

ADDED MANY 'WAGE SLAVES'

Secretary Kirwan of Miners' Federation Makes His Report.

BODY IN FLOURISHING CONDITION

Has Experienced Steady Growth and List of 'Undesirable Citizens' Has Steadily Grown Larger.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—A total of fifty-one new locals organized and the admittance of over 15,000 new members by initiation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907, said James Kirwan, acting secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners in his annual report, which was presented to the federation convention today.

Orchard's Examination Resumed. In opening what he had announced would be his last day's cross-examination of Harry Orchard in the office of Richardson, counsel for William D. Hayward, turned suddenly on the witness and said:

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During yesterday's examination Orchard said he had written to Meyer from Wallace, Idaho, asking for some money. Orchard had gone to Wallace after the first proposed attempt on Governor Steunenberg. Richardson asked further about the Meyer letter today, wanting to know if Orchard ever received an answer to it.

Salaries of Officers Continue. The salaries of President Meyer and Secretary Hayward, for a month each, have been continued while they have been in prison in Idaho awaiting trial on the charge of complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg.

Acting on the advice of the federation attorneys, Secretary Kirwan reports, "I have withdrawn the receipt of the fiscal year were \$23,885 and the expenditures \$20,086. Contributions to the Meyer-Hayward defense fund to April 1 amounted to \$27,783 and the disbursements \$79,516.10, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,771.25.

Work of Organizing the Coal Miners. An office has been established at Trinidad, Colo., for the purpose of facilitating the work of organizing the coal miners, but the intolerable conditions under which the men employed in southern Colorado are compelled to work, Secretary Kirwan said, "make it a hard matter to perfect the organization, as the members will not remain in that district for any length of time."

How He Drew Expense Money. The return trip to Caldwell was made by way of Spokane. Simpkins said that as an excuse for going along he would say he was visiting local officials of the Western Federation. This would also enable him to draw expense money from the union.

Orchard said there was no arrangement at the headquarters whereby Simpkins should help in the Steunenberg plot. On this second trip to Caldwell, Orchard said he and Simpkins were there for about three weeks. The witness made several trips to Nampa and Simpkins went to Halley, where there was a federation local. During the time his attorney was tracing Orchard's movements prior to the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, Hayward seemed utterly unconcerned. He read several letters which Mr. Dwyer, one of the defense's attorneys, handed him.

Orchard fixed the date of his second Caldwell visit as some time in November, 1905.

"Well, if you and Simpkins went to Caldwell in November to kill Steunenberg, why didn't you do it?" demanded Attorney Richardson.

"We did make an attempt to, but it wasn't successful," Simpkins then went back home to Wallace, saying it wouldn't be good for either himself or Orchard if they were caught in company.

"Simpkins had agreed to come," Orchard continued, "but he began to get scared after we were on the ground."

"Simpkins helped make a bomb," Orchard said, "as a matter of fact," asked Richardson, "was Simpkins with you any longer than it required him to visit the federation local at Halley and Silver City?"

"He was with me in Caldwell about a week," Orchard said.

"All at once?" Orchard asked.

"No; he was there twice," Orchard said.

Simpkins started for home about December 1, 1905, and Orchard said he had not seen him from that day to this.

While in Caldwell Simpkins helped him manufacture a bomb.

"Was that the bomb which killed Steunenberg?" Orchard asked.

"Yes, that was the same powder. I later changed the casing from wood to tin," Orchard denied that he had ever tried to sell what he claimed was a nonfreezing explosive. Orchard also left Caldwell after the failure of the attempt with Simpkins. He called Bill Eastery of Silver City up on the telephone and asked him if he didn't want to come over to Caldwell and "take part in a contract." Eastery declined, saying he was too busy at home. Orchard then went to Salt Lake City to get a man named Shoddy to help him. Shoddy, however, could not be found.

CLIMAX OF DEFENSE

(Continued from First Page.)

climax, they showed Orchard pleading for and saving the life of Bob Wetter, who seemed to plead for murder. Orchard admitted that he had appealed to Governor Gooding about Wetter and that later Gooding had relieved Wetter and then commuted his sentence of death to one of life imprisonment.

Orchard left the stand at 2:30 o'clock after having occupied it for a total of thirty-two and one-half hours. Just before he was excused and remanded he went back to the hands of the prosecution and identified the casing of the bomb he planted at the site of Judge Goodard's house in Denver. Orchard is retreating to the witness chair later because the defense must lay the formal lines for impeaching him and the state must still have its redoubt examination.

Corroborating Poison Story. Immediately Orchard left the stand the state began the corroborating of the Bradley poisoning story. Mrs. Sadie Steunenberg, who as Miss Sadie Bradley was a maid in the Bradley home; Oliver Crook, the milkman who sold the milk that was poisoned and P. L. McCree, the chemist who analyzed the poisoned milk, carried the revolting tale from the discovery because of its bitterness that the milk poisoned to the analysts that showed from forty to sixty grains

of strychnine in a quart of it. Mrs. Swan identified Orchard and contacted him with the house. They all confirmed the date as within three or four days of the explosion and Mrs. Swan swore that she opened the iron box to get the morning paper a few minutes before the explosion and saw nothing on the steps. There will be further testimony tomorrow as to the Bradley incident.

Immediately after the noon recess former Governor Peabody of Colorado met Harry Orchard in the office of Richardson, counsel for the prosecution. The meeting was suspected as far as Orchard was concerned, and when he saw Peabody advancing toward him with hand outstretched, he blanched and began to tremble. "I am ashamed to speak to you, governor; I am ashamed to look at you," faltered Orchard.

"Oh, that's all right," said Peabody, laughing. "You need not be ashamed to speak to me now."

Orchard began crying, and when Peabody succeeded in reassuring him, he said: "I am glad that I did not kill you, and that I am spared the thought of that crime at least."

Orchard and Peabody spent fifteen or twenty minutes together and parted in a friendly way.

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Returning to Caldwell alone, Orchard went to the Saratoga hotel, where he became acquainted with the employees of the place. He made no effort to conceal himself. Richardson wanted to know why it was that with plenty of opportunity to kill Steunenberg on one of the governor's trips to his sheep ranches Orchard had decided to use a bomb in the city.

Orchard Diagnosed with Himself. "Well, I got disgusted with myself at not being able to get him, so I finally decided to use the bomb and get rid of the thing and get away," said Orchard.

"But you took the materials for a bomb when you first went to Caldwell?" "Yes, sir."

"And you intended to use a bomb from the first?" "Yes, sir, if the opportunity offered."

Attorney Richardson jumped over the details of placing the bomb at the Steunenberg residence, picking the witness up at the point where he began to run back to the hotel after seeing Steunenberg approach the place of his death.

"You were warm and excited when you reached the hotel, weren't you?" "I was warm. I tried not to be excited."

"You were calm enough to help the bartender tie up a bundle?" "I held my finger on the string while he tied up a parcel."

The cross-examination here digressed to a scheme Orchard planned to ride a short distance on a train with Steunenberg and set the bomb in a grip under the governor's seat. With the paraphernalia all ready Orchard got aboard the train one day, but Steunenberg missed it. The fact that others in the car would have been killed in the explosion did not appeal to him.

Returning to Orchard's actions after the assassination of Steunenberg, Richardson wanted to know if the witness had not deliberately gone to his room and scattered powder and plaster of paris about the place.

"No, sir, I did not," replied Orchard in a positive manner. He said he came back to the hotel with the idea of cleaning up some things in his grip.

"What was in it?" "Some cayenne pepper, potash and acid."

"What were you doing with the pepper?" "I had it to put on my nose when necessary so as to prevent dogs taking up my trail."

When He Was Arrested. The examination again digressed to show that while he was in Spokane Orchard called on Attorney Fred Miller, now associated with the defense, and employed him to sue the railroad to help the state. He gave Miller a power of attorney. Orchard made no attempt to leave Caldwell the night of the explosion, but slept as usual in his room at the Saratoga hotel. The next day, Sunday, he was suspected and placed under parole. Monday he was arrested. The first attorney Orchard saw was J. B. Sullivan of Denver. Sullivan had acted once for Orchard in a civil case in Denver. Sullivan suggested that Orchard have a local attorney.

"Did you tell Sullivan you knew an attorney named Miller in Spokane?" "I said I had received a telegram from Miller. Sullivan wired Miller to come on, and he reached Caldwell something more than a week after the arrest."

Orchard remained in the Caldwell jail fifteen days and was then brought to the penitentiary here in Boise.

Richardson here attempted to show the coercion of Orchard through solitary confinement.

"Where were you put when you reached the penitentiary?" he asked.

"In the new cell house."

"What sort of a cell?" "A steel cage."

"With solid walls?" "The walls are solid, the front and door were barred."

In Solitary Confinement. "You were in solitary confinement?" "I don't know what you call it."

"Were you taken to the penitentiary with your cousin?" "No, sir."

"Were you advised as to your rights about being confined in the penitentiary?" "No, sir."

"They didn't tell you where they were taking you?" "No."

"And after being put in the cell you were not allowed to speak to anyone?" "Yes, sir, I could speak to the man in the next cell and to the guard in front."

"You couldn't see the man next door, could you?" "Yes, when he went out in front."

"Who was the man next door?" "Bob Wedder."

"A condemned murderer?" "Yes."

"And for the most part the guard outside your cell said 'Hi'?" "No, sir. He spoke a good deal to the man next door and he spoke to me often."

"Where were your meals served?" "In the cell."

"They were passed in to you the same as to the condemned murderer?" "Yes, sir. The door was opened and the meals were handed in."

Orchard said his cell was 5 by 7 feet.

"You were not allowed to exercise or leave your cell?" "No, sir, not at first."

"And you were not allowed to read?" "Yes, sir, I had new books from the library."

"No newspapers?" "No, sir."

In the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Orchard said McPartland had told him a good deal about the lawlessness of the Molly Maguires.

"Did he tell you about 'Kelly, the bum'?" "Yes, sir."

"And that Kelly had committed many murders, but turned state's evidence and escaped punishment?" "He told me he was a witness."

"Did he tell you he had promised to protect Kelly and had kept his word?" "No, sir."

"And that after the trial he gave Kelly \$1,000 on which to leave the country?" "No, sir."

"What did he tell you?" "He said a subscription had been taken up and said \$700 or \$800 had been collected for Kelly."

"And that he was allowed to leave the country?" "Yes, sir."

"And that Kelly had reformed and become a good citizen?" "I think he said Kelly never did reform."

"Did he tell you about a man named Kerrigan getting off for testifying?" "No, sir."

Referred to Belief in God. Orchard said that when he was first introduced to McPartland the detective wanted to know if the prisoner believed in God.

"I had been thinking about such things," said Orchard. "McPartland said he believed I also had something to do with the murder of Steunenberg and that I had been at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners."

Continuing his questions about the Molly Maguires, Richardson wanted to know if McPartland had told Orchard of a man named 'Stunt' Lawlor.

"No, sir," said Orchard.

"Didn't McPartland tell you that up to the time he was sent into the anthracite coal fields there had been but three murders there, but after he became a member of the miners' union and the Molly Maguires there were twenty or more?" "No, sir."

Wide Latitude Allowed. Before the witness was allowed to answer the question, however, there came a vehement protest from Attorney Hawley for the state, who declared that no latitude of cross-examination gave counsel the right to put an imaginary conversation into the mouth of a witness and thus prejudice the jury despite the fact of denial of any such conversations.

Richardson in reply declared that Orchard had been "titled" for this examination, was an expert witness, and a master criminal, but was now trying to help the state.

"If there has been influence or inducement as to securing this evidence we have a right to inquire into it," the attorney concluded. Judge Wood said he would allow the widest latitude.

"Didn't McPartland tell you that every man of the Molly Maguires who turned state's evidence was allowed to go free?" "I don't know that he did. Some of them escaped."

"Did he promise you \$700 or \$800 if you confessed and involved others?" "No, sir, he did not."

"But that was the impression he left upon you?" "I don't know that there was any impression that I doubted the truth of what he told me about the men."

DOCTORS IN KAUFMANN CASE

Testifies as to Cause of the Death of Agnes Polreis and State Hosts.

PLANDREAUX, S. D., June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The testimony of Dr. Arthur Sweeney of St. Paul, and Dr. Frank E. Coulter of Omaha, experts summoned by the state, was a feature of today's session of the Kaufmann murder trial. Their testimony was of importance in supporting the cause of the prosecution. Dr. Sweeney stated the existence of the many wounds upon the head and body of Agnes Polreis, the girl whom Mrs. Kaufmann is charged with having murdered, was sufficient to cause death. The witness also believed the blood found on the brain of the girl was due to blows on the skull at that point.

He further testified he believed death to be due to blows on the head with a blunt instrument. Witnesses, in company with other physicians for the state, had made a microscopic examination of the girl's brain on Thursday of last week and found it in a healthy condition with not the slightest evidence of disease.

Dr. Coulter, among other things, testified that in his opinion death was due to hemorrhage and that the hemorrhage would be due to the wounds caused by external violence. The defense did not cross examine Dr. Coulter.

At this juncture the state announced that it rested its case, but later gave notice that a contingency had arisen which might make it necessary to offer further testimony in behalf of the state and asked that an adjournment be taken until tomorrow morning. This was granted.

Thus far the state apparently has made out a very strong case, which has been strengthened by the testimony of the medical experts. Should the defense, as expected, be based upon the ground that the girl was sick from which Mrs. Kaufmann was in no way responsible, and that because of the blood clot forming on the brain affecting the motor area, she had no control over her limbs and received the wounds, bruises and cuts which have played an important part in the case by falls, the state will attempt to deprive this on rebuttal.

The defense is seeking to impeach the testimony of Peter Erickson, the former hired man of the Kaufmann's, and the star witness in the prosecution and evidence along this line will be submitted before the case goes to the jury.

Among the witnesses for the state today was Mrs. N. T. Grose of Parkston, a friend of Agnes Polreis and by whom the girl was employed for a time prior to going to St. Paul, and entering the employ of Mrs. Kaufmann. Her testimony related chiefly to the physical condition of the girl immediately before her departure for Sioux Falls. The witness testified that the girl was robust, healthy, plump and strong. She was with the girl when she was weighed. Agnes tipping the scales at 125 pounds.

MOTHER SUES FOR CHILD

Mrs. Dancy Stevens Overcomes When Lawyer Makes Plea in Her Behalf.

While John C. Wharton, her attorney, was arguing for the modification of her divorce decree before Judge Sutton yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Dancy Stevens was overcome with emotion and had to be assisted from the court room by her father.

Mrs. Stevens is trying to secure the custody of her young son from her husband, James F. Stevens, and his second wife, whom he married shortly after the divorce was granted. Mr. Wharton charged Stevens, his wife and parents had done everything they could to get out of the mind of the child all memory of his real mother. He declared the child's grandfather had burned a number of tools she had sent the boy and had sent back a sack of marbles and some other things she had given him.

When Mr. Wharton referred to this part of the testimony and to the fact the second Mrs. Stevens had testified the boy had no love for his real mother but called the witness "mamma," Mrs. Stevens No. 1 sobbed and buried her face in her hands while her father led her from the room.

3c Ogd lot embroidery and fancy buttons, extra 10c values, for .30

WHITE GRADE WHITE GOODS Our whole assortment that sold from 19c to 25c, all in one great lot Friday, at—

12 1/2c IRISH DIMITIES Book fold, 28 in. wide, fine sheer stripes and checks that never sold less than 15c—Friday—

8c 200 doz. fringed napkins, 10x12, red border and all linens, worth 8c

2c Mohair Sicilian DRESS GOODS A fine quality 54 in. wide and that always sold at—

33c 75c, navy blue and cardinal, this will be sold only on Friday at this price, 33c.

5c Bleached Muslin, 1 1/2 to 5 yard lengths, worth 10c, Basement

ODONHOE REDMOND AND NORMILE 16th and HOWARD

Bargain Friday at the Daylight Store Every bargain announced today is absolutely guaranteed to be exactly as represented. This store presents a magnificent spectacle of marvelous and sensational bargains that positively cannot be duplicated. Come early and get your portion.

Ladies' Light Weight Jacket Sale Checks and light mixtures, in box and fitted styles, in lined and unlined coats—coverts with strapped and plain backs; also fitted coats that sold up to \$8.95, special Friday \$3.95

Sateen Petticoats Fine quality mercerized sateen skirts, 24-inch pleated flounce, finished with 5-inch ruffle, shirred at headings, exact copy of \$1.25 styles; Friday— \$39c

\$15.00 Silk Petticoats, \$7.95 Finest quality, heavy taffetas, in our best line of skirts, lace trimmed flounces, very full and pretty; in blues, tan, brown, black and cream; not a skirt sold for less than \$12.50, others at \$13.50 and \$15.00; while they last Friday— \$7.95

Notion Bargains 5c Pearl Buttons, 15c Dress Shields, 7c 25c Tooth Brushes, 10c 2 boxes Mourning Pins, 10c Ladies' 15c Hose Supporters, 5c 15c cube Mourning Pins, 5c 3-doz. card Hooks and Eyes, 10c 1c Hand Scrubs, 5c

8 TO 10 A. M. 50 dozen cream Oriental Turkish Towels—as long as they last between 8 and 10 o'clock you buy these 10c towels for, each— 24c

10 TO 12 M. Big lot of Laces and Insertions—all kinds of 10c qualities for 1c

Handkerchief Bargain Ladies' and Gents' all linen "warranted" Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initials; cannot be bought for 19c—Friday— 10c

Found in the Daylight Grocery Combination Sale 48 lbs. Daylight Peerless Flour, \$1.30 11 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 10c 2 pkgs. Daylight Pure Spices, 20c

Basement Oil Cooking Stoves The new "Perfection" the best, safest and coolest way to do summer cooking, two-burner, like cut— 7.50

Basement Bleached Sheets, full size, ready for use, worth 75c, each— 48c

Basement — Remnant of White Dotted Swisses—Fine quality for dresses, worth 25c, Friday 10c in basement, yd.

Basement Gasoline Stoves 3-burner size, worth \$1.75 for \$1.00

Basement Gas Stoves and Hot Plates Large size, 3-burner— \$2.50 2-burner— \$1.50 Small 2-burner Hot Plates, 20c and 10c Tubing for Gas Stoves, ft. .... 5c

Basement Dress Linings, collars and neck silk, worth 15c, short lengths, Basement. 3c

Basement MESSALINE SILKS Plain shades of soft satin finished Messaline Silks in light and dark shades— These are our 75c grades and will be sold Friday at 29c yard.

Basement TURKEY RED Table Damask Fast colors and good width, a good 50c grade; We sell Friday, at yard— 21c

3 1/2c All colors of plain face velvets, with and without dots—worth 25c

BED SPREADS Large size Crochet Spreads that are worth \$1.50, beautiful designs—Friday only—each— 75c

4c Good kitchen toweling, heavy and absorbent, and worth 75c a yard.

29c light and dark shades— These are our 75c grades and will be sold Friday at 29c yard.

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MEN'S DAY IN THE NORRIS SHOE SALE

Friday is men's day, Norris' newest styles for men, in both high shoes and Oxfords, in all leathers, at radical reductions.

Men's \$4.00 and \$4.50 high shoes cut to \$3.00 Men's \$5.00 high shoes cut to \$3.75 All Men's \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 Oxfords at \$3.50 All Men's \$3.50 Oxfords now \$2.50

On Bargain Racks

Slaughter sale of Men's Shoes and Oxfords, Norris' price was \$4 and \$5—in three lots on bargain square at— \$2.48 \$1.9