'SQUIRE AARON'S HARD CASH.

TONS OF IT, MOSTLY IN CENTS, BURIED ABOUT HIS PLACE.

Shovelled Into Sacks by the Executors, and Sent to the Heir in Freight Cars—The 'Squire a Participant in Dorr's Rebellion.

NORWICH, July 10.—'Squire Aaron White, the most eccentric man in eastern Connecticut, died a few days ago at Thompson, aged 89 years. He was a lawyer, and everybody in his neighborhood knew him, because he had a level head. His many eccentricities gained him even greater fame. He was born in Rhode Island, When Gov. Darr was the executive head of that State Aaron was the Attorney-General. He was a man after that queer politician's own heart, and he took part in the great Dorr rebellion. 'Squire White had to flee after the insurrection had been suppressed, and he came into Connecticut and settled in Thompson, in the little village of New Boston, a few rods from the Quinnebaug depot on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. He practised in that place until his death. After a few years he married a New Boston woman, who died many years ago, and after her death he lived in melancholy enjoyment of his solitude, thinking over the famous events in his early career, and brooding over his cherished doctrine that the United States Government is bound to be a failure.

The incident of the Dorr rebellion had turned his head. He had no faith in Uncle Sam's printed promises on paper money, and all the greenbacks and bank notes he received he at once changed into solid metal. Gold, silver, nickel, and copper was acceptable to him, and as fast as he got it he put it into cigar boxes, and secreted the boxes a couple of feet under ground in his modest hothouse, or under the floors in his queer old attic. His house was stuffed with queer things, old-fashioned trumpery of every kind, and only himself, and the spiders and the mice and flies, knew all that there was in it. Some of the rooms at the time of his death had not been opened for years, and their walls were festooned with spiders' webbs and whitened with dust. The floors creaked and the walls shook as a person moved about, and the country people said that ghosts at night flitted by the sealed and abandoned chambers. 'Squire White did not care much for his neighbors' opinion of his habits, and when they talked ghosts to him he laughed in their faces; yet every one liked him because he was conscientious and honorable, and his personal peculiarities were of not much account except to talk about on the street and in the country grocery.

The 'Squire took great pains to make his dwelling look well externally. It is like most other country houses. It is a story and a half high, white painted, with green blinds, which were almost always closed and it is topped by squat chimney. The front yard was carefully kept. A white paled fence enclosed it. No weeds grew among the white gravel in the walk. Almost every evening the old man was seen in summer in the yard caring for his rose bushes, which grew splendid big white and red roses before other rose bushes in the neighborhood had thought of opening their buds. But the dearest place to the 'Squire among all his possessions in real estate was his hothouse, and he never entered it except that he looked furtively behind him to see whether any one was watching him, and he always closed the door with a bang, hastily. He was very shy about this business, and the people often wondered why he was so very particular in his visits to the hothouse. They did not know that he had tons of United States coin buried in the ground in the hothouse. The building was small, with a low glass roof, and the old man had to bend his crooked figure when he walked about in it. He kept a few plants on terraced shelves in it, and a small grapevine tried to grow, having too much sunlight and not enough moisture, under the glass roof; but Aaron White said very little attention to the flowers or the struggling grapevine when he went into the building, and his indifference to them was what mystified the neighborhood. He never spoke to his friends and acquaintances about the conservatory.

At last he lay down to die of old age, and then, although his mind was clear, and a lawyer and several neighbors asked him about his estate, he kept mum about the hothouse. He "didn't care to talk about money," he said, "but he had a will, properly made out, in the bureau drawer, that would settle all things." He died peacefully, and not many days after his burial his executors and other persons gathered at his farm house to see how much money he had left, and what to do with it. By the terms of the will all his property had been left to his brother, who lives in Hackensack, N. J., and has a business in New York city; but the document said nothing about the conservatory or any other property except the dwelling and the land. The executors were puzzled. They felt sure that 'Squire White must have had a deposit of coin somewhere, because he had been collecting it for many years, but there was nothing to indicate that it was in a bank, and visits to banks in eastern Connecticut helped them not at all. Where was it, then? they asked themselves. At last a bright idea popped into the brain of one.

"Perhaps it's buried in the hothouse or secreted under the floor in the garret."

The idea was acted on at once. The men began to dig. They dug down into the earth for several feet in the conservatory, and the spade struck something solid. They unearthing it. It was a mouldy and rotting cigar box. The cover fell off, and it was found to be packed solid full of pennies of all dates in the last thirty or forty years. Again they dug, and everywhere in the hothouse, at a depth of about two feet, they unturned a cigar box packed either with pennies or nickels, or silver gold pieces. Over the whole ground they went digging with their spade, sometimes turning up gold and sometimes silver pieces or pennies. The search was continued for several days, and, after all the ground had been dug up and the cigar boxes stacked, it was found that over four tons of coin had been taken out of the earth in the hothouse. Next they went to the garret, and under the floor was found many hundred dollars of gold and silver.

All the coin, about $6,000 or $7,000, was at once shipped in bags on freight cars to Squire Aaron White's brother in Hackensack. Many of the cigar boxes in the garret had been badly gnawed by rats, but the rats got away with none of the wealth. Mr. White's plan during the latter part of his life was to buy pennies directly from the Government; by the Government system of exchange he could get $1.20 of pennies for $1 in paper. He was especially fond of pennies, and there were so many of them that, in shipping them to his heir, his executors used big grain shovels, with bevelled edges, to shovel them into the coarse sacks in which they were forwarded to New Jersey.

'Squire White was eccentric in the final acts of his life. Within a few months he felt that his strength was passing away, and he thought of a burial place. There was a beautiful breezy knoll in view from his housetop, and he often looked at it at the close of day as it swathed itself in purple and amber flints in the gloaming in the far north. He looked at it so long that he decided that he ought to own it. He thought that it would be a suitable resting place for his body after he was dead, and a few years ago he went into the town of Dudley, Mass., and purchased the purple knoll. He had hardly got the papers of ownership before a new crotchet entered into his peculiar mind. "The State of Massachusetts," he thought, "wants this hill as much as I do; why can't both of us own it?" So he went to work on a piece of legal cap, and then he had got through writing, the document certified that "Aaron White of the town of Thompson, Conn., had deeded to the town of Dudley, Mass., the said knoll to be used by said town from this time henceforth as a burial ground for the paupers of said town." Aaron White's remains, in accordance with a provision in his will, are buried on the purple knoll—and among the Dudley paupers. Another provision in his will gave $1,000 to each county in the State. It is not yet known exactly how much property Aaron White possessed. It was a great deal, besides his $6,000 in coin.

After the Dorr rebellion, the most exciting incident in 'Squire White's life was a midnight visit at his dwelling by burglars a few years ago. Two young men, Brown and Vinton, had learned that there was a deposit of coin in Mr. White's hothouse, and they got a dark lantern and a spade and went to the place. Easily they broke in the door, and then they dug. It is not known how much money they got. One of the fellows held a bag open and the other shovelled pennies into it as fast as he dug them up. They got away with the booty, but in Springfield they bought a horse and paid for it with pennies, about 15,000. The act caused suspicion. They were arrested, and they are now in State prison at Wethersfield.

Wealth in Nooks and Corners.

QUINNEBAUG, Conn., July 10.—The late learned and eccentric 'Squire White, lacking faith in banks and paper money, hoarded away his specie in numerable nooks and corners of his farm house. The executors are having a weary search for the funds, but are unearthing rich mines in all sorts of places. In several instances they have found coins in bags so old that on being handled they fell to pieces. In old-fashioned coppers alone, hundreds of dollars have been found. The coin already found has been shipped to Washington to be exchanged for paper money.

Warren County's Albinos.

In an old chestnut tree on the farm of Rutherford Stuyvesant at Allamuchy, Warren county, N. J., there lives a much persecuted red squirrel. Every Allamuchy gunner (and they are as thick as flies in a sugar bowl) has had a shot at the poor little fellow, and there is not a dog or cat in Warren county that has not licked its chops under the tree. The squirrel is a great rarity, for he is a green pure albino. His long bushy tail looks as if it had just been dipped into a pan of milk. He is quite all over, barring a couple of pink nos on the shoulders. But the little giant lives and seldom venture far from home. For some reason Warren county seems to enjoy giving births to albinos of various kinds. An albino crow has been seen there this summer; also a white sparrow and a white woodcock.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

The Popular Interest it Attracts—What is Being Done to Perpetuate it.

GETTYSBURG, July 9.—Though twenty-three years have passed since the dreadful battle of Gettysburg was fought, though the commander of either army is dead, as well as a large majority of the subaltern officers, though not one-third of the participants in that great struggle now survive, and an entirely new generation has sprung up, interest in the battle and the field upon which it was fought rather increases in intensity. For two weeks past the village of Gettysburg has been overcrowded with visitors—the survivors of those who contended there and their friends—and an extensive encampment was found necessary to shelter the overflow. First was the reunion of the veterans of the Third Army Corps, which occurred on the first three days of the month, followed by an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Pennsylvania, and finally the reunion of the cavalry veterans of both armies on the 7th.

Incidental to these gatherings were others of smaller numbers, but perhaps of greater significance. Thus the Commission created by the Legislature of the State of New York to ascertain and mark the localities upon which New York troops fought during the battle, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is Chairman, has been discharging the duty with which it was charged, and is about ready to report. A similar Commission created by the State of New Jersey has also been upon the field on a like mission within the past two weeks. The historic battlefield is already well dotted with memorial shafts, indicating where deeds of special heroism were performed, or where gallant officers fell. There are at least 150 of these monuments already erected, many of them of great beauty and artistic merit. Massachusetts leads the van in this recognition of the valor of her citizen soldiery. The New England States have all been enterprising in this respect, but Pennsylvania probably occupies the second place. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan have also remembered their volunteer soldiers.

But the great State of New York has as yet but one monument upon the field, though she sent about thirty regiments into the battle and a number of batteries, all of which fought as nobly and contributed as potentially to the great victory as any other troops engaged. The only exception is the monument marking the spot where the 141st—the famous "Orange Blossoms"—contended so obstinately against Hood's division, and where the brave Col. Ellis lost his life at the head of his command. This monument, which is one of the most beautiful and costly upon the field, was erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Orange county, where the regiment was raised. Other States have appropriated from their treasuries a sum to each of their regiments sufficient to procure a simple, modest memorial, which appropriation has been added to by subscriptions among the friends of the several commands, thus securing much more imposing monuments than any State would be justified in procuring wholly from its public purse. The State of Massachusetts gave $500 to each regiment, which was the same as contributed by Pennsylvania; but some of the monuments erected by the regiments of those States have cost several thousand dollars. The effort will be made next winter to induce the Legislature of New York to appropriate $500 to each of its regiments that participated in that battle for this purpose, and the survivors promise volunteer recuperations to the end that the heroism of the Empire State shall be as faithfully and enduringly marked on that historic ground as that of any other State, and that its artistic taste shall in no particular suffer by comparison with its sister commonwealths.

Objection has been urged to this work of permanently marking one of the most conspicuous battlefields of the civil war as tending to keep alive memories which patriotism would prefer should slumber and be forgotten. To this the reply is made that the battle of Gettysburg was the turning event in a great war, the history of which cannot be effaced. Moreover, it was the only great battle fought on loyal territory. It is not a flaunting a victory in the face of the defeated, say the advocates of this work, as would be the permanent marking of a battlefield in some of the Southern States—Appomattox or Vicksburg, for instances—but perpetuating a field in a loyal State, where loyal troops contributed so influentially to preserve the Union and marking the spots where their valor and heroism were most conspicuously displayed. It is also urged that the ex-soldiers of the South make no remonstrance against this. On the contrary, they rather encourage it, and are constantly assisting in the work of determining disputed localities, and manifest nearly as much interest as the Northerners in the historic accuracy of the undertaking. As an illustration of this, a number of leading Southern cavalry officers were present and participated in the cavalry reunion of the 7th, and visited the field, pointing out localities with as much interest as Union soldiers.

Gen. Longstreet, Gen. McLaws, and other corps and division commanders have written to Gen. Sickles assenting to a general reunion of both armies on the field a year hence, and promising their personal assistance in designating localities to the end that they may be permanently marked. The plan contemplates no restoration, since there is nothing to be restored. The field of Gettysburg bonested no extensive earthworks, like the ground around Richmond, Petersburg or Vicksburg. Excepting the slight works thrown up on Cemetery Hill by Gen. Steinwehr on the first night as a cover to his guns, and which not really the **Battle of Gettysburg** was fought on the natural ground. There were no breastworks, rifle pits, or other devices for safety or advantage. The stone fences of the farmers furnished the only cover the brave troops found, and these yet remain. Whatever monuments are erected are placed upon ground the title to which is vested in the Gettysburg Memorial Association, composed of members from the several States, supplied with money for the purpose by the States. That association has already secured the right of way and control in an avenue along the main lines of battle, and it is contiguous to this avenue that the monuments are erected. Simply this and nothing more.

At the recent reunion of the Third Army Corps the following communication was received from Longstreet's old corps, attesting the fraternal spirit that pervades the survivors of the battle:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1886.

Gen. Charles L. Young, A. D. C.:

Convey to Gen. Sickles and through him to the survivors of the heroes of the Peach Orchard, the greetings of the Second Corps on the grand reunion at Gettysburg. The record of the Third Corps is as brilliant as its insignia, the diamond. CHARLES P. TRUEMAN,
Secretary Second Corps Club.

A WILL OF MYRA CLARK GAINES.

One of Five Left by the Famous Litigant Offered in Brooklyn.

A document purporting to be the last will of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, widely known on account of her forty-five years of litigation against the city of New Orleans, was offered yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, by Lawyer William H. Wilder of New Orleans. He describes Mrs. Gaines as a citizen of Brooklyn temporarily residing in New Orleans. She died on Jan. 9, 1885, and left five wills behind her, so that her heirs may have as long and as spirited a contest over her estate as she herself carried on during her lifetime. The will offered in Brooklyn is dated Jan. 5, 1885, four days before her death. The signature is a cross, and attached to the will is a note stating that the reason the will was so signed is because Mrs. Gaines was too weak to write. The witnesses are John F. Betts, William C. Harrison, Lawson L. Davis, William M. Levy, and William H. Holcombe, M. D. The persons to whom the bequests are given are Mrs. Virginia H. Davis, who gets from 600 to 800 acres of land in St. Landry parish, Louisiana; Mrs. Hatty L. Hall Whitney, daughter-in-law of the testator; James Y. Christmas, a son-in-law; Edmond Pendleton Gaines, her step son; George W. Benson, the Rev. John W. Harmon, and Myra Clark Gaines Mazorat. The executors are William H. Wilder of New Orleans and James Y. Christmas of Washington.

Surrogate Lott has received an affidavit from **Marie P. Evans of New Orleans, that this will has already been rejected by the courts in New Orleans on the ground of informality. She will oppose any attempt to have it probated. The Surrogate has issued citations, and they are made returnable in Seventeenth ward. Mrs. Gaines began her suits against individuals and against the city of New Orleans in 1836, and the litigation in which she finally triumphed, and which made her one of the wealthiest women in the country, did not come to a close until 1881.**

Retailing Western Dressed Beef.

To-morrow morning a car load of cattle, killed at Kansas City and kept in a cold air refrigerator car, will arrive in New York and will be sold at retail by a company that has been arranging to have the best cattle killed near the grazing grounds, and only the raw meat sent to New York. The experiment was tried in Baltimore four years ago. The company began with one store and now has twelve.

The are four depots and slaughter houses at Silver City, N. M., Medora, Dakota, Victoria, Texas, and Kansas City. The cattle are brought from a hundred ranches and delivered at the stations of the company. There they are slaughtered, their blood is utilized, their bones are made into knife handles or phosphates, their fat is rendered, their hides are tanned, and the meat is put into a refrigerator car to be sent to New York. The journey takes from five to eight days. The meat is kept just above freezing point in the dry air all the time. On reaching its destination the cold beef is at once taken to the retail stores and kept in refrigerators there until sold.

The company that will try this in New York and if successful here will extend to other cities is the National Consumers' Meat Company, of which Oliver Sumner Teall, the tobacconist, is President, and O. Hemmond, is Vice-President and general manager.

Ticket Boxes to be Used on the Ferries.

The Union Ferry Company has decided to abandon the old system of collecting tolls at the ferries and to introduce the box ticket system in use on the Long Island Railroad. Superintendent Barker said the change had not been adopted to stop peculations of collectors, but because it would prove more satisfactory to passengers.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Some Specimens of the Senate's Handiwork on the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Of late years in certain classes of measures the signs of log-rolling and lobby fixing are more abundant in the Senate than in the House. The Senate has repeatedly passed a dozen or a score of Public Buildings bills in the space of half an hour, with hardly a syllable of debate. It has voted away millions for such purposes within sixty minutes, under circumstances indicating that in this body of not fourscore members arrangements for supporting each other's pet measures may be completed privately with a completeness and accuracy not to be hoped for in the House. In the same way during the past week's work on the River and Harbor bill scores of jobs that had no success in the House went through the Senate with neither advocacy or adverse criticism. This suggests a remarkable degree of cut-and-dried work in the lobbies and committee rooms. The few real discussions were almost all upon items involving points of law on jurisdiction or rights of property in lands, waters, or improvements.

Perhaps the Sturgeon Bay job carried off the laurels for cynical coolness. As Mr. Ingalls said, it was not a river or a harbor item at all, but a bill to buy a canal, and to pay $150,000 for it, in "about as impudent and shameless a private speculation as my attention has yet been called to." Mr. Edmunds put the facts in this way:

The United States granted to the State of Wisconsin, years ago, at least 200,000 acres of land in that rich region, and I do not know how much more—I have not had time to get at it—to build this canal. The State got the land and assigned it to a company; and now we are asked to buy the property that the Treasury has already paid for.

We are not informed in this report how much this canal has cost or what the amount of tolls that have been collected is, or how much it pays on the investment, or whether any money at all except what was got from the lands has been expended in it. All that is left to be found out after we are committed to pay $150,000, in addition to the 200,000 acres of land that have already been given to these people for that purpose.

But in spite of these exposures, and of the declaration and demonstration of Mr. Ingalls that the accounts of the company concerned were "cooked" to deceive Congress, the Senate put that $150,000 item into the bill by a vote of more than two to one.

The Portage Lake item of $350,000 was another job of very much the same character, foisting off this alleged amount of private property upon the Treasury. It was eminently a Senate job, and it is doubtful even the most audacious managers in the House expect to bring that body to agree to it.

One of the additions of the Senate is an item of $5,000 for removing the rock shoals in Fourche River. The sum is small, but if the story of observers is to be taken for it, and the additional description in the bill indicates, we find this view taken of it in a War Department report:

Official reports state that this stream seems to be little more than a mountain torrent, and that it is not susceptible of an improvement adequate to a consideration for stages approximating low water. There is not sufficient water in the river to justify an attempt to improve its navigability at the low stages.

It is remarkable that the Bayou Terrebonne item of the House, amounting to $5,000, was not touched by the Senate. The $10,000, as the Senate committee proposed, especially as Mr. Edmunds admitted that while hardly a great national object, it was a "local and nice little thing" in the way of drainage for neighboring planters. But perhaps this report of the local engineer was thought to be hardly favorable enough to the appropriation this year:

At present the bayou is only eleven feet wide at the site of operations. It is even more contracted further up. Unless the plantation ditches emptying into the bayou are changed so as to drain toward the bayou, the bayou will, for the present, not improve, but deteriorate year by year, and eventually become choked by shoals.

An effort was made to have the Senate strike out an item of $5,000 for the Big Black. Mr. Ingalls made this brief argument on the matter:

I find on page 1,524 of the report of the Chief of Engineers that the appropriation made in 18 years expended in cutting 20,987 trees, in grubbing 3,774 trees, in removing 1,791 snags, 2,083 logs, and 48 rock heaps from the channel, and cutting 187 stumps.

The elimination of the trees from the river and the grubbing of those that threatened its channel, and the cutting of the stumps that the citizens had apparently left in unobservable places, are things of these days. I could judge from this report had been sufficiently performed for the current year, and unless there has been an exceedingly rapid growth of vegetation in that country the last year I do not very well see how $5,000 additional could be required for this purpose.

With this record of forestry work, however, to show for the last appropriation, the Senate was bent on more clearing of the woods at the expense of the Treasury.

The House bill made an appropriation of $15,000 for the Choctawhatchie, with the proviso that two-thirds of it should be spent between Geneva and Newton. The Senate committee had proposed striking out this proviso, and reducing the whole appropriation by one-half. The final report of the House made this report, according to the War Department:

With reference to improvements between Geneva and Newton it states that the probable commerce to be benefited is comparatively small, to that passing over the lower portion of the river, the recommendation is deferred until that part of the river below Geneva is completed. He states further that there are from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton annually, which, though small, probably represent the local product seeking transportation down the Choctawhatchie, were it improved.

The Senate refused to make a suggested change in the appropriation of the House for this item. However, it gravely added a safeguard to the House item for the harbor at Clifton, where the amount of revenue collected in 1881 was $23.25.

It may be admitted that the Senate has made a few improvements in the House appropriations, but in general its changes have been in the direction of questionable schemes and extravagant outlays.

THE LAPLUME POST OFFICE.

How a Republican and a Blaine Man Finally Got the Appointment.

SCRANTON, July 10.—When George Bailey was the Postmaster of Laplume, a little hamlet on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, the Tillinghast brothers, whose shipments of seeds through the mails gave the little Post Office nearly all the business it had, were contented and happy. The Tillinghasts are Republicans, and so long as George Bailey, an offensive Republican partisan, and an intimate friend of the Tillinghasts, was retained in the Post Office, the Tillinghasts made the position worth $1,000 a year to Bailey. But when Grover Bailey was turned out, and John Bailey, a life-long Democrat, was appointed, the Tillinghast brothers vowed that they would ship their seed crop from the Factoryville Post Office, and thus reduce the income of the Laplume office from $1,000 to $40 a year. The Tillinghasts and George Bailey had had the office so long that the thought of parting with it, especially to a solid old Democrat, made them angry. Bailey was undertook to get possession of the office, but the Republican seedsmen and George Bailey made things so disagreeable for him that he became discouraged and threw up the job. Then old Mr. William Siscum was appointed in his place, but before he had had time to make himself thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office he was run over by a train of cars and killed.

Isaac F. Tillinghast tried to get the appointment when John Bailey resigned. He tried again soon after Mr. Siscum's death, his principal backer being D. W. Connolly, the Democratic Postmaster of Scranton. If he secured the appointment this week, and hereafter a good percentage of the money which the Tillinghast brothers pay the Government for carrying their seeds all over the country will come back to them. Little Laplume's new Postmaster is an offensive partisan of the Republican school, and is said to be a Blaine man through and through.

The List of Referees.

The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Barrett.

Cases.	Referees
Pinkney agt. Stouter	Charles E. Lydecker.
Hamilton agt. Benson	Gilbert M. Speir, Jr.
Washington Life Insurance Company agt. Sacks	Charles E. Lydecker.
Cowen agt. Collins	Augustus J. Requier.
Patterson agt. Hickey	Peter R. Olney.
Cohen agt. Cohen	Geo. Putnam Smith.
Abrams agt. Townsend	Augustus J. Requier.
Mutual Life Ins. Co. agt. Meyer	Hoffman Miller
Brown agt. Brown, &c.	Peter R. Olney.
Albright agt. Voorhis	Geo. W. Parsons.
Porter agt. Porter	Maurice Meyer.
Citizens' Savings Bank agt. Swartwout	Geo. Putnam Smith.
Citizens' Savings Bank agt. Brownhead	Augustus J. Requier.
Piantin agt. Fish	Joseph Koch.
Hart agt. Hart et al.	John E. Brodsky.
Kiebisch agt. Griesmayer	Maurice Meyer.
Falk agt. Auerbach	Ira H. Larsen.
Matter of Wood	Geo. Putnam Smith.
Olde agt. Rutherford	Wm. H. Nafis.
Matter of Columbian Ins. Co.	Chas. A. Peabody.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Matter of Tucker	Abram S. Kling.
Lidbey agt. Tufts	Augustus C. Brown.
Valentine agt. Frauenman	Thomas J. O'Reilly.
Matter of Ryan	Ambrose Monell.
Traub agt. Goldbacher	D. Clark Briggs.
Matter of Ritter	Lucien C. Van Allen.
Lipschitz agt. Lipschitz	Ambrose Monell.
Japha agt. Japha, &c.	Wm. L. Findlay.
Schroeder agt. Schroeder	Edward S. Dakin.
Culley agt. O'Hare	Joseph R. Flanders.

Commissioners.

Matter of New York and Brooklyn Bridge	Thomas J. Miller. Lewis J. Phillips. Abram S. Kling.

By Judge Donohue.

Commissioners.

Matter of Brown	Max Altmayer. James J. Neaile. Jas. W. Ranney, M. D.

Referees.

Morris agt. Grant	Hamilton Cole.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ackerman agt. Ackerman	J. Creighton Webb.
Hardy agt. Johnson	S. A. Carrington.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Matter of Marsh	Rufus F. Andrews.

WORK OR BE WALLOPED.

Moonshacks in Missouri Astonished by a New Sort of Vigilance Committee.

BUFFALO, Mo., July 8.—The Bald Knobbers of Taney county have a counterpart here in an organization not named as yet, but having for its object the promotion of industry. Many of the older settlers of the county enjoy hunting and fishing more than they do work, and to put a stop to the shiftless methods of these worthies the more active citizens have organized a mysterious band which deals summarily with all offenders. Owing to the operations of this society of late something like a panic prevails among the fishermen and hunters, and many of them are thinking seriously of emigrating or going to work.

Tom Cook, living a few miles south of here, has a farm of about eighty acres with not more than ten acres under any sort of cultivation. Where an attempt has been made to put in a crop there are more weeds than grain, but this has not worried Tom any. He has an old house that looks as though it might fall to pieces almost any night, with an alleged barn which is gradually disappearing by way of the kitchen stove. When there is no wood handy the Cooks knock a board off the barn, and the result is that not much besides the frame and roof of that structure remains. The roof would probably have gone first if it had not been difficult to reach it. On the whole farm there are no fences and the few domestic animals, not counting the dogs, look desolate and oppressed. Tom has three sons and a daughter, the boys being lank and lazy like their father, and the girl being lat and lazy like her mother. They never work if they can help it. Tom and the boys go fishing, and the girl and her mother sit around and wonder when they are coming home.

The other night the vigilance Committee called and notified Tom that if he and the boys didn't get to work they would have trouble. This hurt the old man's feelings. He always had worked, and so had his whole family, and, besides all that, he'd been here since '48, and he "allowed that he had never been jacketed yet, and he didn't intend to be now." His visitors informed him that a new era had dawned, and that there had got to be more work and less fishing for the good of the whole country. If he went to work, all right; but if he did not he would be sorry. The next day Tom went fishing as usual, and the second night after that, as he was returning home from another fishing excursion, he was seized by a mob and unmercifully whipped.

That paralyzed the whole community. Old settlers who are wearing the same clothes now that they wore thirty years ago, and who have yawned and stretched so much that they are loose in the joints, sprucked up a little and came to town to talk the matter over. All day long they sat on the dry goods boxes and salt barrels whittling and chewing tobacco, and at night they returned home no wiser than when they came. That night another old barnacle was whipped, and a dozen others received warnings. Several who were not anxious to have a row actually went to work. One man brought a load of hay to town and sold it, the first time that he had ever been known to do such a thing, and another appeared with a few quarts of fruit, which he was particular to explain it was mighty hard work to pick. But the whippings and warnings went on, until finally a shooting occurred, and now the Sheriff has organized a posse to hunt down the too enterprising night righters, who, it is suspected, are some of the leading citizens of the county. Every old bachelor is awaiting the turn of affairs with breathless anxiety, and in the mean time work is being done on some places that have been strangers to it for forty years.

Seth L. Keeney, Bridge Trustee.

Seth L. Keeney, a wealthy Brooklyn contractor and a brother of the late Abner C. Keeney, who was associated in business with the late William C. Kingsley for several years, has been appointed bridge trustee in place of Joseph C. Hendrix, who resigned, when he was confirmed as Postmaster.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales July 10.

UNITED STATES AND STATE SECURITIES.

7 U. S. 4s c.	125½		20 Va. 6s, def.	10½	10
25 U. S. 4½s c.	109		2 Va. con. 3s	41½	
10 Ark. Cons. 6s	105½		5 N. Car. 6s, 1919	125	
2 Tenn. 5s	74				

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

3 Atl. & Pac. ln.	22½		6 Nor. P. 1st c.	110½	110½
3 Atl. & Pac. 1st	85		3 Nor. P. 2d c.	110½	
7 Ark. Pac. & E. Ark.	90		10 N. Y. L. E. & W.	122½	
1 Burl. & K. R. 1st	106		5 N. Y. Ch. & St. L. 1st	97½	98
1 Burl. & M. R.	106		1 N. Y. & Hor.	140	
1 Bost. & O. 1st	114		25 N. W. con. 5s	113	
2 Ch. & O. cons.	37½		1 N. Y. & W. 1st	106	
1 C. B. & Q. 7s	134½		3 N. J. South. Gt. 6s	99	
1 Can. So. 2d 6s	106½		2 Ohio & Miss. 2d	110	
1 Can. So. 7s	112½		10 C. R. N. 1st	111	
2 Cen. Pacific	98		2 Or. R. & N. con.	76	
1 Ches. & Ohio 6s	102½		3 Or. S. L. 8s	102½	
10 Del. M. & W. L.	90		3 Or. S. U.	100	
11 Den. & R. G. 1st	111½		4 Or. Imp. 1st	92	91½
1 Den. & R. G. 1st	111½		3 Ore. W. R. & N. 1st	106	
1 Den. & R. G. 1st	111½		4 Or. Imp. 1st	92	91½
1 Det. & M.	75		3 Ore. W. R. & N. 1st	106	
52 Den. & R. G. 1st	87½		1 Ill. Cent. 1st	112½	112½
1 Det. & M.	75		1 Ill. Cent. 1st	112½	
1 E. T. V. & G. 1st	117½		30 Ill. Cent. 1st	112½	112½
320 Erie 2d	87		1 Ill. Cent. 1st	112½	
1 Erie 2d	87		1 Ill. Cent. 1st	112½	
15 Erie 1st	107		2 Pa. & Mun. 1st con.	123½	
28 E. Tenn. 1st	90		1 C. & A. Mun.	122	
2 Ft. Worth 1st	94½		34 St. L. A. & S. F.	110½	110
1 Ft. West. 2d	70		4 St. P. M. 1st	110½	
5 Ind. & S. 1st	120½		1 St. P. M. 1st	110½	
24 Int. & Great N. 1st	75		1 St. P. M. 1st	110½	
1 Ill. & St. Jos. 1st	120		17 St. P. 1st C. & P. W.	107½	107
20 Iowa 1st 1st	103½		8 St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	108½	108½
1 Ind. & Ill. 2d	114½		3 St. Jo. & G. I. 2d	106	
2 Ind. & Ill. 2d	114½		10 St. L. A. & T.	73½	
2 Ind. & S. 1st	120		46 Tex. Pac. 1st c. & g.	90½	90½
1 Int. & Great N. 1st	75		1 Tex. Pac. 1st inc.	34	
3 Kan. & T. con.	116		14 Tex. Pac. con. 5s coupon off	80½	80½
20 Kan. & T. con.	116½		1 Tex. Pac. 1st inc.	34	
10 Kan. & T. con.	116½		10 Tol. & Wab. 1st	70	
1 Ill. & Wis.	106		8 Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	105	
5 Lake Sh. & M. S. 2d	124½		9 Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	105	
5 Long Isl. 1st	115		2 Tex. & N. O. 1st	107½	107½
3 L. N. A. & Ch. 1st	114		1 U. Pac. 1st	117½	117½
3 Mich. Cen. 1st	112½		3 Un. Pac. 1st	116	116½
1 Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	114½		1 Va. Mid. inc.	35	
10 Met. El. 1st	111½		5 Va. Mid. inc.	35	
9 Met. El. 2d	111½		1 Wab. & P. gtd.	16	
28 Mo. Pac.	111½	111½	1 Ills. West. Shore	102	
45 Mobile & Ohio	34½				

Total sales of railway bonds (par values), $1,240,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

5 Bur. C. R. & N.	77½		350 New York	140½	140½
100 Can. Pac.	37½		170 N. Y. Cen.	108½	108½
5 Ill. Cent.	134½	134½	800 N. Y. Chic. & St. L.	8½	8½
18 Lake Sh. & M. S.	80½	80½	100 N. Y. Chic. & St. L. pf.	20½	
1 Cent. Pac.	33		8555 N. Y. & N. E.	41½	41½
10 C. C. C. & I.	44½		1 Le S. & M. S.	108	
1 Chic. & Alton	141½		1 Nor. & W. pref.	74	
2 Chic. & E. I.	35		100 Ohio & Miss.	23½	23½
2 Chic. St. L. & P. pref.	30		2000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	2½	2½
800 Chic. R. I. & P.	120½	120½	1300 Ore. Imp.	35	34½
100 Col. & Hock. Val. & T.	30		1225 Pen. D. & E.	22½	21½
100 Del. L. & W.	137½		30 Reading	24½	
1 Den. & R. G.	7½		50 Rich. & Alb.	110	
1 Det. & M.	75		300 Rich. & D.	15½	15½
1 Det. L. & N.	70		140 Rich. & W. P.	32½	31½
1 Det. M. & T.	19½		140 Rich. L. & S. F.	24½	
1 Det. T. & Ham.	19½		100 Rich. L. & S. F. pref.	40½	
1 Dak. Cen.	15½		400 St. L. & S. F. 1st pref.	112½	112½
1 E. T. V. & G.	5½		50 St. P. & Dul.	70½	
1 Eliz. L. & B. S.	31½		325 St. P. & Man.	113½	113½
1 Eliz. N. & G.	40		1850 Tex. & Pac.	10½	10
1 Eliz. & Lex.	50		4140 Un. Pac.	56½	56
1 Ill. Cent.	134½		10 Wab. & Pac.	18	
45 Manh. Ry.	125	124	500 Wab. & P. of 30	29½	
200 Mem. & Ch.	38½		12 Adams Ex.	142	
975 Mich. Cen.	74½	73	45 U. S. Ex.	64½	64
100 Mil. L. S. & W.	8		300 Wells, F.	76	
1 Mil. L. S. & W. pref.	69		525 Clam'n Coal	18½	18½
16515 Mil. & St. P. con.	93½	92½	100 Tenn. Coal & Iron Co.	46	
12 Mil. & St. P. pref.	129½		100 U. S. Wind Pipe	7	
150 Mo. Pac.	78½		100 U. S. Cast.	35	
400 Minneapolis & St. L.	44½	44½	4340 Cons. Gas.	84½	82½
400 N. & Chat.	55½		200 Pac. Trans.	34½	34½
300 Norf. & W.	15½	12	14 Am. Ac. Mail.	56½