authors.

While this feature of the distribution may not have been considered by the commission, it is at once apparent that the scattering of the text-book business practically prevents the building up of an educational machine backed by a publishing-house. The American Book Company, which once had a monopoly of the business in this state, gets one contract under the new selection.

The books adopted today, with the exchange prices and retail prices, are as follows:

### List of Books Selected.

Readers—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Wheeler's Graded Primer.....	\$9	25
Wheeler's Graded First Reader.....	10	25
Wheeler's Graded Second Reader.....	11	25
Wheeler's Graded Third Reader.....	12	25
Cyr's Fourth Reader.....	13	25
Cyr's Fifth Reader.....	14	25

Geographies—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Natural Introductory Geography.....	27	54
Natural School Geography.....	37	113

Arithmetic—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Smith's Introductory Arithmetic.....	18	35
Smith's Practical Arithmetic.....	33	65
Mental Arithmetic.....	33	65

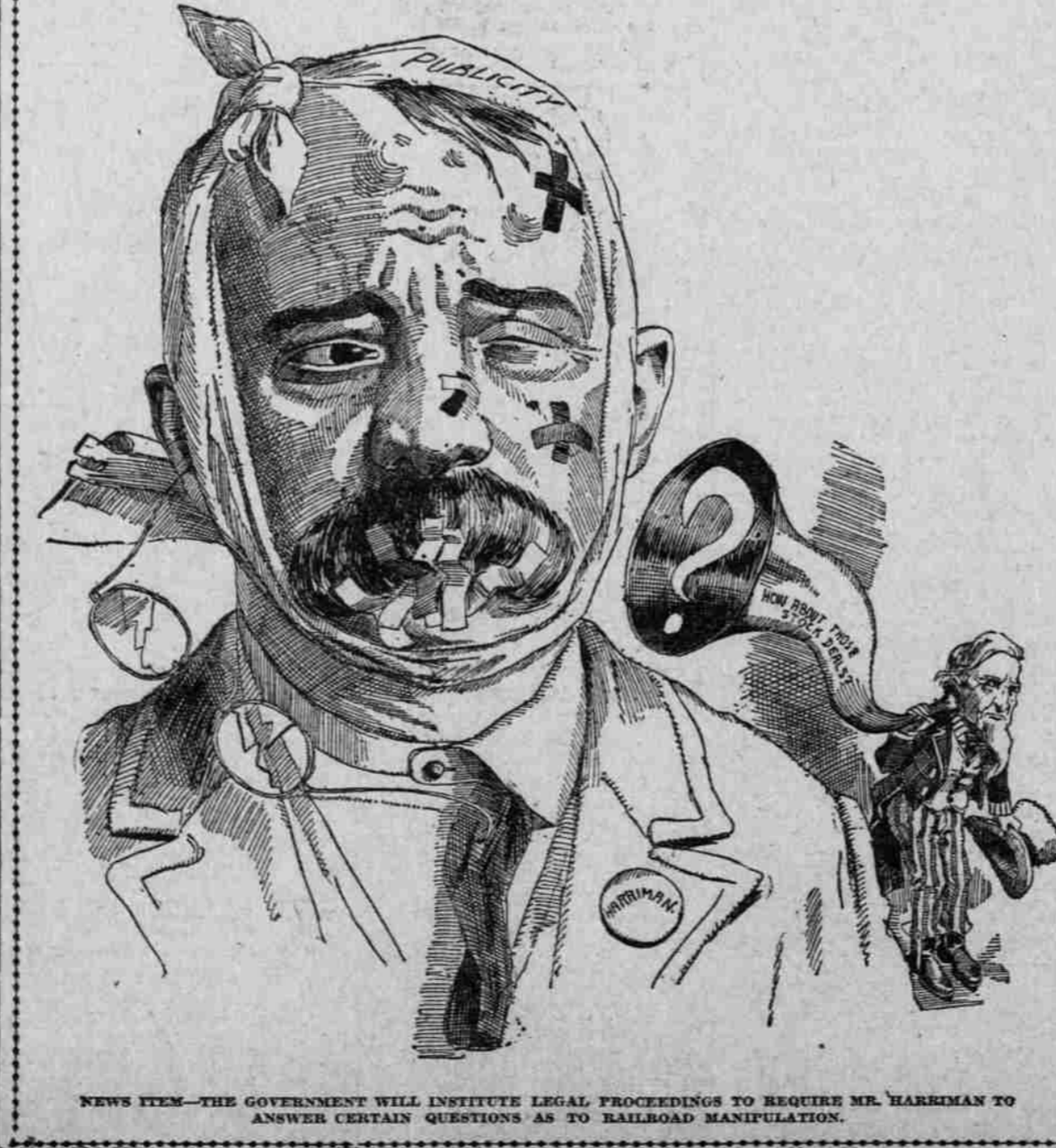
Grammar—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Thomas' Elementary History.....	50	90
History of U. S., by Doub.....	70	100

Other Books—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Buehler & Hotchkiss' Modern English Lessons.....	30	40
Buehler & Hotchkiss' English Grammar.....	30	55
Civil Government.....	30	55

Speller—	Exchange Price	Retail Price
First Book in Hygiene (Krohn).....	15	35

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## BUT IS MR. HARRIMAN IN CONDITION TO TALK?



NEWS ITEM—THE GOVERNMENT WILL INSTITUTE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO REQUIRE MR. HARRIMAN TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS AS TO RAILROAD MANIPULATION.

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