and sent clouds of greasy, ill smelling smoke to permeate the tenement rooms. In some of the streets the garbage was piled three feet deep in the gutters. The smells in districts never noted for ambrosial fragrance were stunning. The rain poured down in the afternoon and night soaked this mass and made it steam. Moreover, the attempts at destroying it were almost useless, for despite the liberal use of kerosene it would not burn freely.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO MAYOR.

An appeal from the East Side for relief was made to the Mayor by a committee headed by Joseph Barondess, formerly a labor leader. The committee represented the Federation of Jewish Societies of the State of New York, and was made up of Dr. Myer J. Katz, Nisin Behar, M. Berlin and J. Broum. The members waited on Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Barondess, in setting forth his case, said: "I grant that the strikers are wrong, and I do not appear for them. I am here because of the great danger of an epidemic. There is sickness on the East Side now, and it is spreading. There will be deaths to-morrow.

"I cannot abrogate one jot or tittle of my responsibilities as Mayor," said Mayor McClellan. "These men should return to work, and if they have any real grievance or have been unjustly treated they will be granted full justice."

The Mayor listened to further statements of the same sort and finally said that Dr. Bensel had the matter well in hand, and that by to-day everything would be under control. After leaving the Mayor's office, Mr. Barondess said he was much disappointed, and added that he thought a good arbitration committee could have been made up of David Blaustein, of the East Side Educational Alliance; Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer; Professor Hamilton, of the University Settlement, and Bishop Potter.

FIGHTS IN MANY PLACES.

While there were many small fights between strike sympathizers and strike breakers, the most serious occurred at Stable A, 17th street and Avenue C, yesterday afternoon. A gang attacked some strike breakers and two men in the crowd were knocked down and cut by stones. Donato Francisottola, of No. 91 Mott street, was picked up with a broken nose, and a piece was gouged out of the scalp of Giano Constantio, thirty-four years old, of No. 145 Elizabeth street. They were taken to Bellevue and refused to say what they were doing near the stables. The only person the police were able to arrest in this case was Jacob Goodman, of No. 338 East 6th street. He was locked up in the East 22d street police station, charged with inciting riot.

Another capture of the day was in the upper part of the town, when Domenico Colombo, of Clason Point Road, was found at Park avenue and 117th street with a pocket full of rocks. He was supposed to be waiting to take pot shots at strike breakers, and Magistrate Wahle held him in $500 bonds to keep the peace for three months. A victim of the uptown strikers was George Burdict, of No. 307 East 135th street, who was pulled off his garbage cart by a mob at Pleasant avenue and 118th street. He was badly mauled before the police rescued him. Antonio Amazaro, of No. 315 East 114th street, was arrested as one of the gang and was sent for an indefinite term to the workhouse by Magistrate Wahle. The nuisance of burning garbage on the East Side caused much trouble for the police, and one persistent woman was arrested. She was allowed to go under suspended sentence.

With the disorder and discomfort of the strike all over the city, if this is a hot Sunday, the suffering will be intense. To mitigate as much as possible the consequences, workers of the Health Department were going about last night sprinkling disinfectants on the more dangerous refuse heaps. Commissioner Darlington and his men will be on the job to-day, and, if necessary, the Mayor will come down to his office, an almost unprecedented thing on a holiday.

MANY ALIENS BARRED BY NEW LAW.

Strict Statute Regulating Immigration Becomes Effective To-morrow.

The immigration law enacted by Congress last February, which contain many clauses of benefit to the aliens landed in the United States and which restrict steamship lines to bringing only healthy and desirable immigrants to this country, will go into effect to-morrow.

Before the immigration law became so drastic many aliens suffering from physical disease, mental disorders, or who had a bad criminal record were thrust upon these shores in great numbers. The steamship lines were not required to look closely into the condition and character of these persons, and while a number were deported, many who should have remained on the other side were permitted to enter the country.

To insure a stricter examination of all immigrants at points of embarkation the new law provides for a fine of $100 to be imposed upon all steamship companies for each alien brought to this country afflicted with tuberculosis. While the law was enacted to enforce a better discipline in the matter of booking immigrants abroad there is a humane feature in it whereby the non-desirable aliens are spared the expense of a needless trip across the ocean.

Another feature of the new law is the latitude extended the immigration officials in deporting women who come of their own accord or are brought here for immoral purposes. The law empowers the commissioner to find and deport women who are found leading immoral lives within three years after entering the country. A fine of not more than $5,000 will be impesed on persons caught harboring or importing such women. The new law also provides for an increase in the head tax from $2 to $4. All money derived from this tax in excess of $2,500,000 shall be turned over to the government. Hitherto all money coming through the head tax has been used exclusively for the immigration department.

The American liner New York, from Southampton, arrived off Quarantine in a blinding rain storm last night, and, contrary to expectations, went up to her pier and landed her passengers. Three other steamers, supposed to be the Umbria, the Moltke and La Touraine, anchored for the night off Sandy Hook.

By clearing quarantine and docking last night the seven hundred steerage passengers on the New York will be the first to go to Ellis Island this morning. Had they been held over until Monday they would be landed under the new law, the head tax of which would be $4 for each alien, instead of $2.

WOULD STOP TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Labor Commissioner Neill Confers with Leaders—To See Colonel Clowry Next.

By invitation of United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, who came here from Washington on Friday night to settle, if possible, the strike of the telegraphers against the Western Union and Postal companies in San Francisco, M. J. Reidy, J. Sullivan and S. J. Konenkamp, of the executive committee of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and had a conference with him yesterday. The situation was gone over. The commissioner went back to Washington, but will return to-morrow and try to have a talk with President Clowry of the Western Union company.

S. J. Konenkamp said last night that there has been no material change in the last few days and expressed the belief that the strikers would win their strike.

BIG SHIPS' CONTRACTS.

BOTH TO HAVE TURBINES.

Newport News and Fore River Companies to Build Monsters.

Washington, June 29.—Before starting for the West to-day Secretary Metcalf announced his decision in respect to three important matters. In the first place he allotted contracts for the construction of the two American Deadnought battleships, the interesting point of his decision being the rejection of the Navy Department's plans and the acceptance of the more progressive ideas of the private shipbuilding firms, involving the use of steam turbines. So as to afford fair opportunity for comparison of the relative merits of the British and American turbine systems, the Secretary awarded one contract—that to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company—with the purpose of trying the British device, known as the Parsons turbine. This is conditioned on certain modifications by the contractors to meet the ideas of the department, otherwise they must build the ship with reciprocating engines under the department's plans. In the first case they will receive $4,000,000, and in the latter case only $3,987,000. The contract for the other battleship was awarded to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., at $4,377,000, under their Class 3 bid providing for the machinery of the American Curtis turbine type. The Newport News company undertakes to build their ship in thirty-six months and the Fore River company in thirty-four and a half months.

The Secretary was unable to award the contracts for building the submarine boats because of the necessity of submitting to the Attorney General a minor point of law, but he has decided to accept the report of the board of construction and the special submarine board in favor of the Octopus type of boat, and the $3,000,000 appropriation will be used to build as many as possible of these boats, averaging about $300,000 apiece.

In awarding the contracts for supplying armor for the two 20,000-ton battleships to-day, Secretary Metcalf, with a view to giving encouragement to all of the armor producing concerns, while insuring to the government the lowest possible rates, divided the contract among the three bidders. The Midvale company had arranged its bid so as to make a special price for what are regarded as the easiest forms of armor plate to produce, and on the face its bid was the lowest for the greater part of the armor. This bid was rejected by Secretary Metcalf and was consequently rearranged to meet the wishes of the department. At the same time the Midvale company was told that if it desired to secure a share of the business it must reduce its bid to the level of the lowest bidders, which it promptly did. Consequently Secretary Metcalf was able to-day to announce that he had awarded contracts as follows:

To the Bethlehem company, 3,602 tons; to the Carnegie company, 3,545 tons, and to the Midvale company, 2,230 tons, Class A armor at $430 a ton, and Classes B, C and D at $400.

RECORD BREAKING CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Exports $609,755,029, Foreign Imports $858,948,904—Increases Shown.

The annual report of the New York Custom House for the fiscal year ended June 30 was made public yesterday. It shows that the transactions at this port for the last twelve months have been the largest in the history of the metropolis. Duties on foreign merchandise entered here amounted to $218,843,371 87. In domestic gold and silver there was less discrepancy than was shown a year ago. In exports there was a decrease of less than $2,000,000, compared with $54,000,000 last year, and in imports the increase this year was less than $1,000,000, as against an increase of $45,000,000 last year. Exports of foreign gold and silver show an increase of less than $1,000,000 for the fiscal year.

The importation of foreign merchandise reached the total of $858,948,904, compared with $734,644,593 the previous fiscal year and $679,230,510 two years ago. The exports of American merchandise for the year were $609,755,029, as against $595,417,061 the previous year and $511,140,988 for the year ended June 30, 1904. Foreign merchandise for the year showed a total of $11,426,185, compared with a slightly larger amount in the preceding year.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKED, FOUR HURT.

Chauffeur in Jail, His Friends in Bed and His Employer Loses Fine Car.

Another entertainment of friends of the chauffeur in his employer's car ended disastrously yesterday, and the chauffeur, George L. Raymond, was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day in the Westchester court by Magistrate Moss. Raymond is employed by James A. Murphy, of No. 220 Riverside Drive, who is—or was—the owner of an expensive French machine. The machine is now a wreck at City Island, and two men and two women are laid up in the Bridge Hotel at City Island with serious injuries, as a result of a trip in the car which the chauffeur says he took out with the owner's permission. Mr. Murphy says that he did not have this permission. One of the injured is a saloonkeeper named Bernstein, who has a place at 145th street and Seventh avenue, and whose wife also was hurt.

Near the bridge at City Island avenue one of the rear tires exploded, and before the machine could be stopped it smashed into a tree. Raymond was not hurt, but the others were thrown out. Raymond, it is said, ran away after the accident. The owner of the machine was found by the license number. The chauffeur returned to look after his friends and was arrested. Magistrate Moss held him on a charge of larceny.

NEW TROLLEY TO WHITE PLAINS.

Hudson River & Eastern Line Granted Right to Build by Court.

The Hudson River & Eastern Traction Company, which is seeking to build an electric railway to connect Peekskill, Ossining and other towns along the Hudson River with the county seat at White Plains, won a final victory yesterday at a special term of the Supreme Court at Nyack, when Justice Tompkins dissolved the injunction against it obtained by the Westchester Traction Company. The former company recently gave a mortgage for $5,000,000 to the Colonial Trust Company and will now proceed with construction.

The road will first be completed in Ossining and then extended to Briar Cliff Manor, Pleasantville, Sherman Park, North White Plains and White Plains proper. The company was awarded a franchise yesterday which takes it to the White Plains line, and an application will be made to enter the village next week, as a certificate of public necessity has been filed.

The Unusually Late Season
Forces us to Unload Our Spring and Summer Fabrics.
The Burnham & Phillips Company
Operating two of the finest Custom Tailoring Stores in this city, will inaugurate
To-morrow, Monday, July 1st
their 32d Semi-Annual Sale of Seasonable Cloths.
$100,000 worth of Fine Fabrics, Reduced from ¼ to ⅓ less than Regular Prices.
$35 Suitings now $20 • • $9 Trouserings now $5
Broadway at 27th St. Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman

HUNTER KILLED IN RING.

W. H. Emory, Jr.'s, Zip Breaks Leg at Huntington Horse Show.

Huntington, Long Island, June 29 (Special).—William H. Emory, jr.'s black gelding Zip ran away at the Huntington Horse Show here to-day and had to be killed. The animal became unmanageable while competing in the class for jumpers. He cleared the first three fences and then ran away. Mr. Emory finally threw the animal. A veterinary examined the horse and found that one of the small bones in the off fore leg was broken. Two bullets put the animal out of misery.

Miss Mollie C. Maxwell again carried off the major part of the honors. Mortimer L. Schiff and Edward Knerim were also prize winners.

At the close of the show, some well known members of the North Shore colony met to-night and formed the Long Island Fair Ground Association. It is purposed to hold a horse show here annually. In addition it is planned to handle a series of steeplechase and flat meetings, the first of which will come on Saturday.

R. Lawrence Smith, master of the Smithtown Hunt; Clarence E. Robbins, master of the Bay Side Hunt; Singleton Van Schaick, Mortimer L. Schiff, Richard F. Carman, Robert McCreery, Clarence E. Vernam, Devereaux Emmett and Edward L. Tinker are named as those interested in the new venture.

CHAPLAIN TO STRANGERS TO AID ALL.

Bishop Potter Starts a New Work Here—Chary About Hotel Weddings, Though.

A new office, which will be known as the "chaplain to strangers," has been established in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church, who has been appointed to the place, began his new duties yesterday. The object is to afford relief to strangers in this city who are in need of a clergyman. In every local hotel Dr. Wasson's name and address are to be posted, inviting strangers in spiritual doubt or fear to call.

The innovation was suggested by Bishop Potter. The chaplain is under directions to respond to all calls for his services, regardless of creed or color.

There are two stipulations, however, in the directions given to the Rev. Dr. Wasson which act as restrictions in connection with marriages. He must consult a rector before he performs a marriage in any hotel. This is taken to mean that the rector must make sure that neither of the contracting parties is a divorced person. Dr. Wasson will be under the supervision of members of the chapter of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to whom the suggestion for the creation of the new ministerial office was made by the Bishop. To them the new chaplain will report. The rules under which Dr. Wasson will proceed to work were drawn up by Bishop Potter, Archdeacon Nelson, Archdeacon Van Kleeck and Canons Clover and Schwab.

Dr. Wasson did not care to say much concerning his new work. He said that he would be in a better position to talk later on as to whether the innovation will prove successful. Dr. Wasson's work will be entirely different from that of Dr. Warren, the hotel chaplain who recently retired from the work.

LONG SEARCH FOR HUSBAND CLOSES.

Wife No. 2 Followed Man Through Foreign Countries—Arrested Here.

Richard Lisboa, a Portuguese, son of a former secretary of the Brazilian consulate in this city, was arrested yesterday on the charge of bigamy. He disappeared in the fall of 1905, causing surprise at the time, because of the efforts of Margaret Gorden Lisboa, his wife No. 2, to find him. She travelled through foreign countries in her search, which ended successfully yesterday. Magistrate Dooley, of Brooklyn, issued a warrant upon her demand for the man's arrest on September 5, 1905. She married the man on July 1, 1904.

The couple lived together for a year, when one day Mrs. Lisboa found in his pockets a business card of a Mrs. Margaret Denman Lisboa, who had a drygoods store at Prospect and Tremont avenues, in The Bronx. She asked who the card belonged to, and Lisboa told her that it belonged to his mother. The woman asked to be taken to see her mother-in-law, and after much discussion the man consented. On the way he left her to buy a cigar and did not return. She continued on to The Bronx and met the woman. She addressed her as "mother," and the shopkeeper declared that she was not Lisboa's mother, but his wife. She said that she had married the man on October 27, 1903, and that the Rev. Charles Rigby, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, had performed the ceremony. At the time her home was in Surry, England, and she was employed as a stewardess on a steamship which ran between New York and the Barbadoes.

Wife No. 2 determined to search for Lisboa, and has been travelling about much of the time ever since. Lisboa returned to Manhattan yesterday on the Goyaz from Rio de Janeiro and put up at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers street, Manhattan. There he was arrested later by detectives from Brooklyn headquarters.

NEW PEEK-A-BOO WAIST JARS PAPA.

May Resents His Caustic Comments and Hits Him with Lighted Lamp.

Although May Clancy spent two weeks putting additional peek-a-boo holes in a new shirtwaist, she did not go to the shirtwaist party of the Williamsburg Winsome Winners last night, but to the Brooklyn Children's Society instead. May showed Patrick, her father, the waist at supper.

"And is tha-at the thi-ing ye're after goin' to be wearin'?" he demanded, in fine scorn. "Ut's no da-arter uv mine tha-at ye be, if ye do. Put tha-at ondacint thing awa-ay ut wunce."

May, who is sweet sixteen, filled the air with tears and lamentations, and on declaring that she would wear it, so, there! was locked up in her room to reflect on the consequences of disputing with her parents. She climbed out of the window and into the kitchen.

"Ut's all right, May," her father told her then, "uf only ye'll wea-are wun uv me chist protictors."

"Nothing to it, papa," said May, as she hit Patrick on the wrist with a lighted lamp. Patrick swore, May wept, and Mrs. Clancy used May's shirtwaist to tie up Patrick's wrist, where an artery had been severed. The neighbors called an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital, where Patrick was taken. May was locked up in the Children's Society's rooms, in Schermerhorn street, and the Winsome Winners' dance went on without its star.

MAX STIRRED UP THE EAST SIDE.

There came a call to Gouverneur Hospital last night for an ambulance at No. 396 Grand street. At least ten boys had been killed, was the information that reached the hospital, so the ambulance surgeon, although experienced enough to discount most East Side estimates of damage, put an extra roll of bandage in his bag and swung up on the tailboard of the ambulance.

When he arrived there was great excitement in Grand street; thousands lined the curbs. Half the husbands, brothers and friends of the neighborhood were supporting a fainting woman with one hand and beckoning for the surgeon with the other. A liberal use of ammonia dispelled most of the faints—or feints—and the surgeon got through about the same time that an axe brigade succeeded in rescuing Max Solokorowsky from his imprisonment in the dumbwaiter shaft at No. 396 Grand street. Max and "Izzy" Sullivan thought it would be great fun to ride up and down in the dumbwaiter, so they persuaded Jerry Schwartzenheimer, who lives next door, to haul them up as far the second floor. Then Jerry got tired and let go. The boys dropped down to the basement, and "Izzy" got out all right, but Max was stuck. His cries alarmed the whole neighborhood, and before he got out every woman in the building had fainted at least twice. Max was not hurt a bit—not even frightened.

M. E. STONE TALKS TO NEWSPAPER MEN

Portsmouth, N. H., June 29.—The annual summer outing of the New Hampshire Press Association was held here to-day in conjunction with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of "The New Hampshire Gazette," one of the oldest newspapers in the United States. At a dinner at Hotel Rockingham to-night, the principal speaker was Melville E. Stone, of New York, general manager of The Associated Press. Mr. Stone in his address traced the development of journalism from Colonial times to the present day, emphasizing the rapid progress made and the remarkable increase in the influence of the press.

The toastmaster and host was F. W. Hartford, editor and publisher of "The New Hampshire Gazette." Among the other guests were Rosecrans Pillsbury, publisher of "The Manchester Union"; F. M. Barber, of Boston, New England correspondent of The Associated Press; George P. Moses, editor of "The Concord Monitor"; George B. Leighton, of Dublin, and M. Meehan, publisher of "The Concord People and Patriot."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY TWICE TOLD TALE.

The autobiography of Ellen Terry which has been running in McClure's Magazine will be discontinued. It has just been discovered by the editors that they were publishing a series of notes on the life of the actress rewritten from an older autobiography by a hack writer. Mr. Sedgwick, managing editor of McClure's, said that upon investigation he had found that the autobiography that magazine was publishing appeared sixteen years ago, under the name of "Stray Memories."

BOISE DEFENCE GAINS.

Continued from first page.

was in the place during the day, but did not play. The witness declared he was positive Orchard was not at Wardner the day of the mill explosion.

"Then," said Senator Borah, "Orchard had nothing to fear, so far as being mixed up in that matter was concerned, and had no reason to sacrifice his property and get out?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Darrow on redirect asked:

"All the union men were arrested, weren't they?"

"They arrested every man in Mullen except the saloonkeepers."

Frank Hough, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, from Wallace, Idaho, was in the "bullpen" in 1899, and was called to testify as to the conditions in the military prison. He said "Jack" Simpkins, accused of complicity in the Steunenberg murder, was a fellow prisoner.

"Were you ever tried?" asked Darrow.

"Yes, sir."

"What for?"

"To find what I had been arrested for."

"Did you succeed?"

"No, sir."

The prosecution objected to this testimony as to the "bullpen," but it was allowed upon the statement of Mr. Darrow that it was intended to show the motive of Simpkins for acting with Orchard, both men, it being alleged, having a personal grudge against Governor Steunenberg.

CONFINEMENT IN THE "BULLPEN."

Hough said from 300 to 400 miners were crowded in the "bullpen" during the hot months of the summer of 1899. One quarter of the men were ill most of the time. The prison was guarded by the troops of the regular army.

"What sort of troops?" asked Darrow.

"Colored troops."

"Was it the same regiment that afterward went to Brownsville?"

"Brownsville!" repeated the witness somewhat puzzled. "I can't say as to that."

"We are not going to investigate that affair, are we?" questioned the judge of the attorneys.

"Well, I guess not," drawled Darrow after a pause.

"If you do we'll send for Foraker," declared Senator Borah.

Hough told of an incident which occurred on a hot day in July, when "Jack" Simpkins was taken out doors and made to stand in the sun for six hours without water.

"What was his condition?" asked Darrow.

"He seemed to be suffering considerably. Every time he tried to sit down the soldiers trained their bayonets on him."

"Did you see them jab him with their bayonets?"

"No, sir."

Hough said he was now a painter and paperhanger. Sometimes he tends bar. He met Orchard at Wallace, Idaho, in 1905. Orchard said he had just come from Alaska. He also said that if it had not been for Steunenberg he would have been a rich man. Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Hough said he was in Gem the day the miners went through on a train bound for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner. Hough declared the men were not all masked. He did not see any arms, either.

"Did you know where the train was bound for?" demanded Senator Borah.

"I did after the train pulled out."

Mr. Darrow objected to this as not cross-examination on any matter inquired into in direct testimony.

Senator Borah said he wanted to show why the witness was sent to the "bullpen," and on this statement was allowed to proceed.

Asked to give the names of some of the men he saw upon the train Hough said: "Mike Devine."

"Where is he?"

"Dead."

"Who else?"

"Jay Gould."

"He's dead, too," said Mr. Darrow.

Asked to give the names of some one not dead or out of the country, Hough replied:

"Horace Mahoney, 'Joe' Riley and lots of others. It's a long time to remember names."

"Who arrested you when you were taken to the 'bull pen'?"

"A deputy they called 'Death-on-the-Trail.'"

"Any other name?"

"That's the only name I knew."

Hough said he was arrested in the general round-up. When he saw Orchard in Wallace in 1905 he also saw Simpkins there, but had no talk with him.

James H. Ramey, a stage driver and rancher in the Coeur d'Alenes, was the next witness. He knew Orchard well and had met him on the road between Gem and Wallace on May 2, 1899, three days after the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion.

"He told me I was the man he wanted to see," said Ramey. "He said he wanted to sell his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine and get out of the country before the soldiers came in. He wanted $400 for his interest, saying the Hercules would make a mine some day."

Under cross-examination Ramey said Orchard was riding horseback when he saw him.

"Did he tell you he had given a title to his property to a man named Cordova more than a year before this time?"

"No, sir; I did not ask him about the title. I turned the proposition down cold."

WITNESS THOUGHT OF LOST FORTUNE.

Asked how he happened to remember the conversation, Ramey said: "When they struck it rich in the mine I thought a lot about the offer I had turned down."

Disposing of its witnesses in rapid succession, the defence next called James A. Baker, of Slocum, B. C., a miner and prospector. Baker has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners since 1899, and from 1901 to 1905 was a member of the executive board for British Columbia. He was in Denver during a large part of the Cripple Creek strike, and assisted in running the affairs of the organization while Moyer and Haywood were in jail.

Baker said he went to Cripple Creek in December, 1903, to establish a union store. He was arrested by the militia and taken before the commanding officer. When he told what his mission was the officer said they did not want any union stores in the district, and advised him to take the first train out of town.

"What did you do" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I took it," said Baker.

William A. Mole, of Denver, who was a watchman at the Portland mine, Cripple Creek, up to the time the union miners were deported, following the Independence station affair, was called to give his experiences during the deportation period. He said he was arrested and released several times, and finally flogged by two masked men. He was cross-examined briefly.

Something of a sensation was caused by the calling of the next witness, Morris, Friedman, who has written a book, which he claims is an exposé of Pinkerton detective methods.

Friedman is now a newspaper correspondent. He worked as a stenographer in the Pinkerton office in Denver during the Cripple Creek strike, working with James McParland, who has worked up the case against the Western Federation of Miners in the present trial. Friedman said he became thoroughly familiar with the office work and methods.

Asked as to the placing of Pinkerton operatives in unions, Friedman said a man named Crane became secretary of the Smeltermen's Union at Colorado City and was also chairman of the strike committee. Other operatives who were connected with unions in Colorado were Joseph F. Gaddon, Charles H. Rhymer, George W. Riddell, P. B. Bailey, Cummings Lutlow and Conibear. Friedman declared he handled most of the daily reports from these men for a year and a half. Riddell was in the courtroom as Friedman began his testimony. He was identified by the witness.

Two of the Pinkertons were deported with the rest of the union men from Cripple Creek and Telluride.

"Do you know a Pinkerton named Londoner?" asked Darrow.

"Yes, sir."

"Was he a member of the union?"

TRYING TO FIND OUT "HEINZE SECRETS."

"No, sir; Londoner was supposed to be a capitalist and trying to find out the secrets of Mr. Heinze."

The reference to the Montana mining millionaire called out a wave of laughter.

Friedman next told of an operative named A. W. Gratias, who was chairman of the miners' relief committee at Globeville, just outside of Denver.

"At first Gratias was instructed by Mr. McParland to make the relief bills as large as possible," said the witness, "in order to drain the Western Federation treasury. This did not seem to work, and Gratias was told to cut down the bills to the lowest notch so as to dissatisfy the men on strike."

The reports from the operatives in the various unions usually covered all that had transpired at union meetings, what the miners were doing in private, where they went in the evenings, etc.

Friedman said that he had copies of a number of these reports. It was a part of his duty to copy these and mail them to the agency's clients. Friedman said the Pinkertons spied on the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers. The witness had not brought the copies of the reports to court with him and was withdrawn until the afternoon session, making way for James Mooney, of Pennsylvania.

Mooney said he was a farmer and also ran a coal mine.

"You do both?" queried Darrow.

"Yes, sir. I'm what they call in Missouri a 'Jim Crow farmer and a one-hoss coal operator.'"

As a member of the national board of the United Mine Workers Mr. Mooney said he was called to the Trinidad coal fields of Colorado, in which there was a strike.

"Our object," said Mr. Darrow, addressing the court, "is to show that Lyte Gregory, of Denver, whom Orchard says he killed, had to do solely with this coal strike, and was in no way working against the Western Federation of Miners."

Mooney said non-union miners were being brought to Trinidad, and it was generally reported that Gregory and the detective agency with which he was connected were in charge of this work.

The witness said he was badly beaten and was in bed for ten days.

The prosecution objected to this. Mr. Darrow, arguing the point, wished to show a motive for assaults on Lyte Gregory.

"On the part of this witness?" questioned Judge Wood.

"Yes, sir," said Darrow, "on the part of anybody who was there and who looked on Gregory as a thug, a man who beat up people and who was hostile to the union."

The witness was then asked on cross-examination if he had laid plans to assassinate Gregory as a result of his experiences at Trinidad.

"No, sir."

"Did you encourage any of your friends to assassinate him?"

"No sir. I made an effort to find out who he was."

"For the purpose of seeking revenge?"

"No, sir. I was seeking to have him prosecuted according to law."

At the conclusion of Mooney's testimony, the luncheon recess until 1:30 p. m was ordered.

Chris Evans, national statistician of the United Mine Workers, was called to the stand after recess and testified that while he was at Trinidad, Col., he, too, was beaten.

The prosecution challenged the testimony as immaterial and irrelevant, but Judge Wood allowed it on the statement of counsel that they expected to show that Lyte Gregory was responsible for the assault.

Evans was followed by John I. Tierney, of Denver, a newspaper correspondent. Tierney said he was at Trinidad during the trouble there. He saw Lyte Gregory at the place. He described Gregory as a man six feet two inches tall and weighing 260 pounds. Mooney had declared that the man who assaulted him was an exceptionally large man.

Next on the stand was Theron Stevens, former judge of the District Court of Colorado at Ouray. Judge Stevens is now a resident of Goldfield, Nev. Asked the purpose of Judge Stevens's testimony, Mr. Richardson replied that it was to show that peaceful conditions existed in the Telluride district up to the time the militia came. Stevens told first of an injunction having been issued against the miners' union, preventing a boycott of some of the merchants in the Telluride country. As far as he knew, the injunction was obeyed, and there was no interference of any sort with the court. The witness said he had refused to grant an injunction to the deported men as long as the militia was in the district. After the soldiers were withdrawn the citizens' alliance continued to deport miners, and then Judge Stevens granted an injunction to half a hundred of the deported men, allowing them to return.

"What was done then?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"The Governor of Colorado proclaimed the district in a state of insurrection and sent the soldiers back. The deported men were not allowed to return."

Judge Stevens next told of having granted a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, when he was arrested at Ouray.

General Sherman Bell and Captain Bulkeley Wells of the militia had Moyer in charge, and refused to produce him in court. Judge Stevens said he then issued a writ for the arrest of Bell and Wells. They would not surrender.

Wells at this time was vice-president and general manager for the Smuggler Union mine and a prominent officer of the Mine Owners' Association. Senator Borah, on cross-examination, asked Judge Stevens if he was in Telluride when an attack was made on the Smuggler Union mine and several men were killed.

"Yes."

"A man named St. John and others accused of taking part in the attack were brought before you, and you released them?"

"Yes."

"Wells succeeded Arthur Collins as manager of the mine, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"And Collins was assassinated by being shot through a window at his house?"

"Yes."

Judge Stevens said he had never known either Moyer or Haywood. The federal court finally issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the day it was issued martial law was declared off and Moyer was released.

"Were you at Telluride when nineteen union men were smothered to death in the Smuggler Union mine?" asked Mr. Richardson, on redirect examination.

"No, sir; but I heard of it."

Judge Stevens was excused and Morris Friedman recalled. Mr. Darrow spent some time with the witness, identifying half a score of reports, which Friedman declared had been handled by him at Pinkerton headquarters in Denver. Darrow said that at this time he did not know just how many of the reports he would offer in evidence. In order to give Judge Wood and counsel for the prosecution time to read the reports before passing on them, an early adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

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RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS.
Exactly as we have predicted right along, the market became active and buoyant as July approached, and June goes out in a blaze of bull glory. We called the turn when prices were bottom, and named U. P., Rdg., Hill issues, N. Y. C. and Mo. P. as the pick. Said U. P. (then 132) would sell above 150 before 130. Get our Daily Letter and be wise to what is going on. Terms $5 per month.
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MEADOW BROOK WINS.

Beats Bryn Mawr Fox Hunters at Polo on Muddy Field.

Hempstead, Long Island, June 29 (Special).—During a terrific rainstorm to-day which lasted throughout the entire game, the Meadow Brook Polo Club defeated the four of the Bryn Mawr Fox Hunters in one of the best matches seen here this season. The score was 12¾ goals to 8¾.

Despite the downpour a big crowd was on hand to witness the sport. The side lines were lined with motors which had come from all over Nassau County. The home team allowed the visitors five goals handicap. At the beginning of the third period the visitors were ahead, and it looked as though they would win, but the home team finished strong and finally won by their fine team play. The line-up follows:

MEADOW BROOK.		BRYN MAWR FOX HUNTERS.	
No. 1—J. Phipps	2	No. 1—Alex. Brown	4
No. 2—J. M. Montague	8	No. 2—H. W. Harrison	5
No. 3—H. P. Whitney	8	No. 3—R. E. Strawbridge	5
Back—D. Milburn	6	Back—George McFadden	5
Total	24	Total	19

Goals for Meadow Brook—By Whitney, 6; by Montague, 4; by Milburn, 2; by Phipps, 1; by ¼ goal penalty for safety; total, 12¾. Goals for Bryn Mawr—By handicap, 5; by Brown, 1; by Harrison, 2; by McFadden, 1; by ¼ goal penalty; total, 8¾.

MOVE TO HASTEN THAW'S RETRIAL.

District Attorney Jerome must show cause on Wednesday why he should not move the second trial of Harry K. Thaw at the October branch of the Supreme Court. This order was issued yesterday by Justice McCall on the application of Thaw's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Train, on whom the order was served, said there was nothing to show that bail would be asked for the prisoner.

Thaw, it is said, is confident that he will get bail next week. Mr. Jerome is known to be firmly opposed to such a move.

It is now a little over a year since the killing of Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden.