MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Miss Lillian Lewis in "Cleopatra" will open at the Bijou Sunday and run through the entire week.

"A Railroad Ticket" will close its engagement at the Bijou tonight. There will be the usual matinee today.

"Wang," the greatest of all comic operas, will begin an engagement of one week at the Grand Monday night.

Health Commissioner Avery yesterday visited the county jail and officially inspected it. It was found to be in fair sanitary condition.

Charles Ryle, one of the prisoners who tried to break jail, makes a statement exonerating Harry Hayward from any complicity in the attempt.

"A Temperance Town," which is holding the boards at the Grand this week, will close with the usual matinee today and evening performance.

The cook stove in the residence of Ald. J. H. Bradish blew up yesterday morning, causing considerable excitement for a short time. Fortunately no one was injured.

President Gjertsen and the building committee of the school board have examined the Whittier school and may recommend an addition. The board meets next Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary E. Matthews was probably fatally burned Thursday afternoon at her residence, 2715 Nicollet avenue, by the explosion of an oil stove. Her feet and hands are horribly burned.

The ninth annual show of the state poultry association closed Thursday night, having had a very successful exhibit. The attendance was fair, and financially it was ahead of last year.

C. E. Adams, of '96 in the university, was yesterday elected president of the oratorical association. The date fixed for the declamatory contest to choose competitors for the Pillsbury prize was set for Thursday next.

A. J. Rowan, who lives with his brother at 1528 Nineteenth street south, is missing from his home, and the police have been requested to aid in finding him. He left home Wednesday morning, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Marion Harland's daughter indorses Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It's absolutely pure.

SHOULD REORGANIZE.

Last Call Is Made to the Exposition Stockholders.

At a meeting of the exposition directors held yesterday it was decided to make a final call on the stockholders of the exposition property. The matter was brought formally before the board by the report of Secretary Hovenden, which states that the exposition company has been sued for indebtedness and has no money on hand. A meeting of all stockholders has been called for Monday, Feb. 4.

The idea of this meeting is to give the stockholders a chance to form a company which shall pay off the claims of the old one and take the property. As the claims are only $82,000, and the property in ordinary times worth at least $350,000, there is an opportunity for some one to make some money on the deal. The directors wish it stated that the present indebtedness is only in a small part the result of losses in holding expositions. Most of it was incurred in making improvements and purchasing property needed.

PILLSBURY TALKS.

Explains His Position in the Recent Senatorial Contest.

C. A. Pillsbury returned yesterday morning from Chicago. When seen by a GLOBE reporter and asked regarding his attitude in the recent campaign he said:

"So some of the papers said I went down to Chicago as a bluff, did they? Don't you think if I had any idea of being a dark horse I would have stayed here on the spot? I was honest when I said I didn't want the position, and if they telegraphed me that I could have the position by simply coming up here I wouldn't have budged an inch away from Chicago. My going there was the result of a business engagement made three weeks before. I did stop off in St. Paul to transact some business I had to do there, but not a man I talked with ever coupled my name with that of the senatorship. I'll tell you though what I did do down there. I got Wright, who had been voting for me all along, to vote for W. D. Washburn.

"I understand that Mr. Washburn is not feeling at all well, but I think that's simply due to overwork—not to worry or disappointment."

WANT THE TOURISTS.

Twin Cities Have Attractions and Want Business.

The joint committee on railroads and hotel men met again yesterday afternoon at the Commercial club. Secretary McGinnis, of the St. Paul Commercial club, was present, and pledged his support and that of the hotel men of St. Paul to the scheme, which is for the purpose of drawing the tourist traffic to the Twin Cities.

A meeting will be held some time next week, when a permanent organization will be effected, and Messrs. Danforth and McGinnis, secretaries respectively of the Minneapolis and St. Paul clubs, were appointed a committee on arrangements for this meeting.

It is proposed to appoint an agent of ability and experience in St. Louis where he will operate a sort of propaganda, working through the railroads and other channels. Elaborate advertising matter descriptive of the beauties of the Twin Cities and Minnesota lakes will be distributed from there. Great interest was manifested by those present yesterday, and great success is predicted.

BIDS THROWN OUT.

Committees Appointed in the Court House Commission.

The new construction company of the court house and city hall commission considered bids for the ornamental iron works yesterday. Only one bidder was allowed in the room at a time, and each one made the most of his opportunity. The committee decided to throw out al bids but those of Winslow Bros., of Chicago, and the Minneapolis Wire Works company.

The committees for the ensuing year have been announced by President Johnson as follows:

Construction—De Laittre, Comstock, Erickson, Swift, Brackett, Mareck.

Auditing—Mareck, Chowen, Erickson.

Finance—Clough, Oswald, Washburn, Swenson.

Commissioner De Laittre was absent again yesterday.

Will Squelch Them.

Thursday night the prisoners in the county jail renewed their hilarious and boisterous manner of the night before with even more vim. Their candles were taken away from them and they were without any kind of light, and to this cause is due their unseemly actions. Should they attempt to continue their noise again the sheriff says he will see what a line of hose and cold water will do for them.

ONE LONE JURYMAN.

This Represents Yesterday's Work in the Harry Hayward Murder Case.

FARMER CHARLES PRIBBLE

Found Satisfactory and Accepted as Ninth Man in the Box.

MISS IRELAND IS BACK.

She Has Nothing to Add to the Story She Told in December.

Only one out of twenty-seven veniremen examined in the Hayward murder case yesterday proved satisfactory, and that was Charles Pribble, a farmer living at Champlin, just across the river from Anoka. So that the jury now consists of the following men:

Ira A. Newell, 719 Fifteenth avenue south.

Lindsey Webb, 1015 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

Caleb S. Philbrick, 814 University avenue southeast.

John Smith, 1827 Franklin avenue.

B. H. Timberlake, 1013 Eighth street southeast.

John Kimball, Dayton.

Neil McNeil, Champlin.

B. T. Dickey, 328 Sixth avenue southeast.

Charles Pribble, Champlin.

There are some surprising facts to be noted in the geographical distribution of these jurors, as there is also much general surprise at the fact that the work of securing a jury is progressing so rapidly. Before the trial began the general impression was that it would be impossible to find a man in the community of ordinary intelligence who had not formed an opinion. And yet there have been found six within the city who have been able to withstand an intelligent cross-examination as to their views, who maintain that they are unbiased and who were able to satisfy the attorneys of both sides. And hosts of others have been found who had not formed any very decided opinions. In most of the cases of city people who have been examined, the men have been busy or ill during the exciting time just prior to the murder, and therefore paid little attention to the case. The men from the country accepted so far have all been from Champlin and Dayton, the northernmost extremity of the county, where the interest in the case has been narrower than in the city, and where the daily papers have not been generally read.

One Small Sensation.

The only event approaching a sensation in court yesterday occurred just before the examination of veniremen was resumed in the afternoon. Judge Smith then directed the deputy sheriff to remove the reporters' table from its place near the door, where it had been located in order that the messenger boys from the evening papers need not be running over people's feet, to a position in the center of the room almost in front of the clerk's desk. The judge explained the removal with the remark that the table was altogether too close to the jury, and that it had better be removed.

The defendant still maintains his complacent demeanor, and occasionally smiles approvingly at some of the almost interminable "joshing" that is carried on at the attorneys' table. A recent visitor to the court room was Frank Larrabee, the attorney, who grasped Harry's hand cordially and engaged in quite an extended conversation with him. If the reports of that conversation which are gossiped around are true, it will show that the old passion has not been suppressed, for it is claimed that Harry "tipped" the fashionable and clever Frank D. to take all the bets he could find on the outside against his acquittal. According to the current reports, the self-satisfied scion of the Hayward family expressed himself in the most sanguine manner regarding the utter improbability of his conviction, and advised Larrabee to place all his money against his conviction.

Miss Ireland.

Miss Louise Ireland, the petite niece of the Misses Ging, who was rooming with the murdered woman for several months prior to the shocking tragedy, returned to Minneapolis yesterday morning from her former home at Auburn, where she has been since she went East with her aunt's remains. She was met at the depot by her aunt, Miss Julia Ging, and together they went to the home of Patrick Ging, on Fifth avenue northeast. Miss Ireland said that she had nothing to add to her story as told to the press at the time of the murder, but she will remain here till the close of the trial.

The Fifth Day

of the Hayward case opened with a large audience. As usual, the court opened in the Hayward case with a call of absent venire men. There were fifteen who didn't respond, and the court ordered that the sheriff make sure that they had been served, after which, if they did not appear, a warrant of attachment would be issued.

Winter Jaques, a forty-one-year resident of Crystal Lake, sixty-four years old and a farmer, was the first man called. After a number of questions had been asked, Mr. Nye said:

"Are you for or against capital punishment?"

"Well," answered Mr. Jaques, thoughtfully, "If I were on a jury and they should recommend that punishment, I would go in with them, but I can't say that I am really in favor of capital punishment."

"You mean by that," said the county attorney, "that if you had the framing of the law you would not have provided for capital punishment?"

"Yes, sir; that's what I mean."

The juror however, had formed an opinion which would require evidence to clear it up. He had read all the statements in the papers and had heard nothing to the contrary. Even the neighbors generally all believed as he did. Erwin, in speaking about the prejudice, took the precaution several times to guard against the accident of yesterday and a day before, when two prospective jurors expressed their opinion as to Hayward's guilt.

"Don't you know that you can sit on this case and decide it fairly and impartially as though you had not heard of it?" asked Mr. Nye.

"Well, I should try. I rather think I could, but one cannot always tell how far his mind is prejudiced by what he has read."

The challenge was submitted to the triers on actual bias, and being found true Mr. Jaques was excused.

W. G. Smith, of 421 Irving avenue, had read all he could get of the trial, had talked about it with his family and customers, had read the alleged statements of Blixt and Hayward, and finally had the fatal "opinion."

"You would prefer," said Mr. Nye, "not to sit on the jury and to return to your business?"

"Well, I would prefer not to sit on this jury, not so much on account of my business at this time of the year, however."

Ex-Clerk of the Court George G. Tirrell, who was also rejected in the Dugan murder trial, was next called. He had read a great deal in the newspapers, including the alleged confessions of Blixt and Adry.

"Have you formed an opinion from your reading in regard to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?"

"I think it could be more properly termed a suspicion than an opinion."

"Would it require evidence to remove it?" asked Erwin.

"It would require evidence to either confirm or remove."

"Would it require as creditable evidence as the coherent statements you have read?"

"I am not certain as to whether the newspaper accounts are true or false—" began the witness.

"Well, we cannot get at this unless you will answer questions."

The question was read by the reporter and Mr. Tirrell answered "Yes."

"It would take strong evidence."

"Well, evidence of as substantial a character as that which caused it?"

"Your mind is not now clear, not free from suspicion, and suspicion is the product of a belief."

Mr. Nye's objection sustained.

"Let me ask you whether, if you are suspicious of a man, you are impartial to him."

"I think not in an inquiry as to the charges against him."

"Have your suspicions ever been removed except by evidence or observation opposing the evidence upon which your suspicion was based?"

"Possibly not."

"If you had a suspicion, would you prove impartial to the accused?"

"I think so. Yes. I do not regard the newspaper accounts as evidence."

"If at the end of the case the testimony should be equally balanced, your present character of mind would not be changed, would it?"

"It would then be my duty to acquit. I think by the time the evidence was all in my present suspicion would have entirely disappeared."

"You don't know!"

"I am pretty well satisfied."

"After a man is indicted," said Mr. Nye, "you have a suspicion until you have heard the other side?"

Mr. Tirrell was peremptorily challenged.

Charles B. Bemis, Henry Deziel and John Anderson were excused.

Juror No. 9.

Charles Pribble, of Champlain, a native of Minnesota, had read the papers about the case. He was against capital punishment, but his opinion would not effect his verdict in the least, because he would be sworn to go according to the law and evidence.

"I would have nothing to do with the penalty," said he, "though I do not believe in the law."

The defense passed the juror and the state inquired on the line of actual bias, and discovered that the juror knew something about the case. Mr. Nye didn't like the man and challenged him.

"I have formed no opinion as to guilt or innocence," he said. "Of course I have an impression. I don't know now at this time what I feel on it."

Mr. Nye finally made the juror say that he had formed an opinion if the newspaper accounts were correct. The state withdrew its challenge, and the ninth juror, being No. 128 on the call, was sworn.

Mortiner Hynes, J. V. Dutton, Charles Anderson, George A. Lane and Fred A. Bird were excused in rapid succession.

A. S. Kimball, of Dayton, and a cousin of the sixth juror chosen, was challenged by the state because of his doubtful attitude on the death penalty.

Gus Carlson, a coachman for H. J. Wilber, 412 Tenth street south, and a native of Sweden, twenty-seven years old, came next. He believed in hanging. He read about the Hayward case, including the confession of Blixt, and had formed an opinion as to Harry's connection with the case which would require very strong evidence. He was excused for actual bias.

Thomas F. Darcy, living at Edina village, twenty-five years of age, said he was a farmer. He believed in capital punishment. Had read about the case, including the confessions, and had had almost daily conversations. He had formed an opinion which could not be removed without "mighty strong evidence."

Andrew A. Nagle, living at 49 Nnith street south, a broker at 408 Nicollet avenue, born in Michigan. Knew Harry Hayward slightly. Met him last summer. Knew Miss Ging about a year and a half, but not intimately. Lived in the same house with Thomas Waterman, one of Hayward's intimate friends, who was brought into considerable notoriety immediately after the murder. He had no prejudice against capital punishment. He had never had any fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but might have had a passing idea.

He couldn't recall any definite opinion, although he probably did lean one way. It would only require slight testimony, if any, to remove that leaning. A challenge for actual bias by the defense was sustained by the triers.

Thomas Whirledge, 3104 Thirty-fouth avenue south, a bricklayer, was born in England and naturalized at Columbia City, Ind. He did not believe in hanging murderers on circumstantial evidence. A challenge for implied bias was admitted.

This exhausted the number of veniremen of whom returns had been made, and court adjourned until 10 o'clock today with only one juror gained.

Price's Cream Baking Powder has attained perfection. It's absolutely pure.

The Dam Will Be Built.

C. A. Pillsbury, who has just returned from the East, announces that the negotiations for the construction of the proposed Tenth street dam have all been completed, and that the papers will be signed within a short time. The benefits to the mills that will be derived from this improvement are incalculable.

The West Hotel Match.

The score in the West hotel billiard match last night stood: Merrill 183 to Brush's 200. Goodsell, George and Brush are now tried for the first place.

CANTERBURY IS OUT.

Stetson Said to Have Violated His Pledges Made When Nominated.

BURKE O'BRIEN IS HOT.

A Wordy Conflict Occurs Between the Two in the Council Chamber.

FEW OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Pratt Makes Recommendations Concerning Salaries.

The city council was a little late in assembling last night, but those who were early had the benefit of a little matinee by Burke O'Brien and the new fire chief, Frank Stetson. Stetson had his little list of appointees ready to present to the council, and when O'Brien found that Canterbury's name was not on the list he went for Stetson immediately.

"You promised me that if you got the caucus nomination you would keep Canterbury." Stetson denied it, and O'Brien retorted that he would swear before a notary, if he was called on, that Stetson had promised to retain Canterbury.

"I wouldn't believe you under oath," he continued, but President Snyder's gavel just then dropped, calling the council to order.

The principal officers of Chief Stetson's fire department are: First assistant, Peter J. Kenney; second assistant, Joseph C. Hernlund; fire marshal Charles O. Pierce; superintendent of fire alarm and police telegraph, Z. T. Morrison; assistant, Ed W. Lambert; lineman, Beecher Holt; secretary, Frank M. Snyder; assistant, W. A. Carleton; veterinary surgeon, John W. Horton; master mechanic, Hosea S. Tuttle. Canterbury was offered a place as captain, but refused it, preferring to retire on his half-pay pension.

The first matter of business before the council was a communication from his honor Mayor Pratt, returning the salaries resolution with recommendations. He favored fixing the salary of mounted patrolmen at $1,075, instead of $1,020 as per the resolution, and for inspectors at $1,140, instead of $1,100. He also suggested that the uniform salary of $840 for all patrolmen must have been an inadvertence, and that they probably meant $720 for first year men, $780 for second year and $840 for third year, or a uniform cut of $60. The communication was referred to the salaries committee.

A petition from the Law Enforcement league, asking the appointment of their agent as a special police officer, was referred to the police committee.

Clerk Haney submitted the bids for printing and binding the annual reports of city officers, which was ordered read. The bid of Moffett, Thurston & Plank was $2,670; Geesaman & Murphy, $2,600; Tribune Job Printing company, $2,610; Harrison & Smith, $2,575. The bids were referred to the printing committee.

The appointments of Chief Stetson were read, and, on motion of Ald. Nordeen, they were confirmed without opposition.

The roads and bridges committee recommended the appointment of the following bridge watchmen: Washington avenue bridge, Charles S. Getchell; Twentieth avenue north, Peter Marxen; Plymouth avenue, William Ferver; steel arch, Patrick Irvine; Eleventh avenue south, James Lunt; Franklin avenue, Angrew Brown; Lake street, Josiah Rhoades.

The Sixth ward aldermen made a vigorous protest over the removal of James Coleman, the present watchman for the Washington avenue bridge. Ald. Anderson moved to amend the resolution by substituting Coleman for Getchell, saying that they had expected nothing else than the appointment of the present incumbent, an old citizen and taxpayer. The amendment was lost, 7 to 17.

The committee on gas recommended that, owing to the shortness of funds, all gasoline lamps be extinguished Feb. 1, also that steps be taken toward purchasing the plant. Ald. McAllister made a piteous plea for the gasoline lamps in the Tenth ward, but the motion went through with small opposition.

Other routine business was hurried through, and unfinished business left over from the old council to the new was referred to the proper committees. The regular meetings of the new council were fixed, by motion of Ald. Phillips, for the second and last Fridays of each month, as heretofore.

The pay roll for the special examiners of candidates for building and electric wire inspectors was passed, and President Snyder now announced that a motion to adjourn would be in order. But Ald. Long, of the "bull-dog" contingent, interposed with his resignation from the committee on bonds of city officers, opening up a little vein of satire as he did so. He explained that "to the victors belongs the spoils," and he felt the honor too great a one for him. Ald. Harvey replied that he had been one of an uncomplaining minority for the past two years, and had not grumbled about his chairmanships, and he thought the gentleman from the First should do likewise. The motion was lost, 7 to 17, and a similar request from Ald. Anderson, to be excused from the committee on street grades and additions, was turned down even more expeditiously.

Ald. Harvey moved that a special committee of one from each ward be appointed to fix the salaries of street commissioners. This was construed by Ald. Schwartz as a slur on the salaries committee, and he spoke to that effect, moving as an amendment that the matter be referred to the regular committee. The amendment carried, and the council adjourned after a little more than an hour's session.

There was an anxious crowd of aspirants for places on the fire department present, to hear the new list of appointees. The Canterbury incident aroused considerable excitement, and the A. P. A. issue was a very prevalent side issue.

Prof. Doremus, of Bellevue Medical college, New York, declares Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

Jolly Cashes Up.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—Howard Jolly, indicted for embezzlement from the C., O. & S. W. and Cotton Belt railroads which he served here as agent, paid over the full amount today to the American Surety company, and was released from custody. The indictments against Jolly will be quashed under the peculiar Tennessee statute which permits such procedure in cases of restitution.

The New Woman and the Baby.

For a fact modern femininity cannot exist without the eternal baby. The latest infantine news hails from Baltimore and announces that a progressive woman's club has adopted—a new suffrage resolution, think you? Not for a minute. It is a baby—a real, live baby. The little one is to be brought up by the whole club and receive the teachings of the new order of women. The dear child promises to be the future American prodigy.

I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest.
WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

NO QUARTER, THAT'S THE CRY.

FINE CLOTHING
.....TO BE SOLD AT ONCE.....

No Help for It. Prices Cut No Figure.
Come and Get the Goods. The Best Goes First.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT, OUR

Stock Must Be Sold At Once

NOTHING SPARED A Terrible Sacrifice of Fine Clothing for the sake of Quick Money. NOTHING SAVED

EVERYTHING GOES.

LET IT BRING WHAT IT MAY.

The Chance of a Hundred Years for Clothing Buyers.

DON'T MISS IT.

ASSIGNEE SALE!—BANKRUPT PRICES!

201 NICOLLET Minneapolis. "THE HUB" L. G. WOLFF

THE GREATEST TUNNELS.

Improved Machinery for Running Them Under Mountains.

Boston Transcript.

Speaking of the Tremont street subway, which both the incoming and outgoing mayors refer to as no longer in the debatable stage, our conservatives are very timorous and behind times about it, when it is considered that London is already threaded with such works, that New York is to have many miles of them, and that tunneling is everywhere the engineering order of the day. All arrangements are now reported to be completed for the vigorous prosecution of work on the great tunnel under the Simplon, between Switzerland and Italy. The board of expert engineers appointed last April to report on the proposed methods of the contractors has made a favorable reply. The tunnel will be the longest railway tunnel in the world, 64,718 feet, which exceeds the 42,145 feet of the Mont Cenis line, the 49,148 feet of the Gothard line, the 33,587 feet of the Arlberg, and the four and three-quarter miles of the Hoosac tunnel. Unlike all other long double-track tunnels, the two tracks will not be carried in a single large tunnel, but in two smaller parallel ones 58 feet apart between centers and connected every 660 feet by cross cuts. The average area of the section of each of the tunnels is to be about 250 square feet, the width 16 feet 5 inches and the height 18 feet.

The plans of the contractors are explained at length in a recent issue of the organ of the Swiss Engineers' society, and are quite different from the methods generally adopted heretofore. As the contract calls for the completion of one of the tunnels and the construction of a working gallery along the line of the second as the first portion of the undertaking, the contractors, Brandt, Brandau & Co., of Hamburg, have decided to drive two galleries from each end as the basis of the two tunnels and to connect these every 660 feet by cross-cuts which the contract calls for. One gallery will be enlarged immediately to the full cross section to form tunnel 1, while tunnel 2 will be completed only when the first no longer suffices for the traffic. The clear section of gallery 2 will be used for ventilation, and as it has an area of 86 square feet it is believed to be ample for the purpose. Its entrance will be closed by doors and air will be blown into it by powerful fans. The cross-cuts are to be closed except the two end ones, so that the air must pass in through gallery 2 and out through gallery 1, thus maintaining a current which is expected to ventilate the workings sufficiently. The material excavated in tunnel 1 is to be taken out through the same tunnel in trains drawn by steam engines which will go back to the workings through gallery 2 and the cross-cuts. Both galleries will be driven by hydraulic drills, three or four at each heading, and it is expected that the progress made with them will be at the rate of 19 feet a day.

Recent improvements in the drills have materially shortened the time required to make the holes for one blast, and the efficacy of the latter is increased by reason of improvements in explosives. The contractors also expect to make a considerable saving in time by throwing the blasted rock backward with hydraulic power at the moment of explosion. Thus the rock, instead of lying within a few feet of the face, is scattered back for some distance and the drills can be set up again in a shorter time. The contractors are to receive the sum of $9,000,000 when Tunnel No. 1 and the Gallery No. 2 are complete, and if this part of the undertaking is not completed in five and a half years they are to be fined $1,000 a day for the remainder of the working period. There is a previous payment of $1,251,000 when the power plant and the other apparatus for working are set up, but the large payments are not due until the first tunnel is ready for regular traffic.

KICKING ON THE UMPIRE.

The Colloquy That Should and the One That Does Take Place.

Among the musty rules for the government of base ball is one which provides that a player addressing the umpire must preface his remarks by a respectful "Mr. Umpire." These patrons of the national game who fondly imagine that the rules are enforced have doubtless often seen a captain stride in the direction of the autocrat of the diamond with a gleaming eye, compressed lips and clenched hands. The player confronts the umpire, who stands calmly chewing gum like a contemplative heifer in a clover patch. The player's lips are seen to move, he gesticulates wildly and his attitude is that of an avenging Nemesis. Owing to the distance of the two men from the grand stand the spectators cannot hear a word, but they assume the player's remarks are about like this:

"Mr. Umpire, your decision was impossess as many arms as an octopus, tolerably unjust. Did Mr. Mulcahy and each one as long as the Brooklyn bridge, he could not have touched Mr. Ratigan, who slid like an eel in a tub of butter. That decision deprives us of a run, and may eventually result in our defeat. Mr. Umpire, I am loth to believe that you are prejudiced against the Boomtararas, but the trend of your decisions forces me to that conclusion. I assure you that unless you occasionally acknowledge our presence in the field and in the game, a protest will be lodged against you."

During the argument the umpire chews gum with the greatest industry, and when the player pauses to take breath the umpire is seen to wave his hand and deliver a few remarks, which the spectators presume are in this strain: "Captain Gilhooly, your strictures on my judgment are uncalled for. I decided Ratigan out because he was not safe. I decline to be intimidated by threatened protests, and I insist that you retire to the bench."

Then the game goes on and the spectators breathe easy, but they are ignorant of what really passed between the player and the umpire. As a matter of fact, says the Syracuse Standard, Captain Gilhooly spoke as follows:

"Sa-a-y! You sap-headed clown from Crazyville, whut ye tryin' to giv' us, ennyhow? Take us fer green goods guys? Say! I got a mind to biff ye in the chops! Why, dat man wasn't out by three feet. Ye give me a pain, ye do. Sa-a-y! Know what I'll do to you? I'll put ye out of de business. Yes, I will. What chance we got fer de pennant wid your rank decisions? Saa-a-y! you broke into baseball with a jimmy, didn't ye? Now, look here, you lunk-headed lulu, you put the kibosh on us again an' ye'll git run out of the grounds. For two cents I'd soak yer!"

Then the umpire responds as follows: "Go on now! Git over to the bench, you knocker! You can't bulldoze me, and you won't git nothin' that don't belong to you, see? Now go and squat, or I'll put $10 on you!"

Captain Gilhooly thereupon slowly returns to the bench, and the spectators say: "That's right, Cap, call him down."

TEN THOUSAND SALMON.

Plan for Driving the Fish Out of the Water in Canada.

New York Sun.

"If to see how the magnificent salmon of the Pacific coast are caught almost takes the heart out of man who loves to cast the fly for these lordly fish, he would lose it entirely if he ventured to Ungavy Bay, in Upper Canada, and saw how they capture salmon there."

The speaker was Findlay G. Raynor, who for many years was an agent of the Hudson Bay company, and is now president of the new Raynor Oil company.

"It was only a few years that the possibilities of the south coast of Ungavy Bay and Hudson Straits in the way of salmon and lake trout fishing were discovered, and to say that they are now being worked for all they are worth is putting it mildly. The salmon of that high latitude are undoubtedly the finest in the world. They are further north than any other salmon taken on this continent, and the lower the temperature of the water the better the salmon are. The Restigouche or any of the salmon of the St. Lawrence basin are far superior to the Oregon salmon, and the Hudson Straits salmon are just as much superior to the Restigouche fish. Besides the salmon the waters of the Hudson Strait coast teem with a deep sea trout which has not its like on the face of the globe.

"But the method adequate for catching these fish is just as peculiar as the fish themselves are, and it is doubtful if salmon or trout fishing is done in the same way elsewhere. The coast of Hudson Straits is indented by thousands of small bays and estuaries, and many rivers traverse it to the bay. At low tide there is little water in any of these inlets, but at high tide the water rushes up into them for long distances. The tide rises twenty-five and even fifty feet. At high tide, in the salmon and trout running seasons, these fish follow with the water into the bays and rivers as far as the tide goes, and then swarm back with it when it ebbs. I have seen the smaller rivers, streams, or rather stream beds, 100 feet wide, actually choked from shore to shore with the biggest salmon a man ever saw struggling upward with the tide.

"It is not more than eight or nine years ago that the first attempt was made to establish fisheries there on a large scale. Drawing seines was impossible, and the fish wheels of Oregon were impracticable. So a simple but exceedingly effective trap was introduced. It was not original with the salmon fishermen, the idea being borrowed from the porpoise fishermen of Hudson bay. Immense nets are made from the largest and strongest twine, and of length and depth to suit the inlet to be fished. At low tide the nets are set at the mouths of the bays or inlets, and the top of the net is hauled to the bottom so as to offer no obstruction to the water or fish as they pass upward with the rising tide. Just before the tide turned the line holding the floater side of the net to the anchored side is drawn out. The buoys instantly rise to the surface and the trap is set. When the tide comes back men are stationed above the net some distance, and with poles and brush beat the water and make noises of various kinds. This is to keep the great body of fish from pressing upon the net at once, and as the fish are exceedingly timid they rush back up stream by the thousand, and will actually be left on the dry land by the receding tide, so panic-stricken do they become at the noises made by the men. When the tide has gone out the dry beds of the inlets will be piled with tons upon tons of salmon or trout. Not a salmon and trout, for both kinds are never found in the same inlet. In one thus trap may secure 50 or 100 tons of salmon at a run, while in the next estuary below the catch will be trout. I have seen 10,000 salmon taken at one haul.

"I have seen the marvelous salmon runs of the Oregon rivers, but they are no comparison to the tremendous rushes of those Hudson straits fish. It may be that if the latter had big fresh water rivers to explore they would not be massed so thickly along the coast, but the channels they seek are not sufficient to let them all in. If the salmon supply of the world elsewhere should ever become exhausted, it can be replaced easily by the fish of those great nothern waters. A thousand big vessels could take on cargoes of salmon and trout there every season without visibly lessening the supply."

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