

ORCHARD'S STORY BEING VERIFIED

His Account of the Bradley Out-
rage Has Been Fully
Corroborated.

VINDICATOR MINE OUTRAGE.

His Version of That Also Substantiated
—State Claims Richardson's Cross-
Examination Has Helped It.

Boise, June 15.—The prosecution in the case of W. D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, is sketching through the multitude of incidents in the story told by Harry Orchard in relation of an alleged conspiracy that involved the slaughter of more than a score of men and culminated in the assassination of a former governor of Idaho, who, though a union man, had in later years of his life opposed the methods of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard's confession laid the foundation. The chapters run through three or four states but in California, Colorado and Idaho the chief interest lies. The California incident—and incidents in this story mean murder—began with California. The state has brought incontrovertible evidence that Orchard was there at the time Fred Bradley was injured by an explosion at his residence. He was fearfully hurt, but recovered from his injuries. Bradley claimed that the explosion was due to escaping gas and has sued the gas company for his injuries. One theory in this case is that the gas in the house may have escaped on account of the bomb explosion; that Bradley was first blown into his flat by the bomb and that in a minute or two the risk of gas from the broken pipes caused another explosion and Bradley was blown into the street. Orchard's own explanation as to how Bradley was found in the street is that the force of the explosion recoiled from the inside to the open door and that Bradley was caught from the rear. More evidence from San Francisco is on the way and this incident has been left for the present. The Orchard story of the Vindicator mine has been verified by men working in the mine at the time. For the first time the connection of Haywood with the cases of murder alleged by Orchard was testified to by other witnesses yesterday when the arrest of Steve Adams at Ogden was confirmed. The evidence was that Adams telegraphed to Haywood for money. Orchard had said that prior to his going to California to "get" Bradley, Haywood told him that he had sent "Steve" to San Francisco to kill Bradley, but that "Steve" had got into some trouble at Ogden, and Steve told him that Haywood had sent him money by telegraph.

The state claims to have been taken by surprise by the results of the examination and that the testimony brought out by Mr. Richardson has afforded a remarkable opportunity to corroborate Orchard. This is especially true, it is said of telegrams containing money and other documents mentioned by Orchard in reply to Mr. Richardson's questions and for several days counsel for the state and the defense have been at work on this feature of the case.

After recess Harrah was asked but a few inconsequential questions and was excused.

Charles Johnson, another cage man in the Vindicator mine, followed Harrah on the stand. Johnson was in the mine at the time of the explosion which killed Supt. McCormick and Shift Boss Melville Beck. He said today he was on the eighth level when the explosion occurred on the sixth level.

He described the effect of the explosion and the mangled condition of the bodies. At the time of the explosion the mine was being worked by non-union men, the federation having declared a strike in the district. Johnson said he knew both Sherman Parker and Bill Eastery.

Johnson was cross examined by Atty. Richardson.

The cross examination was directed to an effort to show that the company kept powder stored on the sixth level, where the explosion occurred. Johnson said some powder had been stored on the eighth level, but that so far as he knew none was stored on the sixth. He explained that the company pro-

PARALYSIS CURED.

PATIENT GIVES ALL THE CREDIT
TO DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Sorely Afflicted, He Was Cured After
Ordinary Methods Failed Even to
Give Relief.

There are still people who say that partial paralysis cannot be cured. If you have partial paralysis or some other severe nervous disorder, and you think it is better to be treated by some one who insists that you are incurable, or to take a treatment that grateful patients throughout the United States testify has cured them?

A recent case where a cure was effected was that of Mr. Charles H. Gilden of Portland, Iowa. Mr. Gilden is a veteran in the civil war, and fought with the Eighth New York Artillery. The story of his affliction told in his own words is as follows: "In 1902 I was attacked with terrible twitching sensations and numbness all over my body, which my physician said was paralysis and which he attributed to bullet wound received during the war."

"I seemed to be getting paralyzed all over and finally could hardly walk. My eyes became weak and I had to get stronger glasses. I could not move the lid of one of my eyes and my face and mouth were drawn over to the right side to such an extent that I could not speak distinctly. I was also troubled with palpitation of the heart."

In the fall of 1898 after having been under the treatment of several doctors and having tried electricity without help, I bought six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got relief. After taking six boxes more I could stand a hard day's tramp and another six boxes cured me."

This case, like numerous others, bears witness to the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in nervous disorders.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure general debility, weakness, and many other new blood. They strike at the root of these and other blood diseases, such as rheumatism, anemia, indigestion and nervous troubles, such as neuralgia, nervousness and spinal weakness.

A valuable booklet, "Nervous Disorders," will be sent free on request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

posed to work a new drift on the sixth level and he insisted that this was the reason Beck and McCormick visited the level on the morning of the explosion.

Johnson said he was first spoken to about coming to Boise by Floyd Thompson, secretary of the Mine Owners' association. He consulted with the Pinkertons before coming and was furnished with expense money by them.

The witness said he had not seen McFarland since his arrival in Boise; in fact, he had never seen the detective to know him.

Here the prosecution veered to a new course, introducing a witness to corroborate Orchard when he said Haywood told him he had sent Steve Adams to California.

Johnson said he got Fred Bradley in 1903. J. H. McIntyre, a special officer of the Southern Pacific company, was called to the stand and testified that he had seen Adams and another man in a sealed fruit car which had just arrived in Ogden from California. The men were heavily armed.

The witness at this point was confronted by Steve Adams, who is here under arrest, and is promised as a reluctant witness against Haywood.

McIntyre testified that he was arrested, Orchard testified that Haywood had said Adams got in some trouble en route home and he had to send him some money by telegraph.

The defense objected to allowing McIntyre's testimony as having nothing to do with the Steunenberg murder.

The prosecution argued that it was a part of the general conspiracy and Judge Wood ruled to admit it. The cross-examination continued for one or two questions dealing with McIntyre's duties as special officer of the railroad company.

McIntyre's testimony was corroborated by City Jailor Snyder of Ogden. The charge against Adams and his companions was that of trespass. The next witness was J. E. Bender, city detective of Ogden. Over the protest of the defense, the witness was allowed to detail a conversation he had with Adams at the time of the latter's arrest. Bender asked him if he was a Mason.

"I said I was," said Bender. "And he asked me if I would try to help him out of his trouble. I said I would. I also went with him to the telegraph office to identify him to the cashier as he said he expected some money soon."

"Did Adams send a telegram while you were there?" asked Senator Borah. "Yes, sir."

"To whom?"

"To William D. Haywood, Denver, Colo."

"Do you remember what the contents of the telegram were?"

"Yes, sir."

Here the defense interposed a successful objection, saying the original telegram was the best evidence. Senator Borah said he would develop the contents of the telegram later and turned the witness over for cross-examination. The attorneys for the defense contented themselves with developing the fact that the Pinkertons requested Bender to come to Boise.

G. H. Hackett, state agent of the Western Union Telegraph company, next was called. He identified the copy of a telegram which he said was received in the Boise office for Thomas Hogan, by which name Orchard once was known. The telegram was not offered in evidence, being reserved until later.

Charles E. Baldwin of Denver, Colo., was called to testify as to the movements of Layte Gregory on the night of his murder. He saw Gregory playing cards in a saloon and left him at the door. Twenty minutes later he heard that Gregory had been killed and went up to see the body. Baldwin works for the O. P. Baldwin company, caterers, of Denver.

The defense objected to the taking of any testimony concerning the death of Gregory as having nothing to do with the assassination of Gov. Steunenberg. The motion was denied as was also a later motion to strike the testimony on the ground of immateriality and irrelevance. On cross examination Baldwin said he had taken several drinks the night he saw Gregory. The Pinkertons asked the witness to come to Boise and testify.

Joseph C. Houston, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Denver, was called to the stand, but court adjourned for the day before he could testify.

RELIGIOUSLY INSANE WOMAN CUTS HER HAND OFF

Los Angeles, June 14.—Heaven Hurley, a middle-aged widow, who has been employed as a cook today, driven insane from religious fervor, cut off her left hand at the wrist with a carving knife and then walked several blocks to a Catholic cathedral, where she knelt before the altar of the sacred heart and poured out her penance.

Holding the bleeding stump of her arm in her mouth, she then returned to her home, where she was discovered by her neighbors.

The woman's husband died about a year ago. Since that time she has brooded much constantly bawling her man's name and crying for him.

She believes this to have been an irremediable sin. Today, alone in her bare room at a lodginghouse on South Spring street, the woman knelt on the floor, and, taking a long, sharp carving knife, severed the hand upon which her wedding ring was worn. The member was cut clean off at the joint. She then tossed the amputated part to one side and made her way to St. Vibiana cathedral, several blocks distant.

Passing pedestrians saw the woman and noted her excited manner, but none knew of her act until she returned to her home. The surgeon at the hospital marvelled that she had not bled to death.

She was taken to the hospital and is now under the care of the physicians.

She is now in the hospital and is being treated by the physicians.

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SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

It Will Not Open With the Enthu-
siasm and Hope That First
One Did.

TWO WARS SINCE THEN.

Will be Publicly Now—Antagonism
Between Great Britain and Ger-
many Overshadows Congress.

The Hague, June 14.—With the representatives of 44 countries gathered here for the opening of the second peace conference, which will take place tomorrow, there is a remarkable contrast between the sentiments prevailing upon the eve of the original conference of 1899 and today, which has become a subject of general comment. In 1899, although less than half of the present number of governments was represented, the hopes of the world were high and there was a vision of disarmament and the basing of the course of war among civilized peoples. Men who were here eight years ago recall how the delegates of the powers met in response to the general appeal of the emperor of Russia and entered upon their work with the zeal and enthusiasm of men upon a holy mission. Yet three months later this dream faded and nothing beyond the adoption of a pious vow remained of the avowed object of the conference.

SINCE LAST CONFERENCE.

Today with the conference a world parliament in the fullest acceptance of the term, the delegates meet in a more practical and more sober spirit. Two wars have been fought since 1899, and the military budgets of the powers have increased. The prospects of making a step in the direction of the limitation of armaments are as dim as the dawn. The delegates admit that the public agitation in favor of the reduction of armaments is stronger than in 1899. The trouble, however, is that the public agitation, which is so delicate that no single power apparently is ready to propose a formula lest it jeopardize the extensive work of ameliorating the horrors of war, deepening the rights and duties of neutrals, perhaps extending the principle of arbitration, etc., which may be accomplished by the powers.

At the outset it is seen that the important thing to avoid is discord, and with the purpose of permitting a further exchange of views and in order that the delegates get better acquainted, it has been decided already to postpone the second session of the conference until Tuesday.

QUESTION OF PUBLICITY.

Some optimists incline to the opinion that the fact that the difficulties are fully appreciated in advance is only likely to make the ultimate result happier. Upon the single question of publicity the jealousy of the powers is contented directly to bringing about a view totally different from that which prevailed in 1899. Then not a single power supported Sweden's motion for publicity. Now Germany believes that publicity will prevent her being placed in a false position, and the fact that Germany refuses to shoulder the odium of advocating a policy of publicity is a view of whom doubt the expediency of publicity, to support it.

It is idle to deny that the antagonism of Great Britain and Germany comes to The Hague extremely suspicious that the group of powers of which Great Britain is the backbone try to maneuver her into a position where failure to do anything in the direction of the limitation of armaments will be laid to her door.

Although Germany and Russia are not unfriendly, Germany is only sure of Austria, and she fears a trap. For instance, she is afraid of compulsory arbitration, which she deems vital to an unfriendly tribunal.

AMERICAN DELEGATES.

In the event of a clash the immense strength of the United States position, free as it is of European suspicion and backed by Latin America, is universally recognized. For this reason the American delegates to the conference will act with a certain independence. They held two conferences today, in which the situation was canvassed. The Americans maintain great reserve, but it can be stated positively that they have no sensational move in the matter of limitation in contemplation for the present.

The conference already is developing its light sides. For instance, the extreme formalities of the old world are causing much amusement to the younger school from across the water. An attack of the American delegation calculated today that to leave an end upon every delegate on the calling list would involve the handling of 20 pounds of cardboard, as in addition to the exchange of calls with each of the 39 delegates and attaches the Dutch foreign office has supplied a list of 20 government and court functionaries, upon whom they are expected to call, and who will return these visits in the course of time.

THE RACE ISSUE.

Nothing has yet been heard of the letter of Count Okuma of Japan to M. Nelhoff, the Russian delegate, referring to the race issue, and the members of the Japanese delegation disclaim all responsibility therefor and scoff at the idea that it intended to raise this question.

Although the exchanges with St. Petersburg regarding the text of M. Nelhoff's opening speech were still in progress tonight, it is stated positively that they contain no reference to the question of limitation of armaments.

A great demonstration of Dutch and other continental Socialists against the conference, as not being representatives of the wishes of the proletariat in favor of disarmament, will be introduced. This demonstration, which reached within the last few days the United States and other powers interested following the lead of Great Britain, holding that as it might displease Germany to formally introduce the subject, it would be better to allow it to come up informally.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14.—How John Sanderson of Philadelphia collected \$50,000 from the state for furnishing

HUSLER'S FLOUR!

Makes good—by making Good
Bread and other good things to eat.

and equipping the new capitol under his "per foot" and "per pound" contract with the board of public grounds and buildings was told to the investigation committee today in the report of the commission's auditors. The report says that elaborately trimmed desks for the board of public grounds were charged at \$358 each, while plain desks for clerks were billed as high as \$610.20. Sanderson billed \$30 for the state at \$100 per foot, or \$300.00 each. According to the report, the excess charges on the desks were more than \$50,000. The average charge for the desks was \$235.30 each for 308 desks of seven different designs, although only two designs were furnished.

The report also brought out these statements: The painting as done by Sanderson cost the state \$264,000 more than it would have cost if the contract had been awarded to John Gibson, the lowest bidder.

Mahogany on the walls cost \$88,000. This should have been furnished by George F. Boyce & Co. under their original contract for the construction of the capitol.

No method was shown by which designed marble was measured and for which Sanderson was paid \$213,000, at the rate of \$18.40 per foot.

Sanderson collected \$876,966 for "designed" furniture, an invoice as to correctness being required.

Sanderson collected \$222,066 for 3,054 chairs under the "per foot" rule, over and above \$20 per chair or \$214,392 in the aggregate.

There was an overcharge of \$46,179 on tables for which Sanderson collected \$124,444. Sanderson collected from the state \$545,137 for cabinet work which had been furnished to him by a Wilmington concern for \$86,073, it was alleged in the evidence.

TWO WARSHIPS SUNK IN
SHAM ATTACK ON NEW YORK

New York, June 15.—The battleships Connecticut and Alabama, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, were "tricked" and "destroyed" while passing through the Narrows on their way from the Jamestown exposition to the New York navy yards.

Admiral Evans, who evidently had not been apprised of the war game which has been going on at the Narrows for a week past, was a much amazed man at the sudden roar of the guns at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth. He rushed to the bridge of the Connecticut and gazed first at one noisy fort and then at the other. Then one of the officers enlightened him about the sham "war" between the forts manned by regular coast artillerymen and national guardsmen and small boats manned by regulars representing a hostile fleet.

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western criminal. In 1891 he was convicted in Paris of robbing the American Express company of \$30,000 and of a previous robbery of \$50,000 from the Bank of Lyons. The court gave