

HAYWOOD'S DEFENCE TO BEGIN

COURT REFUSES TO TAKE CASE FROM JURY AND DISMISSES IT

Whole Afternoon Devoted to Arguments by Lawyers on Defence's Motion to Go No Further and Free Haywood-Barrow Will Make Statement on Monday.

BOISE, June 21.—The State rested its case in the trial of the prosecution of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

All this afternoon there was a perfectly futile flow of words from lawyers engaged in the case. They talked from half past 1 o'clock until after 5, and then the Court did precisely what everybody knew would be done before the talking began—it overruled the motion of the defence that the jury be advised by the Court to return a verdict of acquittal before hearing any evidence from the defence.

Nobody concerned in the case, including counsel for the defence, has any notion that the motion to dismiss was anything but a formality. That the Court would take this celebrated case from the jury was not to be thought of for a moment, especially in view of the fact that the charge is one of conspiracy and that two men besides Haywood are to be tried upon the same charge and on precisely the same evidence.

But Messrs. Darrow and Richardson got an opportunity to declaim on the innocence of their client in flaming words which will undoubtedly be reprinted at length in the Socialist newspapers no matter what the jury does with William D. Haywood.

Of course none of the argument was heard by the jury.

THE FINAL TESTIMONY.

The jury's part in the day's doings was confined strictly to the morning. At the brief session held before noon some important evidence was admitted, Charles R. Kingley, a handwriting expert, testified that he had examined the applications for money orders to be telegraphed to "H. Green," in San Francisco, in the fall of 1904 which were signed by "P. Bone" and "J. Wolf," and that they were in the same handwriting as the letter which recommends Thomas Hogan (Orchard) for a life insurance agency job and which is admitted to be in the handwriting of Pettibone.

The expert was not cross-examined at all, and apparently there will be no effort made to deny that Pettibone sent money to Orchard while the latter was in San Francisco. The same fact that the attorney on Bradley's life was made.

The attitude of the jury while the expert was testifying was most significant. Half of them leaned forward in their seats and none of them took their eyes off the witness from the time the purpose of his testimony became clear until he left the stand. The jurors then looked at all three of the exhibits together and compared the handwriting.

DROVE TO HAYWOOD'S HOME.

The last witness of the State's direct case was William Seahorn, a Denver negro, who runs a livery stable in that city. He told of being sent to Pettibone's store with money and buggy to drive to the home of Haywood in 1906. Here he said a man who, he subsequently learned was Harry Orchard, came out and got in and told him to drive to Laramie and find Steunenberg.

Haywood lived. Orchard went into the house and soon came out with Haywood. After that Haywood and Orchard got into the buggy and drove off to try the horse. They came back pretty soon and an hour later Orchard paid him \$110 for the horse and buggy, though the bill of sale was made in Pettibone's name. This testimony was offered to corroborate Orchard's statement that when he and Pettibone talked with Haywood about killing Sherman Bell, Pettibone said that he would drive around Bell's house of evenings in the effort to get a chance to shoot him.

Perhaps the most important happening of the morning was the agreement of the defence to concede that the date on the draft made payable in December, 1905, by Haywood to Jack Steunenberg was December 21. This was the date that was partly obliterated by the bank's punch mark. The State had been trying to get the bank's stub book to establish this date, but the attorney for Pettibone letter to Orchard just after the latter was arrested said that "That" had been sent to "Jack" for Orchard on December 21. The State's lawyer had testified that inquiry showed the date to have been December 21 and that the evidence was on the way. This being clear, the defence's counsel conceded the date in order to avoid forcing the State to delay resting its case.

JURY IN FOR A MINUTE.

For similar reasons it was also conceded that Haywood on June 19 wired \$75 to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, and that Haywood had told him he had done so.

At the afternoon session the jury walked right in and turned around and walked right out again. It had only been in for a minute. They were called back to the courtroom to hear the arguments of the defence's motion to dismiss. Richardson opened for the defence, and there was a pretty good contest for words and facts. He testified that the Denver lawyer intended making an elaborate argument. The worst proved true. He talked about two hours, read from a stack of papers, and finally, exhausted, he stood over, exhausted his subject and his audience, and grew highly dramatic in his denunciation of the "scoundrel, Orchard."

"Leave to print" seemed to be about the only inspiration for all this attorney's speech. The principal point stated in the motion for dismissal of the charge set forth that there was no evidence adduced by the State which connected the defendant with the offence charged in the indictment, the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, excepting the evidence given by Orchard.

The statutes of Idaho, it was urged, forbade the conviction of any person upon any uncorroborated confession, and the defendant's confession was self-confessed accomplice. The lawyer went on to argue that there was no single piece of evidence outside that of Orchard that tended to connect the defendant with the murder of Steunenberg. It was only when the evidence was taken in the light of the confession of Orchard, he held, that any of it tended in the slightest to connect the defendant with the crime of the Western Federation with the crime.

HELD HAYWOOD UNTOUCHED.

The lawyer admitted that the corroboration of other witnesses bore out the fact that certain crimes had been committed and committed by Orchard, but he means that this corroboration did not touch Haywood in a single instance. All the evidence, outside of Orchard's, he said, was in the nature of a confession, and the defendant's innocence was consistent with the defendant's innocence as with his guilt.

He read at length from various authorities in support of his contention regarding the intent of the law. He then went on to analyze the testimony given by witnesses other than Orchard. He mentioned about twenty witnesses who testified that they had seen Haywood and declared that not one of them connected Haywood even remotely with the death of Steunenberg. In most of his line of attack the lawyer appeared to overlook the fact that the charge made by the State is one of conspiracy and that under the laws of Idaho if a man comes to his death as a result of conspiracy, the fact that that conspiracy is guilty of his murder even though he may not personally have done the killing.

"I have shown your Honor what the law is on the subject, if you didn't already know it." He went on to say that to let this case go to the jury would be to let the State rest on grounds of prejudice.

A cold, judicial consideration of it under the rules of law ought to dispose of it at once. He declared that this contention regarding the guilt of Orchard was the flattest case that has ever been submitted to a court of law.

SENATOR BORAH REPLIES.

After Lawyer Richardson had finished Senator Borah replied briefly. He said that so far as passion and prejudice went he was certain that counsel for the defence would have to admit that Boise was less excited over this case than almost any place in this country where it had attracted any number of spectators.

He took early occasion to call the Court's attention to the fact that Mr. Richardson had apparently overlooked—that the charge against Haywood was conspiracy. He opposed the contention of the other side, that Orchard's testimony could not be considered at all, and read various authorities which declare that corroboration need not necessarily go to the whole case.

"The contention of the State," said the Senator, "is that a certain conspiracy grew up in Boise for the purpose of the murder of those whose duties brought them into conflict with the Western Federation of Miners and that Haywood, Moyer and Simpson, and that proved the law of this State makes the act of one the act of all and the knowledge of one the knowledge of all. It is not necessary, the Senator continued, to show that Haywood was ever in Caldwell, the town where Steunenberg was killed. It is only necessary to show that the conspiracy was in existence and that conspiracy guilty of that murder, though they were in Europe at the time."

The usual manner in which conspiracy was proven, the Senator said, was by establishing the number of circumstances that all tended to one purpose. In this case the State contended that it had shown such a series of circumstances and had established the fact that the conspiracy was in existence and that the four men who determined on a criminal course which ultimately resulted in Steunenberg's death.

TRACING THE CONSPIRACY.

He traced the conflict of the federation with Steunenberg from the time of the Cour d'Alene troubles and cited the official utterances of hatred for him in the *Miner's Magazine*.

When Steunenberg retired from office, he declared, "the official organ of the Western federation put upon him the brand of traitor—a brand that was inflicted by this organization is wiped out only by blood."

Senator Borah went on to analyze the evidence in the case outside of Orchard's testimony. He laid special stress on the proof of Simpson's presence in Caldwell just before Steunenberg's death. Simpson was in Caldwell at the time that the representative of the federation, when he called himself Simmons.

The Senator went into the other evidence outside of the State's case. He said he intended to discuss it fully. When he had sketched it rapidly he said:

"Take what path you will from the time the case was taken up to the time the jury was in the fall of 1903 until it concluded it over two years later in Caldwell and it leads you inevitably back to Denver."

DARROW WINDS UP THE TALK.

Mr. Darrow wound up the talking with a brief address to the jury. He said that the case was one of Orchard and Orchard alone. There was nothing else to it. He said the country had been scraped and denuded for a year and a half and only one man had been found who had ever heard Haywood say anything against Steunenberg. As for the utterances of the *Miner's Magazine*, he said there are not more than a few local editorials seen in the press of the land.

He maintained that it was ridiculous to contend that any connection had been established between Haywood and the murder of Steunenberg and he urged that the case be not submitted under these circumstances to a jury that must inevitably be influenced by the passions and feelings and prejudice of the day.

"The Court," said Judge Wood, "is thoroughly satisfied that this case should be taken to the jury. If the defendant were the only defendant involved in this case it would be proper for the Court to review the evidence in view of which it takes this attitude. But there are others awaiting trial on this same charge and for that reason the Court does not consider such a review of the testimony proper. The motion will be overruled."

Adjournment was ordered until Monday morning, when Clarence Darrow will open for the defence, and the hearing of the case will be principally one of general denial.

EQUITABLE LOSES SUIT.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides Semi-Tontine Endowment Liability.

BOSTON, June 21.—The full bench of the Supreme Court decided today that the court has and will take jurisdiction of a bill in equity by a single Massachusetts policyholder for an accounting against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for his share of the tontine funds of the society applicable to his semi-tontine endowment policy.

This decision was sent down in the suit of George Gorham Peters of this city, who brought such a bill against the Equitable. He holds a semi-tontine endowment policy of \$25,000. The policy was issued in 1905 and being dissatisfied with the share of the tontine funds allotted to him he went into the Supreme Court.

The Equitable first denied the bill in equity. It denied that the courts of this State had any jurisdiction. It further said the nature of the inquiry to be made was that of a creditor and not that of a member of a mutual insurance company and the mutual insurance company itself.

The pressure remained high and the weather generally fair yesterday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, Ohio and Tennessee valleys.

Over almost the entire country westward from the Ohio valley the pressure was high and there were scattered showers and thunderstorms at many places throughout the West and in the Lake region.

Over the middle and upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the Lake regions to the middle Atlantic and New England coasts it was warmer; also in parts of Texas and Kansas.

Cooler weather prevailed on the Pacific coast, in Idaho and Nevada.

Other changes were slight.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind, light southerly; average humidity, 61 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.10; at 2 P. M., 30.00.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the table below:

1907. 1908. 1907. 1908. 9 A. M. 70° 70° 6 P. M. 71° 71° 12 P. M. 62° 74° 12 M. 62° 71°

Highest temperature 82° at 3 P. M. WINDS: Forecast for today to tomorrow. For eastern New York fair and continued warm to day; possibly thunderstorms to night or to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds. For England, fair to day; showers and thunderstorms to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and continued warm to day, followed by thunderstorms in the northern portion; thunder showers and not so warm to-morrow; light southerly winds. For New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day; thunder showers to-morrow; light southerly and not so warm to-morrow; light southerly winds. For the District of Columbia, fair and continued warm to-day; possibly a thunder shower to night or to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds. For Virginia and North Carolina, fair to-day, except thunder showers in the western portions; scattered thunder showers to-morrow; light southerly winds. For New York and western Pennsylvania, occasional thunder showers to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day; light variable winds mostly southerly.

DR. GUY'S TRIAL IS FINISHED

HIS TESTIMONY IN HIS OWN DEFENCE IS WEAK.

Tells of His Drunkenness on the Afternoon of His Wife's Murder—Pathetic Attempt to Protect Daughter From Disgrace—Verdict is Expected To-day.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, the Far Rockaway dentist who has been on trial since Monday before Justice Jaxoyx in the Supreme Court at Flushing, charged with having murdered his wife, may know his fate within twenty-four hours. When served with the indictment at 10 o'clock last evening the evidence for both the prosecution and defence was all in and both sides rested.

Dr. Guy in his own behalf took the witness stand in the afternoon. But for the fact that the prisoner was being tried for his life his story was dull and monotonous. It was short of dramatic incidents and was given in a mumbling tone that made frequent repetitions necessary. When spoken to concerning his wife he cried his face in his hands. His sobs were not audible, but it was some time before he regained his composure sufficiently to resume his testimony.

Perhaps only once through the entire examination did a spark of pity go out from the crowded court room to the hapless witness. It was when he was asked concerning the children by his first marriage. He testified that he had only one child by that marriage, Arthur Guy, who served with the United States Army in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, and then enlisted three years in the Regular army and was sent to the Philippines.

On the cross-examination District Attorney Darrin made him repeat his statement that he had but one child by his first marriage, his son Arthur.

"Did you not have a daughter too?" demanded the District Attorney. The witness hesitated and finally appealed to the Court. He didn't want to answer the question.

"You must answer the question," replied the Court.

"Yes," replied the witness pathetically, "I have a daughter by my first wife, but I wanted to leave her out of this. Oh, I didn't want her dragged into this." He was excused from answering further questions on this subject.

Dr. Guy began his testimony by stating that he was 55 years old, that he had been educated in the Academy of the Holy Child in 1878 or 1879. He has one son by his second wife, Harold, who attends school in New Hampshire.

Contrary to the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, he said that his relations with his wife were always most loving and cordial. He testified that her death he had taken her to the circus in Manhattan and the Saturday night previous to the Monday evening when she was shot they had gone to a Brooklyn theatre together.

The five revolvers found in his house were then shown to him. He identified four of them as belonging to his servant Annie Hansen and Policeman Farley found in his bureau drawer upstairs with three freshly emptied shells in the weapon. He said he had never seen until it was exhibited in court.

Then he got down to the details of his movements the day and evening of the murder. He said that he was in his surroundings it was a weak, pitiful story. He admitted he was under the influence of drink that evening when he started home for the house of Albert E. Hague, a carpenter, whom he wanted to repair the outside steps leading into the kitchen. When they got near the kitchen door he and Guy, in his question Berry said he had just returned a hammer he had borrowed to fix a fence. It appeared that he had been in the kitchen with the police force and on duty at Far Rockaway, was interested in a livery business and his horses were stabled in a barn at the rear of the Guy home, which belonged to Mrs. Guy.

Dr. Guy said that he was sober enough to know what he was doing and he told Berry that he didn't believe the hammer was his. He said Berry had been in to see the servant girl, Annie Hansen, and he further told Berry he wanted him to stay away, and that he didn't want to see him in the kitchen, he says he also told her to keep the policemen away from his house or back her trunk and he said that was the second time he had insulted her, and Mrs. Guy came in and told the servant not to mind him.

"You see what condition he is in," witness alleges his wife said to the servant.

He went into the dining room with his wife, he said, and when he saw her in his office in the front of the building, took off his overcoat and hat and lay down on a couch in the office and fell asleep, when he was suddenly awakened by shouting, he didn't know what. He sat on the side of his couch collecting his senses and then not finding any cigars in his pockets put on his overcoat and went out to the kitchen to get some cigars, when he was arrested by Policeman Nussbaum at the foot of the driveway and taken back into the kitchen and confronted by the dead body of his wife.

His composure was considerably shaken when he reached this stage of his testimony and when in completing the examination Mr. Mathok asked: "Did you love your wife, doctor?" he buried his face in his hands.

"No, sir," he managed to say between his suppressed sobs.

"Did you kill her?" was the next question. It came with such startling suddenness that the witness did not know what to say at first and the question was repeated twice; then, choking, the witness replied: "No, sir."

The first question District Attorney Darrin asked him on cross-examination was if he had ever been convicted of a crime. He answered that he had been convicted of a misdemeanor and after some wrangling the witness said that he was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica Plain when in completing the examination Mr. Mathok asked: "Did you love your wife, doctor?" he buried his face in his hands.

TREASURE HUNT UNDER SEA.

American Divers Hunt for Haywood's Gold Where It Should Have Been.

Aboard the Hamburg-American liner Graecia, in yesterday from the West Indies, were two adventuresome divers and master mariners, Simon Grant and John L. McPherson, who spent a large part of two months under the surface of the Bay of Gonaves searching for \$50,000 in sunken treasure, chiefly in gold coin, that went down with the Haytian gunboat Creole La Perrier five years ago when her Yankee skipper blew her up to prevent her from being captured by a German warship. That, at least, is the story of the divers. They are employed by the Larkins Diving and Wrecking Company of Jersey City, which got the job of trying to bring the treasure to the surface.

It was in one of the fortnightly series of revolutions that the Haytian gunboat got into trouble. She held up a German merchantman suspected of having a cargo of arms and ammunition for the side that wasn't in power. The merchantman refused the case to the German Consul in Hayti and the German gunboat Panther ran the Haytian warship into the Bay of Gonaves. Capt. Daley of the Creole La Perrier suggested that the best way to avoid a licking was to blow up the ship. Gunboats placed in the stern did the trick. A Haytian Admiral, a surgeon and most of the crew were killed. The ship didn't bother navigation in the bay, as she was 20 fathoms below the surface.

The Haytian Government—that is, the one on deck now—decided that \$50,000 might help to stave off several revolutions, and engaged the wrecking company to fish for the treasure.

The divers say they found ten rapid firing guns of different light caliber, several hundred rifles and a lot of ammunition in good condition, but they found no treasure. They had a chart of the ship showing the location of the treasure chest in the Admiral's room. The room was undisturbed, but there were signs that the treasure chest had been removed. The divers wouldn't say that they suspected any sharp American of having organized secretly an expedition, but they hinted that they believed somebody might have stolen the chest.

The Haytian Government hasn't given up the idea of recovering the treasure. The divers were taken to theunken ship again in the fall. They had several experiences with earthquakes while working on the bottom, and they think it is probably that the treasure chest may have had something to do with knocking the treasure chest out of place.

AFTER THE TEN \$15,000 JOBS.

No Lack of Candidates for Places on the Public Utilities Board.

Gov. Hughes must appoint the ten members of the new Public Utilities Commission, five for the territory below and five for the territory above The Bronx, by July 1, when the law creating the commission is to become operative. As each day passes there is eagerness, amounting even to anxiety, on the part of all sorts and conditions of Republicans to learn the names of the appointees, but not an inkling of the lucky ones has become public. The ten commissioners receive \$15,000 a year each, and there are two secretaries at \$5,000 a year.

It was learned yesterday that Onondaga Republicans believe that by every rule of politics they should be entitled to one of the commissionerships, and yet Gov. Hughes has not consulted with Francis Hendricks, Republican leader of the county, on the subject and Mr. Hendricks has not suggested to the Governor that he would like to nominate a man for a place on the up-State branch of the commission or for any other county.

There have been a number of central New Yorkers suggested for appointment on the up-State commission. They include Albert Berry, a contractor; Howard H. Crowell, former Attorney-General Theodore A. Hancock and C. Loomis Allen of Syracuse, Gas and Electricity Commissioner; and C. D. DeWitt, a contractor. Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Railroad Commissioner Henry N. Rockwell of Yonkers, according to information received, believes he is to have one of the utilities commission. As a matter of fact, while it is exceedingly interesting to know that most of the present railroad, gas and water commissioners are to be on the new commission, it is not so interesting to know that most of the present railroad, gas and water commissioners are to be on the new commission.

Already there are thirty-seven candidates for the ten commissionerships on the new commission. The names of the candidates are: Albert Berry, a contractor; Howard H. Crowell, former Attorney-General Theodore A. Hancock and C. Loomis Allen of Syracuse, Gas and Electricity Commissioner; and C. D. DeWitt, a contractor. Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Railroad Commissioner Henry N. Rockwell of Yonkers, according to information received, believes he is to have one of the utilities commission. As a matter of fact, while it is exceedingly interesting to know that most of the present railroad, gas and water commissioners are to be on the new commission, it is not so interesting to know that most of the present railroad, gas and water commissioners are to be on the new commission.

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HARVARD'S ANNUAL CLASS DAY.

Orations, Music, Ivy Planting and Dinners and Dancing Features of the Event.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—This is class day at Harvard. The first event of the day was the oration program was the prayer in Appleton Chapel at 9 o'clock by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody. The seniors assembled in front of Holywell Hall wearing their caps and gowns and marched to the chapel in a body.

The literary exercises came next, and at 10:45 the seniors again marched from Holywell to Sanders Theatre. Here the class day oration was delivered by S. T. Gilano of Milford, N. Y., the ode by W. D. Lewis and the ode by Henry Harris, N. C. The Rev. Francis G. Peabody, the seniors assembled in front of Holywell Hall wearing their caps and gowns and marched to the chapel in a body.

The chorister of the class was H. F. Evans of Philadelphia, and the ivy orator, who spoke in the stadium, D. W. Streeter. The remaining class day officers are: J. D. White of New York, first marshal; J. Reynolds, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., second marshal; H. Foster of Brookline, third marshal, and J. M. Morse of Worcester, fourth marshal.

The band concert began in the yard at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3:30 o'clock the annual tree exercises took place. These exercises were open only to seniors and the cracks and humorous quips at different members of the class were given this year by C. G. Osborne, the football player.

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Tobey Handmade Furniture

Is higher priced than ordinary furniture, but the satisfaction the purchaser derives more than compensates for the added cost.

The Tobey Furniture Company—11 W. 32nd Street—Near Fifth Avenue.

ACCUSED OF CHILD'S MURDER

HUSBAND OF MOTHER HELD FOR STRANGLING LITTLE GIRL.

Body of Child Supposed to Have Been Kidnaped—Dug From Refuse Pit Near Her Home—Accused Denies Crime and Declares He Was Fond of the Little One.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Five-year-old Mary Newlin's body was found buried in the yard of her home, some two miles from Avondale, Chester county, at 11 o'clock this morning.

The child had been strangled to death. Irvin A. Lewis, husband of the child's mother, is under arrest charged with the murder.

When the body was discovered District Attorney MacEire accused him of the crime. "You murderer, you scoundrel, you dog!" shouted the District Attorney; "why did you murder that little child?" "I didn't do it; I didn't do it," was all Lewis could say.

The District Attorney again and again accused him of the murder. Lewis tried to control his bloodless lips, but all he could stammer was: "No, no, my God, no, I didn't; I didn't do it."

"You murderer, you scoundrel, you dog!" shouted the District Attorney; "why did you murder that little child?" "I didn't do it; I didn't do it," was all Lewis could say.

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Harper's

FOR JULY

8 Distinguished Short Stories

VARIETY, vitality and interest are the keystones of the short stories of HARPER'S. Those in the July magazine are a most unusual group.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN has written an exquisitely humorous yet dramatic story of how a little Frenchwoman, going out for a walk in Paris under King Louis XI, started a war and won a noble husband. MURIEL CAMPBELL DYAR writes of two very real American country boys who were carried away by their admiration for an older and "tougher" boy and led into imitating him most slavishly. ANNE O'HAGAN'S story, "Bread Eaten in Secret," is a love story involving a strange psychic experience, and HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD writes in contrast of a romance of village life. THOMAS A. JANVIER tells a grim and supernatural story of the old days in Mexico, and GRACE ELLERY CHANNING contributes a delightful little love story of married life. ELMORE ELLIOT PEAKE tells a striking tale of a Southern mountaineer, and how a family feud is ended through his love for a fearless girl. MARIE MANNING contributes a dramatic story of a wife's loyalty.

There are many pictures in color and tint in the July HARPER'S—pictures as interesting as the writing.

Some Striking Articles

Microbes as Medicine

Professor ROBERT KENNEDY DUNCAN, of the University of Kansas, tells of one of the most remarkable discoveries in the new practice of medicine—a discovery made by a distinguished English investigator, that the most deadly microbes have their use in the curing of disease. Thousands of these microbes, when dead, are injected into the blood with the most surprising results.

Life in a Bird Colony

Mr. A. W. DIMOCK recently visited a secluded part of Florida, where hundreds of species of birds make their home. He went to study the birds and not to shoot them. No gun was fired and the birds, seeing they were not to be injured, soon became perfectly tame. With remarkable photographs.

Where King Edward is Still a Duke

ROBERT SHACKLETON recently visited the quaint Channel Island of Guernsey. He writes of the strange customs prevailing there, the curious form of government, the survival of the old French tongue, and many other interesting features of life among these isolated people.

Other Important Contributions

FREDERICK TREVOR HILL gives for the first time a complete account of the famous DRED SCOTT case. Dr. SCOTT KELTIE of the Royal Geographical Society writes of the amusing and extraordinary ideas of geography as shown in the fabulous tales of the ancient writers. Madame DE BUNSEN gives a vivid picture of life in the diplomatic society of the Continent in the fifties, when she met many of the great men of the time. H. J. SHANNON contributes a fascinating nature paper on the almost human behavior of plant tendrils.

Twenty-two Separate Contributions

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S Great Serial

"THE WEAVERS"

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliouness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.