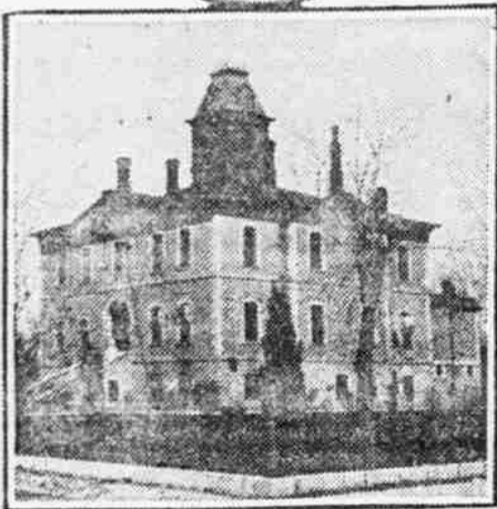


The Career of Harry Orchard, "Murder Machine."

WHAT manner of man is Harry Orchard, chief witness in the Haywood trial in Idaho? Such a question has framed itself in the minds of all who have followed the developments in the greatest criminal case in the recent history of the west. The records of crime are searched in vain for any parallel to the case of Orchard. Altogether aside from the result of the proceedings against Haywood, Orchard stands convicted by his own testimony of a list of crimes absolutely unmatched, at least in modern times. One has to go back to the days when inhuman monsters exercising despotic powers as kings or military chieftains butchered people by the thousand for their amusement to find any parallel to Orchard. And even then there is no real comparison, because the former usually died in their sins, unrepentant of their crimes, even if they realized they had committed them, while Orchard appears in two widely different characters—that of the bloody monster in human form, coolly going about the assassination of men and women by the score as a means of gaining his livelihood, and that of a repentant and changed man, overwhelmed with a sense of the iniquity of his past life, willing to make the only reparation in his power by complete confession of misdeeds and forfeiture of his life and ready to meet his fate trusting in the mercy of his Creator. The question remains as to the sincerity of the man in this the latest aspect of his career.

According to Orchard's testimony under cross examination, he was promised no immunity on account of his confession and had it in mind to make a full statement of his crimes even before he met Detective McParland. He has even said that he does not want any immunity and was moved to confess his misdeeds because of his desire for their forgiveness by a power greater than any on the earth. For some time he had been growing dissatisfied with his profession of murder—with being a sort of murder machine—and that was why he was so long in



HARRY ORCHARD AND THE COURTHOUSE AT BOISE, IDA.

doing the job of blowing up Governor Steunenberg. Twice his preparations were such that his diabolic mission could have been fulfilled, but his nerve failed him. But gambling and hard luck drove him back into the old trade. Then, when the bomb had blown Steunenberg into fragments, for the first time his hardened heart revolted at the brutality and fiendishness of his work, and when he was arrested and forced during his confinement to think upon his crimes he began to comprehend the awful nature of the record he had made.

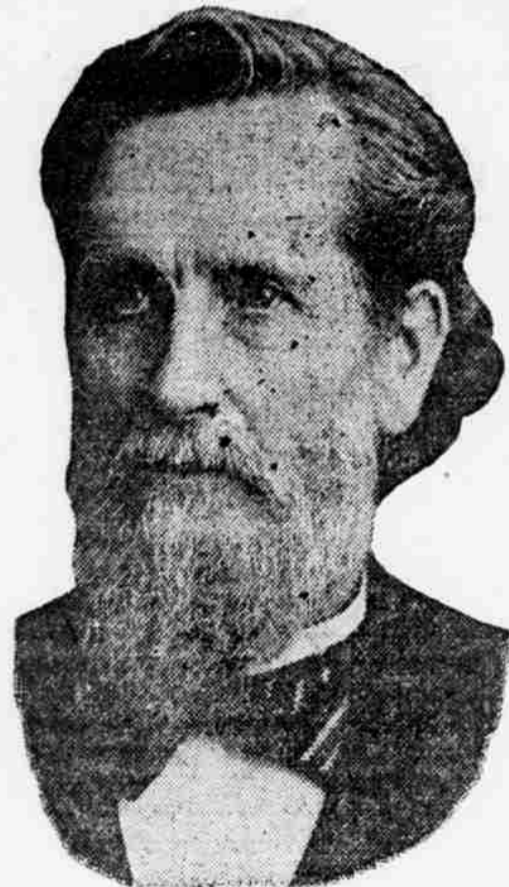
According to Orchard's confession, he has been guilty of the following misdeeds, most of them undertaken, as he stated, under contract and for pay, not because of animosity:

1. Attempting to blow up the mill of the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine at Wardner, Coeur d'Alene, and hang the superintendent. Two men were killed, but the superintendent escaped.
2. Helping to place the bomb in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek which killed two men.
3. Planning the assassination of Governor Peabody of Colorado.
4. Shooting and killing Deputy Lyte Gregory in Denver.
5. Planning and helping to execute the blowing up of the railroad station at Independence mine, Colorado, when fourteen men were killed.
6. Attempting to poison Fred Bradley, a mine manager, then living in San Francisco, by putting strychnine in the family milk picher on the doorstep one morning.
7. Arranging the bomb which blew Bradley from his doorway into the street, training him for life.
8. Setting a bomb for Judge Gilbert, which killed another man.
9. Planting a bomb, which never exploded, before Judge Goddard's house.
10. Living in wait to kill General Sherman Bell.
11. Planning the killing of Andy Mayberry, which was abandoned.
12. Settling fire to his cheese factory for the sake of the insurance money.
13. Swindling farmers with fake insurance against damage from hailstorms.
14. Planning to kidnap the child of Paulson, a former partner.
15. Deserting a wife in Canada.
16. Deserting a wife in Cripple Creek.
17. Stealing sheep.
18. Breaking open a cash register and stealing \$40.
19. Stealing a trunk.
20. Burning a saloon at Independence for the insurance.
21. Finally, the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg, which proved his crowning offense, and, according to his own story, led him to repentance.

Orchard is an uneducated man, but it is agreed that he has mental powers that might have made of him a very useful citizen if they had been rightly exercised. Orchard says his real name is Albert Horsley, but he has passed under many aliases. He claims to be a Canadian by birth.

SENATOR STEPHENSON.

Ally of Robert M. La Follette, Who Has Been Chosen as His Colleague. The outcome of the senatorial contest in Wisconsin has an important bearing on national politics because it puts in the senate an ally of Robert M. La Follette, Isaac Stephenson. Senator La Follette and former Senator Spooner, whose unexpired term of two years Mr. Stephenson will fill, belonged to opposing factions of the party in Wisconsin. When Mr. La Follette took his seat as the junior senator from Wisconsin, the fact that he was a new man and that his colleague was of a different faction from his own proved an obstacle to him in the furtherance of the ideas which he represents. It is expected that Mr. La Follette will be



ISAAC STEPHENSON.

able to do more effective work for measures in which he is interested in the Sixtieth congress, for he will not then be a "freshman," and his colleague will be a man who has been his ally in state politics for about a dozen years. Previous to 1898 Senator Elect Stephenson, who is a millionaire several times over and is sometimes called the richest man in the Badger State, belonged to the Republican group which included Mr. Spooner, the late Senator Sawyer and the late Henry C. Payne, but he left that group for the anti-corporation faction in consequence of the outcome of the senatorial fight in 1898. He and Senator La Follette have been close friends since that time.

Mr. Stephenson was born in Frederickton, N. B., in 1829, removed to Bangor, Me., in 1840 and a year later to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm. He bought a schooner and sailed on the lakes, investing his savings in timber lands. It was in this way that he came to make a fortune in the lumber industry. He now controls several lumber companies and several banks. He has served in the Wisconsin legislature and was a member of congress from 1883 to 1889. The main planks in his platform are tariff revision, federal income tax, popular election of senators, federal appraisal of railway property and increase of the power of the interstate commerce commission in dealing with railroads.

ROMANCE OF A PRINCESS.

Alexandra Victoria and Her Royal fiance, Prince August Wilhelm. Princess Alexandra Victoria of Sleswick-Holstein, whose betrothal to Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the kaiser, was recently announced, is seventeen years old and a charming girl of simple, unpretentious manners. She has been brought up to know how to work in the kitchen, is an excellent cook and understands many lines of housework which princesses are not supposed to bother themselves about.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VICTORIA.

She is the second daughter of Duke Frederick of Sleswick-Holstein and is a niece of the German empress, mother of her fiance. The latter is one of the most promising of the kaiser's sons. He is twenty years of age and has manifested much talent and originality. The emperor thought at one time of sending him to the United States, not for a visit of pomp and ceremony, but to study American institutions, become acquainted with typical American citizens and perhaps even take a course of study at Harvard university. The affair with the Princess Alexandra, culminating in their engagement, put an end to plans for this American trip.

Colonel Gorgas' Sanitary Work In The Canal Zone.

WHEN Colonel William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama canal zone, addressed the graduating class of the medical department of Cornell university on the subject of sanitation he suggested to the fledgeling doctors that a great opening exists for ambitious and scientific medical graduates in the direction of sanitary science. It is a field that has come into existence within a comparatively few years. Now wherever there are large centers of population in America there is a demand for those skilled in sanitation, and in the semitropical countries their services are in special demand, for it has been shown that in such countries as Panama, Cuba and various islands of the Caribbean the climate is not inimical to the health of the Anglo-Saxon race if only there is good sanitation. On the strength of the results at Panama Colonel Gorgas predicts with confidence that in the course of two centuries the settlement and development of the semitropical American countries will have progressed to such an extent that the centers of wealth and population and civilization will be in the tropics again, as they were at the dawn of history. He expressed the opinion that with yellow fever and malaria and other maladies peculiar to the tropics banished life in these climates will be found more healthful than in the temperate zones.

This idea of good sanitation has an intimate relation to the development of the community along co-operative lines. The tendency is now for the public in its corporate capacity to do a great many things that were formerly left to private enterprise or perhaps were not done at all. The protection of the public health is one of the things that have come to demand a large share of attention. Medicine and other branches of science are called on to contribute their quota toward the grand result of minimizing the evils of disease and making people healthier and therefore happier. Wonderful results have been achieved by the American sanitary experts in Panama, Cu-



COLONEL WILLIAM C. GORGAS.

ba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Yellow fever has been wholly stamped out in Panama by the extermination of the species of mosquito that spreads this disease, and malaria has been reduced to a minimum. It is claimed that sickness is no more frequent in the canal zone than in the average city of the United States. Yellow fever was banished from Cuba under American control, but returned again when the native government allowed supervision to grow lax. It has been driven out again since American control of the island was resumed.

It is now recognized that the mosquito is largely responsible for the prevalence of malaria in certain localities, and the suffering and annoyance for which this insect is responsible have hindered the development of districts in the neighborhood of large cities and kept down the value of real estate. In recognition of this the New Jersey legislature recently appropriated \$350,000 for the prosecution of the war against the mosquito, and a corps of sanitary experts has gone to work to spy out the breeding places and treat them in such a way as to exterminate the pest so far as possible. Staten Island, now a part of New York city, has achieved considerable success in this direction by drainage of salt marshes and is rapidly losing its unenviable fame as a mosquito infested district. In New Jersey the drainage of one mosquito infested district resulted this year in the building of 100 new houses, and one real estate owner—not a large holder either—estimated the increase in the value of his property at \$50,000.

Capitalists are coming to see the value more and more of sanitary surroundings for their employees and to realize that from the business point of view alone it pays to spend money to have such surroundings as they should be. One of the good results of the investigation into the meat packing industry of Chicago was the increased attention the packers were forced by it to pay to sanitation and the physical welfare of their employees generally.

When Colonel Gorgas first took up his work at Panama a good deal of fun was made of his "bug brigade." Then when the homes of residents were invaded and tons of sulphur, pyrethrum and other things that did not smell sweet were burned under their noses, while hundreds of barrels of oil were poured on waters that had not been troubled for years, jokes turned to anathemas. But even the Panamanians have come to see the value of sanitary science now.

Irish Church Bells.

It was about the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records having found some in the palace of Nimroud. The first Christian bells, like Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces and from that day gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached at Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to the humble "Clog-an-eadhachta Patraic," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches high by five inches broad, four inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, bent into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazed or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, writes W. J. Fennell in the Belfast Gazette, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 552.

The Puffed Out Chest.

"The puffed out chest is a delusion which has succumbed to scientific knowledge of the human body," said a drill officer. "It came into existence purely for show reasons or from false analogy. It was seen that men deep in the chest were strong men, and the old drill sergeants probably imagined that by making men throw out their chests they would make them strong, as well as make them look strong, which is a complete mistake. Instead of strengthening a man, puffing his chest tends to weaken him, as it throws a strain upon the heart. We now tell men to be sure and not puff out their chests. If you puff out your chest and do dumbbell exercise you are to hold the breath. That strains the heart. Any exercise that prevents breathing freely is bad. Knotted muscles are also wrong. You see a man with immense chest muscles and perhaps you think he is really an ideally trained man, but such muscles simply bind the chest and tie the heart down."—Reader Magazine.

A Catch Question.

Of Bishop Short, who held the see of St. Asaph, many curious stories are told. Occasionally he put questions to candidates for ordination that apparently had no connection with the discharge of their parochial duties. They tested probably their wit or tact, two necessary qualifications to public men, but nothing more. One such question proposed by the bishop was the following: "Which has the greatest number of legs, a cat or no cat?"

As might be expected, this created a fitter, but the bishop would not take a laugh as the answer, and consequently he repeated the question and desired some one to solve the problem. At last one of the candidates, smiling, said, "I should think, my lord, a cat."

"No," retorted the bishop; "there you are wrong, for a cat has four legs, and no cat has five."—London Telegraph.

A Thing of Many Names.

The Thames has been the cause of much controversy. Its name has been variously stated as Tameses, Tamese, Tamises (at the juncture of the Isis and Tame, near Dorchester), Tamisa, Tamesa, Tamisia, Thamesis and finally Isis (where it flows between the Oxfordshire and the Buckinghamshire shores). Thus at Oxford it is still often called the Isis until it receives the shallow river Tame just below Dochester, from which point it is called Thames. Historians trace this error to an early attempted division of the Latin word Tamesis into two words, Tame esis or Tame isis, suggested perhaps by the existence of the Tame in Buckinghamshire. The Saxons called it the Thames, ancient maps and documents designating it Thames Fluvius. —From "In Thamesland."

Harvard Then a College of Children.

In 1635, when elected president of Harvard, the Rev. Increase Mather refused to resign the pastorate of the North church in Boston for the sake of "forty or fifty children." Therefore he used to ride back and forth from Boston to Cambridge, charging to the college the cost of shoeing and baiting his horse and mending his saddle. Many of these students were but twelve or thirteen years old.—"Individual Training in Our Colleges," by Clarence F. Birdseye.

Naming the Baby.

They were choosing a name for the new baby. "I think Esmeralda is too sweet," said one of the infant's aunts. "Alfreda is better and more uncommon," said another. "How would Alvina do?" asked a third. "Hardly," said the fond father. "You seem to be getting away from the idea that this is a baby and not a new kind of cigar."—London Graphic.

The Epitaph of Mary Lyon.

In the grounds of Mount Holyoke seminary, overlooking the beautiful valley through which the Connecticut flows seaward, is a monument to Mary Lyon, the Massachusetts teacher who founded the college. On it is inscribed a sentence of her own. "There is nothing in the universe that I am afraid of but that I shall not know and do all my duty."

Still a Dream.

Dolly—Molly Wolcott told me a month ago that her new gown was going to be a dream. Polly—Well, that is all it is so far. Her husband won't give her the money for it.—Somerville Journal.

A rash man provokes trouble, but when the trouble comes is no match for it.—Chinese Proverb.

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