

FIRST WITNESSES

Taking Testimony in the Haywood Case at Boise, Idaho, Begins.

ORCHARD TELLS HIS STORY

He Claims that Through it All he Was Directed and Paid By Officers of Western Federation of Miners.

Boise, Idaho, June 5.—Through James H. Hawley, senior of the group of prosecutors, the state of Idaho Tuesday made the opening statement against William D. Haywood whom it charges with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and began the presenta-

tion of the testimony by which it hopes to prove the indictment laid against him. The opening statement was a broad, sweeping arraignment of the leaders of the Federation of Miners who were charged with plotting wholesale murder and hiring assassins, all in a giant conspiracy of vengeance upon those who obstructed their way, to destroy opposition by terrorism, to control the political destinies of the communities covered by their organization, and to perpetuate their own power within the organization. It charged a widespread conspiracy in inception from the north Idaho disturbance 15 years ago, reaching down to the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and whose murdered victims, by bullet and bomb, numbered scores. Hawley declared that wherever in the mining sections of the coast states the federation had been in control, there had been left a trail of blood to mark its operations. Of the hired assassins he cried: "To them murder became a trade and assassins a means of living."

with sawed off shot guns and infernal machines, as weapons the witness went on in the same quiet offhand manner that marked his demeanor

of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he had been treacherous to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence and Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory of Denver, killing him instantly, confessed that for days he stalked Governor Peabody about Denver waiting a chance to kill him, confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed fourteen men and confessed that falling in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatine.



Harry Orchard.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes Thursday when continuing his Wednesday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the home to beat his victim with the death trap and the meeting in the evening gloom as the victim walked unconsciously to his doom. Through it all he winced but once and that was when the defense made him name his six sisters and his one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins and temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in its story intact.

The state Thursday began its corroboration of Orchard's crimson tale by producing the lead casing of the Peabody bomb. Orchard identified it, swore that he brought it from Canyon City to Denver and then on to Wallace, where he gave it to a man named Cunningham. It was thrown into the river and the state promises to later prove its recovery.

There was the same precautions and the same armed guards Thursday to protect Orchard and the same courtroom scenes except that among the spectators the women to men were as two to one.

Orchard finished his direct examination at 2:35 o'clock and the cross examination had only reached down to the Coeur d'Alene days of 1899 when the court rose. The cross examination will be continued at 9 o'clock Friday.

In detailing his hunt for Gov. Steunenberg he said: I finally located Gov. Steunenberg on Christmas night, 1905, and taking the sawed-off pump shotgun Pettibone had given me, I went out to his house. I heard the governor coming and tried to get the two parts of the gun together, but

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

COUNTIES SHARE IN THE INCREASED VALUATION.

85 COUNTIES HAVE ROADS

A General Resume of the Events Happening in the Capital City That Are of State Wide Interest.

Of the ninety counties in Nebraska eighty-five have railroad lines, and although the state board of assessment increased the values only of the Burlington and the Union Pacific railroads to any material extent, all but twelve of the eighty-five counties share in the benefit in the form of taxes. The only counties that have no railroad lines are McPherson, Logan, Loup, Keya Paha and Banner counties. The counties that receive no increase in the way of railroad valuations are Chase, Dixon, Dundy, Garfield, Hayes, Hitchcock, Jefferson, Nemaha, Otoe, Scotts Bluff, Wayne and Wheeler.

Secretary George D. Bennett of the state board of assessment, has completed his tabulations, and it is understood that they will be made official on the return of Governor Sheldon, June 18.



CLARK PERKINS.

Prominent Nebraska editor, formerly editor of St. Paul Republican and Aurora Republican, recently appointed secretary of the state railway commission.

State Investments.

State Treasurer L. G. Brian in his semi-annual report to the governor shows that the state now has \$7,317,557.87 in county bonds and bonds of other states and in warrants of the state of Nebraska. Warrants held by the state as an investment for trust funds aggregate \$1,097,911.26. The bonds of counties in Nebraska and bonds of other states aggregate \$6,219,646.61. The funds invested in bonds are as follows: Permanent school fund, \$6,796,959.30; permanent university funds, \$170,502.40; agricultural college endowment funds, \$287,395.61; normal school endowment, \$62,700.56; total in bonds, \$6,219,646.61.

The treasurer reports that under the new law state institutions have deposited in the treasury cash funds amounting to \$8,551.97. The report shows that on December 1 the treasurer had a balance on hand of \$331,900.45. During the six months he has received \$4,379,264.49. The disbursements were \$3,668,361.27, leaving a balance May 31 of \$1,042,803.67. This is one of the largest balances ever in the treasury. It will soon be diminished by the disbursement of \$458,000 from the temporary school fund for the support of public schools and by the payment of over \$250,000 for bonds of other states recently purchased but which cannot be delivered before the fifteenth of June.

Normal Board Organizes.

The state board of education held a short meeting at York last week, electing new officers and transacting business of minor importance. James E. Delzell, of Lexington, was elected president of the board, C. H. Gregg of Kearney vice president and Rev. Luther P. Ludden of Lincoln secretary. Mr. Delzell, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Ludden, T. J. Majors of Peru, State Superintendent McBrien, State Treasurer Lawson G. Brian and Mr. Childs of York were present at the meeting. A number of minor appointments at the Peru normal were made, but no other business of importance was taken up, the meeting lasting less than two hours. T. J. Major's term as a member of the board will expire in July. Governor Sheldon has named no successor to the position.

Padding School Census.

If there is any way to stop the too common practice of padding the school census, which results in school districts drawing money from the state fraudulently, State Superintendent J. L. McBrien will stop it. He has issued a letter to county superintendents, giving warning of this method, and citing glaring acts of fraud. His circular says:

"Notice that the census should be reported under the item 'Number of children in the district between five and twenty-one years of age.' The corresponding item in the annual report of the director should be verified by checking with the director's census report. Do not accept a director's report of census unless the same is made under oath. In spite of the care exercised in past years by county superintendents in protecting the integrity of the school census, some flagrant cases of school census padding have been brought to light. One school district was found to have padded its school census 67 per cent, reporting over 1,700 more pupils of school age than were actually found residing therein, and receiving from the state school fund in one year over \$3,000 to which it was not entitled. The matter was called to the attention of this department through the activities of the Commercial club of a rival city, with the result that the school district in question enumerated 1,700 fewer persons between the ages of five and twenty-one in 1906 and in 1905. County superintendents are hereby cautioned to accept no school census report from directors or others authorized to make report of enumeration of persons of school age unless such report is made under oath, as provided by law; and school census enumerators are hereby warned that no cases of school census padding will be tolerated. When it is remembered that approximately \$700,000 annually are distributed among the 7,000 school districts of the state on the basis of the school population as sworn to by the respective census enumerators of said districts, and by the county superintendents of the ninety counties, in accordance with established law, it becomes apparent that this is not a matter to be treated lightly, and this department will leave no stones unturned in its efforts to bring to justice the class of offenders known as 'school census padders.' It is equally important that no pupils that should properly be enumerated be omitted from the school census. The careless omission of names is as grave an offense as is deliberate padding. Give to each district that to which it is entitled—no more, no less."

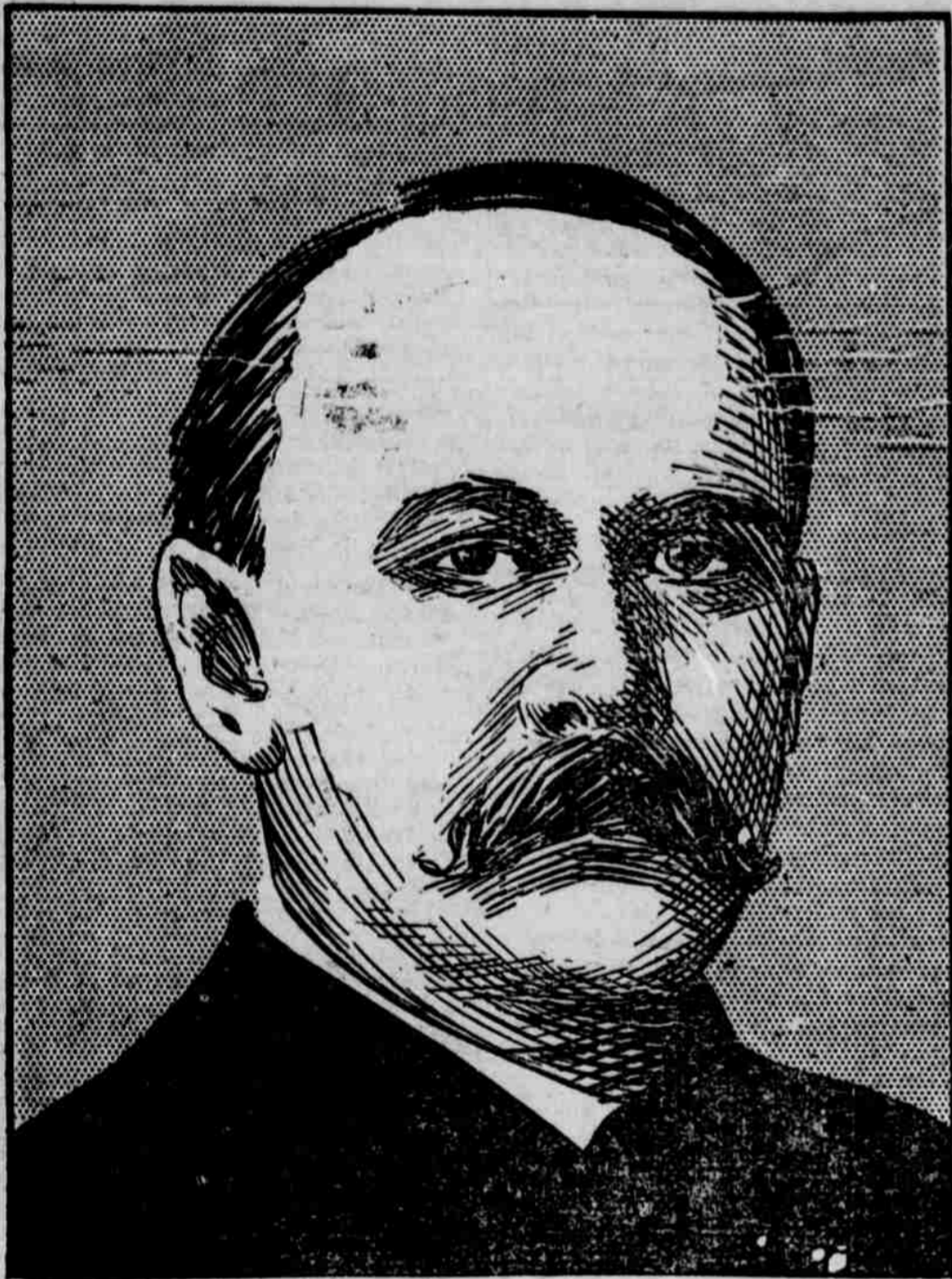
Roads Getting Good.

The Burlington road has filed the much-desired list of attorneys and physicians who hold contracts for transportation, but the Northwestern, which had previously complied with the request of the railway commission for a list of pass-holders, went the Burlington one better, and notified the commission that it would not contest the 2-cent passenger fare law in Nebraska or similar laws in other states.

General Agent Robert W. McGinnis, of Lincoln, representing the Northwestern, notified the railway commission that his road had a force of clerks at work on passenger rate schedules for interstate rates based on the reductions made by legislatures of several western states during the past winter. This means that the Northwestern will not attempt to set aside any of the laws reducing passenger rates. The 2-cent fare law in Nebraska will not be assailed by the Northwestern, nor will any effort be made to test the validity of such laws in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota or Michigan, or any other state in which the company has lines. It is the first road to make such an announcement in Nebraska. It is reported that the Union Pacific road will make a six months' trial of the new law before it decides to take steps to try to declare it illegal.

Governor Sheldon Bumped.

Everyone is familiar with the story of the policeman who hustled General Grant in the street on the occasion of a fire and the very obedient manner in which General Grant received the hustling. But a good many people in Nebraska will learn for the first time from this paragraph how Governor Sheldon was bumped by an enterprising and audacious student of Lincoln a few nights ago. The governor and the student arrived in Lincoln at 2 o'clock a. m. on the same train. The student made a rush ahead of the governor and engaged the only hack to take him home. When the governor appeared a moment later the hackman remonstrated with the youth and desired to take the governor to the executive mansion first and then take the student home, but the latter aggressively insisted upon his bargain and drove off, leaving the chief executive to find some other means of reaching his residence.



JUDGE FREMONT WOOD. Presiding at the Haywood Trial in Boise.

case against Wm. D. Haywood, he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first

SKETCHES OF DEFENDANT IN GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE TAKEN IN COURT.



suggested by Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood, and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to 18, detailed the circumstance under which he tried to murder Former Governor Peabody, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffat and Frank Herne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one his former associates. Then under cross examination by the defense Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek, through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb making, and tales of man hunts

had not succeeded before he passed into the house. I then went down town again.

"The next time I saw the governor he was sitting in the Saratoga hotel. I went up to my room and get the bomb and hurried out to the Steunenberg house and planted the bomb by the gate. I then started back to the hotel and when about two blocks away I met Steunenberg on his way home. I ran as fast as I could toward the hotel, but had not reached it when the explosion occurred.

"I went to my room to do up some acid and giant caps and things in a package. As I was doing so a giant cap in my pocket exploded and tore one side of my coat out. I was afraid everybody in the hotel had heard the explosion. I waited a while, but there was no indication that any one had heard what had occurred in my room. I went down stairs and remained at the hotel until Monday, when I was arrested."

Boise, June 6.—A well groomed, stockily built man, dressed in a gray sack suit and apparently as composed as any of his hearers, the man known as Harry Orchard, a self-confessed, many time murderer, took the witness stand in the district court of Ada county at 9:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. He is the principal witness against W. D. Haywood, charged with the murder of Former Gov. Steunenberg, and who is, by Orchard's story, connected with many fearful crimes.

An undertaking by the special prosecutors for the state that they would by later proof and connection legitimize his testimony opened the way like a flood-gate to the whole diabolical story and throughout the entire day Orchard went on from crime recital to crime recital, each succeeding one seemingly more revolting than those that had come before.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alenes he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant explosion, confessing that he set the death trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives