SONG OF THE THRASHER

Wheat all Stacked—A Yield of 18 to 20 Bushels per Acre, Mostly No. 1.

BELLE PLAINE, Sept. 4.—Stacking all completed. Considerable thrashing done. Yield of wheat reported by farmers to be from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre, mostly No. 1. Corn corming finely.

Adrian—Stacking done and thrashing commenced in earnest. Weather good.

Brandon—Flax nearly all harvested but little thrashing done yet. Weather fine.

Hartford—Weather clear and cool. Stacking most over and thrashing going on fast. Some late flax to be cut yet. Corn doing well.

Salem—Weather continues favorable for corn which is doing well.

Valley Springs—Weather continues favorable; thrashing progressing rapidly.

Mankato—Small grain nearly all stacked and some thrashed wheat reported yielding trom eighteen to twenty bushels and others heavy; corn doing very well.

Le Mars—No frost yet; corn doing well; thrashing going on; weather all that could be desired.

Lake Crystal—Corn doing well; every thrashing machine busy.

Garden City—Weather clear and fine; no change since last report; corn still doing fine.

Vernon Center—Weather clear and pleasant; no change in crop report,

Amboy—Farmers busy thrashing; grain turning out very good; corn doing well; weather clear and fine.

Winnebago—No change. Thrashing rapidly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Blue Earth—No change since last report. Some wheat thrashing and being marketed.

Elmore—No change in crops since last report. Farmers busy threshing. Clear and fine.

St. James—Crops mostly stacked in good shape and very little thrashing done. Wheat yield, twenty bushels per acre; oats about seventy. Corn is still doing well, and if frost holds off for a few weeks we will have a good crop of corn. Good yield of potatoes. Weather clear and warm.

St. Peter—Thrashing progressing fine; grain turning out good; weather clear and fine.

Beaver Creek—Thrashing has become general; grain in excellent condition; corn O. K.

Luverne—All kinds of grain harvested and thrashing well advanced, and all kinds of grain yielding well and excellent samples.

Sioux Falls—Weather fine; all small grains secured; corn maturing fast.

Henderson—Thrashing is progressing finely. Corn is doing well, and if frost keeps off there will be a good crop. Weather clear and warm.

Eastern Division—

Elroy—Harvesting all done in good shape. Thrashing is commenced. Crop some above the average.

Baldwin—Grain all stacked and most of the farmers through thrashing.

Augusta—Some wheat coming into mareet, mostly No. 2, reported very smutty and damp. Wheat will yield an average crop. Thrashing about half done. Corn doing well.

Fairchild—No change in crops. Cool weather Sunday and Saturday. Warmer to-day. No thrashing.

Hammond—Harvest all done. Stacking about done and thrashing begun. Reports that have come in are favorable. Average fifteen to twenty.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. McClung Tackles the Saw Dust Question Again.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mr. McClung presented the following report:

The Mississippi river committee respectfully report that they held a meeting on Saturday to consider the letter of Senator McMillan referred to them and such other matters as might come before them.

The consideration of this letter naturally brought up the whole subject of the status of the sawdust bill in congress and the causes which have heretofore defeated the bill. These causes the chamber has been seeking to ascertain for many months by correspondence with our member of congress, and have so far been unable to elicit a reply to a respectful request of the chamber from Senator Windom or Congressman Washburn. In addition to the letter of Senator McMillan the committee have received a statement from Hon. M. H. Dunnell and from Hon. Henry Poehler, also a corrected or amended statement of the observations and official report of Capt. H. A. Castle, who was sent as the special representative of the citizens of St. Paul to Washington to aid in the passage of this bill. There were only five out of ten of the committee present, and objections were urged by a respectable minority of those present to reporting these documents to the chamber on account of their bearing upon the political canvass now in progress for members of the next senate and house. The majority deferred to these views of the minority, and agreed to adjourn the further consideration of these documents till Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

The secretary of the chamber was requested to procure from Senator McMillan or otherwise a copy of the bill introduced by him to prevent the obstruction of the river with saw dust; also a copy of the river and harbor bill as passed, showing the appropriation of $15,000 for the improvement of the channel of the river on the West St. Paul side. The committee report progress to this extent, and ask leave to sit again.

The report was accepted.

Mr. McClung also offered the following:

Resolved, That the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Paul to New Orleans is a matter which is of vital interest to every citizen of the state of Minnesota, of every political party and every section; that it will add ten cents per bushel to the price of wheat by the saving of freights, and on this article alone will save $4,000,000 annually to the farmers of the state; that an almost equal amount can be saved upon the imported articles used by all the people in living expenses; and that every manufacturer who exports flour or other articles will share equally in the enhanced prices which will result from a reduction of freights.

Therefore resolved further, That this question is purely a commercial question, that it is not a question of party politics, that it is desirable that all political parties in this state shall be a unit upon this question, and every man elected to the legislature or congress fully and expressly committed to a cordial and hearty support of all measures calculated to carry out this common interest of the entire people.

Resolved further, That the people in each county in the state are requested to interrogate every candidate for legislative or congressional offices upon this subject, with a view of having such representatives as will cordially labor to secure the improvement of the Mississippi river in the shortest possible time, and that all boards of trade or commercial bodies and all farmers' associations use their influence to secure the committal of every candidate to a cordial support of this policy.

Mr. McClung moved that the resolutions lie on the table one week which motion prevailed and the chamber adjourned.

Picture of Gen. Sibley.

Yesterday afternoon a picture, about six feet by eight, representing Gen. Sibley on horseback in military uniform, was taken from the office of the gas company and removed to the general's residence on Woodward avenue. The picture was painted by Col. Fairman, who has caught the idea both of the horse and the rider, and has succeeded in reproducing both with great naturalness. The animal is a beautiful and noble looking bay, with black points and great intelligence. The tall form of the General is erect and imposing, the features very natual and life like, and the whole picture very striking.

The Board of Health.

The board of health held a meeting yesterday afternoon but did not do very much business. It was decided to secure a suitable vehicle in which to transport the patients to and from the hospital when necessary. Some time ago bids were received by the board of public works for the construction of a sewer on Stillwater street, from Somerset to Grove, but the board concluded to reject them and then obtain new bids. The board of health last evening determined to request the board of public works to readvertise for bids immediately, without sending the matter back to the council for authority to advertise for new bids. The health inspector reported the deaths during the month ware 176. Both inspectors reported the abatement of numerous nuisances.

Kittson's Horses.

Mr. Norman W. Kittson yesterday received a dispatch from D. W. Woodmansee, who is superintending the transportation of the horses returning from Hartford, Conn., the last place in the grand circuit. The dispatch is dated at Chicago and states that he arrived there with them yesterday (Monday) forenoon, and would be in St. Paul this noon. The dispatch is sufficient evidence that the animals are all in reasonably good condition. The entries for the fall meeting in Chicago have closed. In this meeting, Commodore Kittson has Von Arnim, Gem, Little Brown Jug and Fannie Witherspoon.

HALF FARE

Excursion to Canada.

The Grand Trunk Railway and the Michigan Central Railway each have a special excursion train leaving Chicago Sept. 6. The old popular Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets for this great excursion all day of Sept. 5, as follows: From St. Paul or Minneapolis to Toronto and return, $22.00. To Kingston and return, $25.00. To Montreal and return, $27.00. To Portland and return, $37.00.

Remember the name—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Be very careful to see that the word MILWAUKEE is on the coupon of your ticket. It's the Great Mississippi River Bank Route by way o fLaCrosse and Milwaukee. Two trains will leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on Sept. 5th. Also watch out for the great excursion of Sept. 20th over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Ask Geo. L. Scott, or A. B. Chamberlain, Ticket Agents, Minneapolis; or Thompson & Petsch, or Brown & Knebel, Ticket Agents, St. Paul, for your ticket over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Remember the name.

Send for map and circulars to Jas. D. Brown, Agent River Bank Route, St. Paul.

Public Opinion of the Northwest.

Railroad officials who have made trips of observation from Chicago over their lines into the Northwest and Southwest as nearly all of them have, concur in glowing descriptions of the crops, their fine quality and good condition. There is not one unfavorable report. The observations of these officials are usually reliable for business reasons, and their experience is so great that subsequent developments usually bear out of their predictions. Agreeing as they do with specials and press dispatches, except as to a few isolated localities, the significance and importance of their reports become more striking and conclusive.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuit have a vast influence through the digestive organs upon the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them, and when it is too late to repair the damage. And yet, notwithstanding these facts, thousands of persons in our own city daily jeopardize not only their health but their lives, and the healths and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cents may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used, and the housekeeper takes the responsibility and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought. Pater familias may have spells of headache, Johnny may lose his appetite, Susie may look pale; if so, the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of out-door air, or some other cause is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated food goes on. Next to the flour, which should be made of good, sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of the two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted, tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of bakin, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the healh, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article prepared with the Royal Baking Powder will be found sweet and wholesome.

PERSONAL.

Major W. H. Dike, of Faribault, spent a few hours in St. Paul yesterday.

W. McGowan, Esq., clerk of the district court of Renville county, is in the city attending the Minneapolis fair.

Mrs. Alex Griggs and daughter, of Grand Forks, D. T., passed through the city yesterday on their way home from the East.

F. T. Walker, Esq., of Dubuque, who is largely interested as a banker at Grafton, passed through the city yesterday for that place.

Ex-Gov. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City, the Republican candidate for member of congress in the Second district, is in St. Paul, taking in the Minneapolis fair.

Hon. D. W. Marata, of Bismarck, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday. Mr. Maratta is a prominent Democratic candidate for delegate in congress from Dakota Territory, and if he can be persuaded to accept the nomination he would simplify the trouble at Grand Forks by giving the territory a good Democratic representation.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

Geo. Brown, grand larceny; held to answer. Placed under bond in the sum of $1,000, in default of which he was sent to jail.

John Alet, drunk; paid a fine of $5 and was discharged.

Pat Gannor, drunk; sent to jail five days.

W. Welch, drunk; sent to jail five days.

James Murnane, drunk; fined $5 and fine remitted.

Ed. Johnson, drunk and disorderly; sent to jail thirty days.

Joseph Hein, drunk and disorderly; sent to jail for thirty days.

Wm. Richards, drunk and disorderly; paid fine of $10 and discharged.

Thos. Fox, drunk and disorderly; paid fine of $25 and was discharged.

John Lynch, disorderly conduct; paid fine of $10 and was discharged.

Mrs. Taylor, disorderly conduct; placed under bond of $100 to keep the peace.

Dan Dumford, assault and battery; continued to September 5, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Frank Deich, disorderly conduct; sent to jail in default of bond.

B. L. Brunson, for posting bills on telegraph poles in violation of an ordinance: discharged on payment of a fine of $1 and costs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Col. Bodine to-day selected the following team to compete against the British team. Dolan, Smith, Herman, Ogden, Hings, Paulding, Howard, Shakespeare, McNiven and Alders. The other two will be chosen this week.

BLAINE'S HOME LIFE.

The Plain House Which Shelters the "Plumed Knight"—An Evening's Talk On Many Topics—The Ex-Senator's Early Training and Latter Life.

[Boston Herald.]

A neat frame house, large enough to hive a good-sized family and always have space left for a few friends, stands in the center of an acre or so of ground at the further end of the chief street of this quiet town, writes "F. A. B." from Augusta, Me., to the Philadelphia Press. There are pretty shade trees in the yard. Gravelled walks run through the greensward and around an occasional bed of flowers. It isn't a pretentious place, by any manner of means, and there are many far more showy houses within a gunshot of it. It has a quiet, contented air about it, however, that attracts strangers who, while passing more imposing residences without inquiry, are almost certain to ask when they reach this one: "Who lives there?" The flagstones that lead to the main entrance of the house are not barred from the sidewalk by a gate, and the latch-string that swings from the door knob, like the open entrance, seems to beckon all who come within reach of its charms to the master's presence. Yes; master, not only of this home, but of a great mind and of an eloquent tongue. Master of most men in the land in all that makes men noted in their generation and in the history of a powerful nation. Commander of himself and of unbounded resources in politics, state craft, debate, and in social qualities that knit men to him with steel wire. Master of the art of welding friends to his fortunes by audacious courage and a power of thought and statement that is at once sublime and convincing.

Just across the street the little granite state house, where he began public life, sits upon a high terrace, and almost before the place I have described, the public park, which the state owns, stretches off toward the river. The state capitol grounds on one side, and this park, with its depth of shade on the other, set the quiet home of James G. Blaine in an attractive and appropriate frame. How and why appropriate will appear further on.

Augusta is not the most attractive or busy place in Maine. It seems to have been begun along the banks of the river for business, and to have crept by slow degrees back upon and over the summit of the hill, as it began to rely upon politics rather than trade and manufacture for its growth and dignity.

MR. BLAINE'S HOME.

From the railroad station down near the river to the place on the hill, a description of which begins this letter, is something more than a mile. I found my way to the pleasant place this evening, and was cordially received by its proprietor. There is nothing showy inside of the house more than on the outside. Everything is arranged for comfort, rather than display. Parlor, drawing, library, all are filled and fitted as unpretentiously as though the man who owned them was the village lawyer, or perchance preacher. The townfolk tell me that it was built many years ago, before the landlord was the great man he now is, and that he loves to keep it and its surroundings as they were when he made it his home all the year round.

Mr. Blaine had just come in from a drive when I called. He spends a good part of each afternoon "on the road," behind a fine span of horses. I never saw him look in better health, and certainly he never seemed in better spirits.

"Yes," said he cheerfully when I suggested his prime condition. "I am in excellent health, the climate of Maine always agrees with me. I can recuperate here faster than anywhere else in the world." The talk then turned upon general topics, and Mr. Blaine spoke with much freedom upon everything else except politics. He evinced great interest in the contest in Maine, and he said that he should begin his work in it at Portland on Monday night. He believes that the Republicans will carry the state by a fair majority. He will take no part in politics this year, except in his own state, and has nothing but a speaking part there, as he is not on the state committee, and has no part in the management of the campaign. I had seen Mr. Blaine many times before to-night in the same surroundings. No, not in the same surroundings, for then he was overwhelmed with the work of a political campaign. The little office back of the parlor, his private workroom was then the scene of busy bustle. Clerks were at work, telegraph messengers were coming and going, men were calling by scores, and, with his hand on the party helm, he directed it with matchless force. Now there is none of this. The office is quiet and does not wear the air of politics. Headquarters have been moved to Portland, and Senator Frye has his

HAND ON THE PARTY PLOUGH.

Blaine seems to enjoy the change, strange as it may seem. He speaks well of his young successors and believes they will win.

No man in this country has ever before stepped from the highest place in active politics into the walks of private life without losing his temper on the way. Mr. Blaine evidently has. There isn't a sign of regret or reproach in his speech or actions. He has no hard words for those men who have stood between him and the presidency. He seems to have settled down to enjoy life and to do his duty by the party that has honored him as he has honored it, as it shall be asked of him.

The loss of the presidency soured Clay as it did Seward, but Mr. Blaine certainly presents to friend and foe alike perfect good humor and a far more cheerful view of the future than many public men who have lost much less.

While talking with him to-night, almost in the shadow of the state house, where he began life in Augusta as a newspaper reporter, I couldn't help but wonder if many people ever stopped to think how he started life, and what a great structure he had built from a small beginning. I remember going through the state with him once when he talked freely of his early life in Augusta. Entering the little dingy senate chamber, where the upper house of the Maine legislature has met for very many years, he pointed to an old-fashioned desk nearly in front of the presiding officer's seat, and said:

"There is where I began newspaper life. I reported the proceedings of the senate for the Kennebec Journal several terms. It was a great school for me. I used to educate my memory in those days by keeping the roll calls on one or more bills in my mind, and not writing them out until after I went home. I got so I could remember as high as five separate votes on different bills and then write them out after they were given, so as to agree with the official list of the clerk of the senate." Here was the

SECRET OF MR. BLAINE'S ABILITY,

so often remarked, to always have at hand names of persons and e vents he desired to recall.

The hall of the house of representatives was the next object of interest, and there above the clerk's desk was the same old chair in which Mr. Blaine sat when he was speaker, many years ago. He looked over fihe room so closely connected with his grst step in public life, and where he tathered the rudiments of parliamentary law, of which he afterwards became the master. He spok of thee men who were there and great when he began, and, turning to the speaker's desk as if to recall his feelings the day he was elected to fill it, said:

"When I was elected speaker of the legislature I felt prouder over it than over any office to which I have since been called or could be elected to fill. It was a great honor to be conferrec on one so young. I was only twenty-six."

Other interesting reminiscences of his early life followed, and then the talk drifted into other channels. Not long after this I passed down by the little printing office from which the paper is still issued, upon which he worked when chosen to the legislature, and began reaching out toward the great place he now fills in the public eye.

WAS KEY DECEIVED:

That is the Question Which the Court Decides has no Bearing on the Case—A Lengthy Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—This morning Henkle, of the counsel for the defense in the star route trial, resumed his address to the jury. He called attention to the fact that the postmaster general had been called by the defense to prove the policy of the department had been to expediate the service.

The Court—And it was ruled out by the court.

Henkle—And it was ruled out by—

Court (sternly)—And the the court will arrest your course of remarks on that subject.

Henkle—I was not going to say what the porstmaster general said.

Court (interrupting)—You have no right to say what he said.

Henkle—I was going simply to say that we proposed to ask him what his policy was, and whether those orders did not conform to his policy, and that the court would not allow the question to be put. Was there any harm in that, your honor?

The Court—What right have you to talk on that subject?

Henkle—Have I not a right to say what we, by order of the court, could not do? Have I not a right to say that your honor ruled that the question of policy was not in the case?

The Court—I do not know whether I said it on that occasion. I did say that we were not engaged in any question of policy, but that we were trying a flagrant conspiracy.

Henkle—And may I not say that?

The Court—You shall not interfere with the rights of the counsel in addressing the jury or with the rights of the jury, but when the court has ruled upon any question I think it is not asking too much of the counsel to yield to the court.

Henkle—I beg your honor's pardon if the court understands me to mean to override your honor's decision. I take it all back and say that I never intended it.

The Court—I am not talking about intention, I am talking about the effect of your argument.

Mr. Henkle then went on to show that the indictment charged that the postmaster general had been deceived, and asserted that the burden of the proof was on the prosecution. "We brought on Postmaster Key," continued Henkle, "and these gentlemen could, if they wanted to, have asked him if he approved of those orders or not."

"I must declare," broke in the court indignantly, "that that is a subterfuge unworthy of your character. The court will not allow it to go further. I attempted to arrest your remarks before, and you proceeded in order under your pledge, and I think this thing is altogether beneath your standing at this bar. I must exercise the powers of the court if I cannot rely upon your loyalty as a member of the bar."

Henkle—I submit with all becoming propriety to the rebuke of the court, but I want to reason about it. In ajustification to myself I did not know that I was transgressing. I thought I was proceeding exactly within the line of the remarks of the counsel on the other side. Let me ask your honor (if you have cooled a little) whether it was not competent for the counsel to remark upon what his adversary could have proved had he wanted to.

Court—The postmaster general was your witness.

Henkle—But can I not say what they might have proved if they wanted to.

The Court—That is only subterfuge. I use a plain word because I cannot use any other.

Henkle—I do not object to plainness of language. I rather like it.

Court—I declare to you as the judgement of this court pronounced over and over again, that it is a matter of the most perfect indifference what the opinion of the postmaster general was. If the postmaster general had been steeped in the most fraudulent conspiracy and was not embraced in this indictment it would have made no difference.

Henkle—Certainly not.

Mr. Totten—The charge in the indictment is that the postmaster general was deceived. If he were deceived the prosecution might have proved it and Henkle had a right to follow the precedent of Merrick and comment on their not having proved it.

Court—Do you say he was not deceived?

Totten—Certainly we do. Counsel have a right to comment on the fact that they had the postmaster general in the court room, and if he had been deceived by Brady they might have asked him about it, but they did not do so.

Wilson reminded the court that Merrick had commented upon the failure of defense to call Boster and inquired the difference between the two cases.

Henkle—Well, I submit to the rebuke for doing what was done by the other side.

Court—The difference is this, the indictment charges these persons were engaged in conspiracy, the object of which was to obtain money from the United States by imposing on the postmaster general. The postmaster general was brought by the defense and placed on the witness stand, and an offer made to prove by him that it was the policy of the department to expedite and increase services. That evidence was excluded by the court.

A few moments ago you were referring to the fact that you had brought the postmaster general here for the purpose of proving the policy of the department. I interrupted that because there was no evidence for the purpose of reaching the same thing; you turned about and said we are not permitted to comment upon the action ot the court, but I will pursue the same line of observation, and that is that the prosecution might have called the postmaster general to prove he had been imposed upon.

Henkle—What impropriety was there in that?

Wilson—Will your honor allow me to make a suggestion.

Court (impatiently)—This thing has gone far enough.

Wilson—It is a very important matter. The prosecution charge that the postmaster general was deceived.

Court—And is probably deceived to this day.

Henkle (sarcastically)—I hope your honor will not testify.

Wilson—They aver that the postmaster general was deceived. They might have proved that by him.

The Court—He would be the last man in the world who would know it.

Wilson—That is your honor's opinion. If he was deceived he was a competent witness to prove the deceit.

The Court—If he had his eyes open.

Wilson repeated his assertion that Postmaster-General Key was a competent witness to prove the deception.

Court—I do not agree in any single proposition you have laid down. If he was deceived, the probabilities are that the same condition of circumstances continue to this day.

Wilson—That is the subject matter of the argument to the jury by the counsel. We have the right to argue that the postmaster general is the man who would know whether he was deceived or not.

Court—The counsel has no right to comment on the prosecution for failing to call the postmaster general to prove the fact that it was not known whether he could prove or not.

Henkle went on to argue he had the right to comment on that fact when he was angrily interrupted by the court with the exclamation, "I shall stop this. There must be no more said on the subject."

Up jumped all the counsel for the defense, demanding an exception to the ruling.

Totten—We all want an exception.

Court—I know you do. I have seldom witnessed such flagrant offense in getting remarks unfairly before the jury. They are of no consequence anyway.

Totten—We think they are.

Henkle—It is a question for the jury. Your honor does not sit here to decide facts.

Court—I know it.

Henkle—And I take exception to the last remark of the court.

Recess was then taken. During the intermission the court room filled with spectators and when court was called to order the scene resembled many scenes that occurred during the Guiteau trial. It was understood Mr. Ingersoll would begin his argument this afternoon, but the audience were disappointed, for Henkle did not conclude until the hour of adjournment.

As he took his seat his honor said that during the recess he had examined the record of the testimony of Postmaster General Key and had come to the conclusion he had done right in excluding the remarks which Henkle was about to utter just before recess. Those remarks had been based upon the fact that the prosecution had failed to call General Key for the purpose of proving he had been imposed upon. There was no evidence at all to show that the prosecution knew that Key could prove the fact that he had been imposed upon. On the contrary, his evidence in the case showed that he was not aware he had been imposed upon at all. On this ground the court thought the comments of the counsel were out of place. The counsel had commented in the first place on the fact that the court had excluded General Key's evidence and was engaged in drawing an inference from the decision of the court when the court saw proper to interfere. Then the counsel had changed his ground and proposed to regale the injury with remarks founded on the fact that the prosecution had failed to call General Key to prove he had been imposed upon. It did not appear that he could have proved that fact. It was plain therefore that there was no foundation for comments on the counsel. At the risk therefore of appearing a little discourteous to the counsel, the court had felt called upon to assume this ground and felt called upon now to maintain the ground that those remarks were out of place.

Wilson—I desire to take exception to the ruling which the court has just made and especially to that part in which the court has passed on fihat the evidence of Gen. Key proves or does not prove, tends to prove or tends not to prove.

Henkle—I also except.

Merrick—As part of the record of exceptions will appear Henkle's remarks. If they are as much out of place as some I have heard, there can be no difficulty about the exceptions.

Henkle disclaimed any intention of criticising or commenting upon the decision of the court in excluding Key's testimony. On the contrary, he thought that it was a proper decision.

Court—It is with great pleasure that I hear you say so.

Mr. Henkle then proceeded to argue that the jury must find a verdict of guilty against all or none of the defendants and maintained that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that Turner had been engaged in a conspiracy. He further argued there was no proof that Brady knew anything of the petitions being forged. In conclusion he commented on the extraordinary character of the prosecution, and made a strong appeal to the jury to acquit the defendants.

Court then adjourned. Mr. Ingersoll speaks to-morrow.

A Division of Traffic Wanted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Nickel Plated railroad management have decided on an aggressive policy against the Lake Shore and will demand of it a good share of the Buffalo and Chicago traffic. If not granted war will be waged. The indications are for a lively fight and a break in passenger and freight rates. The Seney syndicate gave out that this course will be pursued.

Duluth News.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—Arrivals—Ontario, Sarnia, 400 tons merchandise and seventy-five passengers; City of Duluth, Chicago, 100 tons merchandise and 100 tons pig iron; China, Buffalo, 200 tons merchandise and seventy-five passengers; barge Wallace, Toledo, 1,000 tons coal; Hale, Buffalo, 800 tons coal; schooners Garon, Toledo, 1,000 tons coal; Bradly, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.

Wheat, unchanged.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Dr. A. O. Dickey of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. Jno. Marshall of Lyme, N. H., were drowned in Fairlee lake, near Post, Vt., yesterday. Just how it happened is not known. When last seen they were driving a pair of horses on the beach, and soon after the horses and carriage were found floating in the water.

A hand car near Edwardsburg, Mich., on the Michigan Central road, was struck last night by a working train. Jas. Johnson of Canada, and Jno. Goar of Detroit, were instantly killed. Benj. Bellemy of Canada was fatally injured. A fourth man jumped in time to escape. It is reported the men were intoxicated.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Dry goods: The exceedingly oppressive temperature has prevailed to such an extent as to interrupt the demand of agents, which has been of moderate character only, still there has been a large movement, in consequence of previous engagements, and there has been a good volume of sales completed. Prints and dress goods, of desirable styles, doing well, and such are not only in no supply, but are largely sold to arrive. Underwear has been in improved selections. Cotton goods in bett r delivery than demand, and a good jobbing trade being done.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Whisky steady; in good demand; $1.18. Combination sales of finished goods 955 barrels. Basis $1.18.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5, 1882.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Everything showed up weaker yesterday. Wheat was very dull, corn dull, oats weaker, barley drooping and rye dull. The following are the quotations:

Wheat—No. 1, hard, $1.05 bid; No. 2, 98c bid; No. 2, 88c; No. 3, 75c.

Corn—No. 2, 74c bid, 75c asked.

Oats—No. 2, mixed, 33c asked; September, 30c bid, 32 asked; No. 3, mixed, 32c asked; No. 2, white, 34c asked.

Barley—No. 2, 70c bid; September, 70c bid, 75c asked; No. 3, extra, 60c bid; September, 60c bid; No. 3, 55c bid; September, 55c.

Rye—No. 2, 53c bid.

Ground Feed—$27 bid, $28 asked.

Bailed Hay—$7.

Eggs—17½c.

Financial and Stock Markets.

MORNING REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 11 a. m.—Hannibal & St. Joseph common sold at 47. There have been no recent sales of it, but large blocks of it were, it is said, hypothecated with money lenders at 40@42, which are the figures given as the price at which the 90,000 shares owned by John R. Duff, of Boston, were sold to the Gould-Sage-Dillon-Ames-Connor syndicate. This may be said to be the sequel of the corner in this stock last year, when the price was run above 200.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

Money 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent. Bar silver, $1.14⅜. Sterling exchange weak; $4.85¼ long, $4.89¼ sight.

Governments—Unchanged except Pacific sixes, which are 1 per cent. lower.

State Securities—Dull.

Bonds—Railroad bonds dull and a fraction lower.

Stocks—The stock market opened in the main firm and ⅛@¾ per cent. higher. In the early trade there was an advance of ⅛@1 per cent., after which prices fell off ⅛@2 per cent., the latter for Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, while common sold at 47 as against its last quotation of 85.

Morning Board Quotations.

GOVERNMENTS.

Fives extended	101	Fours coupons	119⅞
4½ do	113¼	Pacific 6s of '95	129

STOCKS.

Rock Island	136½	B., C. R. & N	80
Panama	167	Alton & T. H	40
Fort Wayne	138	do preferred	86
Pittsburgh	139	Wab., St. L. & P	38
Illinois Central	138½	do preferred	67⅞
C., B. & Q	135¾	Han. & St. Joe	47
Chicago & Alt	138	do preferred	95¼
do preferred	140	St. L. & S. F	39¼
N. Y. Central	134	do preferred	58½
Harlem	205	do 1st pref'd	97
Lake Shore	111⅝	C., St. L. & N. O	76
Canada South'n	63¾	Kansas & Texas	39½
Mich. Central	99⅛	Union Pacific	117¾
Erie	39⅜	Central Pacific	93½
do preferred	80	Texas Pacific	51¾
Northwestern	147½	North'n Pacific	51
do preferred	170½	do preferred	93
Mil. & St. Paul	124½	L'ville & Nash	72¼
do preferred	139½	N., C. & St. L	61½
Del. & Lack	147¾	L., N. A. & C	73
Morris & Essex	126¾	Houston & Tex	82
Delaware & H	116⅛	Denver & R. G	58¼
N. J. Central	79¼	St. Paul & O'ha	54⅜
Reading	62½	do preferred	112¾
Ohio & Miss	38½	B., P. & W	45½
do preferred	105	Memphis & C	55
Chesapeake & O	24¼	West. Union T	90⅞
do 1st pref'd	37½	Pacific Mail	44½
do 2d pref'd	25½	Adams Express	141
Mobile & Ohio	22½	Wells & Fargo	130
Cleveland & Col	81	American	95
C. C. & I. C	14	United States	74½
Ohio Central	17¾	Quicksilver	10
Lake Erie & W	39¾	do preferred	45½
Peoria, D. & E	35½	Mo. Pacific	109¼
Ontario & West	26¾	N. Y., C. & St. L	17½
Ind., B. & West	44½	do preferred	37
M. & C. 1st pfd	15	Minn's & St. L	34¼
do 2d pref'd	6⅞	do preferred	68½

EVENING REPORT.

Money 4@10 per cent., closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at $4.85¼; do. ex. demand, $4.89¼.

Governments—Irregular.

Bonds—Railroad bonds steady.

State Securities—Dull.

Stocks—Stock speculation opened firm and prices were a fraction above the closing Saturday. In the early trade the general list sold up ⅛@1⅛ per cent., Oregon Transcontinental leading, but subsequently the market became heavy and fell off ⅛@2 per cent., the latter for Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, while common sold at 47 as against 85@90, its last quotations. In the early part of the afternoon there was a general advance of ⅛@⅞ per cent., Oregon & Transcontinental and Hannibal & St. Joe preferred being most conspicuous, after which the market fell off ⅛@1 per cent., Memphis & Charleston leading in the decline. The high rate of money, in the final dealings, caused a fractional decline. The market closed dull and weak, with prices in the main ⅛@1½ per cent. below Saturday's closing, the latter for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The Graphic says: The 90,000 shares of Hannibal & St. Joe common stock bought by the Gould syndicate were purchased at 42. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road had made a previous offer of 40, which was refused by the brokers who were carrying Mr. Duff, and this resulted in negotiations between Connor and Bloodgood. Of the 90,000 shares of stock the larger part was held by Bloodgood & Co., 12,000 by Work, Strong & Co., 5,000 by W. T. Hatch & Son, and the balance in lots of from 1,000 to 5,000 shares by brokers here and in Boston who, apprehending a possible stringency in money, declined to carry the deal further. It is understood that no guarantee has been made in regard to preferred stock. Of course the Gould interest is entirely in the common. It is believed for the $3,780,000 involved in the purchase, the interest will be turned over to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific company in return for bonds to that amount bearing 5 per cent. interest. At this figure the purchase is a good one for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific company, as the road is receiving in rentals for the use of its tracks from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, an amount exceeding the interest on the purchase money.

The Evening Post says: In Hannibal & St. Joe stocks common sold at 47. There were no recent sales of it, but large blocks of it were hypothecated with money lenders at 40@42, which are given as the prices at which 90,000 shares owned by John R. Duff were sold. This last transaction, which was consummated Saturday, may be said to be the sequel to the corner on this stock last year, when the price was run above 200. It adds one more to the list of illustrations which prove that corners, in the majority of cases, prove to be most disastrous to their projectors. Hannibal & St. Joe preferred stock to-day sold at 97@95.

The transactions aggregated 186,000 shares: Central Pacific 4,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 9,000; Denver & Rio Grande 10,000; Erie 3,500; Hannibal & St. Joe 3,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 21,000; Lake Shore 10,000; Louisville & Nashville 2,000; Missouri Pacific 3,000; New Jersey Central 2,000; New York Central 2,000; Northern Pacific 15,000; Philadelphia & Reading 10,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6,000; St. Paul & Omaha 14,000; Texas Pacific 8,000; Union Pacific 5,000; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 11,000; Western Union Telegraph 4,000; Oregon & Transcontinental 11,000; Rochester & Pittsburgh 12,000; Sutro Tunnel 2,000; New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2,000.

Afternoon Board Quotations.

GOVERNMENTS.

Fives extended	101	Fours do	119¾
4½ coupons	113¼	Pacific 6s of '95	130

STATE BONDS.

La. consols	66	Tenn. 6s, new	55
Missouri 6s	110½	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joe	112	Consols	59
Tenn. 6s, old	55	Deferred	112½

RAILROAD BONDS.

C. P. Bonds, 1st	115	U. P. land grant	115
Erie seconds	98	Sinking fund	118
Lehigh & W	106½	Tex. P. grant B	64½
St. P. & S. C. 1st	111	do Rio G. div	86
U. P. Bonds, 1st	116		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	141	N. J. Central	78½
Alton & T. H	40	Norfolk & W. pf	54½
do preferred	85	Northern Pacific	50⅜
American	95	do preferred	92¾
B., C. R. & N	80	Northwestern	146½
Canada South'n	63½	do preferred	170
C., C. & I. C	13½	N. Y. Central	133¾
Central Pacific	93½	Ohio Central	18¼
Chesapeake & O	23¾	Ohio & Miss	38½
do 1st pref'd	37	do preferred	105
do 2d pref'd	25½	Ontario & West	26¾

Chicago & Alt	138	Pacific Mail	44½
do preferred	140	Panama	167
C., B. & Q	134¼	Peoria, D. & E	35
C., St. L. & N. O	76	Pittsburgh	139
C., S. & Cleve	54	Reading	61⅛
Cleveland & Col	80½	Rock Island	136¼
Delaware & H	115⅝	St. L. & S. F	39¼
Del. & Lack	146⅛	do preferred	58¼
Denver & R. G	57⅞	do 1st pref'd	97
Erie	39½	Mil. & St. Paul	123⅛
do preferred	80	do preferred	139⅛
East T., V. & G	10⅞	St. Paul & Man	145
do preferred	18½	St. Paul & Om'a	53⅝
Fort Wayne	138	do preferred	112½
Han. & St. Joe	48	Texas Pacific	51
do preferred	94¾	Union Pacific	117
Harlem	205	United States	74
Houston & Tex	82	W., St. L. & P	37⅜
Illinois Central	138⅞	do preferred	67⅛
Ind., B. & West	44½	Wells & Fargo	131½
Kansas & Texas	39⅛	Western U. T	90¼
Lake Erie & W	39	Caribou	1¾
Lake Shore	111⅜	Central Arizona	⅝
Louisville & N	71⅛	Excelsior	1
L., N. A. & C	73	Homestake	18
M. & C. 1st pfd	15	Little Pitts	1
do 2d pref'd	6	Ontario	39
Memphis & C	55	Quicksilver	10
Mich. Central	98⅝	do preferred	45½
Minn's & St. L	33¼	Robinson	1
do preferred	67½	Silver Cliff	¾
Missouri Pacific	108⅞	South. Pacific	13
Mobile & Ohio	22½	Standard	7
Morris & Essex	126	Sutro	½
N., C. & St. L	62		

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

The following quotations giving the range to the markets during the day were received by M. DORAN, Commission Merchant:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4, 10 a. m.—Spot wheat quiet. Cargoes on passage and liberal arrivals cause depression; 1s lower. English country markets cheaper. Weather in England improving; on continent unsettled.

WHEAT.

		Milwaukee Oct.	Milwaukee Nov.	Chicago Oct.	Chicago Nov.
9:30	A. M	96¾	97¼	96¼	....
9:45	"	96⅝	97	95¾	....
10:00	"	96⅝	97	96⅜	....
10:15	"	96½	96½	96⅜	....
10:30	"	96¾	96¾	95⅝	96⅜
10:45	"	97	97	95¾	96½
11:00	"	97	96⅞	....	....
11:15	"	96¾	96⅝	....	....
11:30	"	96⅞	96¾	....	....
11:45	"	96⅞	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
12:00	M	96⅝	96½	....	....
12:15	P. M.	96⅜	96½	96¼	96¼
12:30	"	96¾	96⅝	96⅛	....
12:45	"	96½	96½	....	....
1:00	"	96⅝	96⅝	96	96⅛
2:00	"	....	....	96	96
2:15	"	96½	96½	95⅞	95⅞
2:30	"	96¼	96⅛	....	....
2:45	"	....	....	....	....

Year wheat closed in Chicago at 95¾c.
Year corn closed in Chicago at 58¼c.
Year oats closed in Chicago at 32¼c.

CORN.

Chicago A. M.	Oct	Nov.	Chicago A. M.	Oct.	Nov.
9:30	68¼	....	1:00	68¼	63⅛
10:15	68	....	2:30	68⅛	62¾
10:45	68⅝	63½	2:45	67⅞	62¼
12:30	68½	63½			

PORK.

Chicago A.M.	Oct.	Nov.	Chicago A.M.	Oct.	Nov.
9:30	21.75	....	1:00	21.47½	20.45
10:45	21.60	20.40	2:30	21.50	19.95
12:30	21.65	....	2:45	21.20	19.97½
12:45	21.62½	20.40			

LARD.

Chicago P. M.	Oct.	Nov.	Chicago P.M.	Oct.	Nov.
12:30	12.00	....	1:00	11.92½	11.92½

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 97¾; September 97¾c; October 96⅛c; November 96⅛c; No. 3 85c. Corn weaker; No. 2 72c; rejected 69½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 36c; white 37c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 64c; No. 2 63c. Barley lower; No. 2 cash and September 76c; October 74c; extra No. 3 57c bid, 59c asked. Provisions weak; mess pork 21.55 cash and September; 21.75 October. Lard, prime steam 11.95 cash and September; 12.05 October. Live hogs steady; 7.80@8.60. Receipts, 3,625 barrels of flour; 20,525 bushels of wheat; 2,580 bushels of barley. Shipments, 11,017 barrels of flour; 1,900 bushels of wheat; 2,080 bushels of barley.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 8,000; shipments 4,300; good 5c higher; common to fair dull and 5c lower; sales, common to good mixed 7.80@8.55; heavy 8.60@9.30; light 7.75@8.65; skips and grassers 5.00@7.60; offerings, average poor. Cattle, receipts 9,500; shipments 2,000; good firm but low grades slow and a shade weaker; exports quotable at 7.00@7.50; good to choice shipping 6.25@6.90; common to fair 4.00@5.75; mixed butchers 2.40@4.50; stockers and feeders 3.10@4.35; Texans in heavy supply; 3.60@4.50; northern wintered 5.00; half breeds and Americans 4.20@5.35. Sheep, receipts 6; shipments 100; steady; inferior to fair 3.00@3.50; medium to good 3.70@4.20; choice to extra 4.30@4.70; demand light. British cables to Drover's Journal report supplies of American and Canadian stock rather large, but cattle ½c and sheep 1c higher, estimated dead weight 14@16c for good to choice: cattle, 15@17c for the same quality.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower: regular 98c September; 96c October and November; 95⅛c year; No. 2 red winter 99¼c cash and September; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼c cash; 98c September; 96c October; No. 3 Chicago spring 88c. Corn unsettled and active but weak and lower; 70¾c cash; 70½@70¾c September; 68⅜c October; 63¼c November; 53¾@54c January; 58¾c year; 54¾c May; rejected 59c. Oats unsettled and lower; 33½c cash; 33¾c September; 33c October; 32¼@33⅝c year; 34¾c May; rejected 32c. Rye dull and lower; 63c. Barley dull, weak and lower: 83@85c cash; 84½c September. Flax seed in good demand at lower rates; 1.26@1.27. Butter in fair demand; creamery, fair to fancy 24@30c; dairy, good to choice 19@24c. Pork active but lower; 21.40@21.50 cash; 21.40 September; 21.50 October; 20.25@20.30 November; 19.30 January; 19.25 year. Lard active but lower; 11.90 cash; 11.95 October and November; 11.80 January; 11.80 year. Bulk meats in fair demand; at lower rates; shoulders 10.25; short ribs 13.80; do clear 14.25. Whisky steady and unchanged; 1.20. Freights, corn to Buffalo 1⅝c.

Call—Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; regular 98c September; 95⅛c October and November; 95¾c year; No. 2 red winter 99¼c September; No. 2 Chicago spring 96½@98c September; 95¾@95½c year. Corn active but lower; 70⅜c September; 67½c October; 62¼c November; 58¼c year; 55c May. Oats unsettled and lower; 33⅞c September; 32⅝c October and November; 32¾c year; 34⅛c May. Pork active but lower; 21.40 September; 21.17½@21.20 October; 19.97½ November, 18.94 year; 19.10 January. Lard in fair demand at lower rates; 11.85 asked September; 11.90 October; 11.75@11.87½ year; 11.75@11.77½ January. Receipts, 8,000 barrels of flour; 128,000 bushels of wheat; 226,000 bushels of corn; 223,000 bushels of oats; 10,000 bushels of rye; 6,000 bushels of barley. Shipments, 11,000 barrels of flour; 202,600 bushels of wheat; 248,000 bushels of corn; 206,500 bushels of oats; 2,300 bushels of rye; 2,300 bushels of barley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet; receipts 26,000 bushels; exports 1,234; superfine state and western 3.70@4.30; common to good extra 4.45@5.20; good to choice 5.25@850; white wheat extra 7.25@8.25; extra Ohio 4.60@7.50; St. Louis 4.60@825; Minnesota patent process 7.25@9.00. Wheat, 1@1½c lower; receipts 221,000 bushels; exports 121,000; ungraded red 85c@1.10; steamer No. 3 red 95c; No. 3 red 1.08@1.09; steamer No. 2 red 1.09@1.10¼ certificates; 1.10¾@1.11 delivered; old No. 2 red 1.13 in store; No. 1 red 1.13½; medium winter 1.08; No. 1 white, sales 4,500 bushels at 1.16@1.16½; No. 2 red September, sales 440,000 bushels at 1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at 109¾; October, sales 832,000 bushels at 1.11½@1.12¼, closing at 1.11⅝; November, sales 656,000 bushels at 1.13@1.14, closing at 1.13¼; December, sales 232,000 bushels at 1.14⅛@1.15¼, closing at at 1.14¾; year, sales 72,000 bushels at 1.08¾@1.10½, closing at 1.09⅞. Corn unsettled and lower, closing with more strength; receipts 21,000 bushels; exports 30; ungraded 82@82¾c; No. 2 nominal; 90c; steamer 84c; ungraded white 85c; steamer yellow 88c; No. 2 September 80¼@83⅛c, closing at 83⅛c; October 79¾@80c, closing at 79½c; November 73¼@75¾, closing at 73½c; December 69@69⅛c, closing at 69c; year 68¼@71c, closing at 68½c. Oats heavy, 1@2c lower; receipts 235,000 bushels; exports 50; mixed western 35@42c; white western 43@48c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and weak. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull; 8⅛@9c. Rosin dull and lower; 1.70@1.85. Turpentine firm. Eggs firm; 23½c. Pork opened 15@25c lower; mess pork nominal; new mess 22.00@22.12½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meat middles scarce and firm; long clear middles 14.25. Lard irregular; prime steam 12.60@12.67¼. Butter quiet but firm; 15@31c. Cheese quiet but steady; 5¼@10c.