

MORE WITNESSES IN LAW'S CLUTCH

(Continued from First Page.)

of gas and its possibilities as an explosive. The general effect of his evidence was that the explosion at the Bradley house could not have been caused by gas.

Lawyers Fight It Out.

Much amusement was caused by a wordy engagement between E. F. Richardson and E. M. Sabine, an attorney of Idaho Springs, Colo. Mr. Sabine was engaged in the prosecution of a number of cases charging 14 members of the Western Federation of Miners with crime and conspiracy during the labor troubles of 1903. Mr. Richardson was the defending counsel in these cases. There was a sharp exchange between these two, but enough of good-humored badinage to keep the courtroom in a ripple of laughter for half an hour. Mr. Sabine intimated his willingness to tell many things that Mr. Richardson appeared anxious to keep out of the records, and it kept Hawley, the counsel busy heading the witness away from dangerous ground. Mr. Sabine admitted that Mr. Richardson had beaten him and had cleared his clients, but he managed to get before the jury his opinion that the defendants were guilty, notwithstanding a verdict of the jury to the contrary.

Attempt to Discredit Dewey.

When court opened, Judge Wood sustained the objection of the defense to admission as evidence of recollection of John D. Elliott's commitment to the insane asylum, as the state's counsel apparently knew the fact at the time the witness appeared and did not then object. William Dewey was recalled to further identify W. F. Davis as the man who handed out guns and ammunition to the mob which blew up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill. In reply to Mr. Richardson, he denied that Davis had allowed him to go in debt \$300 at the union store at Cripple Creek and that, when Davis denied him further credit, he left the union. He admitted owing the union \$20 to 25, but denied he had ever been refused credit. He also denied having said, after testifying yesterday, that he knew the names of at least 200 members of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, but that he would be followed. If he would tell that lawyer fellow.

Lawrence Gulbini, the San Francisco grocer, who testified in regard to the Bradley explosion, and his wife, both testified denying that they had seen Mr. Kelly with a drink the morning of the explosion.

Cigar Won't Light Gas.

The state attempted to examine Charles Wayne, Steunenberg's former neighbor, as to the position in which the latter's body was found, for the purpose of showing similarity of the effects of the Bradley and Steunenberg explosions, but the evidence was ruled out as not proper rebuttal.

Mr. Lansen swore positively that gas would not ignite from the glow of a lighted cigar, flame temperature being necessary. In order to explode, gas in a room would be so dense as to be detected by smell. Under cross-examination he said there was no rule against smoking at the Boise gas works because the gas was confined, but he would not allow smoking if it were not confined. The only way a cigar would ignite gas was for the smoker to puff violently enough to force the wrapper into a flame and even then the wrapper must be unusually dry.

Orchard's Uncle Crazy Suicide. Harry Orchard was then called and entered preceded and followed by a deputy, but not accompanied by gun men. "Were you ever known as or called 'Shorty' at any stage of your career?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"No, sir." "Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloon-keeper, testified that he knew a man called 'Shorty,' whom he supposed to be Orchard. Orchard denied that he ever introduced Mr. Grantus, the Pinkerton man, to Max Malch or Joe Mehlert or that Mr. Rid-dick, the Pinkerton man, introduced him to Joe Barnes.

The cross-examination by the defense was devoted to an inquiry into the family history of the famous criminal.

"Do you know Patrick McKinney?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"No." "Wasn't your grandfather named Patrick McKinney?"

"His name was McKinney—that's all I know." "He was insane, wasn't he?"

"I don't know." "He may have been and you could not recall it?"

"I don't know. I don't remember him; I think he died before I was born." "And didn't he hang himself?"

"I don't know." "Well, didn't you have an uncle who went insane and imagined he had committed a crime and hanged himself?"

"I never had an uncle who imagined he committed a crime, but I did have one who hanged himself. He had been sentenced a year and a half. His name was Peter McKinney—a son of my grandfather on my mother's side."

"Were you ever arrested for arson and burglary in Butte?"

"In Butte?" queried Orchard, pensively, as if to be sure of the location, and not the crime.

"Yes." "No, sir; I never was arrested in Butte."

Orchard denied that he had ever told a man named Brokaw he had been in the employ of the Pinkerton Detective Agency for five years.

"On the witness stand you said, Mr. Orchard, you knew nothing about a so-called 'inner circle' of the Western Federation of Miners, and yet in the first installment of your story which has appeared in a magazine you devoted a paragraph to the inner circle. How is that?" An objection from the state was quickly sustained by Judge Wood. "We are not going into that matter," remarked the court.

Orchard left the stand. Counsel for the state said he might be recalled once more later on in the case.

Walter Brynum, a plumber of Denver, Colo., testified that he saw Pat Moran in Denver in June, 1904. Orchard in his story said he sent Moran to Denver to get \$500 from the Federation. Moran denied that he had gone to Denver in June for any purpose. Brynum said he knew Moran well and could not be mistaken.

Why Gregory Was Killed.

Mr. Sablin was next on the stand. He said he knew a Detective Louis Gregory who was killed by Orchard. Gregory had been engaged by the prosecution to secure evidence in the case of conspiracy growing out of an attack on the Sun & Moon mine. The defendants were 14 members of the Western Federation of Miners, including D. C. Copley, a witness for the defense. In the present case, the defense has maintained that Gregory had nothing to do with anything in which the Federation was interested. On cross-examination Mr. Sablin and Mr. Richardson got into an altercation as to whether or not there had been a discussion among the citizens to the effect that the detective employed by the prosecution had not earned their money. Mr. Hawley chimed in and Judge Wood, after listening to a running fire of questions and answers

ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN FAIRBANKS

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Insists Guilty Were Acquitted.

Mr. Richardson drew out the fact that at the time of the Sun & Moon explosion Mr. Sablin and 50 other members of the Citizens' Alliance were placed under bonds to keep the peace. The witness denied that this was the reason the Federation had been prosecuted.

"But those cases were all tried by special prosecutors and the District Attorney had nothing to do with them."

"Yes; but it was because the District Attorney was what you called him at the trial, incompetent."

Mr. Sablin said he was paid some money for his services at the trial by the Sun & Moon Mining Company.

In the re-direct examination, Mr. Hawley began to question the witness as to the reason for organizing the Citizens' Alliance upon which the defense had laid much stress. He had gone along for some time, when finally the defense objected on the ground of immateriality.

"We think it's immaterial, too," declared Mr. Hawley, "and we didn't go into it until the defense did."

"The court thinks it is immaterial," said Judge Wood, "and the objection is sustained."

The witness could not recall any criminal act in the Idaho Springs district prior to the summoning of Detectives Gregory and Baird.

Scott Proves an Alibi. D. C. Scott, former special agent of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, was called to contradict the testimony of Alford, who testified that he saw Harry Orchard in Mr. Scott's office in the depot at Cripple Creek in April, 1904. Mr. Scott said he left the employ of the company the last of March, 1904, and gave up his office in the depot at that time. He re-entered the service in August, 1904, but did not occupy his former office in the depot until October. He declared he had not seen Alford during the time he was out of the employ of the railroad. Cross-examined by Mr. Darringer, Mr. Scott stated his position was that of a detective, although some of the duties were similar to those of some officers. He said he was well acquainted at Pinkerton headquarters.

Mr. Hawley continued the examination of Mr. Scott in re-direct, and in the face of objections by the defense brought out conversations between Orchard and Mr. Scott. The witness said that when Orchard came to see him for the first time he introduced himself as a brother Mason. Mr. Scott told him to go ahead and tell his story. Orchard said that he and "some of the Bull Hill boys" were going to wreck a train, that they had tried it once at the depot at Cripple Creek, but it was so dense as to be detected by smell. Under cross-examination he said there was no rule against smoking at the Boise gas works because the gas was confined, but he would not allow smoking if it were not confined. The only way a cigar would ignite gas was for the smoker to puff violently enough to force the wrapper into a flame and even then the wrapper must be unusually dry.

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How to Draw Immigration.

"You want more people in Astoria; you want more people in Oregon, but you want the right kind. To get them you must see that each has an opportunity to worship his God as he sees fit and you must provide schools for the education of his children. I am not a prophet, neither am I a son of a prophet, but I expect to see this great state of Oregon populated with millions of the best type of American citizens to be found in the land. If so, it will be because you are providing the people with these two greatest facilities for attaining the highest degree of civilization."

Following Mr. Fairbanks, short speeches were made by Governor Chamberlain, Senator Mulkey and Congressman Ellis, when an informal reception was held and the public was given an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of their distinguished guest.

At 6:30 this evening a special train bearing Vice-President Fairbanks and party left for Seaside where a banquet was held.

Breakfasts With Section Foreman. Through some misunderstanding regarding the arrangements, Vice-President Fairbanks on coming from Seattle this morning got off the Northern Pacific train at Goble, while the committee that had gone to meet him was waiting in Portland for his arrival there. As Mr. Fairbanks and his secretary were enroute to Seaside, the train was delayed at Goble, the former was recognized by I. H. Bross, the section foreman, who invited them to join him at breakfast in his cottage near the railway track. The invitation was accepted and Mr. Fairbanks says he was soon enjoying a steaming hot meal that was one of the best he had tasted in a long time. The meal ended, the Vice-President took a seat upon a baggage truck near the depot and entertained the workmen about the yards until his train arrived.

BANQUET IS GREAT SUCCESS. Winds Up at 2 A. M. With Singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

SEASIDE, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks was given a royal reception upon his arrival at Seaside last night for the banquet tendered him by the Astoria Chamber of Commerce.

The special train was met at the depot by 3000 people from Seaside and neighboring settlements, and the Vice-President's party was greeted by a hearty round of cheers upon alighting in the depot yards.

The Oregon Infantry was lined up as an honorary escort, and the regimental band played "Hail to the Chief" as the party was driven at once to the Moore Hotel, where an informal reception was held preliminary to the banquet. Mr. Fairbanks gave a brief address to those assembled about the hotel.

The banquet which followed proved a brilliant success. Prominent citizens from all over the state, and distinguished soldiers and naval officers, were present. The matters of commercial import figured little in the addresses of the evening. National problems were discussed, and the spirit of patriotism pervaded the hour of speech-making that closed the spread. Every patriotic utterance was cheered to the echo.

The Vice-President's party reached Seaside a few minutes before 3 P. M. The informal reception occupied an hour, the banquet beginning at 9 o'clock. Not until an early hour this morning did the affair come to an end, and then it was amid the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," as Mr. Fairbanks left the banqueting room.

Find Fairbanks Warmhearted. The Vice-President had convinced those present that in the words of Senator Fulton, he was not in the cold-storage business and had nothing in common with refrigerators.

The affair was a brilliant success from every standpoint. The dining hall at the Moore Hotel was decorated elaborately and with rare taste. Festoons of greens, great bouquets of flowers and quaint coils of ropes set off with life-preservers, added a picturesque touch to the place. The menu was tempting, including delicacies of the season and masterpieces of culinary art. It was 11 o'clock before the repast was finished, and then Senator Fulton rose as toastmaster and introduced the guest of the evening in a glowing tribute to the Vice-President. Telling of his experiences when he first went to the United States Senate, the speaker told of the advice and material assistance he had received from the Vice-President, who was then one of the senior Senators.

"No warmer heart beats than that which beats beneath the breast of Charles Warren Fairbanks," said Senator Fulton. "The impression that he is in the refrigerator business is erroneous. He is warm-hearted, loving and generous as all the young Senators at Washington have cause to know. He represents the highest standard of citizenship."

As the distinguished guest arose he was met with applause that continued for more than five minutes. Then the assemblage insisted on drinking his

health before permitting him to proceed. Responding to the toast assigned him, "The United States," he spoke in an eloquent manner of what the country stands for, first paying his respects to Senator Fulton, whom he said started at the very bottom in the United States Senate a few years ago, and has arisen to a place among the leaders of debate of that great institution.

Pays Compliment to Astoria. "When Senator Fulton assigns me to speak of the United States, he gives me a great subject," said the speaker. "There is no greater subject in all this world. The United States is the best government ever instituted by the genius of man since the stars first sang together. Not long ago a distinguished visitor to our land said to me as he viewed some of our great battleships in New York, that this is indeed a great country, with a navy that has proved itself able to deal with all exigencies, and a splendid army to spring from the walks of peace at the beck of duty. I said to him that the strength of our country does not lie in our navy, great as it is, nor in our army. Our real strength lies in the virtue, independence, character and patriotism of our 85,300,000 of people."

Continuing, Mr. Fairbanks complimented the Astoria Chamber of Commerce upon its aggressive policies, and said that in advancing the interests of a community such an organization was advancing the welfare of the Nation at large.

Governor Chamberlain was introduced as the second speaker, and, in responding to the toast, "Oregon," the Governor did not deal with the commercial and industrial aspects of the subject, but with the worth of her people as American citizens and of their patriotism. He referred to the possibility of war with Japan and declared that Oregon will be found ready to do her part in supplying the sinews of war.

Governor Chamberlain Talks. "When the Nation needs men, Oregon can be counted upon," said Governor Chamberlain. "We will be found ready at all times. No people are more loyal nor more patriotic than ours. Whether it be in liberating the oppressed Cuban or helping out the little people of the Philippines, or helping to lick the little Japs, we will be in the front rank. If in the future the invader should come to the soil of the Pacific Coast we will be ready to meet that invader."

George H. Williams, introduced by Senator Fulton as "Our Greatest Citizen," amid prolonged applause, spoke on the pioneers, paying pretty tributes to the men who blazed the way westward for civilization.

As it was after midnight speakers who followed were limited to five minutes each.

Senator Gearin responded to the toast "The United States Senate," from Richardson, "The Uplighting of Civilization," W. C. Smith, "The Columbia Basin," John F. Carroll, "The Western Press," Colonel L. H. Walker, "The United States Army," Rear-Admiral Swinburne, "The United States Navy," F. W. Mulkey, "The Women of Oregon," T. B. Wilcox, "Commerce," John H. Whyte, "The Astoria Chamber of Commerce."

Breaks Up at 2 o'Clock. It was well along toward 2 A. M. before the end of the function drew on, but the time passed so quickly that the lateness of the hour was the cause of general surprise when it became known.

The guests were seated at two long tables in the dining hall. The Vice-President and guests of honor sat at a table placed across the north end of the hall at right angles with the two main tables. Judge Williams sat at the right of the guest of honor and Senator Fulton at the left.

The reception committee was made up of Herman W. P. L. Cherry, Hon. C. W. Fulton, Dr. J. A. Fulton, E. S. Ferguson, C. S. Brown, C. M. Celler, W. T. Schofield, J. C. McCue, J. S. Dellinger, S. S. Gordon, J. E. Higgins, John Fox, J. N. Griffin, H. F. Prael, J. H. Smith, C. A. Coolidge, Charles Heliborn, B. W. Tallant, C. J. Trenchard, H. J. Wherity, J. C. O'Leary, John E. Gratzke, H. R. Jenkins, John H. Whyte and J. T. Wallace.

STANDARD DENIES IT ALL. Last Step Before Testimony in Hearing Against Trust.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and the 20 subsidiary corporations, against which the Government has instituted injunction proceedings, filed an answer in the United States Circuit Court today to the portion of the complainant's original bill which the defendants had made exception.

The answer specifically denies each and every allegation of the Government that the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations and the individual defendants have formed any conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade.

The filing of the answer is the last formality in court prior to the taking of testimony by ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss of St. Louis. A date has not yet been set for the hearing.

TRY TO BLOW UP LEISHMAN. Turks Smash Windows in Embassy, Injuring Four Bystanders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—A bomb exploded last night in front of the Summer quarters of the American Embassy at Yenik-Kul, a suburb of this city. Four persons were slightly injured. Otherwise no damage was done. The authors of the outrage have not been traced.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Ambassador Leishman cables that no one connected with the Embassy was injured in the bomb explosion which occurred at Yenik-Kul last evening. The explosion, the Ambassador reports, injured several bystanders and broke all the glass in the building. The perpetrator escaped and no cause is given for the act.

Miners at Last Satisfied. NEW YORK, July 15.—The anthracite coal operators say that the miners are at last presumably satisfied with the way they are being treated, since after four years of actively the board of conciliation has at last a clean deck. During the four years of the commission's existence 158 differences between the coal operators and their employees have been settled.

Croker Not to Run for Parliament. DUBLIN, July 15.—Richard Croker has declined the Nationalist nomination for member of Parliament for East Wicklow, to replace D. J. Cogan, Nationalist, resigned.

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FRED D. WHITING.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

St. Louis, June 25, 1907.

Messrs. Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sirs:

I recently sold out all of my Arkansas interests and after July 1, I will be down in Tennessee as a general salesman for Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., but before I go I want to secure myself against another attack of the King of all Diseases—rheumatism, and I believe I can do this by wearing another pair of Dr. John Wilson Gibbs' "ELECTRICURA" shoes.

About one year ago, I was considered by friends and several physicians, a hopeless victim of rheumatism. I was reduced in flesh more than one-third and my nervous system was a complete wreck. I spent about three months at Hot Springs, Ark., and eight weeks at Marlboro, Mass., taking in all 116 hot vapor baths; I also spent eight weeks at Mineral Wells, Tex., drinking from 15 to 25 pints of the celebrated "Crazy Well" water. I returned from there to Little Rock, Ark., and under one of the most eminent physicians in the country, I took a course of Goutyph. After all of this I was able to walk without my crutches but was very weak and suffered quite a good deal with my rheumatism.

One of our representatives, Mr. Jesse Previtt, who is quite a warm friend of mine, insisted upon my trying a pair of Dr. John Wilson Gibbs' "ELECTRICURA" shoes. I was skeptical at first for I had had submitted to me by letter, "phone, telegraph, and through the intervention of friends, several thousands of "sure cures" for rheumatism, and I had sworn off ever trying anything else that was to take or rub, but as Mr. Previtt assured me that these shoes did not give satisfactory wear aside from their curative powers, he would pay for them. I consented to try a pair. I got well and don't know whether the shoes cured me or not, but I haven't a sign of rheumatism and have gained back my lost strength and flesh, and I think so well of the shoes that I intend to wear them as long as I can get them.

Anybody who wants to know what I think about "ELECTRICURA" shoes, you may respectfully refer them to me, and I will take pleasure in stating what they have done for me.

Will you please let me know where I can get a pair of these shoes here in the City of St. Louis?

Yours very truly, FRED D. WHITING.

Inquiries may be addressed to Mr. Whiting, care of the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn. "ELECTRICURA" shoes will be forwarded by the makers, Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., upon receipt of money order for \$5, charges paid by the makers, if "ELECTRICURA" shoes cannot be obtained locally.

Under the New Pure Food Law All Food Products must be pure and honestly labelled.

BURNETT'S VANILLA

was fifty years ahead of the Law. It was always pure Vanilla. Every bottle now bears this label: Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 91, which has been assigned to us by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

JOSE