



GOULD CASE BEING AIRED

Arguments Over Mrs. Gould's Complaint.

WAS EXTREMELY CRUEL

Mrs. Gould Also Charges Him With Abandonment and Consorting With Other Women.

ANNOYED HER WITH SPIES

The Defendant's Counsel Characterizes the Complaint As Scandalous and Irrelevant—Plaintiff Claims Their Capability of Proving the Allegations.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The case of Mrs. Howard Gould, who has instituted a suit for a separation from her husband, was given its first airing in court today. The occasion was the hearing of the arguments on the motion of Gould's counsel to strike out certain allegations in Mrs. Gould's complaint.

The arguments of considerable length, were made and at the conclusion the attorneys were given until Monday to file their briefs.

The grounds on which Mrs. Gould is suing her husband as shown by parts of the complaint read by counsel for Mrs. Gould are: First, the abandonment of Mrs. Gould by her husband; second, the allegation that the habits and conduct of Gould are such that it was improper for his wife to live with him; third, that since September last he has neglected his life and refused to provide for her except that he paid for her support at a hotel since that time; and fourth, that Gould treated his wife with extreme cruelty, employed spies to harass her, caused her mail bag to be tampered with, maintained illicit relations with women of bad character and employed an ex-convict and several New York detectives to procure improper evidence against her.

Delancy Nicoll said every allegation against Gould will be denied when the answer to suit is filed. He maintained that the charges, to which he objected to as scandalous and irrelevant did not tend to support the allegations of cruelty. He especially objected to the charge that for three years Gould had maintained illicit relations with women of bad character and conducted himself in this respect in an open and notorious manner. He declared the charges were made for the purpose of putting the defendant in an embarrassing position and that in the other cases where such allegations have been introduced the court has stricken them out.

"The allegations are decidedly sweeping," said he, "the plaintiff did not make any specification nor mention any specific case or even tell exactly what misconduct the defendant is charged with."

"There is absolutely no reason for such charges in a complaint for separation on the grounds of cruelty."

In reply to Nicoll's argument, Clarence Shearn, counsel for Mrs. Gould, said if defense will ask for a bill of particulars, specific charges will be made of so serious a character that he would not presume to mention them in court, in the course of his argument. He said Mrs. Gould had tried to make the case as little scandalous as possible and he did not want to make the complaint any more specific in open court. But if the allegation that the defendant, for three years, maintained illicit and immoral relations with women of bad character and conducted himself notoriously and openly in this respect is too general, he said the plaintiff would make it more

specific.

"It is true," Shearn continued, "We did not say whether the defendant's actions were adulterous or worse, but we will be glad to submit a full bill of particulars if it is asked for." Shearn argued that if the court struck out these allegations it would do the plaintiff an irreparable injury by not allowing her to prove them when the time comes.

IRONWORKERS STILL OUT.

Waiting for the Settlement to be Ratified by Iron Trades.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—While the strike of the 9000 ironworkers which indirectly threw about 10,000 more workmen out of employment, was supposed to be settled, none of the iron works, foundries or shops have as yet re-opened and resumed work. The settlement must be ratified by the 28 unions comprising the different crafts in the iron trades, by a referendum vote and much opposition to the ratification is being encountered. Tonight the machinists union refused to ratify the settlements and the boiler makers, firemen and apprentices also have voted to reject the terms of settlement. The molders and the blacksmiths, two of the strongest unions in the iron trades however, have accepted the settlement and voted to return to work.

The Union Iron Works expects to open tomorrow morning. Only about half the former force of 500 men will be employed.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL SCORES.

Coast League.
At Portland—Portland 4, San Francisco 1.
Northwest League.
At Seattle—Seattle 4, Aberdeen 5.
At Spokane—Spokane 0, Tacoma 13.

FEDERATION ROW

Union Officials Refuse Credentials of Eureka Delegate.

PAID BY DETECTIVE AGENCY

Western Federation Officials Claim Harry Riddell Is a Traitor—Riddell Will Endeavor To Force His Acceptance As a Delegate.

DENVER, June 6.—The Times today says: A sensational opening of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners is promised by the delegates should Harry O. Riddell, president of the Eureka Union and elected a delegate to the convention, put in appearance. The credentials of Riddell have been received and refused at the headquarters of the Federation in this city and Riddell is said to have declared that he is coming to Denver on Monday to fight against being put out of the convention. The charges made against Riddell by the Federation is that he has been employed for two years as a spy for a well known detective agency and has used his efforts to aid in the getting of inside facts concerning the so-called "Inner Circle."

Riddell was formerly a member of Telluride Union No. 63 and during two years or more at that place, it is alleged by the Federation officials he received \$7000 for services from the detective agency. Riddell strenuously denies the charge against him.

BUENOS AYRES CONFERENCE.

Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad in Court.

BUENOS AYRES, June 6.—The authorities here contemplate calling a conference at Buenos Ayres quite independent of the Hague, the main object of which will be to define the citizenship of the children of foreign parents who are citizens according to Argentine law while they retain their citizenship of their parents according to the laws of the country of their parents.

ORCHARD ADDS TO HIS BLOODY CONFESSION

Gives in Detail the Murder of Former Governor Steunenberg With An Infernal Machine.

CRIME WAS FIRST SUGGESTED BY HAYWOOD

Orchard Swore the Assassination of Steunenberg Was Conceived by Haywood, Was Jointly Plotted by Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and Himself and Was Financed by Haywood

ORCHARD OPENS THE WAY FOR HIS OWN EXECUTION

ORCHARD ALSO DETAILED THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE TRIED TO MURDER GOVERNOR PEABODY, JUDGE GODDARD, JUDGE GABBERT, SHERMAN BELL, DAVE MOFFAT AND FRANK HEARNE.

BOISE, June 6.—Harry Orchard crowns his admissions of grave crimes today, when in continuing his testimony against Haywood he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the mortal offense. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by William D. Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of the attempt in which Simpkins had participated. Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to 18, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffat and Frank Hearne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates. Then under cross-examination by the defense Orchard confessed to the guilt of sordid social crimes, of deserting his wife and young child in Ontario, of going to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and to committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

Through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb making and tales of man hunts with sawed off guns and infernal machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet off hand manner that marked his denunciation yesterday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long man hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the Steunenberg's home to beat his victim with the death trap and of meeting Steunenberg in the evening gloom as he walked unconsciously to his doom. Through it all, he winced only once and that when the defense made him name his six sisters and one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York State. The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off the attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins, at Telluride, and in temporarily shutting out the contents of the telegram received and the telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest, the state managed to get in its story intact. The state today began its corroboration of Orchard's crimson tale, by producing the lead casing of the Peabody bomb. Orchard identified it, swore that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver and then to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was then thrown in the river and the state promises later to show its recovery. Haywood and his kinfolk listened quietly to the long recital and about their first show of feeling was one of amusement when Attorney Richardson began his onslaught and brought out Orchard's domestic crimes.

There were the same precautions and the same armed guards today, to protect Orchard and the same courtroom scenes except that among the spectators, the women to men were as two to one. There was another rush for admittance and the doors of the courtroom had to be closed at both sessions. Orchard finished his direct testimony at 2:35 and the cross-examination had only reached the Coeur d'Alene days of 1899 when the court adjourned. The cross examination will be continued tomorrow morning.

At the afternoon session, Orchard said he started for Idaho two days after talking with Moyer and the others on the subject. Pettibone helped him to get his trunk ready. He put the Peabody bomb, prepared for use at Canyon City, in the trunk, and took it along. Pettibone knew about this.

"Before starting for Idaho," said Orchard, Mr. Haywood gave me \$240 in cash. He had given me \$80 before this. I was to send to Mr. Pettibone for any additional funds. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were all present when this arrangement was made. I went from Denver to Salt Lake, spent four or five days there, and then came on to Nampa, Idaho, stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

"I registered as Thomas Hogan. After being in Nampa three days I went to the Pacific Hotel at Caldwell. I registered again as Thomas Hogan. I began at once to make inquiries about Governor Steunenberg. This was about September 6, 1905. I stayed in Caldwell two or three days. I found out where Steunenberg lived, and learned that he was not at home. I came on to Boise to try to locate him there. I was told he was living at the Idaho Hotel.

field glasses. On the way to Spokane, Orchard said his trunk was lost and Simpkins took him to see a firm of lawyers about suing the railroad company. The firm was Robinson, Miller & Rosenhaupt, Mr. Miller now being a member of counsel for Haywood. This firm, Simpkins told him, represented the Western Federation of Miners.

Arriving at Caldwell for a second time, Orchard said he registered himself as Hogan and Simpkins as Simmons. Orchard identified his writing in the Pacific Hotel register introduced in evidence yesterday.

"We tried to locate Governor Steunenberg at once," said Orchard, "but could not. We went out to his residence several times, and then finally saw him in the Saratoga Hotel one Sunday evening. In the meantime we had fixed up the bomb, so Simpkins and I took the sidewalk at once and set it under the sidewalk with a string stretched across the walk so when he struck it it would upset the bottle of sulphuric acid. We went back to the hotel to wait, but heard nothing. After two or three hours we went out and got the bomb. We found some one had broken the string, but had not upset the bottle. We hid the bomb in some weeds. The bomb was made in a wooden box just big enough to hold 10 pounds of powder.

"Next day Simpkins concluded he had better not stay around any longer, for he had seen several persons who knew him. He thought it might go hard with me if I was caught in his company. He said I had better remain and finish the job alone. This was some time in November, 1905.

"Simpkins all this time was a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. After he went away I tried to catch Governor Steunenberg down town some night, so I could slip out and plant a bomb for him near his home. He was out of the city a large part of the time. Once I came to Boise, but could not find him here. I returned to Caldwell and stopped

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A MOTHER'S FAULT

Left Baby in Go-Cart in Front of Store.

CHILD KILLED BY A WAGON

Wind Started Go-Cart Rolling Toward Curb and Under Street Sprinkler—The Mother Saw the Cart Start But Could Not Prevent the Accident.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Carried by a gust of wind that whirled her go-cart to the curbing, at Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-Ninth Street last night, Madeline E. Johnson, 14 months old, was struck by a passing sprinkling wagon, and almost instantly killed. The child was thrown from its place in the tiny cart and dragged along the pavement for some distance.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson, the mother, was making a purchase in the bakery at the time and was just leaving the place when the little cart was moved from its position and swiftly carried to the street.

With a scream Mrs. Johnson ran after the moving vehicle, but she was too late, and an instant later the conveyance was toppled by the sprinkling wagon.

Charles Strubin, the driver, of the wagon, failed to see the rapid approach of the unattended go-cart and learned of the accident only when he heard Mrs. Johnson call to him to stop.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

Italian Cruiser Varese Leaves For Jamestown.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Italian armored cruiser Varese with the Duke of Abruzzi, on board, will leave the harbor today for Jamestown, Va., to take part in the naval review at the exposition scheduled for June 10. Later the Italian squadron will go to Boston and Halifax and Quebec will be visited before the return to Italy.

PROPRIETOR TESTIFIES

Defense Scores Point in Schmitz Trial.

MONEY FOR LEGAL FEES

French Restaurant Proprietor Testified Money Was Not Extorted From Him.

RUEF ACTED AS HIS ATTORNEY

The Defense Contends the Money Alleged To Have Been Extorted Was Paid Ruef For Acting As Attorney In Securing a Renewal of Liquor Licenses

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A few minutes before the adjournment of court this afternoon, the defense in the Schmitz case scored what they consider a signal point during the cross examination of one of the prosecution's chief witnesses, Antonio B. Blanco. Until the great fire, Blanco was proprietor of Delmonico's one of the five French restaurants from whose owners the mayor and Ruef are accused of having extorted thousands of dollars under a threat "implied if not expressed" to prevent the reissuance of their liquor licenses. Blanco declared that Ruef, the mayor or anyone else never told him if he did not pay this money that he would not get his license renewed.

Four witnesses were on the stand today: Officer Charles F. Skully, Secretary of the board of police commissioners, former Police Commissioners Reagan and Dr. Pohelm, and Antonio Blanco. The first witness tomorrow will be Jos. Mulfanti, proprietor of Delmonico's restaurant. He acted as agent for the other French restaurants and handed Ruef the money which the prosecution claims was extorted and which the defense maintained was paid purely as a retainer and in the pursuance of a legal contract by which Ruef was to act as attorney for the Frenchmen in the matter of securing a renewal of their licenses which have been held up by Police Commissioners Reagan and Hutton on a charge of immorality.

Pierre Priest, who conducted the negotiations with Ruef on behalf of the other restaurant keepers and himself and whose names appear as the signature on the contract alleged, is dead.

Reagan testified minutely as to the suddenness and determined change of the mayor's attorney on the French license renewals—from advising their refusal to demanding that they be granted—simultaneously with the appearance of Ruef as attorney for the restaurants and the testimony implicated the waiters of the union in the plot to expose the immorality of these places as a result of union difficulties with their proprietors.

Foheim told of the compiling by Ruef of a set of bogus regulations for the government of restaurants, how he and the boss laughed over these and how after they had been submitted by Ruef to the police board, the holdup licenses, were granted. Blanco testified that he and the proprietors of the Pup, Delmonico's, Marchands and Tortoni's had raised a fund of \$10,000 to be paid to Ruef "As lawyer and political boss" for "Taking care" of their licenses.

After adjournment Heney was asked when Ruef would be called to the stand. He replied that he was unwilling to say, as he did not want to give Campbell a chance to prepare for Ruef's examination.