

## ORCHARD'S REMARKABLE STORY IN HAYWOOD TRIAL

### Self-Confessed Murderer of a Large Number of People Sits Apparently Unconcerned; Some Discrepancies in His Testimony.

BOISE, Idaho, June 6.—"That man is playing the game of his career with the stake of his own life," said a noted criminal lawyer sitting in the court room here to-day. He had listened to Harry Orchard, through the long hours of yesterday and to-day, recite the story of his crime, which if true, paints him the most unprincipled murderer that ever evaded a noose. Everyone who listens to this pale-faced, well-groomed witness as he recites the stories of the shooting of men in cold blood with shot guns; picking them off at work with long range rifles, blowing them, unshriven and unprayed for into eternity, with hundreds of pounds of high explosives, placing powerful poisons in milk left at the door step in the hope that the man who he admitted never personally know might drink and die; destroying thousands of dollars worth of property with deadly bombs, wonders how it will end. Orchard says he killed for hire. "He had no conscience in the matter. Point out the man, show me the money and I'll do the rest," was his motto. If his own story is to be believed, and this self confessed, boastful murderer of sixty persons, sits apparently unconcerned adding his story to that of the prosecution, who hold Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and Stimpkins responsible for the killing of former Governor Stuenkel.

Orchard's story. He says he placed a bomb under the doorstep of the Bradley residence in San Francisco, which when exploded, blew Bradley into the middle of the roadway and tore out a goodly part from the building. The owner of the building has obtained a judgment for \$10,300 against the San Francisco Gas Company for damages alleged to have been caused by a gas explosion. When Orchard's story, embodied in an affidavit, was presented to the Supreme Court of California that body refused a new trial on the grounds it had been clearly demonstrated the explosion was caused by gas and not by a bomb. Orchard swore he put enough strychnine in the milk left on Bradley's porch to kill an army, but how he obtained this deadly poison without a physician's prescription remained unexplained. And so with his entire story. There are many gaps that he must fill and he must also withstand as severe a cross examination as ever man was subjected to before his story can be considered by the 12 men who are now engaged in weighing the evidence.

## CHINESE MISSION DESTROYED BY MOB.

SIANGHAI, China, June 6.—A mission station in Kait-Sien a town in the province of Sze-Chuen, almost on the border of Tibet, has been destroyed by a mob according to a report received here to-day. Several missionaries are said to have been killed or injured. The point is so remote that few details have reached here of the outrage.

## THE CASE OF MRS. EDDY.

CONCORD, N.H., June 6.—Although the friends of Mrs. Eddy have been defeated in their first attempt to block the suit brought by her relatives to compel an accounting for her property there is little hope that the main question will reach trial for many months. Hardly had Judge Chamberlain denied the three trustees permission to intervene as "next friends" yesterday when counsel for the defense filed two new motions, which will cause extended hearings before the case itself can be brought to trial.

## BALLOONIST AT BOSTON CARRIED OUT TO SEA

BOSTON, June 6.—Clinging helplessly to the frame of an airship in which he had made a successful flight over the city of Boston to-day, Lincoln Beaché, a San Francisco aeronaut is drifting out to sea, the mechanism of his machine having broken down. Unless fleet launches sent in pursuit are able to overtake him, the daring aeronaut seems doomed. Watched by fifty thousand people Beaché today made a daring flight from Wollaston Park to the Boston Common sailing over the heart of the city and alighting safely after having travelled against a stiff wind. At 2 p. m. he cast off from his moorings in the Common and the big balloon arising gracefully set off for the return trip, sailing swiftly before a stiff breeze.

Suddenly as the throngs in the streets below were cheering him, the immense propeller at the head of the machine stopped, the bag careened to one side and then wobbled helplessly toward the open sea. Beaché realized his danger and strove frantically to make a landing, but was unable to do so. LATER—The air ship collapsed and fell into the water. Beaché clung to the bag, but the outflowing tide carried him another mile to sea before the Wintrop Beach life saving crew, which had rushed to the rescue, caught up and took him exhausted from the water. Tugs sent in pursuit put lines about the airship and towed it into the beach where it was found to be practically unharmed. The breakdown of the engine being a trivial disorder.

## Sweden's King and Queen Congratulated.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 6.—The fifteenth anniversary of King Oscar II and Queen Sophia was celebrated here to-day with extensive ceremonies. Messages of congratulation were received from all the crowned heads of Europe as well as from most of the foreign ministers and prominent persons over the entire world.

## Torpedo Boats in Race.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Six torpedo boat destroyers which started from Scotland this morning on a 240 mile race for Cape Henry are now at sea engaged in an attempt to beat all records for covering the distance. Naval officers believe the voyage will be completed in about nine hours.

## POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

### Senator Knox Endorsed for President by the State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6.—State Representative John O. Sheatz was nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican State Convention to-day. The nomination of Representative Sheatz, who has been an independent member of the legislative sessions of 1903, 1905 and in 1907, forecasts the beginning of a well prepared program of battle against the reelection of Senator Penrose to succeed himself in the United States Senate in 1908. Captain Henry Harrison Cumings of Warren County was Penrose's choice. When Cumings reached here late in the afternoon he received an inkling of the news that a stampede was on, but it was not until midnight that he took himself out of the contest. The convention itself was not the enthusiastic Penrose affair which was expected. Promptly at ten o'clock the convention was called to order by State Chairman Andrews. Former Speaker Henry F. Walton of Philadelphia, who was previously selected for temporary and permanent Chairman was duly elected. The endorsement of Senator Philander C. Knox as Pennsylvania's choice for President to succeed President Roosevelt was to have been a crowning feature of the plans to make Cumings the nominee for State Treasurer took the edge off the Knox endorsement. However Chairman Walton in his address eulogized Senator Knox in high terms and later when the report of the resolutions committee was adopted Senator Knox was given the unanimous endorsement of the convention. The convention was in session about an hour and a half. Temporary Chairman Walters' references to President Roosevelt brought the first applause of the convention and prolonged cheers greeted the mention of Knox's name as a worthy successor to President Roosevelt.

## Mysterious Tragedy.

BOSTON, Mrs. June 5.—Hovering at death's door in a semi-conscious condition and apparently vainly trying to name her assailants, Miss Edyth Goodrich, the victim of a murderous assault at her home in Roxbury Tuesday, is today the central figure in one of the most baffling mysteries the Boston police have encountered in months. Doctors say that the girl will probably take her secret to the grave. The girl's father, a wealthy former postmaster of Pittsburg declares that shortly before daylight Tuesday he was roused by her piercing screams, and rushed into the kitchen where he found her in a pool of blood with one hand almost severed and her body a mass of cuts and bruises. On all hands were evidences of a desperate struggle. An open window furnished the father with the theory that the girl had surprised a burglar and been attacked by the intruder. The mother discredits this idea, however, and expresses the belief that her daughter was a would-be suicide. The doctors scoff at this. The police, whose suspicions were aroused by the fact that they were not called in until to-day, are said to be working on a clew entirely different from the theories of the victim's parents. The officers have grown mysteriously silent however, and refuse to discuss the case although they intimate sensational developments may result. The Times sporting news is recognized as the best in Oswego.

# THE PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL SIGNED BY GOV. HUGHES TODAY

### By Its Provisions the State Railroad Commission, the Gas and Electricity and the New York Rapid Transit Commissions and the Office of State Inspector of Gas Meters Pass Out of Existence.

## LAW TAKES EFFECT JULY FIRST NEXT

### Ten Commissioners Are to Be Appointed by the Governor, Subject to the Approval of the Senate—The Work of the Commission Will Be Gigantic in Its Scope and the Operation of the Law Will Be Watched by the Civilized World.

ALBANY, June 6.—Governor Hughes at 11:10 a. m. to-day signed the public service commissions bill, known as the public utilities bill. When his pen completed the signature, one of the most important pieces of legislation of modern times became a law. Though few of the supporters of the measure believe that it is perfect in its present form, all of them assert that it marks a new epoch in the relation of business and government. The law takes effect July 1, when by its provisions the present State Board of Railroad Commissioners, the State Commission of Gas and Electricity, the New York City Rapid Transit Commission and the office of State Inspector of Gas Meters pass out of existence. In their places are created two public service commissions, composed of five members each. One commission will have charge of the first district, which comprises the greater city of New York. The other will preside over the second district, comprised of all the State outside the greater city of New York. These commissions take over all the duties and powers of the offices abolished and have many additional. The ten commissioners are to be named by the Governor subject to the approval of the Senate. They will take office July 1, though the Senate cannot pass upon the appointments until next January. Any or all of the commissioners may be removed by the Governor for "inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office."

Each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$13,000 annually. Each commission shall appoint a counsel at the annual salary of \$10,000 and a Secretary at the salary of \$6,000. Other employes may be appointed and paid in the discretion of the commissions. The law provides for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the expenses of each commission during the first year. The work of the commissions is gigantic in its scope. They have supervision and control of all public service corporations in the State with the exception of telephone and telegraph companies. They will hear complaints, determine fair and just rates, regulate the insurance of stocks and bonds, order changes, improvements and extensions, conduct investigations into the physical and financial conditions of corporations and in general supervise operation. The State pays all the expenses of the commission in the second district and the salaries of the commissioners and their counsel and secretary in the first district. All other expenses of the commission in the first district must be borne by the New York City government. The commission of the second district is given supervision of inter-district transportation except that of street railroads. The law is volum-

inous in its specifications of the duties and powers of the commissions and it also fixes various standards and regulations for the corporations. No commissioner may accept any sort of gift from any corporation. No free transportation may be issued except under certain exempted conditions. Railroads are forced to keep on public file a schedule of their rates and fares in such form as the commissions may require. No corporation may issue stocks or bonds to be outstanding more than twelve months without the permission of the commission. No other corporation may buy or hold more than ten per cent. of the stock of any common carrier except when such stock is held, by the consent of the commission, as collateral security. Careful provision is made for court proceedings, though the broad court review desired by opponents of the bill was not included. Cases of the commission are given precedence on court calendars. The operation of this law under the guidance of Governor Hughes will be watched by the whole civilized world. It is expected that it will be taken into the courts as soon as possible by corporations on the ground that it is not constitutional. One contention along this line is in regard to the alleged violation of the home rule of the cities. That defects will be found and that future legislatures will amend it is everywhere asserted but even its bitterest enemies admit that it is a "step in the right direction."

## OPEN BID FOR NEW BREAKWATER

Barnett Contracting Company Offers to Do Work for \$296,000. (Special to the Times.) BUFFALO, June 6.—The Barnett Construction Company of Oswego, was found the only bidder for the erection of the new Oswego breakwater when the bids were opened at the office of the United States Engineer in Buffalo to-day. The Barnett bid was \$296,000. This is for building a stone superstructure on the old timbers of the breakwater. This bid must be sent to the Chief of Engineers at Washington for approval. The bid provides for the building of one thousand one hundred seventy-five feet of a cement and block stone breakwater from a point eighty feet East of the gap.

## LOUD TALK FROM JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Four of the leading journals of Tokio have assumed a wildly belligerent attitude toward the United States on account of the recent San Francisco trouble. They demand an indemnity and in the event of the refusal of the United States, the papers advise the bombardment of San Francisco. Secretary Iiamihara of the Japanese embassy at Washington said to-day: "If the reports are correct and the newspapers have spoken as you say they have, the incident is without importance. There is yellow journalism in Japan as well as in the United States. The clamors of such newspapers do not reflect the views of the government and will have no effect in shaping Japanese course."

## EGGS \$2 A DOZEN MILK 35c A QUART.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Fresh eggs \$2 a dozen; milk 35 cents a quart; bacon 35 cents a pound, butter 50 cents a pound; flour \$6.00 a hundred pounds. These are the prices that Consul G. G. Cole of Dawson reports to the government must be paid in Yukon Territory of Alaska. "There is no article sold for less than 25 cents no matter how trivial," says the Consul, as there is no money in circulation of a less denomination than that amount. He predicts that prices will remain high until a trunk line railway from the open sea into the heart of the Yukon valley is constructed. He suggests that such a railway, if constructed, be under the control of the government so as to keep down excessive freight and passenger rates. The oldest gold coins are the yellow shekels of Babylonia. These were stamped only with the arms of the country, which thus made itself responsible for their proper weight. Nearly all the more modern coins derived their weight from the scale established by the old shekels of Babylonia.

## GOVERNMENT AFTER THE COAL BARONS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The bill in equity, which the Department of Justice has under preparation for the smashing of the anthracite coal carrying railroad trust, may be filed within two weeks. From an unquestioned authority it is learned that the complaint will be directed against the following railroads: Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Central Railroad of the New Jersey, New York, Susquehanna & Western, Erie and Lehigh Valley. It will be charged that these railroad companies have been parties to contracts and agreements, and to a combination for the pooling of interstate freight that they have been guilty of fixing transportation rates on anthracite coal, and of unlawful discrimination; and that the combination is one in restraint of trade, and is a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It will also be charged that by reason of the combination the maintenance transportation rates has been subordinated to the maintenance of price of anthracite

It is pointed out that the offending roads have a grip of steel upon the anthracite fields; that the annual output from which average sixty million tons, at a value of over \$112,000,000; that they are the sole means of transportation of distribution and consumption; that each has a tide water connection, and that, although some of the coal fields are fairly interlaced with railway tracks, there is never any deviation from transportation rates, of wholesale prices of coal; and that a black list is kept of retail dealers who scale the regulation prices of coal, and that stern and swift punishment follows such offenses. It will be shown that the Philadelphia & Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey own 93 per cent. of all the anthracite fields and that the Lehigh owns 17 per cent. It will be charged that the operators of these coal fields turn over for all future time the entire output of their mines, and that they surrender the right to fix prices and destination. The bill will further recite that the Reading Company owns the entire

capital stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company; which in turn owns all of the capital stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company; that the Lehigh Valley owns all of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; that the Central Railroad of New Jersey owns almost all of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and practically all of the Hillsdale Coal and Iron Company; that the New York, Susquehanna & Western owns all of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company. It will be charged that in each case the coal company has had for President the President of the railroad company, and for the controlling directors the directors or employees of the railroad company. The Delaware and Hudson, New York, Ontario and Western and the Pennsylvania will not be made parties to the action at present. The special counsel, who reviewed the evidence taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission and that secured by the trust probes of the Department of Justice, say that it is to warrant

## WADSWORTH CALLS ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

ALBANY, June 6.—Speaker Wadsworth declared war by calling a caucus of Assembly Republicans at noon to-day to consider plans for the reapportionment of Senate districts drawn by the speaker himself. He hopes to defeat the Tully plan, which has been made a caucus measure in the Senate and bears the approval of Governor Hughes. One feature of the Wadsworth plan is to add Allegany to his own district. It wipes out the present fourth district, Schuyler, Tompkins and Chemung, now represented by Senator Cassidy. Many other changes are made. Wadsworth's friends say he intends to fight the Tully plan to a finish. The plan, however, interferes with the Senatorial ambitions of Leader Morel and of the Assembly. The Senators do not seem disturbed. An emergency message is ready to make possible the immediate passage of the Tully plan. "We will stay here all summer on this proposition, now that we have made my plan a caucus measure," said Senator Tully to-day. Other Senators expressed the opinion that the best Wadsworth could do would be to cause a delay.

## POLITICAL PRIMARY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, June 6.—By a vote of 27 to 17 the Senate to-day amended the Travis permissive direct nominations bill by making it mandatory upon both political parties to adopt this method of nominating and limiting the application of the law to the city of New York. When the Travis bill was reached considerable opposition developed from the up-State Senators although the measure is asked for by Governor Hughes. Senator White opposed the bill saying that it was crudely drawn and declared that direct primary nominations were against the policies of both parties. Senators Raikes and Hooker asked a number of questions which indicated their hostility to the bill and finally Senator Gilchrist offered the amendment which was adopted. He said his amendment was favored by the King's County Republican organization and he favored the limiting of the application of the law to Greater New York because "we are called upon to try an experiment which may put both parties out of business." The bill will now be reprinted but retains its place on the calendar. In order to pass the bill before final adjournment it will be necessary for Senator Travis to secure an emergency message from the Governor.

## REAPPORTIONMENT PASSED SENATE

ALBANY, June 6.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Tully plan for the re-apportionment of Senate districts, under an emergency message from the Governor by a party vote of 30 Republicans against 17 Democrats. Senator Raikes spoke in favor of the bill and Grady spoke against it. SENATOR CASSIDY OBJECTS TO BILL. ALBANY, June 6.—Senator Cassidy blocked the quick action methods of the Senate this afternoon when an in-fort was made to put through a bill regulating child labor which had just been amended. The vote was about to be taken when Cassidy raised the point that the bill could not be passed until it was either printed or engrossed. Lieutenant Governor Chanler sustained him. All the Republican leaders were on their feet instantly to claim that under such ruling the supply and appropriation bills could not be passed to-morrow. Armstrong appealed from the ruling and asked that the appeal be laid on the table during a recess as he knew that unless an agreement could be reached it would be impossible to adjourn to-morrow.

## SEAMEN RETURN TO WORK.

PARIS, June 6.—The strike of seamen which has tied up shipping for nearly a week is practically over. Work was resumed by the strikers at Marseilles to-day and at Havre the sailors have voted to return to work provisionally.

## Sudden Death.

LA FAYETTE Ind., June 6.—Mrs. Helen M. Gougar the noted lecturer and writer, dropped dead at her home to-day of heart trouble. She was about sixty-five years old. Mrs. Gougar took the stump for William J. Bryan in the campaign of 1896.

## BUTCHERS IN BURMA.

All butchers in Burma are Indian born. No Burman will kill a cow or a bullock or such practices, but no respectable native will kill for food, sport or revenge. Fowl and fish are indeed sacrificed for eating purposes, but every one despises the fisherman. He is a sort of outcast, and the slaying of a cow is done reluctantly.—Westminster Gazette.

## Glass Mirrors.

Glass mirrors were known in 23 A. D., but the art of making them was lost and was not recovered until 1300 in Venice.

## CAUSED A PANIC IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 6.—A wild panic occurred on a Third Avenue car to-day when James Carter, a negro drew a revolver and threatened the conductor who demanded his fare. The passengers made a hurried scramble for the doors. Several were trampled on but none was seriously hurt. The negro was captured after a chase and held on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.