

WITNESSES DENY THE STORY

Defense Places On Stand Several Who Delare Orchard Did Not Tell Truth About Their Connection With Him.

Lottie Day, Who Keeps a Rooming House, Was Frequently Visited By Haywood and Pettibone and Orchard.

BOISE, Idaho, June 26.—A new attorney appeared at Haywood's counsel table when the trial was resumed this morning, making the tenth of the long list of attorneys engaged in behalf of the accused miners. The new comer is Walter E. Cornack of Chicago. He has been engaged in search of evidence for the defense and has been in Boise only since the defense opened its case.

The first witness of the day was Mrs. Lottie Day, who keeps a rooming house at the Belmont rooming house in Denver under the name of J. Dempsey. Mrs. Day said she met Orchard just prior to the convention of the Federation in 1904. Once while she was talking to Orchard, Haywood and a man named McDonald, who was also connected with the Federation, came in. Orchard introduced her to Haywood and then went away with him. Mrs. Day said she was the first summoned to Boise by the state but was sent back to Denver to work again. The witness related a conversation with Orchard when the latter told her that poverty separated him from the one woman he loved, and that Steunenberg was responsible for his being poor. He would get even with him if it was the last act of his life.

"Didn't he say that Steunenberg?" asked Darrow.

"No sir; I'm sure he did not swear like that. I think he said 'that devil of Steunenberg'."

Mrs. Day said that one day when Orchard was telling her about his gambling exploits he said he always kept a little money put away. When he made a raise he put some money away with Pettibone and drew it out as he needed it. On cross examination, Mrs. Day said she saw Orchard at a rooming house at Cripple Creek but lived most of the time in Denver. She was introduced to Orchard by Pettibone, whom she had known for two years prior to 1904. She knew him quite well and he often visited her. Mrs. Day said she did not know Orchard under any other name than Dempsey. She did not see Orchard on the witness stand and recognized him as Dempsey by a photograph. Haywood came to Belmont the day she was talking with Orchard. Mrs. Day declared that Haywood said he wished to see Orchard. The two men never went into Dempsey's room so far as she knew.

Mrs. Day said that Orchard declared he would have been a millionaire if he had not been for the decision of Governor Steunenberg.

The witness said that when she was summoned by the state she made a statement but she did not relate the conversation with Orchard in regard to Steunenberg.

"Why did you not?" asked Hawley.

"Because I wasn't asked about it."

The prosecution announced that it might desire to further cross examine the witness later and thereby precipitated a lively fight, during which Attorney Richardson declared that notwithstanding any order of the court on the subject, the defense proposed to pay off witnesses and send them home as fast as they left the stand. If the prosecution desired their presence further, he declared the state could issue subpoenas and keep the witnesses at the expense of the people.

"If counsel send these witnesses home they will be doing what they have no right to do," Hawley declared for the state.

Judge Wood announced that once a witness is sworn, he or she would be held subject to the orders of the court.

"I should like to attack the court's view of the law," said Richardson.

"This matter can be satisfactorily arranged," said Judge Wood, "and I will consult with counsel on the subject at noon."

He then ended the discussion by directing Mrs. Day to remain in Boise until released by the court. Mrs. Day said while she was in Boise under the subpoena of the state, she was visited by Darrow in regard to the case.

"And the next day, Stone, one of the lawyers for the state, took you to Nampa and sent you home, didn't he?" asked Darrow.

"No sir; I took myself to Nampa," declared the witness.

She said Stone went along on the same train.

The next witness was John D. Elliott, an inmate of the soldiers' home in Boise. Elliott is 69 years of age. He testified a long conversation he had with Orchard on a train on November, 1905, when Orchard told him he was in the employ of the Mine Owners and that the Federation was going to be crushed within thirty days. Something would happen that would startle the world. This was about five weeks before the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. Orchard, when confronted by Elliott, declared he had never seen him before. Elliott was put through a

searching cross examination by Hawley. He said he had never related to his kinspeople, with whom he sometimes stopped, the details of the conversation with Orchard.

"You are a socialist, aren't you?" asked the attorney.

"I can't say that I am."

"Can you say that you are not?"

"No sir; but I don't belong to any socialistic organization."

Elliott denied that he has ever been employed by the defense or that he received any pay. He admitted that he had been an inmate of the state insane asylum for six or seven months in 1895. One of his sons filed an application for commitment. Elliott denied he had been in a straight jacket. When he was released Elliott declared he had a certificate of recovery. In May 1904, Elliott said he went to the asylum again. The probable cause was that he was not in good health but that he seemed to be in bad shape physically. He thought a stay at the asylum would benefit him. Another son signed the complaint on the second occasion. Elliott was released later on the promise of a brother and sister-in-law to take care of him. He was then placed in the soldiers' home.

On re-direct examination, Elliott said he had not been assisted in any way in stating his testimony, and had received but \$2 witness fee and 75 cents in mileage. Judge Wood here entered an order that all witnesses for the defense would be excused as soon as they had testified, with the exception of those whom the state desired to remain in Boise. As to those he said the state would pay the expenses.

The defense here called to the stand John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine. O'Neill said he had been a miner for twenty-eight years.

"You were once a member of the legislature?" asked Darrow.

"I regret to say so, yes, sir, in 1897," replied O'Neill.

The witness declared that Moyer and Haywood had nothing to do with the magazine, although they occasionally wrote signed articles. The magazine is the official organ of the Federation.

"What is the purpose of the magazine?"

"To educate the members and unite them politically," O'Neill said. "We sometimes consulted Moyer, Haywood or some other member of the board as to what we would say in the magazine, usually we consulted no one, but published editorials as we wrote them."

The witness said he had known Orchard in Denver. In his office one day Orchard asked him where Pettibone and Steunenberg were. He said he had been called to go to the state penitentiary. Just at that time the witness' wife and daughter came in. Orchard made no further reference to the matter.

O'Neill was cross-examined by Senator Borah. He said the magazine was supposed to reflect the official views of the Federation, which in convention had adopted the views of the Socialists. The magazine was paid for by the Federation, and all money has to be paid out on an order of Haywood as secretary and treasurer.

"The magazine could not run twenty-four hours without the approval of Haywood, could it?" asked Senator Borah.

"The magazine has been adopted by the organization and the organization is more powerful than any one officer. If Haywood should decline to pay out the necessary money, the executive board would probably tell him what his duties were."

"And in the Executive Board," commented the interrogator, "we get back to Moyer, Haywood, Jack Simpkins, Marion Moore and others?"

"Yes, sir."

O'Neill said he did not know of any conflict of opinion in the Executive Board as to the magazine, and had never been told the magazine was unsatisfactory. At this point Senator Borah began to quote from several issues of the magazine early in 1906, following the death of Governor Steunenberg. One of these contained the expression: "Press dispatches report the dissolution of Steunenberg via the bomb route." O'Neill said he wrote the sentiment.

"Wasn't it a fact?" queried the witness' lawyer.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said Senator Borah.

The lawyer next read an extract from another paper which was reprinted in the Miners' Magazine. It read: "A chap by the name of Steunenberg was blown up the other day at Caldwell. He came into fame as the inventor of the reserved institution known as the bull pen. It seems a bomb was carelessly left at his gate, presumably by some Russian revolutionist. Such carelessness should be frowned down. The gate was completely wrecked."

O'Neill said he selected the clipping and had published it.

"Did you write this editorial?"

Senator Borah here read an editorial appearing in the Miners' Magazine of January 1906, beginning with the statement that Steunenberg had been "ushered into eternity, and thus closed the career of a man who had no money." Continuing, the editorial, in the most inflammatory terms, detailed the outrages in the bull pen in 1899 and attributed to Steunenberg responsibility for the calling in of the "black brutes of soldiers" who outrage the wives and sisters of the miners, and rebuffed the request of a miner who, with the dew of death on his brow, asked for a minister. He was told he could make a confession in hell. The editor went on to say that the death of Steunenberg was a step forward, but that the murder of one man did not destroy the system adopted by the capitalist class. In conclusion the editorial said the sudden extermination of Steunenberg was not of great moment, because the Steunbergs would continue to rise."

"Did you write that editorial?" repeated Senator Borah.

"Yes sir."

"And you expressed the views of the organization?"

"I think I did."

"You are sure of it, aren't you?"

"Yes sir; I am."

O'Neill declared that Orchard never

BASEBALL SCORES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Boston.....	R. H. E.	1 1 1
Boston.....	2 7 1	
Batteries—Young and Criger; Orth, Keefe and Riekey.		
At Detroit.....	R. H. E.	1 1 2
Detroit.....	4 11 3	
Batteries—Donovan and Payne; Hess and Bemis.		
At St. Louis.....	R. H. E.	4 9 0
St. Louis.....	1 8 1	
Batteries—Pely and O'Connor; White and Sullivan.		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago.....	R. H. E.	7 5 4
Chicago.....	6 7 2	
St. Louis.....	6 7 2	
Batteries—Fraser, Landrum and Kling; Lush and Marshall.		
Second Game.....	R. H. E.	4 10 1
Chicago.....	1 6 1	
St. Louis.....	1 6 1	
Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Beebe and Noonan.		

come to headquarters in Denver to ask for money.

W. P. Davis, a leading member of the Federation, was called to the stand as luncheon adjournment was taken.

After recess, Davis said, as was New resident of Goldfield, Nev., mining and prospecting. He began mining seventeen years ago in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. He joined the miners' union in 1899. He went to work at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in 1899. In 1898 Davis said he went to Alaska prospecting some claims and he came back to Idaho thirteen months later. The Bunker Hill mill explosion occurred on April 29, 1899. Davis said he joined the Federation in September, 1899. Before this he belonged to the Western Labor Union. Davis said he knew Fred Bradley of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, but had never had any trouble with him.

"Did you have anything to do with blowing up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill?" asked Darrow.

"No, sir."

"Did you lead a body of 1000 men down to blow it up?"

"No, sir."

"Were you a member of the union at the time?"

"No, sir."

Orchard declared on the stand that Davis was one of the leaders of the party which went to blow up the mill. Davis worked for a while on the Hercules property with Edward Boyce and August Paulson. When he left Coeur d'Alene during the bull pen days, he went to California, changing his name to W. F. Jones. In order to get work, later he went to Bisbee, where he secured work for a while, but was discharged when mine owners discovered his name was Davis, and that he was a member of the Federation. From Arizona Davis went to Chicago, Ill., and worked in the Altman Union for a while, and became president of the local in March, 1902. There were about 500 members. Davis was president a little more than two years. Sherman Parker, now dead, was at one time the financial secretary of the union. Adams was also a member. Davis said he knew absolutely nothing about the attempt to wreck the train on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad. He denied positively that he ever offered Orchard \$200 or any other sum to set off a carload of powder in the Vindicator mine. Orchard testified that Davis made such a proposition. Davis said he was arrested for alleged conspiracy in the railroad wreck and the time of the Independence mine explosion. He first read of it in the newspapers and knew of no plan to wreck the place. Davis attended the miners' convention in Denver in 1904. He has known Haywood and Pettibone about a year before this. At the time of denunciation of union miners at Cripple Creek, Davis started out to seek work elsewhere. He went first to Cheyenne, where he remained three days. He met Orchard and Pat Moran in a saloon with John Neville and the latter's boy, leaving Cripple Creek Davis again took up the name of Jones. He eventually landed in Goldfield in January, 1905, and has resided there ever since. While at Altman, Davis said he had a conversation with Orchard as to his reason for leaving the Coeur d'Alene. Sherman Parker and Bill Easterly were also present. Orchard said that if he had not been driven out of the Coeur d'Alene he would have been a rich man and that he intended to set even with Steunenberg. Senator Borah then began to cross examine the witness. Davis said he was working at the Gem mine at Gem, Idaho, the day the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill at Warden was blown up. Few men worked at the mines that day. Davis saw a train of miners pass through Gem en route to Warden. He saw no one he knew on board, as most of the men were masked. After the train pulled out, Davis said he saw the postmaster at Gem and discussed the matter with him. He saw the postmaster several times during the day. Davis said he did not know there was any excitement at Gem as the men came through. He did not know the men were armed. He could not say whether he did or did not see any rifles. Davis said he made no inquiries as to what the men intended to do.

"You knew precisely what they were going to do, did you not?" demanded Senator Borah.

"No sir; I did not. I did not take it



—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GREAT VARSITY RACE WON BY CORNELL

Most Exciting Rowing Event in History at Poughkeepsie Captured by Ithacans Over Columbia by Five Feet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. J., June 26.—Cornell won the varsity eight-oared race at the intercollegiate regatta for the eighth time this evening, in the most exciting contest ever rowed over the four mile course. Cornell's time was 20:28.5; Columbia, second; Naval Academy, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; Wisconsin, fifth, and Georgetown, sixth. Syracuse did not finish, its shell being swamped half a mile from the finish.

The Ithacans won by the narrow margin from Columbia, and until the finish announced the result thousands of spectators about and ashore were in doubt as to which crew crossed the line first. Cornell and Columbia fought for the honors over the whole four miles and at no time were the shells more than twenty-five feet apart. Columbia led over three miles and then Cornell took the lead, only to lose it again. In the last 100 feet Cornell, by a tremendous spurt, shot the nose of her shell into the lead and went over the finish five feet ahead of Columbia. The Annapolis crew rowed magnificently and finished two lengths behind Columbia.

Syracuse captured the four-oared race from Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia, which finished in the order named. Time, 19:37 1-5.

Wisconsin won the Freshman eight-oared race over the two mile course, leading Syracuse over the finish line by one length, and covering the distance in 9:56. Pennsylvania was third, Columbia fourth and Cornell fifth.

Lightning near Roosevelt.

"SEE US APPLES SWIM," IS TONE OF REPORT

Striking Telegraphers Claim Companies Are Already in Most Profound Confusion in Handling Their Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The press committee of the striking operators gave out the following statement tonight:

"At midnight Tuesday, following the report received at union headquarters showing where and how San Francisco telegrams for the east are being handled. The San Francisco office had 570 messages on hand, seventeen hours behind; Denver, 450, twenty hours behind; Los Angeles 580, twenty hours old; Salt Lake, 175 behind, nineteen hours old; Portland 346, twenty-four hours old; Seattle 480 behind, twenty-four hours old. A total of 2501 San Francisco telegrams are in transit between San Francisco and the east by easy stages.

"At Los Angeles Saturday last 1000 messages from San Francisco disappeared from the operating room. It is presumed they were shipped by train to Oakland, where they would arrive in time for delivery early Monday morning. The fact that Denver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle are relative calm business is significant. Under normal conditions San Francisco works direct with Chicago, New York and other large eastern cities. Since the strike occurred the business has been routed in all directions from the east to San Francisco, the practice of the telegraph office being to get business as near the 'storm center' as possible, and then, if communication has not been restored to send it into San Francisco by train."

'LIAR,' 'ROTTEN' IN CONVENTION OF MINERS

One Delegate Says It Was Proposed to Probe Moyer and Haywood for Corruption Five Months Before Their Arrest.

DENVER, June 26.—The lie was passed at the Western Federation convention this afternoon, between Secretary Kirwan and Delegate Mitchell, formerly of Greenwood, B. C. Kirwan asserted that Mitchell did not dare to return to Greenwood on account of a shady mining machinery deal.

In reply Mitchell said "Kirwan lied when he made the statement." Kirwan asserted that "Mitchell was a liar if he denied it."

The chair restored order before other personalities were indulged in.

One speaker this afternoon said he had heard it stated that Mahoney and Kirwan had really made little effort to have Moyer and Haywood released from all, as they wished to perpetuate themselves in office. Another delegate claimed that Delegate John McMullen, of Butte Engineers, had asked union No. 24 to approve a committee to investigate the corruption and rottenness of Moyer and Haywood five months before they were arrested, while Edward O'Byrne of Butte, claimed it was reported in Butte that Kirwan was short \$1000 in his accounts.

These charges were not denied today, as the chair ruled that the speaker should not be interrupted, and that those accused would have a chance to clear themselves later.

OXFORD HONORS MARK TWAIN ROYALLY

Applauded for Quarter of An Hour, and Receives the Degree of Doctor of Letters From University.

OXFORD, England, June 26.—With thirty men distinguished in politics, art, science or letters, including Premier Campbell Bannerman, Lord Chancellor Lorburn, the speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther, General Booth and Ambassador Reid, Mark Twain received an Oxford degree today. The visitors included Ambassador Reid and numerous Americans. Lord Curzon, chancellor of the University, presided.

Mr. Reid was cheered upon entering the Banquet when the great oration was reserved for Mark Twain, the lion of the occasion. Everyone arose when he was escorted up the aisle. He was applauded for a quarter of an hour. When the American humorist was presented the students started a fire of chatter about his books and their heroes, mixed with frequent questions such as "Where is your white salt?" Ambassador Reid received the degree of bachelor of law, as did General Booth, the warmth of whose reception was only exceeded by that accorded Twain. The crowd waited outside the building to cheer Twain as wearing the scarlet robes of Doctor of Letters, he marched in the procession to the Chancellor's residence where those honored by degrees were entertained.

KUROKI HOME, IS PRAISING THIS COUNTRY

Declares That Words Fail to Express the Grandeur and Enthusiasm of His Reception in the United States.

TOKIO, June 27.—General Kuroki and party arrived this morning from their visit to the United States. The party spoke in most appreciative terms of the cordial reception accorded, not only by the American government, but also by the people. Kuroki is confident that his visit served as an occasion for furthering a better understanding between the two nations.

Kuroki is said to have said that words were powerless to describe the grandeur and enthusiasm of the reception accorded himself and party.

UNION THUGS ARE INDICTED IN 'FRISCO

Grand Jury Gets After Members of Carmen's Union Who Tried to Kill and Maim During the Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The grand jury today returned four indictments charging also persons with crimes of violence in connection with the street car strike.

Three are accused of assault with deadly weapons and throwing bricks through car windows; six are charged with conspiracy to riot. Most of the indicted persons are members of Carmen's Union. These are the first indictments returned in connection with the strike since the determination, recently announced, to deal with such disorders through the medium of the courts.

Daniel G. White, a striking carman, who on the night of June 12, laid a stick of dynamite on the track at Cole street, was today held for trial before the Superior Court by Judge Chabnis. The attorney for White contended that the bomb was laid as a joke, but the judge said it was a very serious matter and fixed the bond at \$1000.

3 KILLED BY A TORNADO IN I. T.

Cutting Path Sixty Miles Long, Cyclone Works Destruction in Oil Fields of Indian Territory Near Tulsa.

Huge Steel Tanks, Derricks and Other Rigs Blown Over—Many Houses Unroofed and Moved From Foundations.

TULSA, I. T., June 26.—A tornado with a path of sixty miles long swept through the Indian Territory oil fields this morning, killing three men and causing a property loss of a million dollars. All the dead were oil field workmen, killed by falling rigs. The storm came from the north. It traveled down south until it struck the hill north of Tulsa, when it struck off to the southeast through Tulsa and Red Fork. From Red Fork shooting south through the heart of the Glenn oil fields. The loss of life occurred in the Glenn field, where the storm also the greatest property destruction.

Huge steel tanks were blown down and a hundred derricks demolished. Pipes and tanks were destroyed by lightning. The camp of the Gulf Pipe Line company was ruined, and the village of Keifer and the adjoining Glenn oil fields suffered great destruction.

Red Fork and Oil Field and Jenks, at the north limit of the Glenn oil fields, are scenes of wreck and ruin. Battlefields reports large property loss and several people injured. Several houses were demolished in Collinsville. The Bird Creek and Skiatook oil fields were riddled. In Tulsa several buildings were unroofed and blown from their foundations.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

Swollen Streams in Montana Reported to Have Worked Havoc All Over the State.

BUTTE, Mont., June 26.—Advice to the Miner throughout the state tell of considerable loss of life as the result of high water and swollen streams. Continuous rains have risen the streams to a height seldom witnessed at this time of the year.

The seven-year-old son of Bert Saylor was drowned while playing along the bank of a stream at Forsythe. At Miles City yesterday a cloudburst drowned an unknown woman and seventy horses. An unknown man is reported to have drowned at Glasgow.

Word from Great Falls tells of the drowning near Augusta of Mrs. J. C. Furman and her two little sons, and Laura Williams, 10 years old, in Simms creek. Only one body, that of Mrs. Furman was recovered.

KILLED BY BICYCLE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—Mrs. George E. Russell was knocked down and fatally hurt by a bicycle ridden by W. A. Perry, of Torrington, N. C., a Yale senior, last night. Perry graduated today.

THROW BOMB; GET \$125,000

Robbers Work Bold Scheme in the Heart of Russian City, Killing Three.

TIFLIS, Russia, June 26.—A bomb was exploded today in the Erivan Square, in the center of the city while the place was thronged with people. The object of the bomb (throwing was an attack on the treasury wagon containing \$125,000 and escorted by Cossacks. It had crossed the square when the bomb exploded. Two employes of the imperial bank were killed and the other victims are not to be ascertained. The bags containing the money disappeared and no trace has been found.

SANCHEZ TO GRAND JURY.

Mexican of Phoenix, Who is Accused of the Murder of Countryman, Over Year Ago.

PHOENIX, June 26.—Cornelio Sanchez was held to the grand jury today for the murder of Antonio Romero on a vacant lot in this city, April 5, 1906, the motive being robbery. Both are Mexicans. The accused man was the last man seen with the victim on the night of the crime.

He was arrested a few days after the incident on suspicion, but the evidence was insufficient to hold him. A confession is made out now by the confession of a woman with whom Sanchez lived, and who now fears for her life since recent beatings.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Arizona—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Grand Jury instead of trusting to police courts.

Daniel G. White, a striking carman, who on the night of June 12, laid a stick of dynamite on the track at Cole street, was today held for trial before the Superior Court by Judge Chabnis. The attorney for White contended that the bomb was laid as a joke, but the judge said it was a very serious matter and fixed the bond at \$1000.