

THE CASE AGAINST HAYWOOD

STRONG ARRAY OF FACTS FOR DEFENCE TO ATTACK.

Fishing Excursion to Get a Line on Borah's Closing Argument Almost Puddle—Some Things Not in Evidence Which Will Lead the Jury to Credit Orchard's Story.

BOISE, Idaho, June 22.—Orchard, Orchard, only Orchard, self-confessed multi-murderer, whose word the statutes says must not be relied upon by a jury in reaching a verdict in this case, was the song of the attorneys for the defence when they tried yesterday for several hours to get Judge Wood to advise the jurors to return a verdict for the acquittal of William D. Haywood without waiting to hear any witnesses for the defence.

It was apparent before a word on this subject was uttered that the effort would be entirely futile and before the afternoon's talk was over it became plain that the chief object was to sting the attorneys for the State into so definite a reply as to give Haywood's side a line on the argument that will be made by Senator Borah just before the case is committed to the jury's keeping. It was one great big fishing excursion. But the bait was not sufficiently attractive to result in a large catch and those two enthusiastic Isak Waltons, Messrs. Richardson and Peabody, went home with baskets nearly empty.

With the State's case nominally all in, it is perhaps fair to put its principal pieces together in an effort to see what the whole looks like before the defence begins to try to pull it apart. This attempt the defence is expected to occupy several weeks in undertaking. But it must never for a moment be forgotten that when they are through the State will possibly offer some of its most important testimony in rebuttal and that after that, and in last of all the game, Senator Borah in his final address to the jury will reconstruct the entire case from the viewpoint of the prosecution. For such an effort there is possibly no man in this country more fit.

In this neck of the woods Borah, young as he is, has a famous reputation as a prosecutor, and the more one sees him work the easier it becomes to understand his reputation. In an argument before a jury he is at his best. In his way he is as much of a hypnotist as any man in the world, and his personal power and intellectual vigor conveyed by the quality of his speech is indescribable.

In the first place, it must not be overlooked that certain facts that are not in evidence, but which cannot for an instant be forgotten by the Haywood jury, are such as to predispose them to credit the story told by Orchard and corroborated in many details by other witnesses.

The one overwhelming fact is that since the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone not a single crime of violence of the character of those for which they are being tried has occurred. Everything has been as peaceful as a summer Sunday afternoon in all the great district in which the Western Federation of Miners holds sway. This fact is not evidence, but can it fail to have a certain effect?

Again, nearly all the men who suffered death, or violence in mysterious ways through a series of years in the districts where the federation had power were widely known to be reckoned as strenuous opponents of the federation. Certain men more in the same category were constantly receiving threatening letters.

Certain it is that an attempt was made to poison Fred Bradley, once superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in the Coeur d'Alene, a mine prominently identified with the campaign against the Western Federation's domination. Certain it is that Supp. McCormick and Foreman Beck of the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek were blown to death by a strike by a western Federation was in progress. Certain it is that fourteen non-union men were shattered to bits in the explosion at the Independence station in Colorado. Certain it is that a deadly bomb was exploded in Denver at the gate of Judge Goddard for years denounced by federation leaders as their mortal enemy. Certain it is that Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Bridgeway Union mine, which had a fight with the federation, was cruelly shot to death in his own home. Certain it is that Lyte Gregory, a deputy who had fought with the union men, was murdered with a shotgun. Certain it is that ex-Gov. Steuenerberg was blown to death by a bomb at the gate of his own home in Caldwell.

It is established that Harry Orchard did some of these things? The weight of the State's proof that he did is overwhelming. Orchard has confessed to them all.

His confession is broken out in many particulars by evidence that seems impossible of successful impeachment. Leaving out the explosion that almost killed Bradley in San Francisco and concerning the cause of which there is room for doubt, it is known that some one put strychnine in Bradley's milk that would have killed him had it been allowed.

Impartial witnesses have shown that Orchard at that time had a hired room overlooking Bradley's home; that he made himself acquainted with Bradley's habits; that he got acquainted with Bradley's servants; that he entered Bradley's house several times on errands for the local grocer who sold food supplies to Bradley; that he left San Francisco the day of the explosion, some few days after the attempt at poisoning had failed.

Was the Western Federation connected with this attempt? Orchard says Pettibone sent him a registered letter containing a sum of money and a check for \$100. The post office records say that a letter came from Denver to J. Dempsey at that time and was delivered to a man identified as J. Dempsey. Orchard says that at about the same time Pettibone sent him two sums of money from Denver by Postal Telegraph, using once the name of J. Wolf and once the name of P. Bone, as a contraction of Pettibone, used as a nickname by Pettibone's friends.

The Postal Telegraph records show that these sums were sent to Orchard. Mr. Orchard says Pettibone told him to use for that purpose, by J. Wolf and P. Bone, and the address given by these senders was the business of Pettibone's Denver store. A handwriting expert testified that the applications signed by Wolf and Bone were in the handwriting of a letter admitted to have been written by Pettibone. It does not need an expert to establish this fact. It is actually plain to any one who examined the three documents.

As to the deaths of McCormick and Beck the testimony has shown that they died by explosion and fragments of a revolver were found at the spot. Orchard had testified that he had placed a revolver at the guardrail in such a way that when the rail was raised the revolver would be discharged and explode a bomb.

The case for the bomb which Orchard says he made for Gov. Peabody at Pettibone's and Haywood's request has been produced in court, and the plumber who made it identified it as the one that was used at about the time Orchard has named. His assistant identified Orchard as the man to whom he delivered it.

The man who Orchard says he knew Orchard there and became suspicious of him; that he heard a clock ticking in Orchard's grip and asked him what it was; that Orchard told him it was to set off dynamite in a bomb and that Orchard later showed him the clock and told him how it could be made to work. Gov. Peabody testified to seeing Orchard in Canon City and said that he was repairing his home there at that time, which was the reason Orchard gave for not carrying out his plan to blow the Governor up. Peabody said, in consequence of the repairs to his house, gave up sitting by certain windows at which Orchard intended to set the bomb that was a few moments later to be set off by the alarm clock.

As to the Steuenerberg affair, witnesses have shown that Orchard was in Caldwell for some time before the explosion, that he

was frequently seen near the ex-Governor's house, that he talked with several persons about Steuenerberg, that suspicious articles such as might have been used in making a bomb were found in his room. Other witnesses have shown conclusively that Jack Orchard, a relative and member of the Western Federation, was in Caldwell with Orchard for some time, that he was under an assumed name and that he and Orchard occupied the same room at a Caldwell hotel.

The Sheriff of Canon county produced a copy he said he made of an unsigned letter that came to Orchard after his arrest in an envelope postmarked at Denver. Orchard says it was from Pettibone in response to one from him asking for \$100. The letter said:

"That was sent to Jack for you December 21."

The State has produced in evidence a draft for \$100 made payable to Haywood and by him indorsed to Simpkins's order. And the date upon it was December 21.

In the absence of any evidence to offset these things, it seems likely that the jury will believe that Orchard committed all these crimes, and that Pettibone at least knew of his felonious enterprises and sent him money. It is hard to find anybody unconnected with this case and unbiased in regard to it who does not believe there is evidence sufficient to convict Pettibone.

But just now Pettibone is not on trial. His turn will come later. Haywood is the present defendant. How closely does he resemble the Haywood of these crimes? Evidence has been presented which shows that Haywood was the disbursing officer of the federation. No money could be paid out that federation's name without his order. The \$100 check to Simpkins, for example, he undoubtedly sent. Did he know it was for Orchard? How about the money Pettibone sent to Orchard in San Francisco?

Orchard says he got several hundred dollars in all while he was trying to kill Bradley. The money was sent to him by whatever \$150 to have been sent in addition to whatever \$100 was sent in the registered letter. Did Pettibone send it out of his own pocket or through some third person?

Such a conclusion overstrains credulity. They for whom was it sent and who furnished the money to Pettibone? The State will certainly argue that there is only one purpose for which the money could have been sent—the purpose of murdering the only treasury from which it could have come—the treasury of the Western Federation of Miners. And if it came from that treasury Haywood must certainly have known it was sent for what purpose it was sent. And if he knew for what purpose that money was sent to San Francisco did he not know also that the \$100 sent to Jack Simpkins was for Orchard in Caldwell? A Petitioner seems to have said that it was?

A pretty solid foundation upon which to build a case of evidence showing that at the time these crimes were being attempted and committed Orchard was an intimate associate of Pettibone and thoroughly well known to Haywood and Moyer and trusted by them. It is admitted by the defence that in the summer of 1905, just before starting for Caldwell to kill Steuenerberg, Orchard spent a month in Denver in Pettibone's own house as Pettibone's guest at Pettibone's own request.

It is further admitted that when President Moyer of the Western Federation was going to Uruguay to see about the deportation of union men, when the district was under martial law and the strike troops were at their height, the very man he sent for to accompany him as his personal body guard was Harry Orchard. It is also established that when Orchard was in Caldwell with Simpkins planning the murder of Steuenerberg, and when Haywood must have known approximately of his plans, Orchard wrote a note to Orchard's wife saying that the last he knew Orchard was in Alaska. Orchard has never been in Alaska.

Further than this there is evidence which makes it very probable that Orchard had an arrangement with the federation heads to see that his wife did not suffer for food and lodging in the two years he was engaged on "business" for the federation. The defence must also account for the manner in which Orchard lived for more than two years in the city of Denver, San Francisco and back to Denver, from there to Cody, Wyo., and back from Denver to Salt Lake, from there through Idaho, Washington, Oregon and back to Salt Lake and from Salt Lake back to Caldwell, where he was arrested.

The only work he did in all this time, so far as the evidence shows, was a little insurance canvassing for a few weeks in the spring of 1905. To live for two years and travel thousands of miles on railroads takes money. Orchard says the federation heads were all this time paying him to commit murder.

It seems to be extremely necessary for the defence to show that Orchard had other means of support in these two years. There seems no doubt that the defence will try to prove that Orchard was a successful gambler and that at one time he was employed by the detectives working for the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado, and that they will contend that the attempt to poison Bradley, the killing of Lyte Gregory, the Independence explosion and the murder of ex-Gov. Steuenerberg were all done by Orchard as the agent of the Mine Owners' Association in order that the blame might be thrown on the federation is too absurd a proposition to be entertained for a moment.

It is true that there is no scrap of writing to show that Haywood was certainly aware of the crimes that Orchard was committing in these two bloody years. It is equally true that there is no direct testimony of any sort that proves it excepting of Orchard himself, whom the law requires to be corroborated in these times, with the weight of circumstantial evidence indicates that the heads of the federation, among whom Haywood was easily the dominant spirit, could scarcely have been unaware of what he was about and that the money on which he lived and travelled so many thousands of miles must have come from the federation's treasury.

That this evidence establishes a conspiracy beyond a reasonable doubt and that the conspiracy was made up of Orchard and Pettibone is inconsistent with the facts set forth in the contention of the State. Under the Idaho law, if the conspiracy is established every member of it is responsible for the criminal acts of every other member.

It is likely that the defence will be one of general denial. A host of witnesses implicated by Orchard will be called to swear that Orchard is entitled to the Ananias belt. But official records do not lie and circumstances do not lie. They may be explained away. Can this be done? Upon the answer to this question the fate of Haywood now appears to hang.

WORKMEN ASSAULT DRIVER.

Nearly Kill Man Who Insisted on Driving Over Fresh Pavement.

A dozen Italian laborers employed by an asphalt company which is laying a new pavement in Kent avenue near North seventh street, Williamsburg, got mad yesterday when Walter Kainer of 617 Driggs avenue tried to drive a buggy past them. They halted the horse and when Kainer began to lash the animal to make it go on the Italians yanked the man from his seat and assaulted him.

Men employed in a nearby factory rushed to Kainer's aid and a general fight ensued. The Italians used iron bars, picks and other tools, while Kainer's friends used their fists. Somebody telephoned to Police Headquarters that a riot was going on and many had been hurt. Capt. Creamer of the Bedford avenue police station turned out the reserves, and when they reached the scene the policemen used their clubs vigorously and arrested six Italians.

Kainer had been so badly hurt that he was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious. He had sustained scalp wounds, a broken internal rib and a broken arm. The Italians were locked up in the Bedford avenue station on a charge of assault.

MEDALS FOR NAVAL MILITIA

MEN WHO SERVED ON YANKEE HONORED—HUGHES PRESENT.

Parade and Address at the Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive—Admiral Brownson, Who Commanded the Yankee, a Guest—Luncheon for Governor.

Gov. Hughes came down from Albany yesterday to help the Naval Militia celebrate its sixteenth anniversary and to see that the veterans of the Naval Militia, the officers and men who served on the Yankee in the Spanish-American war, got their new medals pinned on straight.

Even with the Commander in Chief, several Rear Admirals and a whole flock of Generals, Colonels and Majors flashing like lightning in the June sunshine, it is doubtful whether the ceremony would have been pulled off if Solon P. Kennedy hadn't come aboard the cruiser Newark with a very special ruffing of drums.

The naval militia has bunches of veterans, but only one battle scarred, shot torn hero, and Kennedy is it. Of all the officers and men of the Yankee Kennedy was the only one to stick a part of himself in the way of a Spanish shell. That was on June 18, when some very strenuous work was doing off Cienfuegos. A fragment of the shell clipped off a piece of young Kennedy's right shoulder and that got him a pension.

When Kennedy climbed over the side some 150 young men who were hammering each other on the back, asking if Bill remembered the hot time at Casilda, telling Jim he didn't look a day older or a pound fatter than the day he was swabbing decks on the Yankee and saying, "Blamed if it seems like nine years, old man, eh?" grabbed the hero and cheered him just as a bunch of old grads do when they get back to the campus and swirl around the best line bucker of their day.

When the celebration was ready to begin Capt. Miller, Commander Franklin of the First Battalion and Commander Forshev of the Second Battalion took charge of the Governor and led him into the Newark's wardroom for a chat and a buffet luncheon. Next to the Governor Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, the new chief of the bureau of navigation, was a honor guard of the highest rank in the militia, then Capt. Brownson, who commanded the Yankee in West Indian waters and gave the New York volunteer sailors a taste of the fighting. Rear Admiral Coghlan, who succeeded Admiral Coghlan as commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard; Adit-Gen. Henry, Col. Daniel Appleton and Seventh Regiment Col. Hotchkiss of the Twenty-second, Col. Morris of the Ninth, Col. Bates of the Seventy-first, Major Wilson of the Second Battery, Major Grogan of Squadron A and Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth were some of the National Guard officers who met the Governor at luncheon.

Commander von der Lippe of the Royal Norwegian Navy, executive officer of the cruiser Harald Haarfager, which lies at anchor down the river a little way from where the Newark is tied up at Eighth street and the North River, came on board with Rear Admiral Clifford H. West, U. S. N., retired. Commander von der Lippe had a chat with the Governor and enjoyed it, because he knew how to talk English well. Beside these there were Park Commissioner Herrman, Comptroller Metz, Col. George Treadwell, the Governor's chief secretary, Commander Kelly, U. S. N., and Capt. Nickerson.

After the 138 veterans had all turned in their names and medals and enjoyed it to the medals that had been a long time getting to them, and Gov. Hughes had had a chance to inspect the grand showing of medals and decorations awarded from the front of Gen. Henry, Capt. Miller, Commander Franklin, Commander Forshev and all the other Generals and Colonels and Majors, it was time to advance to the stand at Eighty-first street and Riverside Drive. Gov. Hughes and Admiral Brownson reviewed a parade made up of detachments from the First and Second battalions, Naval Militia, and the medal of honor men.

The band of the First Battalion in blue coats and white duck trousers was first past the stand and after them rode the husars of Squadron A, in their uniforms of Alice blue and gold with black and red and black sash. Capt. Davidson led a detachment of the Seventh Regiment. A company of the Ninth was in olive green. Capt. David Wilson headed the First and Second Batteries and its four guns. Other detachments were from the Twenty-second, the Twelfth, the Thirteenth and the Sixty-ninth regiments.

Commander Franklin followed with the First Battalion and Commander Forshev stepped along at the head of the Second Battalion. The parade men with young Solon P. Kennedy brought up the rear.

The guardsmen tramped on to Eighty-eighth street, below the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, where they swung into line on each side of the drive, forming a line through which Gov. Hughes and the other guests of honor drove. The band of the Naval Militia officers gathered on the steps at the south face of the monument for the ceremony of medal presentation. Capt. Miller presided, introducing the commander-in-chief, in which he reviewed the history of the Naval Militia from the time it was mustered into service in June, 1891, to the present day. The parade and started for a cruise with the White Squadron.

There was a round of applause for the Governor when he stepped forward. "The events of this day," said he, "bring home to me the necessity for the great reserves of citizen soldiers which this country holds for the protection of its liberties. It is the volunteers which make this Republic secure."

"We are proud of the Regulars, but we know that in the offices, banks, factories, shops, everywhere through the land, there are thousands that are ready to go forward when necessary demands are given their all—ever in defense of their country's honor."

"When we contemplate the history of that short conflict with Spain we are amazed at the efficiency that was developed despite astonishing unpreparedness. We were to show the importance of the citizen militia."

"You are not here to get medals as a mark of special achievement," continued the Governor, turning to the 138 veterans, "but to be honored in a representative capacity. Thousands were eager for the chance to do what you did. You have shown what the young men of America can do when called upon."

The medals granted by Congress to Admiral Brownson, Capt. J. Hubbard, U. S. N.; Capt. W. S. Cutler, U. S. N.—officers on the regular service who commanded the Yankee in the war—and to the volunteer officers and crew, headed by the head of Admiral Sampson and his inscription:

Casilda, June 30, Cienfuegos, June 18, Santiago de Cuba, June 6, United States Naval Academy, 1888. William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Admiral Brownson called off the name of each medal man and handed him the decoration.

After that the Naval Militiamen carried off Gov. Hughes for a reception and more luncheon aboard the old Granite State moored to a pier in the city at Ninety-seventh street. The Governor didn't stay long, but others did, because there were bean and sandwiches for 3,000 and impromptu vaudeville.

Want One of New Battleships Built at the Brooklyn Yard.

Strenuous efforts are to be made by citizens of Brooklyn to have one of the new 20,000 ton battleships constructed at the Brooklyn yard near the city.

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ALBANY BILL VETOED.

Gov. Hughes Disapproves Measure to Permit Hotel Gotham to Sell Liquor.

ALBANY, June 22.—Governor Hughes today returned to the Assembly without his approval of the bill of Assemblyman Ralston, which was intended to permit the issue of a liquor tax certificate to a hotel situated within 200 feet of a church, provided any portion of the church property was leased for business purposes. The bill would have permitted the Gotham Hotel in New York city, which is within the present prohibition of 200 feet, to obtain a license to traffic in liquors. The Governor in his veto message says:

The object of this bill is to except a particular hotel in the city of New York from the prohibition against trafficking in liquors at a place within 200 feet of a church. If the bill were special in form and merely excepted the hotel in question, it would be indefensible. Either the prohibition should be repealed or it should operate impartially.

Exceptions are defensible only as they relate to classes of cases which upon some well defined ground are deemed to be outside of the policy of prohibition. If exceptions were to be allowed in individual cases for the various reasons which, according to their character, might be persuasive, the law would speedily become a patchwork of favoritism. The bill recognizes this principle, and the exception it proposes despite the special application intended, is general in form. Its merit must be judged accordingly.

The bill is not in question. It would not apply in case of a church if any portion of the church property attached thereto is occupied for business purposes, and if the business of keeping a hotel is to be carried on by the applicant for a liquor tax certificate, it is difficult to see why a hotel should be permitted within 200 feet of a church where part of the property attached thereto is used for business purposes and should not be used for the applicant for a liquor tax certificate. The question must also be considered in the light of the fact that churches are largely engaged in so-called institutional work, and it is not infrequent that portions of their property are used for secular purposes. The policy of the prohibition is not based upon the use a church may make of adjoining property which it may happen to own, but has reference to its own religious character and the supposed propriety of protecting its immediate surroundings from the use of the law as a mere pretext for the sale of liquor.

Further, the bill makes no distinction between hotels, and whatever under the law may be regarded as a hotel will come within the language of the exception, whether day or night, and the highest class of hotels in a most objectionable manner or belongs to that class which constitute so serious a menace to the morals of a community.

This bill does not challenge the propriety of the Federal prohibition in its application to a metropolitan community, and the proposed exception in my judgment cannot be justified.

CRIPPLED BY FALL OF ELEVATOR.

Fall From a Wagon May Wreak a Cure, Surgeons Say.

UTICA, June 22.—After over two and a half years of suffering and the loss of the use of his right leg, Daniel H. Moore, a young man residing in this city, met with a peculiar accident Thursday which may work a cure on his crippled limb, according to surgeons who examined him today.

In 1904 an elevator loaded with radiators, and on which Moore was riding, started on the castings, dropped in its shaft. The accident resulted in the complete paralysis of Moore's right leg. He sued his employers for \$20,000, but recently they compromised with Moore for \$5,000, the examining surgeons certifying that he would never regain the use of his limb. The young man was confined to a hospital for many months, but recently has been able to get about on crutches.

On Thursday last he drove out in the country and bought a horse. After getting into the wagon he twisted the halter rope around his right leg and started to drive. Before they had proceeded very far the horse Moore was leading stopped suddenly and pulled Moore out of the wagon. In falling to the ground he struck on his right hip. His companion jumped to the ground to pick him up, thinking that he was seriously hurt. Instead, Moore shouted that he is one of the highest class of riders and stated a bone snapped as he fell from the wagon. Since then feeling has partially returned to the paralyzed limb and the young man can now walk with a cane.

He undoubtedly be as sound as ever in two weeks, and that Moore's injury was probably a dislocation of the hip, which takes months to heal, a position when he tumbled from the wagon.

ONE BOARDER WOULDN'T STRIKE.

Others, Who Objected to Increased Price, Nearly Kill Him.

Because Joseph Orsley, the proprietor of a boarding house on the William street, Greenpoint, and his wife had decided to increase the price of board from \$5 to \$6 a week there was a rebellion early yesterday morning among the twenty-odd boarders. They decided to go on strike, with the exception of Felix Toliski, a mechanic, 38 years old, who told his fellow boarders that he was willing to pay the increase.

The strikers did not come in contact with Toliski until early yesterday morning, and when he told them again that he would not join their movement they made a murderous attack upon him. One of the assailants stabbed him four times in the back and face with a knife, another fractured his skull with a hammer, a third beat him with a club and the others kicked and punched him.

Some one telephoned to the Greenpoint avenue police station that a man had been murdered and the reserves were turned out. Toliski was found insensible where he had fallen and ambulance surgeon Voght, who was summoned from the Williamsburg Hospital, found him apparently dying and removed him at once to the hospital.

BHHS Signed by Gov. Hughes.

ALBANY, June 22.—Gov. Hughes today signed the following bills:

Senator Davis's, amending the public officers law by providing that every State officer or member of boards or commissions in any proceeding held for the purpose of making inquiry as to the official conduct of any subordinate officer or employee shall have power to testify under subpoena, require the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books and papers and to administer oaths.

Mr. Wells's, providing that no person shall represent himself as an agent of a transportation company to sell tickets unless such written authorization is displayed in all books and papers bearing on the sale of such tickets. Violations of the act are misdemeanors, and for the second offense a felony.

GOOD ROADS INVESTIGATION.

Charges of Loose Methods in Construction Work in Broome County.

ALBANY, June 22.—A representative of the Broome county District Attorney's office today served State Engineer Skene with a subpoena directing him to have a representative sent to Binghamton for the purpose of aiding the District Attorney in his investigation into the charge that loose methods were followed there in good road construction work.

State Engineer Skene has instructed John Allen, confidential clerk in his department, to go to Binghamton Tuesday with all books and papers bearing on the highway improvement contracts in Broome county in the last three years. Mr. Allen had charge of the details connected with these contracts so far as the State Engineer's department is concerned.

INDIVIDUALITY IN CIGARS

What is cigar "individuality"? It means cigars made of the same character of tobacco, by the same class of workmen year in and year out.

The fine old flavor of good Havann tobacco and "individuality" are very noticeable in our cigars these days because we've got the tobacco—you'll find it in our cigars.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

STONE CLEANERS ACCUSED.

Dr. John White's Wife Complain of the Loss of \$1,000 Worth of Jewels.

Jewelry to the value of about \$1,000 which belonged to Mrs. Margaret S. White, the wife of Dr. John White of 1013 Madison avenue, disappeared on Friday. The owner remembers placing it in a bureau drawer in her room on the second floor at 8 o'clock in the morning. When she went to the bureau at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the property was gone.

She had a copy of Gen. Bingham's book of information which requests any one in trouble to call 3106 Spring on the telephone. She did so and told about her loss. Police Headquarters notified the East Sixty-seventh street station. Detectives Bousler and Shelly went to the physician's residence to look for clues.

They found three men at work cleaning the stone work on the front of the house. The men were employed by the Stone Renovating Company and had been on the job for a week. They had access to the inside of the house and the detectives arrested them on suspicion.

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