If all advertising ceased in this city for a month, one business would boom—that of transporting people AWAY FROM TOWN.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Some of the real estate advertised today will double in value in a year—some of it in two years—all of it in the course of a few years!

10 PAGES —LAST EDITION TUESDAY JUNE 11 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

WHO COACHES ORCHARD?

Atty. Richardson Endeavors to Make Him Admit That Detective McParland Does.

HE HAS VERY POOR SUCCESS.

His Testimony as to Dynamiting Bradley House is Vigorously Attacked.

TELLS LIES WHEN HE WANTS TO

Drew Diagram Showing Where Bradley Bomb Was Placed, Left Witness Chair and Explained it to Jury.

Boise, Ida., June 11.—Continuing its cross-examination of Harry Orchard today, the defense in the case of William D. Haywood, attacked the testimony of the witness as to the dynamiting of Fred Bradley of San Francisco, and besides endeavoring to show discrepancies and improbabilities in it, sought to make it appear that it had been in part inspired by Detective McParland.

There was first an effort to show that Orchard had never seen nor heard of the Japanese servant who cleaned the porch at the Linforth flats the morning Bradley was blown up until McParland told him about him. Orchard denied this, and swore that he saw the Japanese and that he had to wait for the Japanese to leave the porch before he placed the bomb.

Then the defense endeavored to discredit the story of the purchase of dynamite from the Judson Powder company, and the entire claim that a bomb was used by showing that the walls of the Linforth building were blown outward and that Bradley had been blown into the street. Atty. Richardson demanded that the witness explain how the explosion of a bomb had had these effects. Orchard said he could not explain the matter, but expressed the opinion that Bradley was standing sideways to the bomb and that the explosion taking the lines of least resistance, had carried him into the street.

At the request of the defense, Orchard stood before the jury and drew a diagram of the entrance to the Linforth flats.

For the first time since his cross-examination began, Orchard this morning showed decided emotion. It was when Atty. Richardson put the witness on the rack for his neglect of his two deserted wives. Orchard insisted that Haywood and Pettibone promised to care for the wife at Cripple Creek, but had failed to do so. When he admitted that he knew his first wife had worked at cheese making for a living, Orchard's lower lip quivered, he swallowed hard on a lump in his throat; his answers were short and his voice husky. Richardson continued this grilling for 15 minutes, but failed to break the witness down.

ORCHARD RESUMES.

When Orchard resumed the stand at the opening of court today, Atty. Richardson continued to question the witness about the attempts he made upon the life of Fred Bradley in San Francisco. Orchard said that he roomed near the Bradley home, being able to overlook it from his bedroom window.

The confessing witness declared that he had bought some dynamite for a bomb before the attempt to poison Bradley with strychnine in the milk failed. Orchard thought it was the Judson Powder company that he bought the explosive from. Asked the appearance of the clerk who waited on him, Orchard said he was "a youngish looking man."

BOUGHT DYNAMITE.

In buying the powder Orchard was required to give his name. He could not remember what name it was—it was a fictitious one, thought of on the spur of the moment. As an excuse for buying the 10 pounds of dynamite Orchard told the clerk he wanted to blow out some stumps on his ranch.

"Don't you know there are no stumps within 150 miles of San Francisco?" demanded Richardson.

"I know that there are—I've seen them on the way to Caliente Springs."

Orchard gave as nearly as he could a description of the various places where he had lived while in San Francisco before moving to the Bradley neighborhood. He could not remember the names of the streets or the numbers of the house.

Next Orchard told of a pleasure trip he had taken to Caliente Springs while waiting for Bradley to return from Alaska.

"Played cards while there?"

"Yes."

"You were a handy man with the cards, weren't you?"

"I don't know what you mean by that."

"You were a card sharp?"

"No, sir; I was not."

LIVED NEAR THE PRESIDIO.

Orchard was living near the Presidio at the time he bought the dynamite for the Bradley bomb. He did not remember whether he took a box of giant caps to San Francisco or bought them at the Judson company. Orchard kept the dynamite in his room and took it with him when he moved to 1326 Washington street—within half a block of the Bradley home.

Orchard said it was after he had seen the milk delivered to the Bradley's back door several mornings in succession that he conceived the idea of poisoning his victim rather than to employ a bomb.

With the failure of the milk plot, he went ahead and manufactured the bomb, first buying a piece of five-inch lead pipe, 14 inches long. Orchard said he bought the pipe in a plumbing shop on Taylor street somewhere in the 200 block.

TRYING TO DRAG IN McPARLAND.

Richardson wanted to know if Detective McParland had attempted to trace the San Francisco localities for the witness.

"All I know is that he investigated the powder or dynamite purchase. He brought me a list of the sales of the Judson Powder company and asked me if I could pick out the name I had given. I picked out A. Debs as the one I thought I remembered."

"Don't you know there was but one 10-pound sale of dynamite that whole year?"

"Mr. McParland showed several."

"But all the others were in the

ORCHARD, IN DERBY HAT, ARRIVING AT COURTHOUSE.

name of a well known customer of the firm?"

"There were several names."

Orchard said he had heard from McParland about the suit of the owner of the apartments against the San Francisco Gas company after the explosion of the Bradley bomb. On Orchard's testimony Detective McParland and Gov. Gooding made affidavits for use by the gas company in moving for a new trial.

"Do you know that the motion for a new trial based on these affidavits had been overruled by the court?"

"No, sir, I heard the judgment was stayed."

"But that was on appeal."

"I don't know about that."

BRADLEY BOMB EXPLOSION.

Orchard said that the morning he placed the bomb at the front door of the Bradley house people were passing on their way to work. The lead bomb was inside a wooden box. Orchard took a down town car and was out of ear shot before the explosion occurred.

"From the examination of the place after the explosion, don't you know that the walls were blown out instead of in?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"They were all shattered."

Orchard said that as Bradley opened the door he would be sideways to the bomb and the explosion would be more likely to blow him out than in.

The witness, with the same calmness that has marked his demeanor throughout drew a diagram for the attorneys showing just where he had placed the bomb and where Bradley would be with the opening of the door. At the suggestion of Judge Wood, Orchard left the witness chair and walked over to the jury box, where he explained the diagram to the 12 men. He did not hesitate in supplying any detail demanded by Richardson.

Orchard said that it was from the newspapers that he learned Bradley had been blown into the street.

"Then you don't know positively that he was blown into the street?" said Richardson.

"I didn't see him go," said Orchard unperturbed.

In reply to questions Orchard said he went to the corner grocery a few days after the explosion to learn Bradley's condition.

"Why didn't you read the papers for that, too?" Richardson wanted to know.

"Because I didn't believe all I saw in the papers."

The grocer said the explosion was generally attributed to gas, but he thought it was a bomb.

"I told him I didn't think so at all," declared Orchard.

RETURNS TO DENVER.

Orchard next told of returning to Denver after receiving more money from Pettibone. He disguised himself as a soldier and wore glasses.

"Don't you know that soldiers never wear glasses?" asked Richardson.

"I didn't know it, no," said the witness.

Then Atty. Hawley, for the state, chimed in: "You forget, Mr. Roosevelt at San Juan, Mr. Richardson."

"He was't a soldier," shounted Richardson.

"And he wasn't at San Juan," declared Mr. Nugent, of the defendant's counsel.

Orchard said he had sent several San Francisco papers to Pettibone.

Arriving in Denver he went first to see Pettibone. He then met Steve Adams and went with Billy Ackerman to live at Adams' house, Mrs. Adams cooking the meals.

"Didn't Steve have to move because he couldn't pay the rent?" asked Richardson.

"No, sir. We had plenty of money. The old place was not satisfactory."

Orchard continued to live with the Adams family from before Christmas, 1904, to February, 1905. Richardson endeavored by many questions to show that both Orchard and Adams were poverty-stricken all winter long.

The witness repeatedly declared that both men were well supplied with funds, the money coming from Pettibone and Haywood.

Orchard said he made Bradley's condition out worse to Pettibone and Adams than it really was when he reported to them. He had heard the man wasn't permanently injured.

"You lied, did you?" snarled Richardson.

"Yes."

"It was your habit to lie about everything, wasn't it?"

LIED WHEN IT SUITED HIM.

"Whenever it suited my purpose better."

"You have always been a liar, now haven't you?"

"I have lied at times since I began to go wrong."

"And you started wrong pretty early, didn't you?"

"Somewhere between 25 and 30 years old."

Richardson asked the witness if he sent any money he received for the Bradley affair to either of his wives. He said he had not. He supposed Pettibone was looking out for his Cripple Creek wife.

"But nobody was caring for your Canadian wife?"

"No, sir," said Orchard.

ORCHARD SHOWS FEELING.

The witness bit his lower lip and seemed to show one of those very rare traces of feeling in his voice.

"Isn't it a fact," continued Richardson, "that the woman you wronged in Cripple Creek had to sell her wash tubs in order to get things to eat?"

"No, sir, Pettibone had promised to look out for her when I left Colorado."

An incident typical of the entire cross-examination next occurred. Richardson asked:

"Did you talk to Haywood about sending any money to your wife?"

"Yes," replied Orchard.

"Where?"

"In Pettibone's backyard."

"That makes two visits to Pettibone's backyard?"

"No, sir, it does nothing of the sort," said Orchard positively; "we talked about it the day they wanted me to go to California to get Bradley."

CAN'T CATCH ORCHARD.

As to the details of his story Orchard seems infallible.

He repeats them as often as Richardson desires and seems never to lose patience.

Orchard said it was while he was living with Steve Adams that he was detailed by Haywood to help Adams assassinate Judge Gabbert in Denver.

"Haywood said he wanted us to shoot Gabbert because he felt the use of dynamite would get everybody in trouble," said Orchard. His idea in continuing to kill was to get the ranch Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had promised him.

"And you were ready to kill everybody in Colorado for an $800 ranch?" suggested Richardson.

"I don't know about that."

Once more Richardson reverted to Orchard's gambling proclivities. Three or four times a day the subject has come up since the cross-examination began. This time Haywood's attorney wanted to know what sort of games Orchard played. He said he played faro bank, draw poker, stud poker and blackjack. He denied that he had ever run a game and in response to a question which had been propounded nearly a score of times before, insisted that he lost at gambling more often than he won.

Orchard said he lurked about Judge Gabbert's house several nights, hoping for a chance to shoot him.

"Why didn't you go up and ring the doorbell and pump it into him?" asked Richardson.

"Because I was too cowardly," said Orchard without a moment's hesitation.

"You never allowed anybody else to call you a coward, did you, in those days?"

"I don't know about that."

"You considered yourself a very brave man, didn't you?"

"I call all the things I've done very cowardly," said Orchard in a low, even voice.

Richardson asked Orchard as to some of Haywood's public utterances about the time Peabody attempts were being made, one to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners who did not care who was governor.

"Mr. Haywood often said things on the outside that he talked about differently to us," said Orchard.

"You used to do the same thing, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did up to the time I changed and decided to tell the truth."

Orchard was being questioned as to the make-up of the bombs prepared for Gov. Peabody, when the luncheon recess until 1:30 p. m. was ordered.

BACILLI TO MEET DEATH BY ELECTROCUTION.

Chicago, June 11.—The bacillus will meet death by electrocution should a new method of sterilization proclaimed yesterday by Dr. Carl H. von Klein comes into general practise.

Two wires charged with positive and negative currents and a metallic bowl, preferrably copper, are the weapons with which Dr. von Klein slays the germs. With one of the wires applied to the outside of the vessel, the other resting in the fluid it contains, he claims swift and sure death by electrocution is meted out to the unwelcome life therein.

"Sterilization by my new method," said Dr. von Klein, "not only kills all the ordinary germs and bacilli but it likewise kills the fermentive germ and itself becomes a most wonderful preservative. I tried it on a bowl of milk last Thursday. Here it is Monday and that milk is as sweet and pure as possible."

Having satisfied himself of the effects of electricity on milk and water, Dr. von Klein proposes trying it on fruits and vegetables. He also hopes to evolve a plan by which a copper mesh could be inserted in the chief watermains and then by means of his positive and negative electric currents, sterilize every drop of water that passes through.

TWENTY-EIGHT DROWNED.

Barbadoes, June 10.—Twenty-eight passengers, including 12 women and children, were drowned by the sinking of the French schooner La Jalouse from Cayene for St. Lucias. The schooner sank off Barbadoes last Friday night. Her captain and 21 men reached Barbadoes yesterday.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGON.

Washington, June 11.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and party, who attended the Georgia day ceremonies at the Jamestown exposition, arrived in Washington this morning.

CHARGED WITH REBATING.

Chicago, June 11.—Charges of rebating made against the Santa Fe and the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern railroads are to be investigated by a federal grand jury summoned to appear before Judge K. M. Landis today. The decision to probe these charges was reached at a conference held several days ago in Washington between Dist.-Atty. Sims and Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte.

The exact nature of the charges made will not be discussed by government officials. It is understood, however, that there are three cases, only one of which involves the Santa Fe. One of these, in which the Lakeshore is interested, has to do with the shipment of oysters for A. Roth & Co. at less than tariff rates.

JEWISH HOSPITAL ELECTION.

Denver, June 11.—All the old officers and a new executive committee elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the National Jewish hospital for consumptives yesterday. President Samuel Crabfelder of Philadelphia in his annual report recommended the establishment of an endowment fund for the hospital and also urged the adoption of some plan to care for the patients after they leave the hospital. One of the new improvements decided upon is the establishment of a bacteriological department.

COMPANY AND MEN IN CONFERENCE

Bell Officials Meet Delegation of Striking Electrical Workers Representing District.

PEACE NOW SEEMS IN SIGHT.

But Louis Lynn Declares it Will Have To be for Entire District and Not For Salt Lake Alone.

Another Utah strike seems destined to come to a peaceful end. This time it is that of the electrical workers. Powerful with skill in the science of electricity, these men could have reduced Salt Lake's telephone service to a chaos and could have escaped undetected and unpunished.

Powerful in capital and resources the telephone companies could have rushed in strike breakers to Salt Lake, and precipitated a labor row that would have brough on bloodshed and riot. But following the general sentiment against sending forth a reputation for industrial warfare instead of peace, in Utah, the electrical workers held back from any kind of violence and the telephone companies held back from importing strike breakers.

Today there is reward for the policy in the form of a meeting between Bell company officials and their former employes, who have maintained a peaceful deadlock for over a month.

HARMONIOUS CONFERENCE.

Neither party in the conference is filled with bitterness or the memory of clashes, and the conference between them has lasted continuously since 10:30 o'clock this morning. At press time it was announced that it was still in session, and that while negotiations were reopened, and a settlement seemed in sight, there was not yet any definite news to give out.

The conference is not on behalf of the union located in Salt Lake, and if a settlement is arrived at, it will not affect this city alone, but the entire district comprised of Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, whose headquarters are here. Those representing the men are C. A. Elmore, delegated by President McNulty to represent the national organization in settling the Salt Lake strike; R. J. Curry, R. Gleason, M. T. Roberts, Sam Berkhouse, and R. G. Whitehead. They received their authority to treat with the company, from a meeting of the electrical workers in Salt Lake, held last night.

"What powers have been delegated to this committee?" was asked of District President Louis Lynn this morning.

"Well, they have power to settle under certain conditions," was the answer.

"What conditions?"

"That the companies grant the demands of the men throughout the entire district," was the reply in rapid-fire order, and its meaning is that the committee has gone over to accept the company's surrender and only that.

Mr. Elmore came here last night to take charge, as Vice President M. J. Sullivan of San Francisco was unable to come in person on account of a strike in sympathy with the hello girls, ordered there. He formerly worked in Salt Lake, and knows conditions here, as well as the details of the work in which the men who went on strike is engaged. The strike was ordered by Louis Lynn, and spread from Salt Lake until it included almost every town in the four states of the district, Butte coming out in spite of a contract which has some months yet to run, on a clause allowing sympathetic strikes. About 125 men were affected locally, but most of them secured positions elsewhere soon after the strike was ordered.

MAYOR SCHMITZ ON WITNESS STAND.

San Francisco, June 11.—The attorneys for Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz opened the defense in his extortion trial today by calling to the stand M. P. Scott, who was business agent of the local Cooks and Waiters' union at the time the French restaurants were having their license troubles.

The entire examination of Scott was for the purpose, by the defense, of showing that Scott and Reagan put up a job to have the license of Tortoni's revoked because that restaurant had refused to unionize.

It was 10:55 a. m. when Mr. Campbell said:

"Take the stand, Mayor Schmitz."

A buzz of excitement ran through the packed synagogue and there was a shifting of positions and a stretching of necks as the mayor mounted to the witness chair at the altar egge.

The mayor, under the guiding questions of his counsel, told in effect the following brief story:

"Commissioner Reagan came to me and said that Commissioner Hutton was very much opposed to the French restaurants and wanted him (Reagan) to stand with him against them. I told Reagan that the French restaurants had been allowed to run for years before my administration and I saw nothing wrong with them. I told him, however, to investigate and find out about them before taking any action in the police commission. I never told him they were all bad places or that I wanted him to close them up.

"He did make an investigation and reported back to me. He said he investigated the New Poodle Dog at 8 o'clock in the evening and found there nothing wrong; that therefore he was not going to stand with Commissioner Hutton against it.

SECRETARY TAFT POOPOOHS IDEA OF WAR WITH JAPAN.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 11.—Secy. of War Taft in an interview last night said there will be no war with Japan. He has faith that the United States and Japan will continue their way along most peacefully together. The secretary said:

"War with Japan? Don't you believe it. Never mind the news, that keeps coming. You can quote me emphatically as saying that I have abiding faith that the United States and Japan will continue their way along most peacefully together. You can rest assured of that. Never mind the scarehead dispatches."

UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION

Ambassador Bryce on the Intellectual Pleasure it Provides For Later Life.

EDUCATION HAS TWO SIDES.

Each Man Should Have an Inner Life As Well as the One He Leads as His Avocation, be it What it May.

Chicago, June 11.—Ambassador James D. Bryce delivered the convocation oration at the exercises of the University of Chicago today. The subject of the address was "What University Instruction May do to Provide Intellectual Pleasures for Later Life."

The ambassador opened his address by commenting upon the fact that production and transportation, all over the world, have been transformed by science, and he asserted the effect of science is also strongly felt in education.

Sixty years ago, he said, science was not given a prominent part in the curriculum of schools and universities, and now it is trying to relegate the study of language and literature to a secondary place. In some parts of the world, he said, it is becoming necessary to insist upon the importance of the human, as opposed to the natural or scientific subjects.

"I ask you to join with me in considering," said the speaker, "the value and helpfulness to the individual man of scientific studies and of literary studies, respectively, not for success in any occupation or profession, nor for any other gainful purpose, but for what may be called the enjoyment of life after university education has ended.

"All education has two sides. It is meant to impart the knowledge, the skill, the habits of diligence and concentration which are needed to insure practical success. It is also means to form the character, to implant taste, to cultivate the imagination and the emotions, to prepare a man to enjoy those delights which belong to hours of leisure, and to the inner life which goes on or ought to go on, all the time within his own heart.

"Every one of us ought to have a second or inner life, over and above that life which he leads among others for the purposes of his avocation, be it to gain money or power or fame, or be it to serve his country or his neighbors. He ought to have some pursuit or taste to which he can turn from the daily routine. Whatever the taste or pursuit may be, whether of a higher or common type, it is good for him, but of course the more wholesome and elevating the taste or pursuit is, so much the better for him."

The speaker then asked his hearers to consider the question of what can be done by instruction in natural science and what instruction in the human or literary pursuits can do, to instil such tastes or suggest pursuits. The human subjects, he declared, are best fitted to nourish and illumine the inner or personal life. Poetry and the imaginative treatment of human themes, he said, were potent in this direction.

"The practical lessons I would deduce," said Mr. Bryce in closing his address, "are that the ardor with which the study of the physical sciences is now pursued for practical purposes must not make us forget that education has to do a great deal more than turn out a man to succeed in business. In the second place students must remember that in the study of languages and history they must beware of giving exclusive attention to the technical philological work and to purely critical inquiries. Nowhere in the world does there seem to be so large a proportion of the people that receives a university education as here in America. The effects of this will doubtless be felt in the next generation. Let us hope that they will be felt not only in the complete equipment of your citizens for public life, and in their warmer zeal for civic progress, but also in a true perception of the essential elements of happiness, a larger capacity for enjoying those simple pleasures which the cultivation of taste and imagination opens to us all."

After the awarding of degrees to the graduates, President Judson conferred upon the British ambassador the honorary degree of "doctor of laws."

FRIARS ARE OUT.

Those of San Domingo Robbed of Over A Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Havana, June 11.—The friars of Santo Domingo, who invested large sums of Cuban lands and bonds, are said to be the chief owners of the $270,000 in American money and Cuban securities found on the two men and one woman arrested at Naples, Sunday, on the arrival there of the steamer Lazio from New York. The prisoner known under the name of Adel is believed to be a renegade friar. Early in May a merchant by the name of Rodriguez announced that 6 per cent gas bonds to the amount of $48,000 were missing from his safe. He suspected a young man, Perfecto Sanchez of knowing something about their disappearance. Sanchez and his sister Maria, it was learned, sailed for New York after $5,000 worth of the bonds were sold in the market here. Rodriguez and a detective named Rivas arrived in New York late in May and learned that a party of three who were registered at the Hotel Ingleterra as "Enrique Lopez," "Mrs. Gabriel Adell," and "Gabriel Adell" spent money their lavishly. It was also learned that "Lopez" and "Mrs. Adell" had sailed on the Lazio for Italy intending to go from there to Argentina. Rodriguez arranged through the Cuban state department for the arrest of the suspects in Italy and then he and Rivas left for Italy in pursuit. They planned to arrive at Genoa about this time. Rodriguez is said to be the representative in Havana of the friars of Santo Domingo.

A NEW CHARITY.

Circulating Picture Gallery to be Sent To Hospitals.

Chicago, June 11.—The destitute sick and hispital patients unable to afford the luxuries of life, are to become the beneficiaries of a unique charity, consisting of a circulating art gallery, which is to be established this week by Mrs. Sheldon Leavit, an artist of note and wife of a physician. Mrs. Leavitt will take personal charge of the work.

It is intended that the paintings be changed from time to time in the different sick rooms in the belief that interest thus created will be beneficial to convalescent and even to hopeless cripples.

Mrs. Leavitt says she has become weary of the aimless round of society and club activities and she proposes to withdraw almost entirely from them and devote her talents and the remainder of her life to charitable work among the sick of Chicago.

Each of the paintings will be the work of Mrs. Leavitt herself and each visit of a picture will be followed by a visit from the painter.

FRENCH SOLDIERS REFUSE TO MARCH AGAINST FRIENDS.

Narbonne, France, June 11.—The discontent caused among the men of the One Hundedth regiment of infantry by their confinement to barracks for the last five Sundays, owing to the wine growers' manifestations, was brought to a head last night by a dispute between the privates and non-commissioned officers who tried to pull down men from a wall where they were cheering passing trains loaded with wine growers going to Montpelier.

The soldiers informed their colonel that they absolutely refused to march against their friends and relations. The colonel succeeded in temporarily calming the men by promising to investigate the charges of brutality brought against the sergeants, but the militia authorities consider that the spirit of the troops is bad, all the soldiers being in sympathy with the movement of the wine growers.

OCEAN ABNORMALLY COLD.

New York, June 11.—Observations of Atlantic steamers arriving recently at New York are very interesting as showing that the waters of the ocean off other eastern coasts are now abnormally cold.

The steamer Maracaibo reports that when four miles off Long Branch yesterday the sea temperature was 54 degrees. On Saturday when the steamer Baltic was 100 miles east of Sandy Hook her officers noted a sea temperature of 54 degrees. Observations made as late as Thursday last upon the steamer Caledonia show that the sea 150 miles east of St. Johns, N. F., was well nigh ice cold, with a temperature of 34 degrees.

The present cool ocean conditions are due to the unusually frequent passage of continental barometric pressures from Ontario eastward to New Foundland, the barometric effect upon the ocean being to crowd the cold waters off New Foundland toward the region of lower pressure off our Atlantic coasts.

UTAH AND IDAHO POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Postmasters appointed: Utah—Grover, Wayne county, John W. Carroll, vice Moroni Lazenby, resigned.

Idaho—Ulysses, Lemhi county, Priscilla L. Morrill, vice Wm. J. Keast, resigned.

COTTON CROP LEAK.

Washington, June 11.—Atty. Worthington, representing Edwin A. Holmes, Jr., in the trial of the latter upon the charge of being a party to the leakage of the cotton crop report of the department of agriculture tried today to compel Special Agent White to admit that he had authorized Statistician Hyde to change the figure in his (White's) reports, which Mr. White had yesterday testified had been done, but did not succeed. The witness at first declared that he was positive he had not given any such authority, but later modified the statement to the extent of saying that he was quite sure.

Miss Emma Thompson, a clerk in the office of the statistician, said that in 1904 and the first part of 1905 the reports from the field were generally handed to her by Mr. Holmes, with whom she had frequent conversations concerning the work. Telegraphic crop reports always came in "code."

MILITIA OF THE STATES.

Must Conform to Terms of Dick Act To Get Appropriation.

Washington, June 11.—Acting Secy. of War Oliver has addressed a letter notifying governors of states and territories that on Jan. 21 next, under the terms of the Dick militia act, the militia organization must conform to that of the regular volunteer armies of the United States. He suggests that the governors take the necessary steps to secure such conformity. Gen. Oliver says:

"Failure to meet this statutory requirement will result in debarring a state from the use of the allotment of the annual appropriation of $2,000,000 for the support of the militia."

The act requires that the number of regularly enlisted organized and uniformed active militia shall be at least 1,000 men for each senator and representative of each state.

Gen. Oliver suggests to the governors provisions for an enactment by the legislatures in brief as follows:

The definition of the duties of the adjutant-general and his assistants and the quartermaster-general and his assistants.

Provisions for the necessary general officer and a staff made up of adjutant-generals, inspector-generals, judge advocates, general quartermasters, subsistence, medical, hospital corps, pay engineers, ordnance and signal corps. The guard must be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, etc., to conform to the regular army organization, reserving to the government the power of reorganization to increase the efficiency and to make the companies and numbers of officers assigned to organizations correspond to the regular army.

"The new law will have a far-reaching effect upon the national guard of the country, for in very few states do the organizations at present correspond with those of the regular service. The most important change required will probably be in the great increase in the number of men in companies and regiments, for it is a fact, that in many states so-called regiments of militia instead of being as strong as they should be to meet service demands have scarcely more than a battalion of 300 men and skeleton companies are everywhere in evidence."

OTTAWA CHURCH BURNED.

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, one of the finest edifices in the city, burned last night. The church cost $200,000.

HUGHES VETOES 2-CENT BILL.

Albany, N. Y., June 11.—Gov. Hughes today vetoed the bill instituting a flat passenger rate of 2 cents a mile on every railroad system in the state more than 150 miles long.

CABRERA IS ALL RIGHT.

New York, June 11.—The consul general for Guatemala received a dispatch from President Cabrera today stating that the president "is all right." The statement that President Cabrera had been killed was made in a dispatch received in the City of Mexico Sunday night.

AQUARIS FOREST RESERVE.

Sidney A. Curtis is Allowed to Occupy A Portion of It.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Sidney A. Curtis, of Notom, Utah, has been granted permission to occupy 62½ acres of land for pasture purposes in the Aquaris, Utah, forest, reserve.

WILL ADAMS GIVE EVIDENCE?

He is Said to be Sullen and May Refuse to Testify in Haywood Case.

HE WAS ORCHARD'S PARTNER

In Many of His Desperate Undertakings. According to Story of Self-Confessed Murderer.

His Wife, Who Is in Boise, Has Great Influence Over Him and May Direct His Course.

Boise, June 11.—Steve Adams was out in the jailyard for several hours this morning. He played quoits for an hour with one of the deputies.

There is much speculation as to what Steve Adams will say when placed on the stand as a witness for the state against William D. Haywood. Orchard has said that Adams was his partner in many of his most desperate undertakings such as the blowing up of the Independence depot. Adams, who came to Boise yesterday from Shoshone county, where he is awaiting trial for murder, is said to be in a sullen mood and not likely to answer any of the questions. It is known that his repudiated confession is in the hands of counsel for the prosecution of Haywood, but it is doubtful if this confession can be brought within the cognizance of the jury unless Adams himself consents. Mrs. Annie Adams, who has been in Boise since the trial began and who is in daily attendance at the courtroom, saw her husband at the county jail last night. Mrs. Adams is credited with much influence over her husband. It was at her solicitation, it is said, that he repudiated the confession he made last year. He went so far after making the confession as to travel to Colorado with Gen. Bulkeley Wells, and report has it that under the direction of Adams evidences were discovered that cleared up the mysteries of several disappearances. Skeletons of non-union miners who were believed to have been killed but the proof of their death had never been found were discovered.

The most startling part of Adams' alleged confession is the murder of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler-Union mine near Telluride in Colorado. After making the confession Adams was taken to Collins' house and pointed out where he stood to fire the shot that killed Collins. An accumulation of corroborative evidence is said to have been secured.

Collins was shot through the window of his library where he was playing cards with some ladies. Adams spent a night at the house, on the occasion of his visit in charge of Gen. Wells. A cartridge was found at the place Adams pointed out and a witness met a man walking away from the place carrying a gun just after the shot was heard. Another man says that he met the same man later, but that he had no gun. The weapon was found between the two places. It is said that should Adams be acquitted of the murder for which he is yet to stand trial the Colorado authorities will requisition the governor of Idaho and will try him on the charge of the murder of Collins. There is some belief that Adams may yet repeat his alleged confession. Counsel for the prosecution say that they are not depending upon Adams to confirm Orchard but that they have a sufficiency of corroborative testimony.

LAMBERT ARRESTED.

Shot Two U. S. Soldiers Near Denver Friday Night.

Denver, June 11.—L. F. Lambert, the saloonkeeper who shot two United States soldiers of the Twenty-first infantry last Friday night at the target range at Parker, was arrested yesterday and is hied at Castle Rock by the sheriff of Douglas county.

Col. Williams of the Twenty-first infantry, sent word to the judge advocate of the department of the Colorado to go to Castle Rock and take charge of the prosecution for the government.

The feeling among the soldiers who are at target practise at Parker is still so high that Lambert has been placed under an armed guard and one has also been placed in charge of Lambert's saloon to prevent its destruction by fire.

Private Peter J. Salmon and Musician John Jennanda, the two men who were shot, are seriously injured.

STOLE HIS FIRM'S BONDS.

New York, June 11.—Gustav A. Gerard, who was formerly employed in the cashier's department of the firm of G. M. Minzesheimer & Co., of 30 Broad street, was arrested last night on a bench warrant charging him with grand larceny. It is alleged that Gerard stole $8,000 worth of bonds belonging to the firm. Gerard, it is charged hypothecated the bonds with a firm of brokers as security in stock speculations.

MINERS' FEDERATION.

Denver, June 11.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners today adopted the report of the committee on credentials, and the delegates were seated. There were no contests. No other business was transacted at the morning session except the adoption of a rule.

SHIRE REPUDIATES CONFESSION.

Denver, June 11.—Zack Shire has utterly repudiated the confession of the murder of Maurice Caplan, who was killed by a robber in his home here Feb. 16, 1896, made first by him in Butte and later repeated in this city.

"My confession to the awful deed which I made in Butte," said Shire yesterday, "was sweated out of me while I was in a demented condition and frightened by the accusations and questions hurled at me by the Butte police. My confession in Denver was obtained by suggestion and I signed it before I knew what I was doing."

Shire is being held in the insane ward at the county hospital awaiting trial on the charge of insanity preferred by Dist. Atty. Stidger.

TO INDICT UMBRELLA TRUST.

Philadelphia, June 11.—Acting upon instructions from Washington, United States Dist. Atty. Thompson will tomorrow present information to the federal grand jury and ask that indictments be found against members of the so-called umbrella trust. Conspiracy for fixing prices is alleged.