

HIS TRADE WAS MURDER.

Orchard's Confession Reveals Many Attempts At Assassination.

BOISE, June 12.—Harry Orchard, calm and self-possessed, begins this morning the seventh day of his examination on the chapters of his later life which, beginning with petty social offenses, lead on through a maze of fearful crimes, to the penitentiary and the shadow of the gallows.

So far, no subtle trap laid by counsel accustomed to lure a witness to contradiction, has caught Orchard in material contradiction of his original narrative. He is willing to tell everything he has done; to give the closest detail—detail so minute that some difference seems inevitable when it is retold, but not once has this difference been sufficient to give his cross-examiner hope that he can impeach the witness by showing contradiction.

The cross-examination of Harry Orchard is being carried over the attempt on the life of Governor Peabody at Canon City, and the events immediately succeeding, including the Goddard and Gabbert dynamite plots and follows the usual methods designed to confuse and discredit the witness.

Attorney Richardson again suggested that Orchard was being coached by Detective McParland and counsel for the prosecution and provoked the sharpest wrangle that attorney and witness have had in their long contest. Orchard spiritively denied that he was being coached and asserted that he was telling the truth.

Orchard said that he and Pettibone discussed the project of killing Judge Gabbert, but that he alone had started out to murder Judge Goddard with a bomb, without any suggestion from Heywood, Moyer or Pettibone, except the general one made some months before. Still another crime came home to Orchard today. Under examination he admitted that he swindled farmers in Canon City with a fake hail insurance game while there trying to kill Peabody.

Just before noon recess the monotony of the examination was broken by Orchard's description of his attempts to kill Sherman Bell in Denver. For some twelve nights he was at Bell's residence, waiting an opportunity to shoot him. More than once Bell's life was saved by the barking of small dogs.

After the recess Richardson's cross-examination of Orchard led down at last to the time Orchard first started out on the mission which eventually resulted in the death of former Governor Steunenberg, for whose murder Heywood is on trial. It was at the conference of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, after Moyer's return from California, in August 1905, that the matter was first mentioned. Orchard said Moyer had just finished telling him to get rid of Johnny Neville when Heywood brought up the killing of Steunenberg.

Heywood said it would be a good thing to go back to Paterson, N. J., and write letters to Peabody, Bell, Goddard, Gabbert and some of the mine owners and tell them they were not forgotten and that the only way they could avoid getting what Steunenberg got was to die. Heywood said it would be like a living death to all these men to know someone was after them all the time. Heywood also said Ed Boyce had always wanted something done to Steunenberg.

Federation Has a Million.

DENVER, June 11.—The second session of the Western Federation of Miners' convention is on today. It developed that the entire funds of the Federation have been put under safety bonds to protect the Federation from any loss by suit or otherwise. More than a million dollars was in the treasury at the time of the trouble in the Cripple Creek district, which has culminated in the trial of Moyer, Pettibone and Heywood at Boise, and while there has been a considerable drain on the treasury, the Federation still has a large amount of money in the Colorado banks.

Owing to the trial of William D. Heywood and the testimony of Harry Orchard to the effect that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners had planned and paid for different crimes, it is alleged that some parties may consider the testimony as grounds for damage suits against the organization to be brought, in conjunction with the alleged conspiracy which the Federation officials claim the mine owners' association has hatched to put the organization out of business.

Stole An Entire Train.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 11.—The Great Northern Seattle-Bellingham local train was at 10 o'clock last night stolen from the depot, where it was left for a few minutes while the crew went to lunch, by Barkley McCutcheon, a well known character. Jumping into the cab McCutcheon

threw open the throttle and away the train shot, going north at terrific speed.

The bell was ringing and the whistle blowing maddly. The train crew rushed for a speeder and followed until it was discovered that the man at the valve had reversed the train and was returning south. He had the train under full speed and it was only by a miracle that the pursuing crew were able to get off the track.

McCutcheon later stopped the train, bringing it to an abrupt stop and causing a friction that nearly melted the iron. McCutcheon, who is about 22 years old, was very much pleased with his experience and under the excitement of numerous narrow escapes, was very nervous. He was taken to the city jail and locked up.

Packers Will Experiment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Details of the manner in which beef packers are to go into the business of pure food investigation, food testing, "poison squad" experimenting and like inquiries in opposition to the government became known today. The endowment provided for a pure food laboratory at the University of Illinois, where the experiments will be made, is \$250,000, and it was furnished by the syndicate packers.

President E. J. James of the University of Illinois has accepted it and agreed to take general executive charge of the work. He is organizing a corps of scientists and a scheme of co-operation among scientists connected with a number of the greatest universities in the country, so that the big work which lies ahead may have the credit of representing the scientific work of a group of men entirely without prejudice and equipped with the best possible qualifications for the task.

Not having been entirely satisfied of the fairness and impartiality of the government's bureau of chemistry, which is under the management of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, as chief chemist, the packers desired that an independent series of investigations should be conducted, along the same lines as those under Dr. Wiley. They applied to President James, explaining their anxiety to have the work absolutely fair and scientific. They are willing to provide \$25,000 a year to pay for it, and willing to intrust it to any organization whose standing should be such as to assure its verdicts of general acceptance as just and honest.

Hill Meets Newspaper Men.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Record-Herald today says: James J. Hill is cultivating a shrinking disposition. He arrived in Chicago from St. Paul yesterday, had his private car switched over to the Erie and departed for New York shortly afterward. When asked to give his views on the condition of the country generally, he shied like a green lily at a piece of paper in the road.

"No, no," he said, hastily, "I want to keep out of the papers entirely. I do not want to be in the limelight any more."

"This is so sudden," was suggested. Mr. Hill shot a suspicious glance at the reporter and retorted: "The fool newspapers are to blame."

"What have they been doing now?" was asked.

"They go and print something which they know to be true and in favor of the railroads and then some darn fool editorial writer puts a piece in the paper poking fun at the railroad man who said it. I suppose they think that's smart."

"What do you think of the threatened crop shortage?"

"Didn't know there was one. It's a long time between wheat two inches out of the ground and the half-bushel measure."

"Are we going to have a panic?"

"Don't know, but I do know of railroads which are paying 6 per cent dividends and are earning only 5 per cent."

"What do you think of the president's plan for railway regulation?"

"Haven't read it. Haven't read anything. Have been too busy trying to get enough business to offset the government's plans."

Disagree On Rate Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Governor 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. When the veto message had been read in the assembly, Mr. Baldwin, introducer of the bill, moved that it be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the governor, and that the motion lie on the table. This was carried. It requires a two-thirds vote of each house to re-pass a bill over the governor's veto.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.—In the United States district court this morning, Attorney Hagerman, representing the 15 principal railroads in Missouri, filed an amended petition, asking that the injunction previously granted, restraining the state from enforcing the maximum freight rate law, be extended to include the 2-cent passenger rate law, which goes into effect next Friday.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

From Washington to Athens is 5,005 miles. Russia makes 3,000 birchwood spoons a year. The natives of Kisiba carry coffee beans in bags of dried banana leaves. Germany's consular service consists of 126 professional consuls and 621 merchant consuls.

The Japanese embassy in London has made a collection of 40,000 objects of British and other European art, which soon will be sent to Japan. A battleship canal across Scotland, twenty miles long, thirty-six feet deep and 120 feet wide at the bottom, is one of the possibilities of the future.

American cotton seed planted in the experimental grounds of Korea, 176 acres being cultivated, yielded last season 500 bales, weighing 50,000 pounds.

Many bears that hibernate dig into a hillside to find a nest, but for a mild winter they are likely to roll up in some shallow excavation or a hollow tree.

In English law a will that is to be revoked must be destroyed. It is not enough to obliterate it with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as a revocation of a will.

The Chinese laborers in the Van Ithu gold mines recently presented to their white manager a handsome silver tray to mark their feelings of affection, "as deep as the sea."

New South Wales offers \$30 a head toward the passage money of approved agriculturists and domestic servants to that colony and \$20 a head for other desirable emigrants.

Italo Campanini, who a quarter of a century ago used to be the operative idol of New York, is buried in Parma, and his grave lies between those of Paganini and Botticini.

In the auction rooms of Thomas Harrows at Hamilton, Ont., stands an old clock that has not been cleaned for 125 years, yet keeps perfect time. It has hammered brass works and face.

There are altogether, foreign and native, 25,790 persons that are actively engaged in bringing the gospel to India, while ten years ago there were only 16,189, a gain of nearly 60 per cent.

The British government will devote \$20,000 to start the cultivation of hemp in the island of St. Helena, the inhabitants of which have been reduced to destitution by the withdrawal of the British garrison.

Some new trades included in the London directory for 1907 are cast iron repairer, inventor of safety breathing appliances, the soluble coffee creator, folding baby car constructor and theatrical hatter.

Frau Foros, the wife of a Hungarian farmer, seeing that he had fallen under the charms of a rich young widow, offered to sell him. The widow offered \$125, but Frau Foros wanted \$500, so they compromised for \$250.

A man who visited Spitzbergen last summer reports that a party of tourists killed upward of 100 reindeer, leaving the carcasses where they fell, only bringing away a few of the finest heads and antlers for mounting.

Libury Hall is the name of a farm near London where stranded Germans can find a home for a time. Within the last six years 2,875 men were cared for, and of these 1,057 earned enough on the farm to pay their way back to Germany.

It is not generally known that the ashes of the famous theosophist Mme. Helena Blavatsky are in New York city. They are inurned in a niche of Aryan hall, 144 Madison avenue, where the Aryan Theosophical society holds its meetings.

During his stay at Peshawur the ameer of Afghanistan, in talking with his English friends, invariably prefaced his stories with the remark, "Sir, I am going to make a joke." This he would say most gravely in English and then tell his story in Pushtu or Persian.

The strength of a grindstone appears from recent tests to vary widely with the degree of its wetness or dryness, stones that are dry showing tensile strengths of from 146 to 186 pounds a square inch, but after soaking overnight breaking under stresses of 80 to 116 pounds a square inch.

The "aud brig" at Ayr, commemorated by Robert Burns, will be preserved. It had fallen into decay and was unsafe for use and likely to fall. The money, \$50,000, needful for its restoration has been raised, and the town council of Ayr has ordered immediate prosecution of the work.

Chief among gold nuggets, says the Strand Magazine, are the "Welcome" and the "Welcome Stranger." The first, weighing 2,217 ounces, was found in Ballarat, Victoria, in 1868; the second, 2,268 ounces in weight, at Dolly, Victoria, in 1869. In both cases the fortunate discoverer netted over \$40,000 by a blow of the pick.

A prophesy believed by the natives to be a spirit able to put on a mortal shape when necessary has arisen in Swaziland, and under her orders the people are getting rid of all white things in the country. White goats, white fowls, white vessels for domestic use—all are being disposed of. The natives believe that when everything white has been disposed of the white men will disappear.

The proprietor of a big Berlin shop lately dismissed one of the girls on the ground that she scented herself so violently that she drove away custom from the shop. The girl thereupon brought an action against her employer, and the magistrate decided that girls serving in shops were allowed to scent themselves, provided always that the scent did not affect the olfactory nerves of those near them and did no harm to trade. Moreover, the master of the shop was fined damages.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Waist For Cool Summer Days. Checked voile in a dark color with white dots makes a stunning fabric that will be particularly serviceable for wear on cool spring days. As the material is too sheer to be practical, a slip of some dainty light silk must be used as a lining. It adds to the effectiveness of the garment. A blouse fashioned like the illustration is a model that the amateur sewer



can follow with no difficulty, for it is cut on simple lines. A square yoke filled in with Irish lace is surrounded with two rows of braid, ending in tabs that are stitched to the material directly in the center. Three small tucks on either shoulder give a fullness to the waist that has a decided blouse at the bodice. The full three-quarter length sleeves are finished with three pieces of narrow valenciennes lace ruching.

Foulards In Favor. Foulards are in favor again, and to meet the demand, which is already large, an unusual assortment of colors and attractive designs is ready. The designs of the foulards are better than they were several years ago. In fact, nearly all the effects found in the other silks are also to be found in them. Conventional white or black figures on black, white or colored grounds are especially plentiful, and they will be the first choice for the costumes already referred to. Persian patterns in all the desirable tones are also conspicuous.

For bordered materials a big call is anticipated, and all classes of dress materials are prepared to meet it. The newest idea, however, is the foulard silk border patterns that come by the yard in all tones to match the silks with which they may be combined. The Greek key is the most used motif and is to be had in white on the new greens, rose colors, champagnes, browns, etc., as well as in black on a white ground and white on a black ground.

Fashions For Wee Folk. Berthas are so very generally becoming to the little girls and so completely transform the frock that they are always in demand. Here are four exceedingly attractive examples, each of which is quite different from the other and which can be utilized in almost limitless ways. Any one is quite appropriate for the new dresses made from materials to match, but they all serve the very practical and desirable purpose of assisting in the problem



remodeling. Trimming of white on color or of plain color on figured is much in vogue this season, and any one of these can be cut from such and arranged over the dress of last season, giving it a novel and up to date touch that will double its life. As illustrated, one is trimmed with valenciennes lace and with embroidery worked on to the material, another is embroidered at its edge and finished with a lace frill, while a third is made of all over embroidery with banding, and the fourth is cut from plain linen and embroidered by hand.

Handkerchief Belts. These are the latest contrivances for girdling the feminine waist. They are made, as the name indicates, out of a big square handkerchief of soft silk, folded three corners to a crush belt width. At the buckle the ends are pulled out in fan shape, one pointing up and one down. Some have plain centers, with gay borders, the gayety showing only at the pulled out ends in front. Others are gay all over, and these make very girly belts indeed.

Notice of Publication-Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale (No. 7802.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 10, 1907. Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906, Public No. 308, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 30th day of June, 1907, at this office, the following tract of land, to-wit: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 11, township 20 north, range 12 east M. M.

Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the day above designated for sale. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register. C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

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Any persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the day above designated for sale. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register. C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 16, 1907. Notice is hereby given that HENRY C. EVERSMYER, of Chester, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 3753, made November 1, 1905, for the W 1/2, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 28, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 31, township 21 north, range 6 east, and that said proof will be made before Maurice Spangler, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Chester, Montana, on Tuesday, June 25, 1907.

Desert Land-Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 16, 1907. Notice is hereby given that JOHANNES SAILER, of Chester, Chouteau county, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 318, for the SW 1/4, E 1/2, SW 1/4, section 31, township 21 north, range 1 east, before Maurice Spangler, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Chester, Montana, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1907.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 23, 1907. Notice is hereby given that HARRY B. DICKINSON, of Knoxville, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1984, made March 29, 1901, for the E 1/2, SW 1/4, section 27, E 1/2, NW 1/4, section 24, township 20 north, range 10 east, and that said proof will be made before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on Friday, July 5, 1907.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 23, 1907. Notice is hereby given that JOHN B. HASLAM, of Steele, Montana, who made homestead application No. 2207, made March 28, 1905, for the E 1/2, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, section 10, township 21 north, range 10 east, and for S 1/4, SW 1/4, section 7, township 20 north, range 10 east, and

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 23, 1907. Notice is hereby given that DANIEL MCGUIRE, of Fort Benton, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 12012, made March 29, 1901, for the SE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 22, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, section 27, township 22 north, range 12 east, and that said proof will be made before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Friday, July 5, 1907.

Desert Land-Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., June 6, 1907. Notice is hereby given that MINNIE C. LUDTKE, of Fort Benton, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 688, for the SW 1/4, section 25, township 19 north, range 12 east, unsurveyed, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1907.

Desert Land-Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., June 6, 1907. Notice is hereby given that LILA B. GILL, of Stanford, Fergus county, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 688, for the SW 1/4, section 25, township 19 north, range 12 east, unsurveyed, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1907.

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HIRAM F. SMITH. Cattle branded on right ribs. Horses same brand on right shoulder. Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip. P. O. address - Whitlash, Mont. Note - Address is given wrong in brand book # H. F. Smith, Highwood.

GEORGE L. OVERFIELD. Cattle brand as shown on cut, also 1 on left hip only; RC and R-C on the right ribs. Increased brand on left ribs or thigh from fall of 1904. Ear mark, overlap in left and split in right. Vent, 1 on the left shoulder. Horses branded R on left shoulder. Range, Shonkin and Arrow creek. P. O. address, Fort Benton.

MILNER CATTLE CO. M. E. MILNER, Pres. and Manager, Fort Benton, Montana. Main brand as shown in the accompanying cuts. Also own all cattle bearing the single "square", brand, and all branded cattle bearing only cross P. Also own brand on right hip called "square 2". Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Park between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Bell creek, Shonkin and Range.

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