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TRADE PULSATIONS.

Speculators Inclined to Circumspection in Placing Their Deals.

The Wheat Market Manifests Few Signs of Marked Appreciation.

Bovine Faith in the Corn Pit Growing Small by Degrees and Beautifully Less Every Day.

Signs Multiplying That Provision Buyers Have Secured All the Adipose Matter They Want.

The Bulls Stampeding Wall Street and the Bears Making Merry Over Their Hegira.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—On 'change to-day there was more strength manifested in the leading articles, although there was but a fair amount of speculation. The improved feeling was started by the visible supply statement, which showed about a million bushels less of an increase in wheat than was anticipated, which caused the shorts to become frightened and cover liberally, with a consequent appreciation in values, though there was a slight falling off when this demand had been filled. Another feature that had some influence was the statement that some foreign shorts in wheat were covered to-day in New York. This information was eagerly swallowed by the bulls here as an indication that Europe was fast getting ready to take our wheat at our own prices. On the authority of the bears the large short interest in Europe was maintained by an exact knowledge as to the condition of the home supply, and not until that supply got pretty low would they attempt to cover. This information, together with the slight advance in prices, made the bulls more hopeful. Provisions were quiet and nominal as to near operations in pork, but fairly active and a little stronger as to lard and ribs. The closing quotations of October options were: Wheat 76⅛c, a gain of ⅝c; corn 51⅛c, a decline of ⅛c; oats 25⅜c, unchanged; pork $16.75, unchanged; lard $7.22½, a gain of 7½c, and ribs $9.60, an advance of 5c.

Wheat exhibited a good deal of activity. Prices were higher, and at times the bidding was energetic. The strength on yesterday's afternoon board was followed by a further appreciation of prices to-day, and though the fluctuations in prices were rapid, there was a stronger undertone, and the closing prices were at the outside figures of the day. The strength exhibited was a surprise to many operators, as the receipts ware larger, the withdrawals from store less than half these of yesterday, and the leading western markets weak. Liverpool and London cables quoted the British markets dull and weak, at a decline of 6d per quarter on floating cargoes, while advices from New Orleans reported exporters there offering to resell cargoes of No. 2 St. Louis in the former city at 80c f. o. b. The same dispatch says No. 2 Chicago could not be used at better than 65c. The visible supply, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade, also shows an increase in the visible supply since the last report of 1,000,000 bushels, but as calculations had been made on an increase of 2,000,000 bushels, this was hardly a demoralizing feature. The chief supporting influences were the higher prices in New York and the report mentioned above of covering by British shorts. As will be seen the advance was based on covering by shorts and the manipulation of parties who wish an advance on which to sell, and there really seems to be nothing in the future to justify a large and permanent advance, as the crop returns indicate that even should Europe draw the entire 180,000,000 bushels which it is istemated to require for the next twelve month's bread supply, we could easily furnish it without reducing our stocks below a healthy surplus. This conclusion is supported by the fac that for the export year 1879-80, when our crop was considerable below 400,000,000 bushels, we exported 187,000,000 bushels. The receipts to-day were 379 cars, withdrawals from store but 79,000 bushels and no freight engagements were made, many buyers of winter being unwilling to pay the price asked and the cost of transportation being increased by a rise of 50 per cent. in the rates of Marine insurance. October opened at 75⅜c, advanced to 76⅛c under heavy buying on the announcement of the visible supply, Hancock leading and Adams, Nat Jones, Field & Lindley and Stouffer buying long lines, a portion for investment, but the greater part to cover short sales. Milmine & Bodman were heavy buyers of November. Wall street parties then came in through Schwartz & Dupee and Lester and began selling freely, and the result was a decline to 75½c. After this demand had been filled there was a rally and the close on the morning board was 76c and on the afternoon board 76⅛. November was active, opening at 77⅛c and selling up to 77⅜c, at which it closed on the morning board, while in the afternoon it was ⅛c better, closing at 78c. No. 2 spring closed at 74¼@74¾c as to receipts, and September at 74¾c, No. 3 at 58c and rejected at 44½c. No. 2 red winter advanced ⅛c and closed at 77½c, while No. 3 closed 1c higher at 62½c and rejected at 47c. A private cable report was received in this city to-day summarizing the condition of the wheat crop in France, Great Britain, Italy, Turkey Austro-Hungary, Asia Minor, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Tunis, Morocco and India. In all of these countries the crop is reported to be an average one, or above the average, except in Sprin, Tunis and Italy. The crop in Russia is said to be late and probably under the average.

Said Frank Kennett to-day: "We may not get a permanent upturn until after the election. But in the meantime it is safe to scalp on the long side, using a little judgment to get in on the breaks."

Corn was less active and irregular, and the indications are that those who are running the deal will continue the milking process until the close of next month. Baker and Rumsey, as buyers, kept this fact before the minds of the crowd generally, and as an evidence of the manipulated condition of the deal it may be mentioned that No. 2 cash corn sold to-day at 54⅛c and rejected at 43½c. As No. 2 is only worth about 8c more per bushel than rejected, the 8c shows to about what extent the market is manipulated. Shippers will not take No. 2 at this price when rejected will answer their purpose as well, and can be bought at 11c less, but it is easy to be seen that 54⅛c will bring to the market a good deal more corn than 46½c would. Here, according to the general belief, is where the manipulators are doing some fine work. If they can absorb all the old No. 2 corn in the country this month they can put October where they please, and as no new No. 2 can be had until well into November they will be able to squeeze the October shorts very badly. The market was quite easy early at ¼c decline from yesterday's close, with large receipts, but after following wheat down ⅛@¼c there was an advance of ½@¾c. Afternoon the market showed considerable activity with heavy selling by Nat Jones, Kammerrer, Dwight, Gillett, Canther and Field & Lindley and fair buying on the bulge by Poole, Brown, Baker, Sherwin, Pickering, Rumsey and Bryant. October was the favorite but the volume of business was smaller and the fluctuations less severe than on yesterday. It opened at 51c sold up to 51⅝c, back to 50¾c and closed at 51⅛c. November was not offered very freely but sold at 43¾@44½c and closed at 44c Cash sales were at 54¼@55⅝c, closing at 54½c and September opened at 54c and closed at 55½c The long futures were steadier and offerings moderate.

Said Frank Kennett to-day: "Opinions differ as to the outcome of the oat deal, but I think the short interest is pretty well eliminated, and that the crowd are longing and waiting for the clique to advance the prices. November, year and May ought to be good purchases. Unfavorable weather would certainly cause a sharp advance in the two former, as the short interest is very large."

Oats continue quick, fluctuating within moderate ranges. The bulk of to-day's trading was done by Nat. Jones and Press, the former putting out some 300,000 bushels of May 28⅛@28⅜c, and the latter taking about 150,000 bushels and distributing them to the crowd in fives, and in tens later. Cash closed at 25c, October opened at 25⅝c, sold at ¼c, and closed at the opening figure. May closed at 28⅝c.

The provision market showed considerable strength and its movement rather favored holders. Lard and ribs closed at an advance and pork was about unchanged, there being practically nothing doing in the near deliveries. Year advanced 5c to $11.25. Lard was again the center of interest, though the trading during the day failed to show more than a moderate degree of activity. October, November and January were the leading features, and closed higher. Cash lard was in good demand at the ruling price for October. October opened at $7.15, sold up to $7.25, and closed at $7.22. November opened at $7.10, sold at $7.05 and closed at $7.07. Ribs were quiet for future delivery and closed at $9.60 for September and October, a gain of 5c.

Texans and territorial rangers composed the bulk of the receipts of cattle to-day. The market was active and prices strong, in some instances higher, especially on the best natives and rangers, closing firm with all sold. The quality of the westerns was fair, some territorial drovers making extreme prices. Owing to the advance and scarcity of light Texans city butchers were buying cows and bulls more freely, and these sorts are selling considerably higher than last week. After the run of Texans becomes light, native butchers' stock will again sell high, and it would seem it would pay the farmer and feeder to fatten all this sort of stuff for the fall and winter trade. To-day and yesterday speculators in stockers and feeders bought up all the available stock in the market and are yet holding the same, so that the number actually on sale is ample for the demand. There are a number of buyers on the market from Virginia, but so far they have contented themselves with looking over the stock and making bids. It is expected they will make their purchases to-morrow. Stock calves are more plentiful and cheaper than last week. Stockers and breeders are in moderate demand, active and prices firm at $3.25@4.25. Stock calves are $8.50@18.00 per head. Range cattle may be quoted at $3.50@4.50 for Texans, $4.00@5.25 for Wyomings, Colorados and Montanas. Range tallings, including cows and bulls, are $3.25@3.60.

The hog market opened quiet and prices ruled steady up to about midday, when most of the orders had been filled, and then weakened, closing rather dull, with a large number left unsold, but the bulk of the sales show no variation as compared with Monday, yet the mornings prices could not have been obtained at noon. Packers were slow buyers, and the shipping orders were limited. The quality has improved a good deal the past few days and to-day was up to the average for this time of the year. The range on sales was as follows: Grassers and skips $4.75@5.25; assorted light, $5.50@6.10; rough packers and mixed, $5.00@5.50; good mixed, $5.75@6.00, and the best heavy, $5.80@6.25.

The visible supply in the United States and Canada on the 13th, as computed by the Chicago board of trade, is:

	Bushels.
Wheat	19,797,351
Corn	4,709,986
Oats	2,138,800
Rye	1,069,517
Barley	252,912

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain:

	Bushels.
Wheat	3,210,420
Corn	1,229,683
Oats	275,703
Rye	95,922
Barley	30,876

Making a grand total of 4,834,604 bushels, against 5,111,145 bushels a week ago, and 10,154,149 bushels at this period last year.

Milwaukee warehouses are stored with:

	Bushels.
Wheat	591,370
Rye	21,823
Barley	135,680

New York and Brooklyn warehouses are stored with:

	Bushels.
Wheat	3,517,476
Corn	218,311
Oats	277,416
Rye	16,903

Exports from seaboard ports last week included 228,000 barrels of flour, 2,400,000 bushels of wheat, 442,000 bushels of corn, 91,000 bushels of rye, 3,500 barrels of pork, 4,880,000 pounds of lard, and 4,689,000 pounds of bacon.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—To-day's associated bank clearings were $7,240,000. The money market continues dull and easy with loanable funds in good supply, and going out moderately on call at 5½@6 per cent. on time at 6½@7 per cent. New York exchange continues quoted at par, and foreign exchange steady at $4.81 for sixty-day documentary sterling.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Wheat is steady and a shade higher to-day. The trade is disposed to the bull side on account of the low price. Aside from that we see nothing new in the situation, which still remains heavy. We do not look for any material advance at present. Corn is unsettled, closing a trifle higher for October and about unchanged for other months. We quote wheat closing October, 74⅝c; November, 76@⅞c.

WALL & BIGELOW.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The markets opened with a slight rally and then weakened. Later a sharp advance in Delaware & Lackawanna caused an improvement all along the line, but it was short lived. Free selling of stocks commenced and the Grangers went down with a run, followed by Delaware & Lackawanna. Oregon railway was off 5 per cent. from last evening's quotation and the whole list looked very weak. The bears kept up their attacks throughout the day. The market was quite feverish and very active, with a large business in all the leading stocks. The leaders seemed unable to support their favorites and every rally appeared to bring out any quantity of shares. President Sloan says the coal companies have come to an understanding and that a suspension of operations for one week will take place in October. A private cable from London this morning announces that the plan to relieve the Erie has fallen flat among the English stockholders. It is also stated that the same is the case regarding the Louisville & Nashville, the Reading and the Wabash. A meeting of bull operators was held this morning in Gould's office to consider measures for the support of the market, but it is not known what conclusion was reached. Toward the finish there was a small raid on Omaha common, and though there was less excitement in other stocks, nothing in the way of a rally appeared until about the close of business. The short interest increases and a good many long stocks are marketed. The bears continue to be very bold, and so far meet with but little opposition. The better class of securities suffered the most to-day. The market closed less feverish, though somewhat unsettled.

GALL AND WORMWOOD.

An Account of the Man Who Will Float Over Niagara Falls in a Ball.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A *Morning Journal* special from Niagara Falls says of Oliver Wormwood's proposal to go over the falls: "He will be hermetically sealed inside a ball, purposely made large to afford air to the balled up adventurer. It will be very light and float in a buoyant way in the rapids. When it shall have reached the edge of the cataract, Wormwood has calculated it will roll about half over and then bound about 200 feet in the air above the river, and then drop into it. It will not descend more than twenty feet and quickly come to the surface on account of its great lightness. Row boats cruising about below the cataract are to catch the ball with boat hooks, unseal it, take Wormwood out and convey him to the shore. The adventurer has estimated that the condensed air within the rubber ball will support respiration for ten minutes and after being canned up in the sphere it will take him only three seconds to go over the falls. Three minutes more will suffice for his rescue, so that he will have nearly seven minutes of air to spare.

He has not the slightest fear as to the result of the the adventure. He came here from London, is of ordinary quiet ways and indulges in no boasting. He is thirty-five years old, of medium height and wears side whiskers and glasses. When asked as to his occupation, he said he used to be shot out of a cannon at a circus. He looks on going over the falls merely as an opportunity to make a $1,000. Last night he was busy writing to his friends, making appointments to call on them after he had gone over the falls. A few bets have been made at ten to one that he would not go over the falls alive. A few claim to have seen him buying pools against his success. Some say the man intends to get up a public exhibition and commit suicide.

Some Bolting Orators.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Republican state committee put out to-day its revised list of speakers for the campaign. The list differs materially from that of last year. Among the names which do not appear this year and which were on the list of 1883, are Hon. John F. Andrew, now president of the young men's Independent club of this city; Gamaliel Bradford, E. W. Burdett, who was one of the leaders in the Bishop contest for the govornorship; H. W. Chaplin, Col. Chas. Codman, now president of the Bolter's club; ex-Senator Edwin B. Hale, once executive chairman of the party's state committee; George S. Hale, Col. T. W. Higginson, a leading bolter orator now; Samuel Hoar, who is overseeing the Independent canvass of the state; Archibald M. Hopkins, Hon. Moody Merrill, Hon. Edwin L. Pierce, the biographer and friend of Sumner; Gen. Samuel Quincy, who is an active bolter; J. H. Seelye, who bolted, and is to-day the cold water candidate for governor; Assistant Attorney General Harvey N. Shepard, an effective orator; A. J. Sowdon, Moorefield Storey, a very active bolter; Levi C. Wade, ex-speaker of the house, and Roger Walcott, a Republican leader in the legislature. Some of the ablest of the party's staff of speakers have had to be dropped.

Gresham's Dilemma.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Postmaster General Gresham has not yet made up his mind whether to take or decline the treasury portfolio. He will, however, resign as postmaster general within ten days, and Frank Hatton will be appointed to succeed him. Gresham is in this dilemma: The president has offered to appoint him secretary of the treasury or the United States judgeship recently vacated by Judge Drummond. He is a poor man. The salary of the judgeship is $6,000 a year, which is 10 per cent. on $60,000. If he accepts the latter office he is comfortably provided for for life. If he takes the secretaryship of the treasury his term will end on the 4th of March next, after which he will have to devote himself to the practice of the law for a living. Gresham has turned forty-five. It will take him a good many years hard work at his profession to amass a principal which will yield him the salary of the judgeship. On the other hand, he has political ambition. If he gets on the bench he is buried. If he takes hold of the treasury it may lead to his further elevation. The probabilities now are that he will decline the treasury and take the judgeship.

The "World" on Mulligan Blaine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *World*: "We place these documents before the intelligent reader in sorrow rather than in triumph. They show, we think, conclusively and without the shadow of a doubt that James G. Blaine is unworthy the suffrages of citizens who believe that the highest office in the gift of the people should not be given to a man who is by his own admission the tool and confidant of jobbers; who prostitutes his position and influence in the house of representatives to lobbyists and speculators; whose guilt betrays itself in the painful cries for help, and whose wretched servility to the men who owned and used him makes even those men treat him with contempt."

The man who died at Worcester, Mass., Monday night in a drunken spree was identified as Thos. Gilfoyle, aged twenty-five. He has a brother and sister in Pittsburg.

WELCOME SOVEREIGNS.

The Visit of the Odd Fellows to St. Paul.

A Drive About Town, a Reception and a Banquet.

The Sixtieth Annual Session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States being in session at Minneapolis, the St. Paul members of the fraternity improved the occasion to invite them to St. Paul. In this invitation the chamber of commerce co-operated, and yesterday afternoon the guests, about 400 strong, accepted the hospitality extended.

The Visitors Finally Arrive.

Owing to a change in the arrangements, and at nearly 2 o'clock, after the crowd had assembled at the depot to meet the visiting Odd Fellows, information was received notifying the committee on arrangements that they would not reach St. Paul till about an hour later than was at first announced. This disappointed everybody. Many left, and all felt that the time here in St. Paul would be altogether too limited. The Great Western band had already marched up to Odd Fellow's block and escorted the reception committee down to the depot, and all waited for something over an hour more when at 3 o'clock the St. Paul & Manitoba train swung around onto the flat below the depot, and in a moment or two more the Odd Fellows by hundreds were emerging from the cars at the foot of Rosabel street. There is so much lumber and building material in the vicinity of the spot where they left the cars, and also around the foot of Broadway that it was not very easy or quite pleasant to handle such a large number of people. The carriages had been placed on Broadway, and it became necessary for the people to go around by Rosabel and Fourth streets to reach them, which they did without very much discomfort. There they were all supplied with carriages, though a few of the last who were supplied had to wait a short time for more carriages, which were telephoned for as quickly as possible. It is pretty difficult on an occasion like this to determine just how many vehicles are needed. They were supplied however at least, and the party finally was off on its tour of observation, the first place taken in being Dayton's bluff. Thence the visitors were taken to the other parts of the town, according to the programme already published, visiting Carpenter's Lookout on Summit avenue, and finally reached Market hall about 6 o'clock.

Exercises in Market Hall.

At six o'clock the procession of 123 carriages arrived at Market hall where the guests were met by the Odd Fellows of St. Paul and their ladies. After partaking of an excellent lunch provided in the hall dining rooms by the St. Paul brethren, who did the thing up in number one order, all adjourned to the audience room, which was soon thoroughly filled with the order and spectators.

The decorations were mainly upon the platform, the front of which was draped with flags and shields, beneath which were the words "Sovereigns we Welcome," are in prominent letters over the platform "To visit the sick, to bury the dead, to educate the orphan is the imperative command of our order."

After two charming pieces of Seibert's band, which won great applause from the audience, Chairman S. G. Sloan, of the committee of arrangements introduced Hon. W. P. Murray, city attorney, who was received with great manifestations of respect and delight. Mr. Murray stated that in the absence of the chief magistrate of the city, it had devolved upon him to extend to them the city's welcome. Odd Fellowship was closely interwoven in the past history of this young and prosperous metropolis, and to its respectable and industrious brotherhood it had owed much for its growth and thrift in the years gone by. With the members of the order represented in St. Paul and its 100,000 citizenship he bade this gathering of sovereigns a hearty and cordial greeting, and only regretted while doing so, that instead of having it as our guest for a few hours that its visit could not longer be prolonged. He paid a glowing tribute to the principles of the order and bade it God speed in the name of this municipality, its people, and all who believe in honor and virtue.

On behalf of the Sovereigns, James P. Sanders responded to this welcome regretting that the presiding officer of the convention was not present to do this better than he could. For the cordial greeting extended to the representatives of over 500,000 Sovereigns in every state of the Union and its territories as well as the Dominion of Canada there present, he thanked St. Paul for the the reception and welcome given. He then paid a tribute to the men who were building up this great city of the northwest and were so nobly and grandly doing it. In these remarks he made a playful allusion to the rivalry between the twin cities at the head of the waters of the Mississippi, saying that no matter what St. Paul might get up, Minneapolis was sure to follow suit, even if it was a case of small pox. The representative Sovereigns and their wives present had expected to see great things in visiting Minneapolis, and they had not been disappointed. For their hospitable treatment here, not only the gentlemen were thankful, but so were their better halves, which they brought with them to sooth them in sorrow and in calamity and to take care of them when they came to strange lands. In concluding the gentlemen clasped hands with the city's representative for welcome, and proclaimed that none of the Sovereigns would forget St. Paul when they returned to their homes, but would carry back with them so goodly a report as to cause other to emigrate and join hands with her in extending her borders, her commerce and her influence in this great northwest.

After an instrumental selection by Seibert's orchestra prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain J. W Venable, of Kentucky, upon the conclusion of which another selection was played by the orchestra.

Grand Past Master Saunders then addressed the audience, saying that he had been substituted for the past grand sire of Georgia, who was unable to be present. His remarks, he said, would not be intended for the members of the grand lodge alone, but for the public in general. The meeting tonight was for the purpose of giving some idea of the workings of the order. In St. Paul Odd Fellowship had been planted in 1852, and it had continued to spread with the order until now the name of Odd Fellow was sufficient to command the respect of all classes of citizens. The benevolent character of the Odd Fellows was recognized by all; the character of its principles no man could dispute; the Odd Fellow was taught that charity should not be confined to the lodge room, but he was instructed to go out into the world and help afflicted mankind wherever he may find it; the mission of the order was to visit the sick, bury the dead and educate the orphan; their mission was one of charity and the order was but a helper to the Christian church," the precepts were alike, both strove to lift up the downtrodden and prove a benefactor to fallen man; the church should never find fault with Odd Fellowship, the holy book could be found in every lodge room in the country; it was not kept for show nor was the dust allowed to collect on it. Odd Fellowship was not a political institution; no sectarian or political institution; no sectarian or political sentiment or debate was allowed to enter the lodge room. In conclusion, he invited an investigation and study of the order, assuring all there was something in it to command the respect and admiration of all people.

GRAND SIRE NICHOLSON.

James B. Nicholson, past grand sire, of Philadelphia, was then introduced as the apostle of Oddfellowship. After the applause had subsided Mr. Nicholson began his eloquent address by referring to the legend of Hiawatha. The speaker said that he came with no charm of eloquence; there were others more capable of charming with the sweet music of speech; he spoke from and appealed to the heart in homely phrase of speech. The field of morals and reform was like a primeval forest; the way had to be cleared and there was much work to be done; the question naturally arose, what is the necessity of Odd Fellowship? This was a utilitarian age, and the motto of the world was progress; mankind wanted moral and intellectual agencies that kept abreast with the material progress of the age. What the age wanted was agencies that made men stand closer together; instrumentalities that brought him heart to heart and hand to hand; agencies that combined and identified his interests; first it was a union of ten, then a hundred; then on upwards to millions, and the object of it all was to bind men closer together and alleviate their ills and wants. The speaker then refered to the name of the order, how it originated was a mystery, but while sounding strangely he did not believe that any member would want to change it, as it was so thoroughly expressive of all the dearest interests of the society; the name was every day becoming more and more intelligable and significant and the great prevalence of crime demonstrated that every day the world was more in need of Odd Fellows.

The speaker then described the regalia of the order, and in this connection he gave a graphic picture of the establishment of the order in Baltimore, and he made eloquent allusion to the grateful beneficence of the order whose symbolic and mysterious links were allied to the sympathy, suffering and charity of mankind. He laid especial stress on the object of the order which made it imparative for all members to visit the sick and relieve the distressed. He referred to the mission of the order which he said was for the people of the habitable globe; for the benefit of all men everywhere, and Odd Fellowship shall not have accomplished its mission until its eternal truths were recognized and embraced by all men. Reference was then made to the secret nature of the order; the society was not among those that believed dynamite or gunpowder were among the reformatory agencies of the world; Odd Fellowship was not secret for the reason that its objects and aims were open to all the world; on the other hand the order had a detestation of many of the unholy secret orders of the age. There were matters however, of private information, which it would not be feasible to give out to the world; there were some men who desired to exist off the industry of others and for this and other reasons it was necessary to protect the members of the order. In the United States $5,000 was distributed daily; this did not represent the vast reserve fund on hand, and it was necessary to protect this fund and its members from imposture or unjust invasion. The speaker illustrated this part of the address by relating a very appropriate anecdote. It was necessary to give the members of the order a key, which when properly obtained, was the open sesame to the vaults of the society all over the land. In conclusion several anecdotes were related, going to show the benefits of Odd Fellowship in moments of distress, and he said that the order was charity and love in their completeness, and beneath the principles of the order were the springs that would eventually overturn the world, for the law of the order was love, and love must at last rule the world, and war would be a thing of the past; when the order reached its completeness there would be no war or standing armies, and light, love and liberty would be carried with their sublime effects throughout all the world. The object of the work was to build up men; good, loving, noble men whose lives would tend to the advancement of the earth; be diligent, earnest and faithful and in the end would come the reward; the selfish might sneer, but God is love and love would some day rule the world.

After music the audience was dismissed with the benediction, by Grand Chaplain Venable.

The Banquet.

It was 10:30 o'clock when 464 members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge sat down to the feast prepared for them at the Merchants hotel. The above number of covers had been laid and there was scarcely a vacant chair to be seen in the vast dining hall.

The grand dining room of the Merchants hotel has been honored with a great many notable gatherings, but seldom has it been graced by such a large, cosmopolitan and handsome an assemblage. The tables presented a very tasteful and beautiful appearance, being adorned with vases of cut flowers and pyramids of fruits.

After the immense crowd had been seated grace was said by the Rev. Josiah Marvin, after which those present commenced to discuss the substantial and elegant menu, which embraced almost every delicacy of the seasons, and it was served by a force of ninety competent waiters under the direction of Mr. Charbonneau. During the banquet musical selections were performed by Seibert's orchestra, which was stationed on a platform at the east end of the dining hall. On the wall, back of the orchestra stand, was the inscription "Welcome," composed of evergreens, while beneath the word were three inwrought links, the insignia of the order.

At 11:20 o'clock the gathering was rapped to order by Rev. Mr. Marvin, who announced as the first sentiment of the evening, the Sovereign Grand lodge, the full toast being as follows:

The S. G. L.—The out growth from the seed-sown in 1819, God bless the day, it brings fresh to the mind of every Odd Fellow that fortunate train of events which has reared the institution of Odd Fellowship. Faithful hands are at the helm, we are in for the war. The great grand adventure of the fathers is before us, and with heroic hands to lead, we shall push on in the grand work for a common humanity. Responded to by Past Grand Sire Nicholson.

In responding he said that he first attended a session of the Grand lodge in 1860 at Nashville; at that time the dark cloud of secession was rolling over the land; they had next assembled at Baltimore; the eastern and western states had responded to the roll call, but when the brethren from the south were named a silence fell on the convention. The speaker then paid a fine compliment to the southern members of Odd Fellow lodges who had always remained loyal to the grand lodge. This had proven that the ties that bound the members of the order together were not of any sect or shade of politics, but they originated and were based on a common platform as broad as humanity. In conclusion, he paid a glowing eulogy to the order and its objects.

The Ladies—Their influence is the electric life that plays unseen amid it all. The patriotism we admire is kindled by their influence. The eloquence which thrills us catches its inspiration from their lips. The holy life that blesses man is the answer to their prayers. First at the couch of disease and pain, their influence heals all wounds, and if needs be, wipes the cold sweat from the marble brow.

It was responded to by S. R. Orrendoff, of Illinois. He commenced by saying that the theme embraced much; man thought instincfively of sweetheart, wife and mother; each in turn claimed and exacted his attention and devotion. As to sweethearts, if there were any present who had never had one they are not deserving of an explanation. From sweetheart the transition to wife was graceful and easy. He then referred to the noble attribute of woman in the capacity of mother, and in this connection he paid the character of women an eloquent and glowing eulogy. It was the purpose of the order to emphasize the teachings taught at the mother's knee; the faith learned at the mother's knee was the guiding star of the order.

The I. O. O. F.—Its field is the world, under every flag, knowing no boundery lines for brotherhood. In its *interest* and what it *aims to do* it is second to no institution on the face of the earth.

This toast was responded to by the Hon. L. F. McKenny, of New Hampshire.

The speaker said that he didn't believe he was capable of saying anything better than had been said, in the words of the poet those were his sentiments. It was the power of frienship and of love and these were the sentiments of the order.

He said that the man who made a long speech should be expelled, and he concluded his very short address with a poetic outburst.

A Texas Toast—A despised slanderer, one who slanders an individual, a state or a nation. It is said Phil Sheridan said that if he owned hell and Texas he would rent out Texas and move into the other place. To refute this vile slander, and to give you a look at a Texan, I call on grand representative Herring.

In responding to this toast he made sarcastic allusions to the statement of Gen. Sheridan; after some years, he said, the latter had gone to Texas and tried to square himself; the speaker thought that in making the statement Sheridan had been joking. He then related an amusing anecdote, and wound up by referring to the rapid growth and wonderful development of Texas; in 1865 Texas had 100 miles of railroad, now it had nearly 8,000 miles, and all other industries had expanded in like proportion. The above response was full of facetious allusion and it was received with hearty applause.

Our Guests—From the east, west, north and south, away from home, yet still at home. Leaving loving ones behind them, yet before them are warm hearts, the true clasped hands. Do you ask of us to-night "What cheer?" we answer welcome, welcome to all we have to give welcome to, our hearty, best, purest greetings; we give you the best we have, welcome.—Rev. J. Marvin, St. Paul.

In responding, Mr. Marvin paid a hearty welcome to the guests; they were present as friends, because they believed in friendship, love and truth, and this was all there was in Odd Fellowship, this was the all and all of the order and this was the aim of its teachings.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota—It is having a healthy and vigorous growth—children are being born into the fold. Why not? When we have a Doctor at the helm, G. M. Taft.

In responding, Grand Master Taft, of Minnesota, gave a history of the growth of the order in this state, his address being short but eloquent and able.

Our City—It has a wheel within a wheel. It is an exemplification of perpetual motion. It turns not by horse power or steam force. It is kept in motion by no visible means. It must be brain power. It needed a name. For convenience sake it has been christened the chamber of commerce. The Odd Fellows owe it a debt of gratitude.

In responding to this toast Mr. H. S. Fairchild extended a cordial and hearty welcome to the lodges, in behalf of the chamber of commerce, and he gave a brief sketch of the development of the state and the city of St. Paul.

Minneapolis—She has a record made by her citizens which other cities might covet. She is a glory and a pride to her people and to the North Star state. Older cities must keep awake or be left in the background. Minneapolis people believe in Minneapolis and their faith is well founded.

This toast was responded to by Ed. Stevens, of Minneapolis.

Several toasts besides the above were announced, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were not called, and the banquet was declared over at 12:30 o'clock, in order to give the Minneapolis contingent time to catch the train.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The agricultural fair ground swarmed with visitors to-day, 20,000 people were present. The special attraction of the opening was the dog show, under the management of the Philadelphia Kennel club. Five hundred and fifty-two dogs were exhibited, including almost every breed.

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GIVES SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH.
PIANOS, From $30 Upward
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HOUSE OF HOPE CHURCH,
Cor. Fifth and Exchange streets,
Thursday, Sept. 18,
AT 8 P. M.
Organ Concert!
BY
SAML. A. BALDWIN,
ASSISTED BY
MISS KATHERINE KOUNTZ, Soprano.
MR. W. H. BUCKELEW, Basso.
MISS MARY GEIST, Violoncellist.
MR. FRANK WOOD, Accompanist.
Tickets—50 cts. Now for sale at Lamble & Bethune's, A. P. Wilkes', Dyer & Howard's, Nathan Ford's and J. P. Allen's. 260-62

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Carriage Works!
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GEO. McKAY, lately the successful manager of the Winona Carriage Works, and one of the most competent men in the carriage line in the country has been secured to take charge of the establishment.
First class articles and work, and low prices guaranteed.
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Are the terms we give on a fine
UPRIGHT PIANO,
Rosewood case, 7½ octave, Warranted for five years.
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With or without the Chime of Beautiful Bells.
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GRAND OPERA HOUSE
L. N. SCOTT, Manager.
BIG HOUSE! | TREMENDOUS HIT!
TO-NIGHT!
Last Performance Sept. 15.
DENMAN THOMPSON,
AS
JOSHUA WHITCOMB
Supported by a Powerful Company.
Seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
Florence!
For THREE Nights Only,
Grand Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, Sept. 18. Thursday night and Saturday matinee, Wolf's Society Play,
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR!
Friday night and Saturday night Jessop & Gill's comedy of
FACTS; OR, HIS LITTLE HATCHET!
Sale of seats open this morning.

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We have customers of this kind every day, they have but a few moments to buy a Suit of Clothes and catch a train; they find no trouble in making their purchase in so short a time as they have confidence that what they buy is right and the price is low enough. A purchase can be made at "THE BOSTON," without the worry and feeling of uncertainty that is usually experienced by shoppers.
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CLOTHING HOUSE,
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