

MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Eden Johnson and Thomas Ryan, the two saloonkeepers arrested for not closing their saloons, were yesterday fined \$10 each.

The bakers' union will hold a mass meeting at Labor Temple on Saturday evening. A large attendance is requested.

After making several important recommendations in the salary bill, Mayor Frazer signed his signature to the same late Wednesday evening.

Health Commissioner Avery reports a great scarcity of anti-toxine, the new diphtheria remedy, the supply at New York and Chicago being very low.

A red-hot stove was stolen Wednesday night from the residence of R. L. Lindner, a lawyer, in the New York City, who lives at 2123 Third avenue east.

Today is the Chinese New Year's, and the streets will be decorated by the few Chinamen in Minneapolis. There are not over a dozen in this city at the present time, so the celebration will be a quiet one.

Superintendent of Police Smith is now directing his attention to the employment agencies, and several are under the chief's ban. The chief proposes to put a stop to all complaints from this source.

Mr. W. Fair, a boarder at the Victoria hotel, accidentally set fire to the lace curtains in his room Wednesday night, and in the attempt to extinguish the flames burned his hands quite badly. Dr. Aldrich attended him.

Edward B. Barnes, formerly telegraph editor on the Journal, and well known in newspaper circles, has returned from St. Louis, and is now planning a tour to Cuba in the interests of the Northwest Miller.

Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Charles Ackert, 213 1/2 Sixth avenue north, occurred the circumcisions ceremonies under the Jewish rites. Mr. Ackert's baby being one week old. About seventy guests were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Farkstein, of St. Paul.

William MacLellan has been going around selling tickets for a dance, representing it to be for the benefit of a widow. Inspector Flynn discovered that the widow was MacLellan's wife, and after lecturing him arrested him. After a lecture Chief Smith let the man go.

Jack Olinger, who was the ringleader in the attempt to break jail, is still confined in the dungeon on the third floor. Other prisoners have been changed around so as to make room for him. Planning, Harry Hayward now occupies a cell on the first floor of the jail.

Mrs. R. J. Baldwin died Wednesday afternoon after a painful illness. The deceased was one of the first settlers of Minneapolis, having been a resident for thirty-three years. Her husband, Dr. F. R. Baldwin. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence 423 Seventh street south.

Judge Kerr's Busy Day. Yesterday in the municipal court Lizzie Bell and Nellie Robinson pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping sporting houses and were fined by Judge Kerr \$50 or sixty days each. Emma Johnson was fined \$25 or thirty days on the charge of being a common prostitute. Nellie Moore and John Johnson, after pleading guilty to the charge of being found in a house of ill repute, were fined \$10 or ten days each, and Charles Ford was fined the same amount for occupying lodgings in a saloon house. Sentence, however, on these three was suspended. This batch of women and men was the result of a raid by Patrolmen Brett and Merrick.

To Beat Johnson. Sunday afternoon the Hon. Santa Pirk Feder Ostlund, the champion scouter of Norway, will race a half mile against the record made by J. S. Johnson. Ostlund claimed after his defeat by Johnson recently that he was not in condition and had had but nine days' training. He claims now to be in excellent form and thinks he can smash the record. Among the other attractions of the rink affairs on that day is a one-mile time race between J. Thompson and A. Norton, St. Paul, and Lee Lee and J. Quinn, of Minneapolis. Norman's band will be on hand and furnish music during the races.

Lumbermen to Meet. The fifth annual meeting of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association will be held in this city at the Lumber Exchange, Wednesday next. Immediately following the close of this convention the first annual convention of the Retail Lumbermen's Insurance association will be convened. It is expected that these combined meetings will bring quite a large attendance of representatives of the lumber trade. All railroads have made reduced rates to delegates of these meetings.

Scheig May Be Pardoned. "Mark my words," said the citizen-who-won't-be-quoted, as he chatted with a Globe man yesterday, "Phil Scheig will be a free man inside of three months. I don't know who the Gov. Nelson or Gov. Clough will pardon him—but one of 'em will. Nelson is safe for six years, and he may do it to accommodate Clough before he resigns. Then again Clough may do it himself and have public opinion. But it will be done."

Game Postponed. The postponed polo game, scheduled for last night, between the Henriettes and Acoras was again postponed. Several of the members of the teams were on hand and indulged in a practice game.

Hudson Is Handy. There will be a meeting of ladies and gentlemen at the West Hotel Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, to discuss the necessary steps to be taken to induce the legislature to pass a bill raising the age of consent. A large attendance is expected and remarks on the subject will be made by several prominent people.

Mercantile Interests. This afternoon the committee on manufacturing and mercantile interests of the board of trade will meet at the Commercial club rooms at 4 o'clock. The joint southern summer tourist business committee will also hold a meeting at the same place during the afternoon.

SCROFULA. Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking six bottles of Serravallo's Tonic, I am now well. I feel very grateful to you for the information that I received from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking of you as the benefactor of the afflicted. I am recommending it to all."

THE FOURTH DAY. When court opened at 10 o'clock Judge Smith made objection to a statement in the Times to the effect that he had ordered the whole cloth and ordered the reporter with contempt of court, in printing false reports tending to prejudice the case at bar. The Journal representative insisted that the article was true and had been received from a supposedly reliable party, and that he supposed it was correct. The court informed the Journal man that he must divulge the source of his information or be held in contempt. He declined to do so without first consulting his superior, and was then given 2 o'clock to produce. Before that time, however, there was a conference, at which there was an explanation satisfactory to the judge, and nothing more was heard of the episode in court. As it is stated in diplomatic circles, the "incident" was "closed."

THE FIRST MAN CHOSEN. There was quite a surprise in court when the first man called, John Kimball, was accepted. Mr. Kimball resides at Champlin, having been for thirty-two years a Minnesotan. He had never done any jury duty whatever, and did not know any of the parties in the suit.

EIGHT IN THE BOX.

Three Men Were Added to the Hayward Jury During Yesterday.

NEWSPAPERS CALLED DOWN.

The Times and Journal Do a Little Explaining to Judge Smith.

A DAY'S FUNNY INCIDENTS.

Two of the Three New Jurymen Are Hennepin County Farmers.

Three new jurors were accepted in the Hayward murder trial yesterday: John Kimball, farmer, Dayton. Neil McNeil, farmer, Champlin. Benjamin I. Dickey, lumberman, retired, 323 Sixth avenue southeast, Minneapolis.

This makes eight jurors already selected, so that yesterday was the best day of the four which have elapsed since the debarrier young sport made his appearance on Monday morning. This was not entirely accidental either. It is noticeable that, as the trial progresses, the attorneys grow more and more inclined to get down to business. Long-winded hair splittings as to the intricate problems of mental philosophy are being largely done away with, and where it is apparent to both sides that the candidate is unacceptable, and can be ruled out, the gentlemen find no difficulty in letting each other know without delay. This growing tendency to expedite the work is also noticeable in the exceedingly short time which is spent with the questioning as to general qualifications and implied bias. Mr. Nye rarely asks a question under the first head, and only occasionally more under the second than the question, prescribed by law, as to whether or not he is a citizen of this state. He has had two opinions in Minnesota; he was legal, but he thought it was against God.

Then you think the law of Minnesota does not agree with the law of God?" asked Mr. Nye.

"No, sir," he replied.

The state challenged for implied bias and Mr. Strom was excused.

No. 88, W. C. Overmire, teller for the Northwestern bank, a native of Illinois, he knew Harry Hayward and Mr. Streeter, who was a customer of the bank.

How long have you known Harry?" asked Mr. Nye.

"Only met him on the street—have known him that way eight or ten years."

"Are you in favor of capital punishment?" asked Mr. Nye.

"Yes, sir, I am."

"You have read of the case?" asked Mr. Nye.

"Yes, all about it. I have an opinion which will require very clear testimony to remove."

"Do you believe it possible for you to go into the box as impartial man?"

"No, sir, I do not. I have expressed my opinion often."

The challenge for actual bias was admitted.

No. 89, John B. McDonough, of 2721 Fifth avenue south, was out of town at the time of the homicide, but he had thought it would take very clear testimony to change his mind. He, too, was excused.

No. 90, Gilbert G. Hammon, of 128 Howard street southeast, came next.

"Have you any conscientious scruples against capital punishment, against hanging?" asked Mr. Nye.

"I wouldn't like to hang a man," said he, simply. That excused him.

No. 91—William G. Smith, publisher of School, living at 1700 Laurel avenue, was the next man. He was called as a witness in the Kennedy murder trial, but not accepted. He could not read his title clear to American citizenship, and was excused.

No. 92—Robert J. Dean, of Brooklyn, took the stand. Challenged for his naturalization, he was excused, not being able to produce his father's citizenship papers.

No. 93—James Monahan, of 2450 Hiawatha avenue, an employe of the Milwaukee car shops, was called, although he had read the Penny Press he didn't believe what he had read.

"You had no opinion?"

"I did so, yes, sir."

"And that's the way you feel now?"

"Yes, sir, I don't believe it will be proved guilty before I'd believe it."

The Ninth Peremptory. "Challenge withdrawn," said Erwin, as he passed the name to the plaintiff.

"You think you can try this case fairly?" asked Mr. Nye.

"Yes, sir."

"No challenge for actual bias," said Mr. Nye.

"Will you excuse the juror," said Mr. Erwin, using his ninth peremptory.

No. 94, Josiah Towne, of 323 First avenue north, was called.

He said he knew all the attorneys in the case, except Mr. Erwin; knew Harry Hayward, his brother and father and Miss Catherine Ginn. A challenge for implied bias was preferred and admitted by the state, as Attorney Smith had been engaged in some pension business for him.

No. 95, John Moline, a farmer of Maple Plain, and a native of Maine, was called. He was another man with an opinion which would require evidence to remove, and could not be an impartial juror. He had talked with Sheriff Ege even, and that settled the matter.

Strangely enough the first and the last men called at the session were alike in their view of the case, and the jury was called out.

No. 96, Neil McNeil, a farmer of Dayton, born in the island of Cape Breton, and naturalized thirty-three years ago, was then called up. His age entitled him to exemption, but he did not claim it. In response to Nye's question the juror stated that he believed in capital punishment when it was justifiable. He had no acquaintance with any one connected with the case and did not see any papers except the Anoka Union and the Northwest Farmer.

"Do you think you could stand a couple weeks' confinement?" asked Mr. Erwin. "Is your health good?"

"Well, I'm pretty tough," replied the juror with a dash of Scotch humor.

Not a Client at All. "Are you a client of any of the attorneys in this case?"

"No, I'm no attorney's client," McNeil replied, with evident satisfaction.

Further inquiry developed that he had been sent to Dayton as the agent of Lyman C. Dayton when the latter had been the town clerk, and had lived there ever since.

It was evident that the juror was acquainted with the state, and after a few questions showing that his acquaintance with the juror was not of a nature to bias his judgment, Mr. Nye announced, "We have no challenge for actual bias."

The attorneys for the defense held a hurried consultation. A question was asked as to when the juror was summoned, and it being settled satisfactorily, he was sworn.

Judge Smith then, just before the noon recess, returned to the matter of the offensive publications and the attorneys in the case to step to the bench. There

Judge Smith delivered a lecture on articles calculated to prejudice the case and make jurors more difficult to secure.

"Did you read the accounts in the papers about the case?"

"No, sir; I don't take the Minneapolis papers, and I didn't have time to read it all."

"Did you talk it over with your family, or express any opinion about it?"

"No, sir; I don't believe I did."

"Have you any conscientious scruples against the death penalty?" asked Mr. Nye.

"No, sir; I have not."

"Have you any opinion in the case?"

"No, sir."

"You think you can hear the evidence in this case and render an impartial verdict between the state and the defense?"

"I think I can."

"We have no challenge," said Nye.

"We have none," said Erwin.

"I swear the juror," said the court, and John Kimball, No. 84, so far the only farmer on the jury, took the oath, the sixth juror sworn in to "well and truly try the case."

Carl Gustafson, a plasterer living at 8313 Stevens avenue, No. 85, was the second man called. He passed through the preliminary questions safely and "did I believe everything the papers say."

About the murder he "thought it was too bad. Carl asked, "yes" or "no" as the attorneys' questions seemed to prompt, and the crowd smiled audibly as the two attorneys tried to succeed in forcing each other to a peremptory challenge. The question was submitted to the triers, who found it true, and Gustafson was excused.

W. M. Archer, traveling salesman for the Browning-King company, living at 3929 Stevens avenue south, was called. He was so anxious not to serve on the jury that when Mr. Erwin began to question him he said:

"I'm going to ask you if you have formed an opinion. You needn't say which it is. A man did that yesterday who was anxious to go on record."

"I won't say which, but I have an opinion."

"Does it go to the question of guilt or innocence?" inquired Erwin, touching on the question gingerly.

"It goes to the question of guilt," said the juror, impressively.

The crowd, court, jury and attorneys all laughed at this. Even Harry Hayward chuckled.

"If that's your opinion," said Erwin, looking around, "I guess I'll not try to change it."

The unwilling juror, greatly to his relief, was excused, and the man who divulged where both John Day Smith and Harry T. Hayward bought their clothes will not be on the jury.

No. 87, A. C. Stroman, who keeps a hotel at 309 Seventh avenue south, and a native of Sweden, when asked about his views on capital punishment, replied that he had two opinions; in Minnesota it was legal, but he thought it was against God.

Then you think the law of Minnesota does not agree with the law of God?" asked Mr. Nye.

"No, sir," he replied.

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and read about the murder only in the St. Louis papers.

He had talked with people since his return, and thought that he had formed an opinion in regard to the prisoner at the bar.

"This is formed from conversation only," asked Mr. Nye.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you think that this conversation is sufficient to create an opinion in your mind as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?"

"I have considered it so."

"Has it formed any serious prejudice in your mind?"

"I don't think anything serious."

"But you are leaning one way?" asked Mr. Erwin.

"Yes, sir."

Triers Get In Their Work. The triers sustained a challenge for actual bias in the defense.

Jeremiah Hartnett, a switchman, living at 2829 Ford place, had been a client of the late defendant six or seven years. Implied bias admitted.