# ORCHARD TELLS HIS CRIMES

(Continued from First Page:)

and then Hawley jed him down to the dethe Burke union of the Western Federation of Miners when the defense made its ected to the testimony on the ground that the events occurred years before body of the federation and that he in no way could be connected with it. Senator Borah contended the state had a right to prove the facts about the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill for the purpose of showing why the Federation of Miners had taken umbrage at Governor Steunenberg, Judge Wood ruled that the general facts were admissible, but put a limitation on the amount of detail that could be shown.

#### Explosion in Coeur d'Alene.

Horsley then told the story of the blowof the property, in which he said that W. F. Davis, later the president of the union of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek, had command He told of the seizure of the train, the theft of giant powder, the attack upon the mine and, concluding, said:

one of the fuses myself," Horsley then told of his flight into Montana and of various journeyings in the Western country until he turned up Cripple Creek in 1903, went to work in the mines and joined the Western Federation again. Under fire of renewed objection from the defense, all of | trial," which was overruled by the court on the strength of a repeated promise by the state to show the connection of the defendant later, the witness told of the plot to blow up the Vindicator mine. He nfessed that after the strike began he went down into the mine "high-grading" der. He reported this to Davis and there he said began the plot to do violence in mine. He said the first attempt was a fallure because the cageman discovered him and his pal and throw their fire, but later a contrivance was successfully which a discharged pistel set off a bomb and killed McCormick and Beck. \$500, he said, was the reward for

#### Becomes Hired 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 the successful attempt at the Vindicator mine he had informed the railway management of a plot to blow up its trains carrying nonunion men. Next the prisoner related how he journeyed to Southern Colorado as a guard to Moyer and here the narrative, which had been attacked from every side by the defense at every material point, halted for the

Word that Horsley was on the stand apread through the city, and a few moments after the doors of the court were opened in the afternoon every available at for the public was taken and a squad of deputies had to force the doors shut and clear away a clamoring crowd that jammed the stairway and landing. Horsley spent the noon recess under guard at Hawley's office and at 1:30 o'clock was ley spent the noon redriven back to the courthouse to resum

### There was no delay this time and with-

stand telling of his journey with Moyer and his return to Denver, where it was suggested, he said, that he kill Gover 'eabody. He said he picked Steve Adams to aid him, and together they stalked the Governor between the Capitol and his home, trying for a shot at him with outoff shotguns. Haywood and Pettibone were in the plot and furnished the witness with money from time to time. The plot falled because Horsley and Adams followed a carriage containing three women to the Peabody home and excited

Peabody, and Horsley said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up at the suggestion of Haywood, who was in fear that they would all be arrested. He said 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 given testimony against some of the members of the federation. The witness then detailed the relentless trailing of Gregory, and his final murder.

### Murder, Wholesale and Retail.

"Gregory turned and backed up sainst a fence," said the winess, "as to draw a gun, and I shot him tree times. It certainly killed him." This tale of cowardly, brutal man-hunting and killing seemed to play with greater intensity upon the nerves of the men and women who sat listen-ing to Horsiey, and a shudder went through the room as he calmiy talked of the shooting. It was the only place where a victim had been actually faced; the others had been done to death by mechanical and chemical con-

Then came the frightful tragedy at Independence, followed by the flight to Wyoming, and after that the trip to San Francisco for the purpose of killing Bradley. Horsley swore that after his visit to Denver, when he got the money for killing McCormick and Book he was constant; was constantly in communi cation with and in the pay of either Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone, Simpkins or Davis; that one or all of them sug-gested his various orimes and that at all meetings held after each crime his

### Only One Exception Allowed.

The defense kept up its attack all through the afternoon, protesting against the admission of every material statement of the witness, but Judge Wood, accepting for the time the assurance of the state that it will make good the connection everywhere. ruled against the defense 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 he was engaged in the attempt of the life of Puriller. while he was engaged in the attempt on the life of Bradley. When taken from the stand, Horsley

was at once driven to the peniten-tiary, and he will be brought back to town early in the morning. Orchard and Simpkins Together.

The first witness called in the Haywood irial after the opening of the court totag was J. M. Brunzell, a hotel proprietor at Nampa, Idaho, which is between Boise and Caldwell. Brunzell identified the and we took possession. Powder was him they were soing to wreck a Florance had gone all right in the convention. Ha

names of Thomas Hogan and John L. Simpkins in his hotel register for November, 1965. Hogan, or Orchard, was at the hotel with Simpkins on November 14. The presence of Simpkins at Nampa on November 7, and at Silver City. Idaho, on November 8, 1966, was established by A. Hinkey and J. A. Conners, hotel-keepers in the respective cities.

During the giving of this testimony, Haywood's mother, a gray-haired, kindly-faced woman, wearing speciacies, entered the courtroom for the first time and took a geat beside the pelisoner's wife. Haywood's sister also was present today for the first time.

Next came C. H. Wentz, a bookkeeper for a mining company at Wallace, idaho, and formerly in a bank at Wardner. Mr. Wentz said he knew Jack Simpkins, one of the men alleged to have had a hand in the murder of Governor Steunenbers, and was acquainted with his handwriting. He identified the photograph of Simpkins, which was offered and accepted in evidence over an objection from the defense. dence over an objection from the defense. Mr. Wentz also identified Simpkins' signature in the various hotel registers. Simpkins sometimes went under the name of Simmons. The hotel registers were allowed in evidence by Judge Wood, the defense objecting and excepting to the ruling. Mr. Wentz was not cross-ex-

Guy Feight, of Nampa, told of seeing Orchard and Simpkins in company a Caldwell, prior to the assassination of Governor Steunenberg.

Harry Orchard was then called and took the oath.

Tells True Name at Last. "Where do you live?" #sked Mr.

Hawley,
Orchard did not seem prepared for just
this question and hesitated a moment.
Finally in an almost inaudible tone he
said he was confined in the state peni-

"Speak up, Mr. Orchard," said Mr. Borah, "the court must be." "the court must hear you."
you charged with any crime?" asked Mr. Hawley.

The prisoner turned his glance for a moment at Haywood and then said:
"I am charged with the murder of

Frank Steunenberg and am awaiting "I was born in Northumberland

County, Ontario, Canada, in 1866 and am therefore 41 years old," went on the witness in answer to Mr. Hawley's "Harry Orchard is not my true name

I have gone by that name for about 11 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. 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 ward and my interests in the wood yard and went to work in the mine in March, 1899. I went to work at "mucking," and continued at it for a month. I be-came a member of the Western Fed-eration of Miners as soon as I went to work in the mines."

#### Joins Federation at Burke.

Orchard said he joined the Burke, Idaho, local of the Western Federa-tion of Miners. This was in the Coeur d'Alenes. Orchard described the Coeur d'Alene country to Mr. Hawley, giving the rallroad connections between the different cities and mining companies. While Orchard testifled, Deputy While Orchard testified, Deputy Beamer and his assistants stood at the side and about three feet in the rear of the witness chair. When Or-chard first came in there was a str in the courtroom and several persens started to rise in their places. Half a

lozen bailiffs chorused in unison loud command to be seated.
"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke on the morning of April 29, 1899," commanded Hawley

April 29, 1899, commanded Hawley from the witness.

"We object to that," shouted Mr. Richardson, for the defense. "What occurred in 1899 can have nothing to do with this defendant, who was not elected a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners until long after those troubles. these troubles. Counsel stated yesterday that the rank and file of the Fed-eration knew nothing of the workings

of the inner circle."

Mr. Hawley said he intended to connect the Coeur d'Alene troubles with the de-

"The court," said Judge Wood, "can

#### readily see how this testimony may be material and will overrule the objection." Decision to Blow Up Mill.

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 every-ody was expected to be ody was expected to be present. I went

Mr. Richardson objected again, saying there was absolutely rothing connecting Haywood with this meeting. The objection was overruled.

ion was overruled.
"The meeting was called to order," coninued Orchard, "by the secretary, who
aid it had been decided that day to go
o Wardner to blow up the mill at the
builtvan and Bunker Hill mines and hang the superintendent---

Again the witness was interrupted by Haywood's counsel, who demanded to know how the defendant was to be con-nected with the Coeur d'Alene troubles. nected with the Coeur d'Alene troubles.

Mr. Borah replied for the prosecution, saying it would be shown that Haywood came into the inner circle with a full knowledge of what had been done and entered into the conspiracy. This would be shown, Mr. Borah declared, by Haywood's writings. Mr. Borah said it was necessary to go into the Coeur d'Alene troubles, which were suppressed by Governor Sieunenberg, to show the motive for the hatred of Steunenberg and his eventual taking off.

and his eventual taking off.

Judge Wood said he would allow th enberg's part in it. He said he would not allow the witness to go into de-tails. The defense noted exceptions to the court's ruling and Orchard pro-ceeded:

### Strong Minority Against Crime.

"Arrangements had been made to cu the wires along the railroad and take possession of a Northern Pacific train. At Gem, we were to be joined by the 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.

"Paul Corcoran and six other members of the union took charge of the

bers of the union took charge of the train. We went to Gem and took 40 boxes of giant powder—" Judge Wood interrupted to say these

details were outside his ruling. If a mine was blown up, he said, the witness should say so. Orchard, however, proceeded with his narrative, saying that before the mine was blown up i was decided to back up to Gem to ge

was decided to back up to Gem to get more powder.

"There were about 1000 men on the train, most of them armed. At Wardner we were told by W. F. Davis, who was in command, 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 on the mill as we approached. This we did, and the fire was returned by the

placed at three places about the mill and it was blown up."

No Fear of Steunenberg.

"Who set fire to the fuse?"
"I lit one—I don't know who lit the "I lit one-I don't know who lit the others."
Orchard said two men were killed in

Four or five days after this trouble the troops came into the Coeur d'Alenes. "Who was the Governor of the state at this time?" asked Hawley.

at this time?" asked Hawley.
"Governor Steunenberg."
"Was his name mentioned at the meeting you have described."
"Yes, sir, Mr. Corooran said he did not believe we would have any opposition from the Governor, that we had always supported him, and could control him. He said to be careful about interfering with the Federal authorities."

When the troops came into Idaho, Orchard said he quit work and went to

"Wao was president of the Western Federation of Miners at this time?" asked Hawley. "Edward Boyce," replied the witness.
After two weeks in Butte, Orchard
said he went to Utah and began work-

said he went to Utah and hegan working at the Ben Butler mine, near Salt
Lake City. Later he went to the Little
Cettenwood mine.
During Orchard's testimony, Haywood sat hunched up close between
Messrs. Richardson and Darrow, one
or the other of whom was almost constantly on his feet to object and reserve an exception to the character of
testimony allowed.
Orchard went to California in No-

Grehard went to California in November of 1800, and drifted from there to the mines of Arizona, where he worked until March, 1902. From Arizona he went once more to Utah, returning later to Idaho. Orchard testified partly in response to questions and partly was allowed to tell his story in his own

#### Arrives at Cripple Creek.

He reached Cripple Creek, Colo., soon fter July 4, 1902. Orchard said he ad been given a withdrawal card rom the Western Federation of Miners when he left Butte. Ar-riving at Cripple Creek he once more went into the union, joining a local of which W. F. Davis was president. This Davis was the same man mentioned in

Davis was the same man mentioned in connection with the Idaho troubles. Orchard worked for a time at Vindicator mine No. 1, near Bull Hill. He left there in August, 1903, going out in the general strike which was on among the miners in the district. Orchard remained in the vicinity for nearly a year, during all of which time the strike continued. "What were you engaged in during that time?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"I had no regular occupation," replied Orchard. "What trouble was there at the Vindicator mine in which you were en-

The defense objected and the question was temporarily withdrawn.
"Where were the headquarters of the Federation at this time?" Mr. Hawley

"Who was president and who was sec-"Charles H. Moyer was president and 7. D. Haywood was secretary," replied

as to the Vindicator mine. It was once more objected to. Judge Wood overruled the objection upon the statement of coun-sel for the prosecution that Haywood would be connected with the affair. Judge Wood said that unless Haywood was properly connected with the testimony as given by Orchard he would rule it all out.

#### Offered \$200 to Blow Up Mine.

Offered \$200 to Blow Up Mine.

"I had been high grading in the Vindicator mine," said Orchard. "High grading is commonly known as stealing high-grade ore. I discovered some powder in the mine," continued Orchard, "and reported the fact to Davis, president of our local, He said he would give me \$200 to set the powder off and blow up the mine. The union men had all been called out on strike. I asked a companion, named Scholtz, if he would like to go in with me. He said all right, and that he thought we were justified. We went to the mine and took a couple of shots at the man running the cage. He ran away into a tunnel. We the cage. He ran away into a tunnel. We did not find the powder, and came out of the mine unmolested.

"In November some time, W. F. Davis and Sherman Parker, who were in charge of the strike, came to me and asked if we couldn't send a bomb into the Vindicator mine and ruin it. They said they would give me \$500 for it. I went to Scholtz about it, but he said he did not want to do it, for they had not paid him for the last time he went into the mine. A man named Ackerman then said be would help me. I got 50 pounds of giant powder and arranged it with giant caps, which were to be set off by the lifting of the guard rall as the cage passed the seventh level. We placed the bomb, but did not hear anything of it for about a week, when it finally exploded. Superintendent Charles McCormick and Mel Beck, a shift boss,

Called on Union for Money. "I saw Davis and Parker after this at the miners' hall and we talked it over a little. I went home with them that night. I told them I was broke and wanted some money, and they said they would have to get it from headquarters in Denver. That night they wanted me to go to Victor with them. I held back at first, but they said there was no reason to fear, and I finally went. I asked again for the money, saying I might have to get out. Parker said he would give it to me the next day. "The next day, however, both Davis and Parker were arrested—the day following the meeting at Victor. W. B. Easterly was also arrested, but released on habeas orpus. He went to Denver and I followed

### Haywood Approved of Crime.

"I knew them only by sight prior to this. I introduced myself and they said they knew me by reputation. Moyer asked me if I wanted any money, and I said not at that time, but later. Moyer said East-erly had told him who blew up the Vindi-cator mine and killed McCormick and

"Haywood told me the blowing up of the mine was a fine piece of work and they were much pleased with it. I talked to Haywood, Moyer and Easterly about the matter. They would be nothing further for me but night work for a while. Haywood said he would have to clean those fellows up at Cripple Creek. Moyer gave me \$20 and Haywood later in Moyer's of-fice paid me \$300 for blowing up the mine.

"I returned to Cripple Greek in De "I returned to Cripple Greek in De-cember, 1903, and since then I have not done any labor. Haywood and Moyer both told me I could not be too fierce to suit them—to go shead and blow up anything I could think of—to get some of the soldiers if possible. "I went to work and made a couple of bombs with giant powder and dyna-mite. I was helped by Owney Barnes. I turned one of the bombs over to a man at a saloon, who said he was

man at a saloon, who said he was going to throw it. I don't know what hecame of it."

Some time in January or February, 1904, Orchard said he went back to Denver as a ielegate at a labor convention, called by ident Sullivan, of the State Federation of Labor. Parker and Davis were still under arrest at this time, charged with the blowing up of the Vindicator and an attempt at train wrecking.

and Cripple Creek train near a curve on the mountain, where the train would plunge into a guich below. Parker said something must be done to kill off the "scabs," who were taken to the mines and home again over this road.

Orchard said Davis told him that if the train was wrecked he thought some money would be forthcoming from Denver.

"I wanted money for what I had already done," continued Orchard. "Parker told me that several of the boys had been doing little things, and they all wanted money, but it was hard to get because nothing big had been guiled off.

"I decided to tell the railroad people, because I wanted my money. The next day I told D. C. Scott, of the railroad company. I told him all I knew about the matter. Scott wanted me to come back again, and I did see him again. In the meantime, the bomb in the Vindicator

back again, and I did see him again. In the meantime, the bomb in the Vindicator mine had finally gone off. Scott sent for me again, and wanted to know if I knew anything about the exposion. I said no, that I thought it was an accident.

"I met Moyer several times during the trials which followed the explosion. Moyer was attending the trials and said he thought we ought not to do anything while the trials were in progress. A man named McKinney testified at one of the trials about a liquid which burned. Moyer told me that we must be careful not to use any of the liquid ason, or he might be connected with it."

Orchard said he afterward went with nection with injunction proceedings which the union took against the citizens to prevent their molesting miners who returned after deportation.

#### Lay in Walt to Kill Peabody.

Orchard resumed the stand as soon as the court reconvened after luncheon. Netwithstanding the injunction, Orchard said that some of the miners returning to Telluride were arrested. Orchard then returned to Denver, where he met Hay-wood and Pettibone at Federation head-

"They wanted to know if I couldn't work up some scheme to assassinate Governor Peabody, of Colorado. They said they could not get justice in the courts and that the only way to get their rights was to take the law into their own hands. I proceeded to watch him for some tim at the Capitel and at his home, on Gran

at the Capitol and at his home, on Grand avenue, three blocks from the Capitol.
"I reported to Haywood and Pettibone that there was a stone wall near Peabody's house from behind which he could be easily shot. Haywood said he thought Steve Adams was the best man he knew of for the work. I went to Cripple Creek and saw Adams about it. He said he was ready for it—was ready for any old thing. I gave Adams some money and came away. He said he wôuld come to Denver and telephone me in a few days. Denver and telephone me in a few days.

Adams followed me to Denver in three days. I saw Adams in the room over Pettibone's store and at headquarters.

Pettibone sold house specialties. I told Haywood and Pettibone Steve was com ing, and they said all right.

#### Guns Supplied by Pettibone.

"When Steve came they gave him som money, and Pettibone bought Adams a new sult of clothes and fixed him up. They also gave Adams and me two sawed-off shotguns and shells loaded with buckshot. The guns were sawed off so we could carry them under our coats. Pettibone gave us the guns. He got them from Federation headquarters. "We watched for Peabody every night. We kept after him for three weeks. One night we saw a hack come along and turn into his residence. We stole up behind it with our guns, ex-

stole up behind it with our guns, expecting to see the Governor get out.
Only two women alighted, however.
After this we were afraid to go around
there, for the women had watched us
closely that night. We decided then
we would try to use a bomb, digging a
hole in the sidewalk and burying it."
"Did you talk to Haywood about this?"
"Yes, Pettibone said all right, but Haywood said he ddn't want this done bawood said he didn't want this done be-cause the executive board was in ses-sion, and he did not want anything to occur at that time. He told us to lay off for a while. We remained in the city, but didn't go to headquarters much."

### Killed Lyte Gregory.

"What next did you do?"
"We were to assassinate Lyte Gregory,
a Deputy Sheriff who had been in the
mines. He had also been in Goldfield and

was against us."
"Who suggested this?" "Who suggested this?"
"Pettibone. He told Adams and myself he wanted the thing done. We talked the matter over in Pettibone's store. Pettibone said it would be a good thing to make an example of Gregory. Jim Murphy, of Butte, spoke up and said he thought it would be a good thing, too. Pettibone, Adams and myself went down town to a saloon where we found Greg-ory in a rear room, drunk. Meldrum, who was a mineowner, was with Greg who was a mineowner, was with dreg-ory. We watched them and followed them across the street. Pettibone then made some excuse and left us. Gregory left the place about midnight. He saw us, I think, and made a reach, as I thought, for a gun. I then shot three times with a sawed-off shotgun." "Did you kill him?"

"Yes, sir; I believe I did." Meldrum was with Gregory at that time. Orchard then told of running away and hiding his gun. Next day he saw Hay-wood, Pettibone and "Jack" Simpkins.

"They all expressed themselves as well pleased with the job. They said it was all right with them, for they thought that whoever bumped Gregory off had done a good job."

Where was Moyer at this time?"

"He was in jail at Telluride."
Orchard said there was no specific arrangement as to the amount of money to be paid for the taking off of Gregory.
He received \$100 the next day, and had been getting money from headquarters Orchard said Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins and Sherman Parks next wanted "something pulled off" i Cripple Creek.

### Blew Up Independence Depot.

"Haywood and the others said they ere having trouble in the convention and there threatened to be a split-up," continued Orchard. "They thought if some-thing was pulled off in Cripple Creek the excitement would make everything all right in the convention and the delegates would go home. He planned then to blow would go nome. The planted then to show up the Independence depot in Colorado. I asked Steve Adams if he wanted to help and he said he did.

"I gave him the money to get the powder with and we took the powder to a cabin

with and we took the powder to a cabin near the depot at Independence, preparatory to using it the next night. The next day Sherman Parker told me some of the men from the convention were coming up to Independence to make an investigation of conditions there, and he told us not to pull the thing off until they went away. They went away Sinday morning and the They went away Sunday morning and the same night we placed the powder under the station platform, attached the wire to it and then waited for a train to come in, The train brought nonunion men to Indendence. We used 100 pounds of the

string which upset several bottles of sul-phuric acid. This acid ran over a box of

phuric acid. This acid ran over a box of giant caps and these set the powder off. The depot was wrecked and from 12 to 14 men were killed.

"We went to Colorado Springs and camped there one night. We then camped near Palmer Lake for one night. Then we went to Denver, coming into the city on an electric-car. In Denver we met Haywood and Petthone in Jack Simpkins' room. Kirwan, now the acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was also there. Our conversation had to do with the blowing up of the depot.

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had been arrested and we must lay low till they were out. I remained in Denver three or four days. Johnny Neville and nis son Charley were with us, too. They had been with Adams and myself at Independence, but they were not in our con-fidence as to the plot. Before I left Denver I told Haywood I wanted \$300 to Denver I told Haywood I wanted \$300 to take a trip to Wyoming. He said he would send me the money through Pettibone. The next day Pettibone gave me the \$300. Adams told me he had got \$200. "After buying a few things I left for Cheyenne, Charlie Neville going with me. I saw in the papers there that we were suspected of blowing up the Independence depot, so I thought we had better get along. I asked Pat Moran in Cheyenne to take a letter to Pettibone asking him for \$500 more. Moran took the letter to Pettibone and brought back the money. to Pettibone and brought back the money.
Denver is only 100 miles from Cheyenne.
Neville and I decided to go on to the
Dakotas. It was about two weeks before
we reached Thermopolis. Neville wanted
to stop there and take the hot baths. I
rode on and sent the horse back for
Neville.

#### Pettibone Furnished Money.

Pettibone Furnished Money.

"At Cody, Wyo., I got a letter from Pettibone. I destroyed the letter right away. It said I had better get to the tall timber right away; that I was wanted for the Independence depot affair. Instead of going to the tall timber, I went straight back to Denver and saw Pettibone and Haywood. They told me at first I'd better get out of the country. They also told me they had another man working on the Peabody affair. In the latter part of July, 1904, this was, Pettibone got me a railroad ticket and gave me \$150 more and I went to San Francisco, where I used the name of Hogan or Demossy. I've forgotten which. Pettibone had told me to send for any money needed.

"In about ten days I wrote and asked for \$100. Pettibone sent it to me by registered letter. He told me I shouldn't change my name so often; that Harry Green was a good enough name for any ody and he would address me that way

in the future."
"What name did Pettibone use?"
"He signed the letter 'Pat Bone.' He had often used that name."

had often used that name."

Orchard said he had been told to look up Fred Bradley in San Francisco, but could not find him. Bradley had been in the Coeur d'Alenes, Orchard said he received money from 'Pat Bone' several times by the Postal Telegraph Company.

The defense noted exceptions from The defense noted exceptions from time to time to Orchard's testimony, but Judge Wobd consistently overruled all objections upon a statement by the prosution that the witness' story would be nnected with Haywood, Moyer and Pet-

### Blows Up Bradley.

"I finally located Bradley in San Francisco," said Orchard. "He had been man ager of the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine in Idaho and we were after him. I went to his house one morning and just after the milk was delivered I opened one of the jars and put a lot of opened one of the lars and put a to oppose powdered strychine into it. "Nothing came from the polson so far as I could learn, so I bought 10 pounds of powdergelatine powder it was. After purchasing the explosive I had to give a name. ing the explosive I had to give a name. I have forgotten what the name was. I said I lived outside the city and wanted to blow up some stumps. I put the powder into a lead pipe. This I put up in my grip with some giant caps, a sawed-off shotgun and some other little things. I put the bomb at Bradley's door some time in November, 1904. The bomb was arranged with giant caps, chloride of potassium and sugar being spread over them. It was so arranged that when Bradley opened the door a string at-tached to it would upset a bottle of sul-phuric acid."

"What was the result of this?"
"When Mr. Bradley opened the door
next morning the explosion blew out the
whole front of the house and blew him

cisco two or three weeks after this occurrence. He said he sent to Pettibone for money and received altogether about \$450 by Postal Telegraph. Orchard said he left San Francisco because he had nothing further to do there. He made no further attempt on Bradley's life. The nan had been badly injured by the ex-

At this point an early adjournmen

### WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS

W.G.SMITH&CO. WASHINGTON BUILDING

Fourth and Washington Streets

was taken because of the indisposition of Mr. Hawley, who had been conducting Orchard's examination. Mr. Hawley had been suffering from a headache all day and the heat in the crowded courtroom during the afternoon was telling on all connected with the trial. Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow

### REACH DECISION FRIDAY

Roosevelt Arranges Conference or Harriman Merger Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- A conference determine whether civil or criminal action or any action at all shall be taker by the Government against E. H. Harri-man and the railroads controlled by him as a result of the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be

& Pacific Railroads at a session with the State Railway Commission here today. John N. Baldwin, general so-licitor of the Union Pacific, today presented to the Nebraska State Rallway sented to the Nebraska State Railway Commission a written notice and protest to the effect that the Union Pacific, at the proper time and in the proper form and forum, will contest the 2-cent law on the ground of being confiscatory. The Rock Island also filed a similar notice and protest. It is generally understood that the Burlington and other railroads will probable took in the attack on the law. ably join in the attack on the law.

Kills Employe Through Jealousy. SAN FRANCISCO, June & .- John Meary,

# Rheumatism

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains,inflamed joints and stiff muscles,-but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment, and the best is a course of the great blood puri-

fying and tonic medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes the acidity of the blood

and builds up the whole system. In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

### COFFEE

This is the coffee country; and yet more than half of us drink poor coffee!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best: we pay him.

at Jefferson McVey, a teamster in his employ, in the yard of his home at 7:00 o'clock last night, three of the bullets taking effect, the wounds resulting in death within a few minutes. Jealousy is said to have prompted the dead. Meary was arrested and booked on a charge of murder.

Cork will not rise if sunk 20 feet beld

## STREETCAR PARADE

Striking Feature That Will Prove Fascinating for Rose City Park Opening.

one of the striking features of the opening at the White House Friday. The President is anxious that some conclusion may be reached before he leaves the city for the Summer next Wednesday.

The President today consulted Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel to the Commission, Secretaries Root and Taft on the subject.

WILL ATTACK TWO-CENT LAW

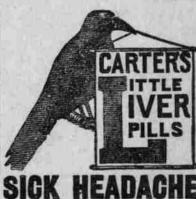
WILL ATTACK TWO-CENT LAW

Nebraska Railroads Give Notice of Fight in Courts.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—That the railroads of Nebraska believe they cannot, endure the loss in revenue occasioned by the 2-cent fare law, and that they will in all probability at some time in the near future attack the law in the courts, was clearly indicated today by the action of the Union Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads at a session with the State Railway Commission here

Bevies of children in all parts of the addition will be in charge of competent women, who will arrange such games as blind man's buff, hide and seek, drop the handkerchief, and all of the childhool games that can be thought of for the onloyment of the little folks. The plans for the day, taken altogether, will be very comprehensive, catering to the pleasure of the little folks and also to the parents. For the entertainment of the latter, aside from the band concert, arrangements are being made for a vocal concert.

It is thought probable that a grand illumination of some kind will be had in the evening, if the weather will permit. Special music will be angaged for this purpose. The cars will run all day, and if the weather permits, into the evening for the accommodation of the older people.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsis, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongus Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Does Small Price.

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Suitable for all kinds of athletic meets, shows or contests of any kind. We supply this work in original designs and guarantee the quality and workmanship. We are the recognized headquarters for this class of goods, and this year are better prepared than ever before to give perfect satisfaction.



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