

LAWYERS REVIEW
CASE IN DETAIL

(Continued from First Page.)

timony and in arriving at the question of whether or not it tends to connect Mr. Haywood with the offense, that the statements of Mr. Orchard cannot be considered in any sense whatever. The authorities do not go to that extent, and that is not the law, and as I said a moment ago, if the authorities are examined, the law laid down by the decisions will not be found objectionable under this rule. But I desire to call your honor's attention to some few of the authorities which we have collated heretofore.

Act of One, Act of All.

"Now, there are two ways, if your honor please, by which to prove a conspiracy, but I may say before going to that that if we do show a conspiracy, if we show the existence of that criminal organization around the nucleus of the leading members of the Western Federation of Miners, then the act of one was the act of all, the knowledge of one was the knowledge of all. It is not necessary if we prove the existence of that conspiracy to show that the defendant in this case was ever in Caldwell.

"It is not necessary to show that he was in connection with the man who actually committed the crime at the time he committed the crime.

"It is only necessary to show after we have shown the existence of a conspiracy that some member of that conspiracy went to Caldwell and committed the crime, although every other member of the conspiracy might have been in Europe at that time, and if the evidence in this case tends to show the existence of that conspiracy, every particle of evidence that tends to show the conspiracy tends also to corroborate the testimony of Harry Orchard."

Simpkins Skulked Under Alias.

Speaking of the presence of J. L. Simpkins in Caldwell under an assumed name, he said:

"Now what was his purpose there? Here is a man who represents a great labor organization; a man above all men who ought to travel in the open light of day and under his own name. But he goes to the home of Governor Steunenberg under his name as J. L. Simpkins, the chief representative of the Western Federation of Miners, and he goes as a criminal under an assumed name and hibernates with another criminal, the accomplice in this case.

"Is that proven by Orchard?"

"It is proven entirely outside of the testimony of Mr. Orchard.

"Now, who was Jack Simpkins? He was the avowed official associate of this defendant. He was the representative of the state of Idaho of this organization. What happened outside of the testimony of Mr. Orchard while they were there? Why, Mr. Jap Nicolli intercepts a letter and he keeps that letter. It comes from the home of the Western Federation of Miners, the city of Denver.

"Innocence, they say, upon its face—unsigned, addressed, Harry Orchard.

Letter to Orchard as Hogan.

"No, addressed to Thomas Hogan, the name of the criminal while he was in Caldwell with Jack Simpkins. Not addressed to the man who passed in Denver in company with these parties by the name under which he was passing there at the time he left, but the name which he assumed when he registered at Caldwell with the other man, Mr. Simmons, the chief representative; and that letter comes to Thomas Hogan unsigned. Another intention—another evidential fact that they did not propose to show their connection with Harry Orchard except when they had to do so."

In a similar manner Mr. Borah went over the sending of money to Orchard at San Francisco; the writing of the letter to Mrs. Orchard by Haywood; the sending of the Hogan recommendations to Insurance Agent Stearns; the trip by Orchard to Canon City with Vaughn, and some other matters, and finally the sending of Orchard, and all confirming the state's view of the conspiracy.

WOOD REFUSES TO DISMISS

Judge Denies Motion of Defense to Drop Haywood Prosecution.

BOISE, June 21.—The state today closed its case against William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg. The defense made an unsuccessful attempt to secure from the court an order directing the jury to acquit the prisoner. Judge Woods' ruling, which requires the defense to meet with evidence the state has presented, was made at 5:15 o'clock, and it was then arranged that Haywood's counsel should make their opening statement and present their first testimony on Monday next.

When the trial opened this morning it was stipulated that the record should show that the date of the murder of Haywood to Jack Simpkins late in 1905 was December 21, and after that the prosecution proceeded to show by a handwritten letter, dated December 21, 1905, and "P. Bone," made two remittances of money to Harry Orchard at San Francisco through the Postal Telegraph Company in the Fall of 1904.

The state next called Jim Seehorn, a colored horsebreaker, who swore that he sold a horse and buggy to Orchard in Denver, in 1905, and identified Haywood as one of the men who rode with Orchard.

After that the defense admitted that in June, 1905, Haywood sent \$75 to Steve Adams at Ogden, and when the necessary showing had been made on the record the prosecution formally rested.

The motion for an instruction to the jury to acquit was by agreement presented at the afternoon session, and the jury was sent back to the jury house out of hearing of the argument.

Richardson Cites Idaho Statutes.

Attorney E. F. Richardson made the principal argument in support of the motion in a long, carefully prepared and eloquent speech. He took for his guide the Idaho statute which forbids conspiracy upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, quoting many authorities in support of his contention that there must be convincing corroborating evidence independent of the testimony of the accomplice, and made an analysis of all the testimony offered. He declared that none of the testimony could stand without the support of the state's story, and that the statute specifically forbade its acceptance under these circumstances. He also argued that the

testimony of Orchard was the only showing that in any way connected Haywood with the crime, and that the statute forbade conviction under those circumstances.

Senator Borah, who alone spoke for the state, argued with like force and eloquence that Haywood's connection had been independently shown and that Orchard's testimony had been corroborated by independent circumstances and evidence. He also submitted a general argument to show that the state had established the existence of a general conspiracy in which Haywood was a participant, and in which the strong evidence developed the connection of Pettibone and Simpkins.

Clarence Darrow, who closed, pleaded that there was not a shred of evidence to connect Haywood with the crime, and that the state's case was "the rotten thread of Orchard's story" to sustain it, and that the plain provision of the Idaho statute forbade the conviction of a general conspiracy, and contended that if the most liberal allowance were made for the entire showing of the state, it would make only a case against the prisoner worthy of submission to the jury.

Immediately after court was called to order after recess, E. F. Richardson, for the defense, announced that he had filed a motion with the clerk of the court, Judge Wood, dismissing the jury, in charge of the balliffs, pending the reading of the motion in the afternoon. The text of the motion is as follows:

Now, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1907, comes the above-named defendant, W. D. Haywood, by his attorney, E. F. Richardson, to advise the jury in the above entitled case to acquit the defendant, W. D. Haywood, in accordance with section 1357 of the revised statutes of the State of Idaho, for the following reasons, and each and every one of them, to wit:

First—Because the testimony which tends to connect the defendant, W. D. Haywood, with the homicide charged in the indictment herein is that of Harry Orchard, who testified that he was an accomplice in the commission of said offense.

Second—Because the testimony of the alleged accomplices in this case is uncorroborated by any other evidence which, in itself and without the aid of testimony of the accomplices, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged in the indictment.

Third—Because the corroboration of the accomplices in this case is not sufficient, since it falls to show the commission of the offense charged in the indictment in any way which either connects or tends to connect this defendant therewith.

Fourth—Because the testimony in this case is so insufficient, without the aid of a verdict, or the pronouncement of sentence thereof, under section 1371 of the revised statutes of the State of Idaho.

Fifth—Because the evidence received in the case is collateral, irrelevant and insufficient upon which to found a verdict or to sustain one if found.

Sixth—Because the evidence wholly fails to disclose that the defendant is in any way connected with or had knowledge of the perpetration of the offense charged in the indictment.

Seventh—Because, while it is charged in the indictment that this defendant was personally present and did commit the crime, therein charged upon the body of one Frank Steunenberg on or about the 30th day of December, 1905, nevertheless, the evidence fails to disclose that he was present, or that he was either an aider and abettor or procurer, or that he was connected with, or committed the alleged offense which comprised the death of said Frank Steunenberg, in this, to wit: That the evidence which tends to connect the defendant on trial therewith is given solely and wholly by one Harry Orchard, who admits that he himself is guilty of the perpetration thereof, and without the aid of testimony of said Harry Orchard, the self-confessed perpetrator of the said offense, there is no testimony or evidence which in any way tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the said offense, and the said testimony and evidence of the said Harry Orchard, which is wholly uncorroborated, within the meaning and intent of section 1371 of the revised statutes of the State of Idaho.

Wherefore, the court to advise the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant. (Signed)

E. F. RICHARDSON,
JOHN F. NUGENT,
PETER BREEN,
FRED MILLER,
EDWARD WILSON,
Attorneys for the defendant, William D. Haywood.

Richardson Picks Out Flaws.

Mr. Richardson opened by reading from the statute of the State of Idaho, which says that a conviction cannot be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless it is corroborated by other evidence which, in itself and without the aid of testimony of the accomplices tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime. He then read the testimony of the state, and upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice or co-conspirator, laying stress upon the fact that the defendant was connected with the offense charged.

He drew attention to the fact that Miss Peabody merely testified that she had seen Orchard near her carriage on a certain night. Orchard had said he was there, but there was, said Mr. Richardson, absolutely no independent corroboration of the testimony of Miss Peabody. The two statements taken together might create an inference, but Miss Peabody's evidence was worthless without Orchard's testimony.

Richardson mentioned other testimony for the state, as having utterly failed to connect Haywood with the commission of the crime. He maintained and quoted many authorities to support the contention that the state was authorized and under certain conditions obliged to instruct the jury to dismiss when the testimony of an accomplice was not sufficiently corroborated.

"If the testimony of a witness is as consistent with the innocence of this defendant," said Mr. Richardson, with marked impressive emphasis, "if it is consistent with his innocence as it is consistent with his guilt, it will be your honor's duty—no matter how unpleasant it may be—to instruct the jury that the evidence is of no value. The evidence produced here does not, standing by itself, corroborate the testimony of the accomplice Orchard, or connect him with the murder of Steunenberg."

Richardson said he would pass to the discussion of the nature and effect of the testimony. He said he would call the state's witnesses, and named all those who had been called to prove the presence of Orchard and Simpkins in Caldwell and the murder of Steunenberg. He said the witnesses had in any way connected Haywood with the murder of Steunenberg.

Nothing to Convict Him.

"There may appear some repetition in my statements to your honor, but I will repeat because I desire to impress upon your honor's mind, beyond a shadow of doubt, that in all this mass of matter there is no basis for the statement that this evidence connects Haywood with the murder of Steunenberg."

"We have the testimony of the postmaster of San Francisco, who is connected to a registered letter having been received. Witnesses come here to show that Orchard, under the name of Green, received a package and telegram from one 'J. Wolff.' But I maintained that beyond one uncorroborated testimony of Orchard there is not one scintilla of evi-

dence to connect Haywood with the murder of Steunenberg, and even if it were proven that Haywood, over his own signature or a signed letter, had sent Orchard money there is no direct evidence to show that Haywood had anything to do with the murder or with the conspiracy, which it is alleged, was world-wide, and which gave to Orchard a commission to go out and murder anyone Haywood wanted killed."

Quickly passing through the vindictive mine and Colored incidents, Mr. Richardson named the witnesses, and in each case impressively insisted that Haywood had not been called by the testimony unless Orchard's story was used to bolster it up.

Taking up the drafts issued by Haywood in favor of Jack Simpkins, Mr. Richardson said these were innocent transactions. He dwelt at some length on the draft dated December 21, 1905, in favor of Simpkins.

"This was an innocent transaction and only Orchard proved any connection. You are obliged to leave Orchard out," Richardson changing his manner, raised his voice.

"Orchard's Words Unsupported."

"I would say to your honor," he shouted, "that if Haywood were guilty of the crime, the man who would be guilty of the crime is not; if Haywood were guilty of the crime, the man who would be guilty of the crime is not; if he killed Wally, which he did not; if he planned to kill Brady, which he did not; if he was in the mine, which he was not, all this would be insufficient to connect him with a crime on the body of Steunenberg. These are all the crimes committed by states other than the state of Idaho and this man Haywood stands charged only with a crime committed within the borders of the state of Idaho."

"We come, therefore, to the proposition—by whom does this man stand connected with the crime? The man who is except by the mouth of the man who got in that witness chair and whose unsupported word is not worthy of belief by any living person."

Here, for the first time Richardson reached the point of declamation. He turned to the witness chair and shook his clenched hand at the place where Orchard sat for nearly a week under his cross-examination. When he referred to Orchard he hissed the word and turned from the chair with a gesture expressive of the utmost contempt.

"Governor Peabody came here. He has been interviewed everywhere in this country and through many states and has announced that he would testify to what he got here. When he gets here what does he do. He tells us that after giving up office, he went to his home at Caldwell, and that he had remodel his house and that some one pointed out to him a man as Thomas Hogan. That's all."

Begs Judge to Dismiss Case.

Mr. Richardson concluded: "If this were an ordinary case, I believe no court would be slow to act along the line of the motion we have filed here. But your honor, as only the state of Idaho is human, I ask your honor to separate the judge from the humanity that controls us all. Here is the flattest case before presented to a court of law, if we leave the testimony of Orchard and the state's testimony shows him to be the greatest criminal in all the ages before. Here is a case that has fallen flat without Orchard and all the testimony which tends to ground without the aid of this foul feed of murdering crime, and this is all the Pinkertons can produce to us of more than a year of work."

"I ask your honor to instruct the jury to sign up a verdict acquitting this defendant."

Senator Borah, who in behalf of the prosecution opposed the motion, began by congratulating Mr. Richardson on what he called his eloquent and moving address. He then expressed the belief that the prisoner would receive a fair trial in Boise. Taking up the principles of law governing the testimony of accomplices, he argued that the authorities did not go as far as the defense contended in discrediting accomplices. He contended that it was not necessary to corroborate evidence by independent evidence, and that the state should completely sustain the charge. He said that the state alleged that there existed a general conspiracy, and that the testimony of the state was sufficient to establish the existence of the conspiracy and that one participant in the conspiracy had gone to Caldwell, it was not necessary to show that Haywood was at Caldwell.

Darrow Picturesque Figure.

Now vigorously denouncing Orchard in scathing words, not tending to counsel for the state, sneering and sarcastic, and again discussing the legal aspect of the case, Clarence Darrow, for the defense, was the picturesque figure of the afternoon's argument.

"The state has promised to connect—to connect—to connect," he cried, and turned to Borah and sneered, "Connect with what? The rotten thread of the testimony of Orchard, the traitor, the assassin, the informer and the murderer."

In conclusion he appealed to the court to withdraw the case from the jury and dismiss the case.

WITNESS POINTS AT HAYWOOD

Negro Tells of Sale of Horse and Buggy to the Defendant.

BOISE, Idaho, June 21.—The state this morning made its last tender of evidence in the case of William D. Haywood, on trial for the alleged murder of Frank Steunenberg, and the lead is now with the defense.

Two important pieces of testimony were offered this morning. Charles S. Kingsley, a lawyer, who had testified that the writing of the waivers on the money telegrams sent from Pettibone's store in Denver in the names of 'J. Wolff' and 'P. Bone' was done by him in San Francisco was done by the same hand that penned Pettibone's letter to John L. Stearns.

A stipulation of the defense, admitting the fact that Haywood telegraphed money to Steve Adams at Ogden in 1905, and a ruling by the court denying admission to the dissenting opinion in the McGee habeas corpus case in Colorado, cleared the direct work of the prosecution and opened the way to the plea and case of the defense.

When the trial was resumed at 9:30 this morning not more than 100 people occupied seats outside the bar, and of these at least 40 were witnesses. Haywood's mother sat on his immediate right, and she, with the prisoner's sister, were the only members of his family present.

Judge Wood first delivered a lengthy opinion overruling a demurrer in one of the cases, before the regular term of court.

the bank wires that it bears the date of December 21, 1905.

It was drawn in favor of J. L. Simpkins by Haywood. The letter produced in court from Pettibone to Haywood, or Orchard, received by Orchard while in jail at Caldwell, stated that Haywood had been sent to 'Jack.' Orchard said that he had asked for \$100. The defense admitted prima facie that the date was December 21, and the date was recorded as evidence.

Says Handwriting Is the Same.

W. V. McCartney, the former clerk in the telegraph office at Denver, testified that he did not write the waiver of identity on the back of the telegraphic money orders sent from Denver to Orchard when on the Bradley mission in San Francisco.

C. S. Kingsley, an attorney of Boise, was called. He qualified as an expert in handwriting. He was asked to compare Pettibone's signature on the letter to the signature of Orchard, which was asked as to the character of Orchard, with the signatures of Wolff and 'P. Bone,' on the back of the telegraphic money-orders. Kingsley said that in his opinion the signatures were written by one and the same person. He was not cross-examined.

Jim Seehorn, a colored horsebreaker of Denver, was called, testified to the sale of a horse and buggy to Haywood in Denver.

Orchard had testified as to the sale of the team to Haywood. He said that the outfit was needed to get about while in their work in connection with the various undertakings.

"What happened then?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"Orchard went upstairs and came down with another man."

"Yes, what next?"

"The other man got in the buggy and they said they would be back soon, and drove off together."

"Do you know this other man?"

"Yes, sir, I have seen him."

"Yes, sir, I know him now."

"Look around and say if you can see him."

"Yes, Sir; That's the Man."

The negro looked over to the defense side and pointed to Haywood.

"Yes, sir; that's the man," he said. There was a pause and a silence broken only by a stir among the spectators.

It was the first direct connection of Haywood with Orchard and a strong corroborative of the Orchard story.

"How much did you get for the outfit?"

"One hundred and ten dollars."

"What was the outfit?"

"Mr. Orchard."

"You just got the money and gave Orchard a bill of sale?"

"Yes, sir, the bill of sale was made to Mr. Pettibone."

He described the horse as a little black mare and the vehicle as a top buggy.

Orchard was only briefly cross-examined. He said he met Orchard at the Penitentiary after coming to Boise. He said he was summoned by Pinkerton detectives to receive his fare and expenses from them in advance.

Seahorn proved to be the last witness for the state.

BRADLEY FOR THE DEFENSE

Makes Deposition Tending to Show Falsity of Orchard's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Attorney Samuel M. Shortridge, of this city, is engaged today in taking the deposition of F. W. Bradley, the former superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, who, it is alleged, was run out of the Coeur d'Alene by members of the Western Federation of Miners during the labor troubles of several years ago. Mr. Bradley was an occupant of a flat in this city when Orchard made the alleged attempt to blow him up with a bomb. Mr. Bradley's deposition will be used by the defense in the Haywood trial at Boise.

Mr. Bradley's version of the explosion is that it was caused by gas. Under direct examination by Mr. Shortridge, he testified today that his eyes were nearly blinded by the escaping illuminating gas as he descended to the front hall from his apartment on the third floor.

The explosion was of such force that it wrecked the front part of the house. Mr. Bradley was hurled into the street and badly injured. The cross-examination of Mr. Bradley was conducted by Attorney Van Dusen, for the State of Idaho.

DOCTORS MEET AT SEASIDE

Annual Convention of State Medical Association July 12 and 13.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Oregon State Medical Association will be at Seaside, July 12 and 13. Sessions will be held at the Knights of Pythias Hall. Friday evening, July 12, a clam bake will be served. Saturday, July 13, a smoker will be held after the evening session.

The programme follows: Friday, first day, 10 A. M., meeting called to order by the president; reading minutes of last meeting; address of welcome, Dan J. Moore, Mayor of Seaside; response, W. T. Williamson, Eugene, port of treasurer; E. A. Cathey, Corvallis, Or., Organic Heart Affections, discussion opened by James F. Bell, Portland, and R. J. Pilkington, Astoria; John Milton Holt, E. Astoria, Amoebic Dysentery (Chronic), a Surgical Disease, discussion opened by E. B. McDaniels, Baker City, and Joseph Sternberg, Portland; William House, Portland, Amoebic Dysentery (or Heart Block), discussion opened by Casper Sharples, Seattle, Wash., and W.

D. McNary, Portland; W. R. M. Kellogg, Seattle, Wash., The Opeonic Index in Tuberculosis, discussion opened by E. J. Labbe, Portland and Wiley Jones, Portland; E. A. Pierce, Portland, Sanatorium Treatment of Tuberculosis in the Northwest, discussion opened by August Kliney, Astoria, and Esther C. Pohl, Portland; E. F. Tucker, Portland, Tubercular Peritonitis, discussion opened by C. J. Smith, Pendleton, Or., and F. W. Van Dyke, Fraser, B. C., Or.; L. F. Griffith, Salem, Or., The Effect of Certain Gynecological Operations upon the Mental Condition of the Insane, with Report of Cases, discussion opened by L. L. Gillespie, Portland, and W. B. Holden, Portland; George F. Wilson, Portland, The Examination of a Patient With the View of Giving Medical Opinion, discussion opened by Park Weed Willis, Seattle, Wash., and A. W. Moore, Portland; W. T. Williamson, Portland, Expert Testimony in Cases of Railroad Injury, discussion opened by J. A. Pettit, Portland, and James R. Yocom, Tacoma, Wash.; J. A. Reuter, The Dalles, Or., The Use of Diphtheria Antitoxin in the Treatment of Hay Fever and Asthma, with Summary report of sixty cases, discussion opened by Calvin S. White, Portland, and T. Linklater, Hillsboro, Or.; Andrew C. Smith, Portland, Surgical Treatment of Goltre, discussion opened by Hamilton Allan, Tacoma, Wash., and Fred Essig, Spokane, Wash.; C. C. Witherspoon, Butte, Mont., Abdominal Tenderness in Locating Visceral Lesion, discussion opened by W. H. Byrd, Salem, Or., and Herbert Nichols, Portland; president's address, R. E. Plott, Portland; K. B. MacKenzie, Portland, Indications for Treatment in Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers, discussion opened by J. D. Freund, Butte, Mont., and William Jones, Portland; election of officers; J. N. Hall, Denver, Colo., Abdominal Diagnosis Tested by Operation, discussion opened by E. A. Rogers, Oregon City, Or., and J. S. Fulton, Astoria, Or.; Fenton B. Turck, Chicago, Ill., Metabolism in Gas-trointestinal Disorders, discussion opened by A. J. Giesy, Portland, and George B. Story, Portland; R. C. Coffey, Portland, What Shall We Do With Far Advanced Cancer of Large Bowel? discussion opened by J. B. Eagleson, Seattle, Wash., and C. N. Suttner, Walla Walla, Wash.; J. C. Elliott King, Portland, Urticaria, Its Relation to Other Disorders, discussion opened by A. Ulser, Portland, and S. H. Sheldon, Portland; C. H. Wheeler, Portland, Notes on the Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Portland, discussion opened by R. C. Yenny, Portland, and J. M. Short, Gresham, Or.; William O. Spencer, Huntington, Or., Mountain or Spotted Fever as Seen in Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon, discussion opened by E. E. Maxey, Boise, Idaho, and W. J. May, Baker City, Or.; George E. Houck, Roseburg, Or., Trichinosis, discussion opened by R. J. Marsh, Portland, and C. B. Hill, Portland; William Kuykendall, Eugene, Or., Life Insurance, discussion opened by M. H. Cardwell, Portland, and Frank M. Taylor, Portland; A. C. Seely, Roseburg, Or., The Quarantine, discussion opened by Charles E. Edwards, Prineville, Or., and E. P. Geary, Portland.

The officers and committees of the State Medical Association follow: President, E. B. Pickel, Medford; vice-president, J. A. Reuter, The Dalles; second vice-president, H. M. Shaw, Ashland; third vice-president, B. D. Timms, Portland; treasurer, Amelia Zigler, Portland; secretary, L. H. Hamilton, Portland; counselors, S. E. Joseph, chairman, Portland; W. F. Ames, Portland; W. J. May, Baker City; W. T. Williamson, Portland; William House, Portland; J. D. Freund, White, Portland; R. C. Coffey, Portland; S. T. Linklater, Hillsboro; H. W. Coe, Portland; Andrew C. Smith, Portland. Publication, W. F. Ames, Portland; R. C. Yenny, Portland. Scientific works, R. J. Marsh, Portland; Calvin S. White, Portland. Public Policy and legislation, W. T. Williamson, Portland; C. J. Smith, Pendleton, Or.; J. A. Reuter, Salem, education, S. E. Joseph, Portland; B. A. Cathey, Corvallis; W. T. Williamson, Portland. Arrangement, Clatsop County Medical Society.

Sport in Modern Egypt.

Recreation Magazine.

At first sight, perhaps, one would hardly be inclined to associate residence in Egypt with the practice of any form of sport dear to the heart of the average Briton. The land of Pharaohs is so proverbially dry and sandy that few people who have not visited it would dream of finding anything there worth the powder and shot. But Egypt, like many other parts of the empire, is a malignant country, and as a matter of fact its borders contain plenty of game for those who know where to look for it. There is even hunting of a sort to be had in certain districts, but any one who expects to find a hard 40 minutes' run with a kill at the end in Leicestershire style, had better stop at home, for he will not find anything of the sort between Alexandria and Khartoum.

Still, if Reynard is conspicuous by his absence, there are plenty of wolves, hyenas, jackals and wild boars to act as substitutes. Then, the fertile Delta district swarms with quail and snipe, while only a few miles to the south of the Pyramids of Ghizeh, the ardent Nimrod will encounter all the duck, partridge and snipe that he is likely to bring down in a day's march. The low-lying shores of Lake Birket Karum, not far from Cairo, are also a rendezvous where birds are to be found in abundance at certain seasons of the year. Disciples of Isaac Walton, too, can test their prowess (and patience) with rod and line either in the brackish waters of Lake Menzaleh, where it joins the Suez Canal, or there is the Nile itself ready waiting for them. Here, at any rate, there is always the added excitement of the possibility of hooking a crocodile with rare sport.

Filipino Voters Registering.

MANILA, June 21.—The registration of Filipino voters began today. While complete returns are not available, reports indicate that the total registration will be heavy. No reports of disorder have been received. The American registrars are generally registering also. Carl Hess is the only American candidate for the assembly, he has been nominated from Manila. The registration will continue four days.

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JAMESTOWN
EXPOSITION NORFOLK
VA.
AND RETURN VIA
NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NIAGARA FALLS
STOP-OVERS at all Tourist Points
Grand Ocean Trip between New York and Norfolk
LAKE SHORE FROM CHICAGO \$32.05
MICHIGAN CENTRAL FROM CHICAGO 31.35
BIG FOUR FROM CHICAGO 32.05
BIG FOUR FROM ST. LOUIS 36.20
GOING AND RETURNING SAME ROUTE
BIG FOUR FROM CHICAGO \$22.25
BIG FOUR FROM ST. LOUIS 25.00
STOP-OVER AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER
WARREN J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Manager, CHICAGO

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A kernel of it contains every element necessary for the sustenance of the body. To make it available as food without eliminating any of these elements and at the same time to make it palatable, has been the work of Dr. Price, the greatest authority on pure food products.

In its most pleasing form, retaining all of its nutrition and wholesomeness, WHEAT, as a food, is given to the public under the name of
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WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL
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