plause.) When you have given full money functions to silver you have taken a demand off of gold. But, we are answered, gold will go out of circulation and a panic will result. If it should prove true that gold went out of circulation it would be because silver had come into circulation. We would have more primary money in circulation in silver to start with than we have now in gold. A panic could not come for that reason. Passing from a specie basis to paper in 1861 did not bring on a panic. It brought good times. Passing from a paper basis to specie in 1879 created no disturbance. In fact, paper and gold had come together before the day of resumption had arrived. It worked then as it will work now. Gold and silver will come together before the act is passed. (Applause.)

NO CHEAPER DOLLAR WANTED.

Mr. Horr—I was just talking of the great army of people of the United States who are classified under the head of trades and transportation. We have of them 3,325,962. At least 3,000,000 of that army get their pay in wages given them each day, week and month, for the work they have done. You ask them whether they want a dollar that will buy a good many of the things they need or one that will only buy a part as much as they get now, and what will be their answer? Why, my friend Harvey seemed to think that if he could get me schooled on that question of silver coinage and get me on the stump on that subject, that I would rattle things up wonderfully by carrying around a chart showing the size of the gold in the world. He is mistaken. The size has nothing to do with the value. You may be able to do it, Harvey, but I could not refer to a principle and a picture of that kind without stultifying myself. A man who had as much brains as a chipmunk would know better, would know I was trying to mislead him because size is not the measure of commercial value.

But I must proceed. The next witnesses I want to call up are those in domestic and personal service—the hired girls of the United States, the men who sweep the streets, the men who do the personal duties for people in this great country of ours. There are 4,360,596. They are all of them paid wages. They all of them depend upon what they receive each day to find out how well they are going to live the next day. Is there an idiot anywhere on the face of the earth who thinks these men and women would be benefited by giving them less for their day's work of the things they need, for that is what he proposes to do? Take a vote and see where you will come out among that class of wage-earners. Ask them: Do you want the dollar cheaper than it is now? Do you want to go down town to get a supply for your family and get only about half what you get now? Do you think they would be long in voting on the question? That is what he proposes to do. How will they vote? There is not any question about this. Do you think you are going to fool the people of this great republic by trying to make them think they will be better off not to get over half as much as they now get for every day's work they do? That is the proposition he proposes for the purpose of blessing them.

MORE THAN 22,000,000 AFFECTED.

This makes a grand total of people who live by labor, by human effort in the United States—because this does not include a few people who live on legacies and incomes provided by other people for them—a grand total of 22,735,661 people. Of those people 16,000,000 of them receive their pay in wages from day to day and week to week, and large numbers of the others are dependent upon good money in order to be prosperous in this world.

If you pass this law you must either double the pay of every pensioner or you disgrace this great Nation of ours. I enter my protest against that effort to disgrace this Nation by cheating 1,000,000 of men whom the Government is paying for the risks they took and hardships they endured that you and I might live in a country worth living in. How will they vote, Harvey?

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr refers to the wages of servant girls. I want to stop a moment to talk on that, because it touches a phase of our National character. The wages of servant girls have risen since 1873, at least have been stable. The reason for it is this. The want of money, the difficulty of families to make a living by the methods intended by nature for them to make money, namely, through the male members of the family, have not provided them with means since 1873, and gradually our female population has been compelled to seek situations until they are crowding out the men, and the females of the country are occupying situations that men ought to occupy, and the females ought to be beautifying and making pleasant the homes. This has drawn on the supply of women, and for hiring, with the supply lessened, the wages of servant girls has remained steady or advanced, because it is more difficult now to get servant girls than it was before, the supply of women seeking such situations being short. He refers to farmhands. I read a few weeks ago in a newspaper of a farmers' convention in Mississippi where they had reduced the wages of farmhands to $5 a month. I know in 1873 it was $13 a month. That is the way, Mr. Horr, you have been cutting in two the dollar for the people. When a man tells you that security-holders will throw their bonds on the market and break down the price in a scramble for gold, a user that security-holders are not such fools. Men are supposed to act naturally under all circumstances. As gold depreciates, as we have seen it will, prices advance. Gold's decline means advancing prices, and men do not rush to sell securities on an advancing market. When prices are advancing people buy. When a man tells you that when he knows that free silver is to come he is going to invest his money in gold, tell him to invest it in silver, tell him to invest it in coin, wheat, cotton or anything except gold. (Applause.) Gold is the only thing that will decline and everything else will follow silver.

MR. HARVEY'S LAST WORDS.

This is a serious matter with the people of the United States. We regard it, on our side of this question, in a serious way. If they can divert the minds of the people by treating the question as they treat it, then if it is a fact that property is accumulating in the hands of the few, and the many are becoming poorer and poorer, and we are travelling in the same route that all republics are travelling, to monarchy and despotism, then his argument is a good argument to make on the other side of the question, to keep us going in that direction. He says that it is unfair to have two measures in money; that it should be the same as in the measure of length and weight, and makes illustrations for comparison. Now, money is not the same, cannot be considered in the same way that you can consider weight and measure. In money we rely for bimetallism upon two materials, two substances. There is more stability in that than relying upon one metal. For bread food we rely upon wheat, corn and rye. For meat we rely upon beef, pork and mutton, and beef cannot rise inordinately high as long as pork and mutton are in competition with it. You must have in a financial system a balance, like the two metals of which the pendulum of a clock is made, made of two metals to counteract each other, so in your financial system it is safer to have two metals than to rely on one. And when you have them under control of the law and put them each in competition with the other, then the one cannot advance without the other taking its place, and if the Nation is large enough to dominate the commerce of the world they will stay at a parity, as they did for all the hundreds of years that we have a record of prior to 1873. (Applause.)

You put yourself on a false money measurement when you use one metal which the money bankers can corner at their pleasure. Do not be misled on this financial question by any sophistry, but study for yourselves, and you will arrive at the same conviction that I have.

The argument I have made in this debate to-day will convince you that upon the United States adopting the free coinage of silver, its extensive use as money will take the metal out of the markets of the world and force a parity, as it was forced prior to 1873. With independent action of the United States other nations will follow her example. But the day of reckoning is coming and English warships are in all the harbors of the smaller countries; the Monroe Doctrine has been violated in the Western hemisphere by reason of the gold standard. What we want to do is to say to the creditor: "You cannot name in your bond gold alone." Mr. Horr has alluded in this debate to the old soldier. He made him a part of a specious argument, and he now appeals to the men who fought for their country and those who now depend upon their little savings. It is a base appeal. The distress of this country and its dire need for patriotism is a greater appeal to those soldiers than you can possibly make through the argument of money. (Long continued applause.) Who was it that saved the life of this Nation in its wars? It was those soldiers. Who sent substitutes to the war? The men that you are defending here to-day. (Applause.) What did they do while their substitutes were fighting for them? They undertook to ruin the United States Government by bleeding it of all they could get; they manipulated and influenced legislation at Washington to deprive the Government of the very sustenance that must sustain the soldiers in the field.

AN ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Who sent a substitute to the war and would not brave his own person to the bullets of the enemy? Grover Cleveland! The champion gold standard advocate of the United States to-day. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. Horr—I am not here for the purpose of defending or abusing Grover Cleveland. At a proper time and in the proper place I could give my opinion of him without any hesitancy. (Laughter.) But I am here to say that Mr. Harvey ought to be ashamed of himself (applause) when he assaults men who furnished means to put down that rebellion, as grand a band of patriots as the commercial men of this nation were, he is doing something that is beneath the dignity of a good American citizen. (Applause.) Let me tell you, Robert Morris, the banker of our first revolution, did as much to save this Nation as one general in the field. (Applause.) Men can have money and still be patriots. Men can save a few dollars and still be decent.

MR. HORR'S PERORATION.

Shame on a man who will adopt a philosophy that compels him on all occasions, without exception, to vilify and abuse the people, and the best people of his own country. (Applause.)

But this debate is drawing to a close. I desire to state to this audience that silver has had its day as a money of final redemption. It will always be used as money for the purposes for which nature adapted it. Gold has come to stay because gold is better adapted than silver for the great transactions of American life. It has come to stay because the people of the whole civilized world like it, believe in it, prefer it. (Applause.)

Don't forget it. The people of this country, Mr. Harvey, are going to decide this question. I do not say that they will decide it as I think they ought to, but I will say this: If they decide it as you think they will, I will base my reputation as a prophet and as a man of sense on the result, and if I live—I may not; if I do not I will look down from my seat in the heavens (laughter) and I will see this Nation of ours suffering as I have told you to-day. No people can violate the great laws of the universe and go unhurt. A single standard, the best metal in the world, should be used as the basis of money and the centre of the monetary system. If I am right time will demonstrate it.

I desire now to thank you for the kind treatment I have received at your hands. The little discomfort that I did receive was not your doing. I have nothing but the kindest feelings for Mr. Harvey in this whole controversy.

GIVEN OVER TO BEER.

NO ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ENFORCE THE SUNDAY LAW IN BUFFALO.

YET JUDGE KING THINKS A PROPOSITION TO LEGALIZE SUNDAY OPENING THROUGHOUT THE CITY WOULD BE BEATEN BY A POPULAR VOTE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, July 30.—The vigorous prosecution by Commissioner Roosevelt of the policy of enforcing that section of the Excise law which prohibits the sale of liquor upon Sunday has been watched with much interest by the residents of Erie County, for the law is not enforced among them, although a certain percentage of the voters of the county, in consequence of the proceedings of Mr. Roosevelt, are now demanding that it shall be. This may lead to some political movements of considerable interest within this county.

Erie County, it may be suspected, is shaded a deep black on the political map which the leaders of the Prohibition party use. In 1894 their candidate for Governor received only 794 votes, whereas the Socialist-Labor candidate received 615 votes, Mr. Matthews, of the People's party, 929 votes; Mr. Wheeler, of the Empire State Democracy, 867 votes; David B. Hill, 27,656, and Levi P. Morton, 38,479 votes. It is clear from this presentation that the Prohibition movement is not advancing in Erie County. In fact, it seems retrograding, if the votes cast for the Prohibition party's candidates for Governor are considered. In 1891, for instance, its candidate received 1,373 votes. Between 1891 and 1894 it has lost 629 votes.

It may be said by the Prohibition leaders that the population of the county of Erie is two-thirds urban, massed in the city of Buffalo, and only one-third rural, and, therefore, temperance sentiment, usually so strong in rural communities, does not have a congenial soil in which to grow. It is true that, according to the State enumeration of 1892, the city of Buffalo contained 255,664 of the population of the county, which was 322,081 in all, and that, with a city population now, as disclosed by the recent police census, of 335,759, the number of city voters probably exceeds in a still larger proportion that of the rural electors, yet this excuse will hardly be sufficient if other facts are observed. Liquor is not only sold in every part of Buffalo on Sunday, but this statement can also be made regarding the country towns a considerable distance from Buffalo. In the township of Elma, for example, which is thirteen miles from the city, the liquor stores at the crossroads do business as openly on Sunday as on any weekday. The township has a population of only 2,163, and yet there are thirteen stores for the sale of liquor scattered through it, or one to every 174 members of the population of men, women and children, and all these liquor stores do a brisk business on Sunday.

Warren Jackman is one of the most highly respected residents of Elma and has lived in the township for many years. The Tribune correspondent asked him if any attempts had ever been made to enforce the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday in this rural neighborhood.

THE LAW DEFIED IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

"Yes," replied Mr. Jackman, "attempts have been made, but they have never accomplished their aim, because, although the evidence of the sale of liquor on Sunday might be overwhelming, no jury could ever be secured to convict the liquor-seller. There were always two or three men on a jury who would not vote that the liquor-seller was guilty. The sale of liquor, therefore, as you see, goes on openly on Sunday, just as it does on the other days of the week. Those who favor temperance should rely upon appeals to men's reason and upon the efforts of temperance societies; for the Excise law has broken down in these rural neighborhoods, so far as restricting the sale of liquor is concerned."

Edgar B. Jewett, the Republican Mayor of this big city of Buffalo, rules over a population which has an unusually large proportion of foreign blood. One-third of the voters of the city were probably born in Germany. Next to Milwaukee, it will not be disputed that Buffalo is the leading German-American city. Then, also, Buffalo has such a large Polish population that it is a second Warsaw—a Polish population so warlike that the parish priest of St. Adelbert's, the leading Polish Catholic church, who happens to be obnoxious to his militant congregation, has just been escorted to his church by the Superintendent of Police of Buffalo and a platoon of police.

With such a large number of foreign-born voters, accustomed in their European homes to the privilege of buying liquor at any time, Sundays or weekdays, it is perhaps not surprising that the authorities of Buffalo act cautiously when they are compelled to decide any excise question. Every politician remembers that Warner Miller, as a high-license candidate for Governor, was badly beaten in Erie County, receiving only 25,011 votes, to 33,050 votes cast for David B. Hill. At this same election in 1888, however, Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for President, carried Erie County by 2,003 plurality. There was thus a difference of many thousands of votes between the Republican candidate for President and the Republican candidate for Governor. This difference was undoubtedly caused by the liquor issue.

Mayor Jewett has had some tribulations in consequence of excise questions. The Rev. Henry Elliott Mott in several sermons assailed the Jewett administration because it did not prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, but this attack did not produce the impression it would otherwise have made, owing to the fact, which was quickly pointed out, that the Rev. Mr. Mott was the pastor of Jacob Stern, the Democratic opponent of Mr. Jewett when he was a candidate for Mayor in 1894. Mr. Mott denied that Mr. Stern had instigated the attack, but nevertheless Mr. Stern was suspected of having exercised a hypnotic influence over the clergyman, doubtless unconscious, and therefore Mr. Mott's charges have not been seriously regarded by the public. A more serious effort by a Committee of Seventy, modelled upon that of New-York, to enforce the laws against Sunday liquor-selling, has had the effect of compelling the liquor-dealers to conceal their Sunday work to a greater extent than they have done for several years. The Superintendent of Police quietly gave a hint that shades might to be put over the front windows of liquor stores, in order that the Buffalo policemen might not be shocked by witnessing liquor-selling within the saloons on Sunday. This hint was given only a few days ago, and therefore may be considered as one of the indirect results of Mr. Roosevelt's enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in New-York.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CURTAINS.

Action by the liquor-dealers followed, which greatly amused the public of Buffalo. The secret order of the Superintendent of Police was only made public on Saturday night. The liquor-dealers were taken by surprise, and therefore there was a mad rush in every direction for curtains and shades to cover front windows. The supply of shades gave out, and all sorts of substitutes were adopted, the chief being wall paper not very artistically gummed together. The tribulations of the liquor-dealers and their search for material for curtains in the wall-paper stores were described in the newspapers of Buffalo as one of the jokes of the season, and the populace had a good laugh. Moreover, a good many of the liquor-store proprietors closed their front doors and permitted their customers to gain access to the bar only by the side door; but just as much business was done on the Sunday following as on previous Sundays.

Mayor Jewett does not care to talk about the attitude of the authorities on the Sunday liquor question. When The Tribune correspondent asked him: "Is the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday enforced as strictly in Buffalo as it is in New-York?" he replied, "No, not as strictly."

"What do you think about President Roosevelt's course in enforcing the Sunday liquor law in New-York?"

"I prefer not to make any comment upon it, for I do not understand the conditions with which Mr. Roosevelt has to deal in New-York," replied General Jewett.

Just then one of the Mayor's clerk set upon his table a glass jar containing half a bushel of fine-looking potatoes, and Mr. Jewett grew eloquent about them. Were the potatoes introduced to shut off the talk on the Sunday liquor question? "Those potatoes," said the Mayor, with animation, "were raised by one of the members of 600 families which are now engaged in cultivating 300 acres of land obtained for their use by the city authorities. Each destitute family has half an acre of land, and I am glad to say that the experiment of giving them this opportunity of earning something for their support is a success. Not only are they raising potatoes, but also small cucumbers for the pickle trade. The cucumber crop is more profitable even than the potato crop, and these families will not only get means for their support now, but also for their support through the winter."

Seeing that the Mayor preferred not to chat about the Sunday liquor question, The Tribune correspondent hunted up Thomas J. King, the veteran Police Justice of Buffalo. The city has only one Police Justice, and he has held the office for many years. Mr. King is a Democrat, but such general confidence was felt in him as a police magistrate that although General Jewett, the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1894, had 10,000 majority, Mr. King, on the Democratic ticket, was elected. The Tribune correspondent said to him: "Judge, how many liquor-dealers are brought before you on Sunday or Monday morning for selling liquor on Sunday?"

NO EFFORT MADE TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

"None," he replied, his gray eyes twinkling, "and there have been none for many years."

"Do you mean to say that there have been no arrests for Sunday liquor-selling for many years?"

"Yes; that is what I said."

"Yet liquor is sold by the liquor-dealers on Sunday?"

"Oh, yes; I presume a man can get a nip in any part of the city of Buffalo on Sunday."

"But are not attempts made to enforce the law?"

"There have not been any serious attempts in a good many years. The last was made by the Rev. Robert Dick. He organized a Law and Order Society and had a lot of liquor-dealers arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. Up to that time the liquor-dealers had not been organized, and they were much alarmed at Dick's performances. So they formed a union and hired Grover Cleveland as their counsel. Mr. Cleveland came to me and said: 'King, I am the counsel for the liquor-dealers who have been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. How can I get around the law?' I replied: 'Grover, you can't get around the law. It says there shan't be any liquor selling on Sunday.' Mr. Cleveland looked puzzled for a moment and then he said: 'But I want to earn my fee and clear these men. Tell me some way.' And then I said: 'You had better demand a jury trial.' He took my advice, the jury disagreed and the liquor-dealers got off. Mr. Cleveland put in a bill for $100 for his services, and the liquor-dealers thought it rather steep, and therefore when Dick prosecuted some more of their number they hired cheaper counsel. But the temperance people finally got tired of prosecuting people they could not convict, the agitation ended, and Sunday liquor-selling went on as before."

"What would you do, if a member of the Legislature, in acting upon this Sunday liquor question?"

"I should vote for a bill permitting local option to the wards of a city. It would do no good to submit the question of the Sunday sale of liquor to an entire city. Buffalo as a whole would vote down any proposition for legalizing the sale of liquor all over the city on Sunday. But with the wards it would be different. Many of them would vote to permit the sale of liquor within their limits on Sunday."

Judge King in saying that a majority of the voters of Buffalo, despite its large foreign population, would vote against any proposal to legalize the sale of liquor on Sunday, only repeats a similar kind of statement recently made by J. P. Smith, the Editor of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette," the chief organ of the liquor-dealers. "New-York City," he said, "would vote down a proposition to legalize the sale of liquor on Sunday; for, despite the sale of liquor on that day, there is a great popular opposition to it."

Buffalo, it would appear from the sentiments of a majority of its people, as reported by Judge King, is opposed to Sunday liquor-selling, and yet that majority does not compel the authorities of the city to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday. Possibly this failure to enforce the law may be due to the size of the minority. Another reason for the supineness of the authorities may be the concentration of the liquor interest upon the East Side of the city. Buffalo is divided by Main-st. into a West Side and an East Side. The wealthier classes live on the West Side, and the poorer population on the East Side. The scarcity of saloons on the West Side reveals distinctly a lack of support for them, and their number on the East Side an abundance of funds for their maintenance. It is plain that the Sunday sale of liquor, at least on the East Side, among the German voters, is not looked upon by them as an inexcusable violation of the State laws. If public sentiment is to be cultivated in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, it must be in this part of Buffalo. The officers of the law at present would find little support in this neighborhood for any campaign they might undertake for closing the saloons on Sunday.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL.

A WRIT OF PROHIBITION SERVED ON SURROGATE ARNOLD.

THE OBJECT OF THE WRIT IS TO DELAY PROCEEDINGS ON THE MOTION TO CONFIRM THE EXECUTORS' ACCOUNTS—MR. PARSONS HAS THE DATE FOR THE RETURN MOVED UP.

The Daniel B. Fayerweather estate matter was before Surrogate Arnold again yesterday on a motion made to confirm the accounts of the executors from May 1, 1893, to May 1, 1895. William Blakie, who represents Mr. Reynolds, the husband of one of the heirs of Mrs. Fayerweather, surprised his opponents by serving the Surrogate with a writ of prohibition, granted by Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, staying further proceedings before Surrogate Arnold until Saturday next, when the writ is made returnable.

John E. Parsons at once went before Justice O'Brien, and induced him to change the date of the return day of the writ from Saturday until to-day. If the return day was allowed to remain until Saturday, by that time the present term of the Surrogate's Court would have expired, and then no further proceedings could be taken in the matter until September or October next.

POWERS OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

THE TEST CASE IN REGARD TO THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.

Judge O'Brien heard argument yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the return of the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus in the case of Thomas Curran, of No. 296 West-st. Curran seeks to establish the unconstitutionality of the act creating the Court of Special Sessions. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 in Special Sessions for violating the Excise law, and was also sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for assault.

R. J. Haire, counsel for Curran, said that the Legislative act provides that the Court of Special Sessions has jurisdiction over misdemeanors without previous presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury. This, he contended, was contrary to the State Constitution, which provides that no person shall be held for an infamous crime, except petit larceny, unless on presentment or indictment by the Grand Jury. Colonel Haire argued that the imprisonment in a penitentiary, to which Curran was sentenced, was just as infamous as imprisonment in a State prison. He said that the Federal Courts had held that a crime was infamous where the punishment might be infamous.

Charles Haldane argued to a similar effect, and Lewis L. Delafield replied. Decision was reserved.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before O'Brien, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions. Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1, Downes vs. Vernam; No. 2, Heidelbach vs. New-York Steam Company; No. 3, Young vs. Granite State Provident Association; No. 4, Gibbs vs. Hall; No. 5, Matter of Stigmaker; No. 6, Clayton vs. Palmer; No. 7, Renwick vs. Renwick; No. 8, Putzel vs. Genett Air Brake Company; No. 9, Keonis vs. McLaughlin; No. 10, Coleman vs. Spencer; No. 11, Matter of Mercantile Cash Register Company; No. 12, Miller vs. Edwards; No. 13, Dexter vs. Kapples; No. 14, Candee vs. Candee; No. 15, Cohn vs. Jarecky; No. 16, Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp; No. 17, Bogart vs. Bogart; No. 18, Wood vs. Rohlee; No. 19, People, etc., ex rel. Blackinton Company vs. Roberts; No. 20, McNulty vs. Brennan; No. 21, Perry vs. Woltmann; No. 22, Jones vs. D'Auxy; No. 23, Atwater vs. Roch; No. 24, Valentine vs. Juch; No. 25, Fearing vs. Fearing.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Court opens at 12 m. No. 1046, Levy vs. Levy; No. 1048, Behnke vs. Behnke; No. 1049, McDonald vs. McDonald.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—No. 1020, will of Mary L. Jones, at 10:30 a. m. Estate of Jeanne Trilliard, at 10:30 a. m. Estate of Holder (infants), at 10:30 a. m. Wills for probate: Francis Howland, Henry Goebel, jr., Sarah A. Wallace, Louisa M. Smithers, at 10:30 a. m. Max Levy, Elizabeth Hellert, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bookstaver, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. Motions.

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until Thursday, August 22.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

City Court—Special Term—Before Conlan, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By O'Brien, J.

Donnelly vs. Bradley—Charles H. Truax.

By Beekman, J.

Waldron vs. Waldron—Frederick S. Wait.
Seybel vs. Wilson—Lewis L. Delafield.

Common Pleas.

By Bookstaver, J.

Matter of Burkhalter & Co.—Richard M. Henry.
Gottlieb vs. Kaufmann—John Yard.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.

The death is announced in London, on July 15, of S. A. Noon, one of New-York's most prominent cricketers. He was on his annual trip to Europe, and had just reached London, when he was stricken down. No particulars have as yet been received, the news coming in a cable message to O. Jaffé & Pinkus, of No. 87 Leonard-st., with which firm Mr. Noon held a prominent position.

He was at one time captain of the Manhattan Cricket Club, afterward organized the Fort Hamilton Club, was captain of the cricket team of the Staten Island Athletic Club, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and this year he intended to play some games with the Incognito cricket team. He leaves a host of friends in this city, to whom the news of his sudden death will be a great shock.

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GETTING READY TO MAKE ITS REPORT.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION MOVES ITS EFFECTS INTO OFFICES IN THE ARMY BUILDING—WHAT A MEMBER SAYS.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, appointed to make an investigation of the Nicaragua Canal route, met in this city yesterday for the first time since their return from Central America on the cruiser Montgomery. The meeting took place in the Army Building, in Whitehall-st., and was devoted to moving the papers, maps, photographs and other collected data into the three offices in the Army Building which the Commissioners will occupy for the purpose of preparing their report. The report must be presented to President Cleveland by November 1, but one of the Commissioners said yesterday that it might be ready by October 1. The Commissioners will hold frequent meetings in their offices until the report is complete. There were present yesterday Colonel William Ludlow, Chairman, Commander M. T. Endicott and Civil Engineer Alfred Noble, of Chicago.

One of the Commissioners said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, when asked if their report would be voluminous:

"Not necessarily. I can't tell you anything definite about it, however. President Cleveland, if we even intimated anything about what our report will be, might read it in the newspapers, and he might not like that, you know," said the Commissioner, dryly.

"We took a camera with us on our trip and we have some photographs that we shall probably use in our report. One of the rooms we have here will be used as a draughtsman's room. Of course, the engineering problems presented by the canal route engaged most of our attention, but among other things we noted the temperatures en route and found that they ranged from about seventy-six to eighty-four degrees—lower than we had expected to find them.

"Really, we can say nothing at all about the composition of our report. We shall hardly know ourselves until we get fairly to work here. Some newspapers have published articles showing just what we are going to say about how the canal should be built and how much it would cost, etc., and we might work up a very interesting report from what the newspapers have said we are going to say. But none of those articles was based on anything we have said, and are not authorized at all. We shall have nothing for publication until our report is presented."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Baltimore, July 30.—Flour firmer. Western super, $2.00@$2.85; do extra, $2.10@$2.30; do family, $3@$3.75; winter wheat, patent, $3.50@$4; spring do, do, $3.85@$4.10; do, do, straight, $3.60@$3.70; sales, 1,050 bbls. Wheat dull and lower. No 2 red, spot, July and August, 71⅛@71⅝c; September, 72⅛@72⅝c; December, 74½c; steamer No 2 red, 68⅛@68½c; southern, by sample, 72@73c; do, on grade, 69⅝@72½c; stock, 570,870 bush; sales, 69,000. Corn steady. Mixed, spot and July, 40c bid; August, 47⅝c bid; September, 47⅝c bid; year, 40½c bid; southern, 51@52c; stock, 157,452 bush. Oats quiet. No 2 winter Western, 31½@32c; No 2 white do, 29⅝@30c; stock, 124,280 bush. Rye quiet. Prime nearby, No 2, 50c; stock, 7,008 bush. Hay firm. Choice timothy, $17.50@$18. Grain freights quiet. Coffee firm; No 7, 19⅛@19⅝c. Other articles unchanged.

Boston, July 30.—Flour quiet, but steady. Corn steady. Oats steady. Shorts quiet. Provisions steady. Butter steady; Northern creamery, 19@20c; Western, 18@19c. Cheese quiet; Northern, 8@9½c; Western, 7½@8c. Eggs quiet; Eastern, 17c; Western and Michigan, 13½@14c.

Buffalo, July 30.—Spring wheat—Market weak, demand light; sales, 12,000 bush. No 1 hard spot, 76½@76½c; 10,000 bush do, 5c over Chicago September. Closing: No 1 hard, 76½c; do, c. i. f., 75½c. Winter wheat dull; sales, 8,000 bush Green Bay red, 72½c; 1,000 bush No 1 red Chicago, 75c; in store, 2 cars No 2 red, 72½c. Closing: No 2 red Chicago, 74⅛@74⅝c; do Indiana, 75½c; do Toledo, 78½c; No 1 white Oregon, 75c. Corn nominal on track and offerings light; No 2 yellow, 50c; No 3 yellow, 49½c; No 2 corn, 48½c asked on track; No 2 yellow, 48c; No 2 corn, 47c in store. Oats quiet; old firm; new unsettled; No 2 white old sold 30½c; No 3 white, 29½@30c; No 2 mixed, 28c on track; No 2 white, 30½c; No 2 mixed, 27½c asked in store. Rye lower; sales, 3 cars No 2 on track, 52@52½c. Flour quiet, steady, unchanged. Mill feed strong at yesterday's advance, unchanged. Canal freights firm; spot wheat, 2½c; corn, 2c; oats, 1½c to New-York.

Chicago, July 30.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2:				
July	70⅝@70¾	70⅞	69⅞	70⅛
September	71⅝@71⅞	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞@71⅝
December	73⅛@73¼	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛@73⅛
Corn, No. 2.				
July	43⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛
September	43	43@43⅛	42⅝	43
May	35½	35⅝@35¾	35⅛	35⅛@35⅜
Oats, No. 2:				
July	23½	24	23⅛	23⅝
September	23½	23	22½	22⅞
May	25⅝	26¼	25⅞	26
Mess pork, per bbl:				
September	$10.70	$10.70	$10.40	$10.40
January	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.55
Lard, per 100 lb:				
September	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.27½
October	6.35	6.35	6.32½	6.32½
January	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.32½
Short ribs per 100 lb:				
September	6.17½	6.17½	6.05	6.07½
October	6.07½	6.12½	6.05	6.05
January	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.35

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet. The feeling was steady. Prices unchanged. No 2 spring wheat, 70½@72c; No 3 spring wheat, 68@72c; No 2 red, 70½@70½c. No 2 corn, 43½c; No 2 oats, 23@23½c; No 2 rye, 48c; No 2 barley, 40@42c nominal; No 1 flaxseed, $1.21@$1.22; prime timothy seed, $5.75 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.37½@$10.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.20@$6.22½; short ribs, sides, loose, $6@$6.05; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, boxed, $6.62½@$6.75; whiskey, distillers' finished good, per gal, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per bbl. Linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company; Raw, 50c; boiled, 62c. On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm. Extra creamery, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13@15c. Eggs were firm. First stock, 11c per doz.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Flour—Market more active, receipts small; winter patent, $3.75@$3.85; do fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do family, $3.05@$3.25; do spring patent, $3.70@$3.90; do fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do family, $2.90@$3.15; rye flour, Northwestern, $3.20@$3.40; do city, $3.25@$3.45. Wheat—Receipts liberal; market steady. Sample red, track, 68c; rejected red, track, 56½c. Corn—Light receipts; market more active. No 2 mixed, track, 43@43½c; white ear, track, 42c; mixed ear, 43@44c; yellow ear, 44½c. Oats—Market quite firm and active. No 2 mixed, old, track, 29½c; No 3 mixed, new, track, 25c; No 3 white, old, track, 29c. Pork—Market more active, but steady. Mess, $11.25; clear mess, $12.50; family, $12.50. Lard steady, fair demand. Steam leaf, 6⅝c; kettle, 6⅝c; prime steam quiet but firm at $6.15@$6.20. Bacon steady; fair demand. Loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short rib sides, 6⅝c; loose short clear sides, 7c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry salted meats steady and quiet. Loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short rib sides, 6⅝c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ⅛c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal, small demand; market easy; fresh nearby, 8c. Whiskey easy and quiet; sales, 527 bbls at $1.22.

Milwaukee, July 30.—Wheat in store opened ⅜c lower and declined ⅞c more, owing to the unfavorable tenor of European advices and light exports from the seaboard. September opened at 72½c; declined to 71⅝c, rallied to 71¾c and closed at 71⅝c, with cash entirely nominal. Sample wheat, 1@2c lower, but in moderate milling and carrying demand; supply fair; No 1 Northern, on track, 75½c; No 2 winter, on track, 70½c; No 3 hard, to arrive, 70c. Sample barley is entirely nominal. Corn, 1@2c lower, and quiet; supply fair; No 3, on track, 42@42½c; No 3, to forward, 44@45c. Oats steady and in fair demand; supply moderate; No 2 white, on track, 27½@27⅝c; No 3 do, 26½c. Rye, 1@2c lower, with a moderate demand and supply; No 1 new, 51c. Flour firmly