

LEARNS USE OF "PETTIBONE DOPE"

Harry Orchard Again Tells the Story of Western Federation.

SPEAKS NAMES VERY LOW

When He Mentions One of His Victims, He Can Scarcely Be Heard. Otherwise Cool and Calm—His Story Is Only Half Told.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 11.—Four hours today in the trial of George A. Pettibone for the murder of ex-Governor Steuneger, Harry Orchard was on the witness stand, and when court adjourned this afternoon his story was only half told.

Under the guidance of James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the prosecution, Orchard told of the blowing up of the Banker Hill and Sullivan mine in the Coeur d'Alene, the killing of Charles McCormack and Mel Beck in the Vindicator mine in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado; the murder of Lyte Gregory in Denver; the blowing up of the Independence depot and the attempts made on the life of Governor Peabody, of Colorado.

Orchard spoke in a clear, even tone, except when mentioning the names of those men whom he had sent to eternity, when he invariably spoke so low he could hardly be heard. He said he was confined in the penitentiary awaiting trial for murder, and when Hawley asked "For the murder of whom?" he said in an almost inaudible voice, "Governor Steuneger."

Tells of Buying Rifles.

When, after he had told of the blowing up with dynamite of the depot at Independence, he was asked how many were killed, he dropped his head and murmured "Fourteen."

In the main the testimony was the same as given at the Haywood trial, but the questions emphasized Pettibone's alleged conspiracy. An entirely new feature of the evidence was the statement by Orchard that Pettibone had told him in 1904 that he purchased 150 rifles from a hardware company in Denver for the riot of the Coeur d'Alene for use in the riots of 1895. The witness said Pettibone told him he had paid \$15 of Western Federation money for the rifles. Another portion of the testimony which the state regards as important was the statement that Pettibone visited Orchard's house at Cripple Creek and showed him how to use "Pettibone dope." It is claimed by the prosecution that corroborative evidence will be introduced on these points.

Orchard First Meets Pettibone.

At the afternoon session Orchard began by telling of his first visit to Denver, in December, 1903, when he went alone to Federation headquarters and introduced himself to Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He said Haywood told him he had done a "good job" at the Vindicator and that they had killed him money, later giving him \$200.

Going back to Cripple Creek, he said he set to work making many bombs for the purpose of blowing up the coal bunkers at the Vindicator mine and imprisoning the non-union workmen. He soon returned to Denver and again saw Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and they met Pettibone at this time, he said. Meyer introduced him, telling him that Pettibone was "all right."

Mixes the Pettibone Dope.

"Pettibone took me to his store," said Orchard, "and told me about setting off giant caps with acid and a peculiar burning substance, showing me how to compound the mixture. I took some home with me. Pettibone told me he would come to Cripple Creek and show me how to use it. He came to my house soon after, under the name of Morgan, and mixed up some 'Pettibone dope.' Eagerly said he would show me some of it in his cellar and we went over to see it. Pettibone told me Steve Adams knew how to mix it, and Easterly and I went over to see him. He showed me how to use it. Orchard said that the stuff brought by Pettibone was buried and that he had described the place after his arrest and it had been dug up."

Tells of Lyte Gregory's Murder.

Attention was turned to Lyte Gregory, and Orchard testified that Pettibone and Steve Adams came to him and told him the executive board had decided that he ought to be put out of the way. All three, he said, planned to get Gregory, but only he and Adams were present when the shooting occurred. The next day, he said, the shooting was talked over in the presence of Haywood, Pettibone and Simpkins, and he told him they had nothing to fear, as Sheriff Armstrong had assured him he thought a good job had been done. Court adjourned soon after he had gone over the blowing up of the Independence depot.

FUGITIVE NEARLY CAUGHT

Abscorder Flees to Mexico After Being Located.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11.—William F. Walker, the absconding president of the Universal Savings Bank at New Britain, Conn., who was reported as having been located at Escondido, Lower California, was all but within the grasp of the law. Following a request for extradition by Ambassador Thompson for the detention of Walker, the foreign office communicated the order of arrest and detention to Celso Vega, chief of police, and a search was made at Escondido for the defaulting banker. It was learned that though Walker had been in the city several days before the receipt of the arrest order, he had fled and was believed to be in San Diego, Cal. The Ambassador was immediately notified and the information communicated to Washington.

FATALLY SHOT IN BRAWL

(Continued From First Page.)

as soon as I could, but before I could reach them three shots had been fired. The big fellow, Wynne, tried to get away, but a friend of mine and myself stopped him until the police came. "I have seen both of them one or twice, but I do not know them well. They have met in my place several times. About three weeks ago is the first time I remember having seen Dupee."

Mr. McLaren, who was standing near the two men when the shooting began,

did not notice anything out of the way with either of the men, although he says he believes both had been drinking and were considerably under the influence of liquor. He says that so far as he knew they took only a drink of beer each after entering Denny's place. They had been in the place only a few minutes when the shooting was done.

One Shot in Back.

Dupee was shot three times, one bullet entering the left breast just above the heart, and severing one of the large arteries, soon entering the abdomen, and the third entering the back and passing through the kidneys. An examination at the hospital showed that the revolver must have been pressed against Dupee's body. The clothing about the wounds is powder-burned and the flesh was so badly scorched that when the physicians tore off the clothes, the skin came away with it. The shot in the back was evidently the last one fired. Around this wound there are no powder burns, indicating that this last shot was fired as the man was falling.

HEARING ON LUMBER RATES

INTERSTATE COMMISSION HAS TAKEN UP QUESTION.

North Pacific Shippers and Millmen Say They Cannot Do Business Under Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Rate cases involving larger financial interests than any ever heretofore brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, now are being heard by the Commission. While only four complaints are included directly in the hearing, several others are dependent upon the findings. The history of the cases, in brief, is that the railroad lines of the



Senator Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, Who Made Maiden Speech in Senate, Violently Attacking Trusts.

West and Northwest determined several months ago to advance their rates on manufactured lumber from North Pacific points—Oregon, Washington and Montana—to the East and South. Rates proposed made effective November 1. In the regular way these rates were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. They showed an increase of from 3 cents to 16 cents a hundred pounds on lumber shipped from North Pacific points to Eastern points, and a much larger increase from Oregon and Washington points to San Francisco Bay points.

These proposed rates the shippers declared to be unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and prohibitive. They asserted that if these advances in rates were put into effect they would have to go out of business. In fact, it was stated at the hearing today that the mills of Oregon and Washington had been compelled to close down, because they were unable to ship their products owing to the difference in freight rates. The cases now being heard are those of the Washington and Oregon associations and others against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others; the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association and others against the Northern Pacific and the Southwest Washington Lumber Manufacturers Association and others against the Northern Pacific and others.

Each complaint alleges an unequal advance in rates on forest products from the North Pacific states to various other points in the United States, and the defendants in each case include the most important lines of railway in the West and Northwest. It was stated at the opening of the hearing that the complainants would prove that the so-called Hill lines and Harriman lines had entered into a combination of lumber products through the medium of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, and that rates were made without any reference to competitive or financial conditions. The former rates in force were declared to be fairly compensatory to the railroads, while the new rates were declared to be the result of an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade, and made for the purpose of extorting from the lumbermen of the North Pacific states a large percentage of their profits. The advance in rates was declared to be abnormal, and it was said they were put into effect for the purpose of depressing the price of lumber.

The effect of the advance in rates, it is stated, has been practically to paralyze the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, in which hundreds of thousands of people are engaged, and in which tens of millions of dollars of capital are invested. It was pointed out that the lumber industry in both Washington and Oregon was built upon assurance that the railroads would maintain an equitable rate on lumber products. Many of the mills have been compelled to shut down, but others are running at a loss, merely because it was cheaper to do so than to close entirely. It was pointed out, however, that 32 per cent of the mills of the Oregon Harbor district were closed because they could not do business at the advance in freight rates.

On the other hand, it was contended by the defendants that the rates proposed were reasonable; that the rates heretofore in force were abnormally low, and that the railroads are not justified in continuing a set of rates that is not compensatory.

ACTORS HELD UNDER BOND

Sunday Closing in Kansas Unpopular With the Theatians.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11.—Traveling actors, enraged with the violation of the Missouri law which forbids Sunday labor, again felt the weight of the Sunday-closing order of Judge William H. Wallace, of the Criminal Court, today, when 54 actors who participated in perform-



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ances last Sunday were indicted by the grand jury, and 23 were arraigned and placed under a bond of \$200 each. The other 21 indicted actors will be placed under bond tomorrow. No theater managers or attaches were indicted today, but their cases will be considered by the grand jury during the week.

INDICT JENKINS AND SONS

FOUR BROOKLYN BANKERS ARE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Borrowed Nearly \$1,000,000 From Banks and Swore to False Statements of Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—John G. Jenkins, formerly president of the National Bank of Brooklyn, and his three sons, were indicted by the Kings County grand jury on charges of conspiracy and perjury. This is the first indictment against the elder Jenkins, but his sons already had been indicted on other charges. They are John G. Jenkins, Jr., former president of the Jenkins Trust Company; Frank Jenkins, former president of the Williamsburg Trust Company; and Frederick Jenkins, a director in these institutions.

The doors of all these institutions were closed several weeks ago. The charges against them are based on loans alleged to have been made by the First National Bank of Brooklyn and the two trust companies to the accused men. It is charged they engaged in a conspiracy to obtain these funds in excess of the allowable per cent of paid-in capital stock of the institutions, and that representations to the State Superintendent of Banks were so falsified by them as to conceal the fact that the loans were made. The charges of perjury were based on this alleged concealment.

It is charged in the indictments that the Jenkinses borrowed \$97,000 from the two trust companies named in the indictments.

Chit-Chat of the Sporting World

BY WILL G. MACRAE

CALIFORNIA Chinaman dropped dead the other day on being called a liar. There is satisfaction in knowing that all faking prize-fighters have stout hearts. Jack O'Brien, alias Jack the Confessor, and Jack Johnson would drop dead if they weren't branded every so often.

A reader wants to know why Eddie Graney was not selected to referee the Moran-Atell fight. Can't tell you, brother, unless Graney did not like the fit of the blanket indictment that Francis J. Heney just made for the little referee.

Richard Croker, the one-time chief of Tammany Hall, is ninth on the list of winning owners of the British turf. His derby winner, Orby, made \$35,085. Colonel W. Hall Walker, M. P., heads the list, having won \$88,500. King Edward's stable won \$14,720.

The careless tossing away of a lighted cigarette caused the death of an infant in New York, and the newspapers kicked up a fuss over it. Phaw! Look at the great number of ballplayers and fighters who keep on living because they do not throw them away.

Willie Keeler will not be dismissed from the big league because of his bad season during 1907. Griffith has announced his intention of keeping the one-time great batter for another trial. Keeler was sick much of the time last year and was also suffering from a sore finger.

James R. Keene's stable won in stakes and purses over \$402,000, which is a world's record. James Rowe, who trained the Keene horses, received \$40,000 as 10 per cent of the Keene winnings. In addition to his salary of \$12,000 a year. This speaks well for honest racing.

There is one problem out of the way for 1908, anyway, so the Portland fans need not worry. The Pacific Coast League season is over. The Portland team? Well, just ask Judge McCredie if you don't believe it.

No, this is not a wireless from the grave. It's merely to announce that Terry McGovern and Young Corbett are doing a boxing turn at a New York theater. This is sure digging 'em out of the past.

DID POLITICS IN PRISON

Youtsey Wrote to Friends Advising Them How to Vote.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Dec. 11.—In the Caleb Powers trial here today, Henry E. Youtsey, on cross-examination, admitted that during the recent cam-

PRE-HOLIDAY SALE The THIRD WEEK. An event supreme in its offering of such bargains such as will not fail to interest observant and economical shoppers and suggesting the opportunity for timely selection of homefurnishings and practical and appreciable holiday gifts.

SALE OF MISSION POTTERY, JARDINIERS, JAPANESE ART WARE, HAND-BEATEN COPPER, ETC. In which we include our entire collection of these art pieces—skillful productions of the clay and metalworkers. Every piece to close out at prices that are less than cost of material alone. Sale commences today.

Table with 3 columns: MISSION POTTERY, VASES, ETC.; RUSSIAN HAND-BEATEN COPPER; DECORATED JARDINIERS. Lists various items and their prices.

PRE-HOLIDAY SALE OF CHILDREN'S VEHICLES—AUTOMOBILES, DOLL GO-CARTS, WAGONS. Those who contemplate the selection of gifts of this character will find in this complete showing the latest and most novel ideas in construction.

Table with 2 columns: CHILDREN'S VEHICLES and TO-DAY'S SPECIALS IN THE DRAPERY DEPT. Lists items like Doll Go-Carts, Metal Wagons, Automobiles, Coasters, Tricycles, and various drapery items.

PRE-HOLIDAY SALE MUSIC CABINETS, LADIES' DESKS, TOILET TABLES. TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. PRE-HOLIDAY SALE ARM ROCKERS, LIBRARY TABLES AND BOOKCASES.

OIL COMPANY MUST PAY. Court of Appeals in Texas Decides Against Waters-Pierce. AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 11.—The Court of Civil Appeals for the Third District today affirmed the opinion of the trial court in the ouster suit instituted by Attorney-General Davidson against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

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