A NEW APPORTIONMENT.

ALDERMEN MUST REVISE THEIR WORK IN THE XIIITH SENATE DISTRICT.

JUDGE BEEKMAN WILL ISSUE A PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDAMUS—HE SAYS THE CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN VIOLATED.

Judge Beekman, sitting in the Extraordinary Term of the Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision in which he says that he will to-day, sitting as a Judge in Special Term, issue a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Aldermen to convene and reapportion the XIIIth Senate District according to the Constitution, which he holds has been violated in the present apportionment.

Mr. Patey, counsel for the relator, Charles R. Gleason, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who had agreed upon the findings of fact, in which the last named admitted that the Board had proceeded upon a false enumeration, were in court when it was opened by Judge Beekman yesterday. They handed him the findings of fact and the conclusions of law, with a decision for his signature, but the Court said that this was not the practice, and that he had written an opinion in the case. Judge Beekman then said that to-day he would issue the peremptory writ of mandamus for reapportionment, and that he would adjourn the term of the Extraordinary Circuit until after the time set down for the Board to make the reapportionment, and to make a return to the court. In his opinion Judge Beekman says that the discrepancy as stated Monday in the population of the Assembly districts in the XIIIth Senate District between the figures on which the apportionment was made and the correct figures is sufficiently marked, and that there is no need of argument, as the figures speak for themselves. He says that there has been a substantial violation of the Constitution in the division of the XIIIth Senate District into Assembly districts.

The Judge ordered that formal findings be submitted to the Special Term for the issuing of a peremptory writ, "which must follow." He adjourned the Circuit until October 2, when it will sit to receive the report of the reapportionment from the Board.

BIG FEES FOR REFEREES.

EX-JUDGE TRUAX CHARGED $20 AN HOUR AND THE COURT ALLOWED IT.

Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court yesterday, granted an order to Colonel A. H. H. Dawson to compel Dr. Charles P. Kreizer to pay the fees, amounting to $200, of ex-Judge Truax, who was appointed referee to determine a question of alimony. Edward F. James, who represented Dr. Kreizer, urged on behalf of his client that he was unable to pay the charges. He said that the referee had charged $20 an hour, but admitted that this price had been mutually agreed upon. The Court, therefore, was obliged to grant the order.

Mr. James told a reporter that the hearing had lasted only four hours, and that the fees were really $50 an hour, but that the ex-Judge had made charges for several adjournments.

REPORT IN THE BECKWITH LITIGATION.

THE REFEREE FINDS THAT MORE THAN $160,000 WAS MISAPPROPRIATED.

The report of the referee, Michael F. Cordozo, in the suit of Allen W. Evarts as the receiver of the estate of Arthur Beckwith, against the estate of the latter's brother, Leonard Forbes Beckwith, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Both brothers were declared insane, and the referee finds that Leonard Forbes Beckwith, who was at one time a committee of his brother's estate, had appropriated $161,735 from that estate up to November, 1893. The misappropriation took place between the time Leonard was appointed as committee of Arthur's estate and his (Leonard's) being adjudged insane.

A suit has also been brought against the committee of Leonard Forbes Beckwith for an accounting of the estate of his sister Helen, of which Leonard was the trustee, and which it is believed he also misappropriated.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions. Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1, Harlem R. Lumber and Woodworking Co. vs. McGraw; No. 2, People, etc., vs. American S. B. Ins. Co.; No. 3, Johnson vs. Johnson; No. 4, New-York Bank Note Co. vs. Hamilton Bank Note, Engraving and Pr. Co.; No. 5, Knox vs. McKeon; No. 6, Willcop vs. Winans; No. 7, Welsh vs. Lewes; No. 8, Butenschoh vs. Ritner; No. 9, Derbrow vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; No. 10, Millotti vs. Millotti; No. 11, Dressler vs. Thiele; No. 12, People, etc., vs. Dwyer; No. 13, Guirand vs. Hollins; No. 14, Michaels vs. Michaels; No. 15, Brandreth vs. Bisbee; No. 16, Bond vs. Cronin; No. 17, Boynton Furnace Co. vs. Brennan; No. 18, People, etc., vs. Levy; No. 19, People, etc., vs. Downey; No. 20, Smith vs. Samuel; No. 21, Perry vs. Watters; No. 22, Higgins vs. McCart; No. 23, Maloney vs. O'Neill; No. 24, In re Weekes; No. 25, Moeslein vs. Hyman; No. 26, People, etc., vs. Fuchs; No. 27, Schilling vs. Bohling.

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 Dugro, J.—Court opens at 12 m. Motions.

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.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No day calendar. Wills for probate: Jane M. Brownlee, Anna M. Lee, Thomas Leddy, Mary Hillier, at 10:30 a. m.; William Watson, Wincentz Jablouski, Margaretha Messenfelder, James Marvin, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No day calendar.

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

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

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

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

City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

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

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Barrett, J.

Price vs. Fogg—Frank W. Arnold.
Trowbridge vs. Gaus—Charles L. Guy.
In re Sanders—Charles L. Guy.
Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College—Frank W. Arnold.
Woehr vs. Rudden—Frank W. Arnold.

Superior Court.

By Dugro, J.

Ensign vs. Coen—Thomas Boese.

LAWYERS INTERESTED IN THE CASE.

HOW THE OLD ENGLISH LAW DEALS WITH THE HIGH-FENCE QUESTION TO BE ARGUED TO-MORROW.

The injunction which is to be argued to-morrow morning before Judge Barrett as to whether or not Mrs. Julia Groh has the right to erect a high fence in the back yard of her house, No. 49 West Ninety-first-st., thereby cutting off light and air from an extension recently erected by Abraham Wolff, her neighbor to the east, will excite much interest among the real estate holders in this city. The story of the erection of this extension was told in yesterday's Tribune. This case will be particularly interesting, as it may involve a number of similar cases in this city. A well-known lawyer said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "America practically has been compelled to establish its own precedents in these cases. The old English law is that if a window opens out on an adjoining property or if a neighbor's property has been encroached upon for twenty years without removal the encroachment is legal. For instance, take the case of the American Surety Building on the south corner of Broadway and Pine-st. The massive cornice that has been placed all around this building extends on the south and east sides some four feet over the Schermerhorn Building. In other words, the cornice is actually built upon the land belonging to the Schermerhorn Building, although suspended 100 feet above it in the air. According to the old English law the Schermerhorn people must build up to this cornice or have it removed by the court's within twenty years, or else the American Surety Company will have the right to keep the cornice where it is at the expiration of twenty years. There is a similar case with the new Shoe and Leather Bank Building, the cornice of which extends several feet over the roof of the Chemical Bank Building. So you see the old English law will never do for New-York. In fact the decisions of several eminent judges have overthrown this case, notably in the case of Nash vs. Kemp. Our American precedents are not so firmly established, however, but that they may be completely upset, and Thursday's arguing before Judge Barrett will be watched with great interest."

A SCARCITY OF MILK.

DROUTH CAUSES A FALLING OFF IN THE SUPPLY.

FARMERS FEAR TO FEED BARLEY, AS IN FORMER YEARS, OWING TO THE ACTIVITY OF HEALTH INSPECTORS—CONDENSATION STOPPED AT SOME FACTORIES.

There has been a decided falling off in the milk supply at nearly all of the twenty depots at which the wholesalers in this city receive their supply from the farmers and milk dairies in New-York State. The cause of the present decrease in the milk supply, which the wholesalers estimate at about one-third less than their contracts call for, is found in the fact that the continued drouth, which has been especially felt in Putnam and Orange counties, has dried up the pasture lands so completely that the cows have been unable to find sufficient fodder. Formerly, when a drouth has made itself felt so generally among the farmers, they have fed barley to their cows, but this fodder is productive of an inferior quality of milk, which the farmers fear to send to this city in the present crisis, owing to the vigilance displayed by the Board of Health's inspectors in their wholesale condemnation of impure milk.

It was learned yesterday at the offices of the New-York Condensed Milk Company, which is one of the largest milk concerns in the United States, that there had been a decided falling off in the supply of milk sent down from all their eastern factories, and that in some of their nearby factories they had been compelled to stop the condensation in order to secure sufficient milk in the fluid with which to supply their customers.

Francis Cabey & Sons, who have a milk depot on East Eighty-sixth-st., have been compelled to stop their wholesale trade entirely, in order to meet the demands of retail customers, and, though they have recently contracted with three new dairies in Dutchess County to supply them with milk, their supply is shorter by over four hundred quarts each week than their contracts call for.

The effect of the drouth seems to be principally felt by farmers along the Hudson River. Fortunately for private families, the dealers have been able to make up the greater part of the deficit by securing milk from New-Jersey farms and dairies.

TO PART CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN—ALDERMAN OLCOTT WILL MAKE A REPORT.

The Sinking Fund Commission will have a meeting soon to consider a report by Alderman W. M. K. Olcott upon a plan for the division of the Department of Charities and Correction into two departments. Mr. Olcott made this statement yesterday:

Under the statute decreeing the division of the Department of Charities and Correction into two departments the erection of a new penitentiary building on Riker's Island is contemplated, but is not made mandatory or prescribed to be done within a given period. The money for its erection must first be provided, and doubtless that will be done by the Legislature in response to a request that will some time be made for the authorization of a bond issue for the purpose. With this matter, however, my report does not deal. It is confined to the forms of organization of the two departments to be created out of one, the purpose of which will be entirely to separate charity inmates and patients from persons confined for crime. It is undoubtedly true that two thoroughly organized and equipped departments will entail more expense than one, but in the opinion of those who have studied the matter from an elevated viewpoint the result will not only justify the humanitarian instinct which demanded the change, but will probably prove in a high sense a profitable investment for the municipality to make.

JOHN J. GORMAN'S EXECUTOR SUED.

A SHERIFF'S LIABILITY FOR UNSOUND BAIL IN THE CASE OF A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, handed down a decision yesterday on an application that was made by counsel for Annie Hamilton for leave to continue a suit which was brought against the late Jonh J. Gorman, who was once Sheriff, against Amelia Gorman, as executor of his will.

Annie Hamilton recovered a judgment against one Salvador Parnella in the Court of Common Pleas for $5,396 21 in an action for personal injuries. Parnella was afterward arrested, having failed to satisfy the judgment, and was released, it is averred, upon insufficient sureties and after plaintiff had taken exception to the bail given.

Parnella disappeared after his release, and the plaintiff has never been able to collect the judgment against him. She began an action against ex-Sheriff Gorman to recover the amount of the judgment, which, she asserted, she had lost by reason of his taking insufficient bail and permitting the prisoner to escape. The summons was served on ex-Sheriff Gorman on April 22, 1895, and on May 21, 1895, he died. Mr. Gorman left a will, in which Amelia Gorman, of No. 356 West Forty-first-st., was named as executor. An application was then made to substitute Mrs. Gorman as defendant in the action.

Judge Geigerich granted the application.

MR. SIMON'S WIDOW HIS SOLE HEIR.

The will of Henry Simon, who died suddenly of heart disease in Mount Morris Park on the evening of September 13, was offered for probate yesterday. Mr. Simon had an estate of about $70,000. All of it is left to his widow, Clara Simon. Mr. Simon was formerly known as Henry Zimmer, and he has brothers in Germany bearing that family name.

JOHN BOOTH'S VARIOUS BEQUESTS.

John Booth, who died on Monday, left an estate of about $100,000 in personal property. By his will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, Mr. oBoth directed that $3,000 be set aside for a burial vault and monument in Greenwood Cemetery. He bequeathed $15,000 to Mrs. Margaret C. McHardy, of No. 60 Bank-st., and a similar sum to Mrs. Margaret A. Masterson, of Brooklyn. The sum of $1,000 is given to the executors, John Donaldson and John Adamson. All the residue of the estate is given to Mr. Booth's father, William Booth, who lives in Aberdeen, Scotland.

JOHN ERICSSON'S ESTATE.

Walter H. Coggeshall, who was appointed appraiser in the Supreme Court for the estate of John Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, has filed a report in which he appraises the estate at $109,240.

"OUTING'S" EDITOR ROBBED.

MR. WORMAN HAD A SERVANT WHO PAWNED A LARGE PART OF HIS WARDROBE.

James H. Worman, the Editor of "Outing," wanted to go to a reception recently, but when he searched his wardrobe, in his apartments at No. 230 Fifth-ave., he failed to find his dress suit. He discovered something else, however, and that was that nearly all his personal effects and articles of wearing apparel had disappeared. He questioned James Brown, his colored servant, but the latter said he knew nothing about the missing articles. Mr. Worman thought he did, and he told the police of the West Thirtieth-st. station so. Detectives Day and McVea were detailed to investigate the case. Day went to Mr. Worman's apartments Monday night. Mr. Worman called his servant into their presence. The negro was accused of stealing the property, but protested his innocence. Mr. Worman told the detective to search Brown. The detective was rather reluctant to do so. He said the man might have a razor and create a fight in the place.

"Search him," said Mr. Worman, "and if he draws a razor I will shoot him down like a dog." He pointed a revolver at the head of the negro, who threw up his hands and allowed himself to be searched.

In his pockets were found twenty-seven pawn-tickets. He had pawned about everything in sight and for little or nothing. A gun, valued at $85, had been pawned for $8. A field glass, worth $25, was pawned for $1 75. On a $90 dress suit the valet had got $3 25. The negro confessed to the robberies, and was locked up.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Mr. Worman appeared against his dishonest servant, who was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The total amount stolen is estimated by Mr. Worman to be $800.

PHASES OF THE GOLD SITUATION.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $100,000 by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $100,000 by the Merchants' Bank of Canada and $25,000 for other Canadian use; total, $225,000. There was no deposit. Reports from Philadelphia were that $1,500,000 would probably be deposited in the Treasury from banks there, while $50,000 had been put in in Boston.

The time of pressing need of gold for the National reserve is believed to be passed, at least for the present. The reserve at the close of business yesterday was $95,185,252.

West 14th St.

ESTBD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

WHEN THE SNOW FLIES

you'll be sorry you didn't buy your carpets earlier. We contracted for them during the dull season when prices were down. Wool was low, wages were low. Consequently our present prices are low. An old adage, but a true one: "A penny saved is a penny earned." In this case it's a question of dollars, not pennies.

Save a few of them by buying now.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Follow the directions,

and you'll get the best work from Pearline (use without soap). Not that there's any harm to be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use.

But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money—keep to the directions given on every package of Pearline.

If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy), they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking. 502

Millions NOW USE Pearline

TAMMANY EXTRAVAGANCE.

COST OF SUPPLIES UNDER THE OLD POLICE BOARD.

A SAMPLE OF THE WASTE IN EIGHT YEARS—INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Commissioners of Accounts have been investigating the Bureau of Supplies in the Police Department and have discovered that there was much extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the Department during the years when Tammany had control of the Police Board. Commissioner Grant, who is the chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in the present administration, recently directed attention to the fact that the Department had been paying too much for stationary, printing and materials used in repairs of police stations. He was able to reduce the expenses of the Department by buying materials at fair prices from firms from whom bids were obtained.

The experts employed by the Commissioners of Accounts have been examining the books at Police Headquarters and have discovered that the prices paid by former Commissioners were frequently higher by 30 per cent than they should have been, and in some cases the cost of materials had been nearly doubled. A report on the subject to Mayor Strong, it was said yesterday, would show a waste of about $30,000 in the item of stationery, etc., alone in eight years of the Tammany rule in the department.

As a sample of Tammany extravagance, Police Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that it had cost the Department $70 to have Department payrolls supplied by the late Martin B. Brown when John C. Sheehan was the chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, while under the present administration Mr. Brown's firm supplies the same payrolls for $27.

A public investigation of the Police Department, it is said, will be made by the Commissioners of Accounts when they have finished the dock investigation.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE CITY.

A NUMBER OF CASES KEPT SECRET BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH—NO DANGER FROM THE DISEASE NOW.

Many people will be surprised to learn that in the last two months there have been a number of cases of diphtheria in this city, and that the cases have been kept secret successfully by the Board of Health. The cases, all told some fifty in number, have been confined to the New-York Juvenile Asylum in One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-st., near Amsterdam-ave. Twenty-five of these cases were considered serious enough to be removed to the Willard Parker Hospital in Sixteenth-st. and East River. So far as can be learned not one death has resulted from the disease. The trouble began about the middle of July, and it was promptly reported to the Health Department. The patients who were not sent to the Willard Parker Hospital were treated in isolated tents in the grounds of the asylum.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, of the Health Board, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "It is true that we have endeavored to keep this matter quiet, for we believed that to be the best means of suppressing the malady. As soon as we heard of it we placed a strict quarantine on the asylum, and all of its approaches have been carefully guarded by our officers. You can say that the danger of the disease spreading is now all over."

"How about the other cases of diphtheria reported in other parts of the city?" asked the reporter.

"I do not believe that there is anything like a prevalence of the disease in the city. In fact our statistics show that there is less of it in New-York to-day than there was at the same time last year. Last year about this time there were some thirty cases of diphtheria reported, and several of them were of the most malignant types. At the present time we have only fourteen cases, and not one of them is of a dangerous character."

THE CITY'S GOOD CREDIT.

RATES ABOVE PAR OFFERED FOR AN ISSUE OF 3 PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

Controller Fitch yesterday received proposals for the purchase of $3,345,589 70 of 3 per cent gold bonds of the city, exempt from taxation, and the total bids received amounted to $11,341,788 66. The rivalry of commercial firms to secure the bonds at such a low rate of interest shows in what high esteem the credit of the city is held. All of the bids were at rates above par, and in one case a firm offered 105 for a small lot of bonds payable in 1925.

A syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Blake Bros. & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons offered to take all of the bonds at 100.2177. The Controller will accept bids which are highest, after they have been tabulated.

TO NAME CANIDDATES.

GOOD GOVERMENT CLUBS WILL HOLD A CONVENTION MONDAY NIGHT—A NOMINATING COMMITTE CHOSEN.

More than two-thirds of the thirty-one members of the Executive Committee of the Good Government clubs were at the meeting held at No. 32 Liberty-st. yesterday. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending that the clubs at their county convention should place a straight ticket in the field.

The convention will be held next Monday, September 30, in the United Charities Building. In the execution of the straight-ticket plan for that occasion a resolution was also adopted that a Nominating Committee should be appointed, to consist of the following eight persons: the chairman and secretary of the convention, the same officers of the Executive Committee, the chairmen of the Judiciary, Register and Conference committees, and the vice-chairman of the County Clerk Committee. These are R. Fulton Cutting, chairman; M. D. Rothschild, secretary; Charles Stewart Davison, De Forest Grant, Wheeler H. Peckham, Preble Tucker, James R. Burnet and George M. Cassatt.

This sub-committee will report to the Executive Committee later this week, possibly at its regular meeting on Thursday. The names already considered by the committees on County Clerk, Register and Judiciary will be taken up by the Nominating Committee, and consultations will be held by it with the Bar Association and citizens of recognized standing.

Why Pay.. for Water?

YOU pay 10 cents for a package of ordinary oatmeal. It has absorbed one-third its weight of moisture, so that you need 3 lbs. of it to equal a 2-lb. package of

H-O

A thoroughly steam-cooked grain.

Is water worth the difference in price?

HIGHEST YET FOR COTTON.

A NEW RECORD MADE ON THIS EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE.

JANUARY SELLS AT 8.50—A DAY OF GREAT ACTIVITY AND EXCITEMENT IN THE MARKET—NEILL'S LATEST STATEMENT.

The American cotton markets were tremendously active and excited yesterday, and on the New-York Cotton Exchange prices further advanced until January sold at 7.49, making the top notch yet reached on this extraordinary rise, which began on March 1. The close was strong, and higher prices yet were confidently predicted. Talk of 10-cent cotton, which has been common in the cotton belt for a long time, is heard more frequently in this city. January cotton sold at 8.51 on the curb. The total sales yesterday were swelled to the great aggregate of 355,000 bales. Many operators who saw splendid profits within their reach grasped them. One operator alone is said to have sold 60,000 bales. Their heavy offerings in blocks of thousands of bales were absorbed by the market as water is sucked up by a sponge. Although Liverpool opened 5-64s higher, the New-York market, under the weight of a heavier port movement than was expected, declined 6 to 7 points at the opening. Heavy realizing began on the break, but the extraordinary bullishness of the market led to a rally which quickly recovered all the loss. Then reports came from the cotton belt that agents of spinners and exporters were buying up all the spot cotton at eight cents they could find at interior markets. There was a general advance of 1-16 to 1-8 all along the line in spot cotton. New-Orleans and Liverpool sent a flood of buying orders here, based on the statement that Neill's expected statement giving the crop at 7,250,000 bales was out at last, with the added information that it might be a great deal worse than the figures given. The Government's weekly weather report, a summary of which is given below, hung over the market like a menace to the bears. Above all, the tremendous strength of New-Orleans seemed unaccountable. Quotations in that market were about identical with those here, although the normal difference between the two markets is thirty points or more. Under the stimulus of these influences and a never-ceasing stream of bad crop reports from the South, the market moved steadily upward. Liverpool, Chicago, Wall Street, New-Orleans and the South bought heavily, and fortunes were reaped in realizing sales.

Port receipts yesterday were 26,295, against 28,946 last year. The port receipts to-day must compare with 30,539 last year. New-Orleans expects to-day 3,500 to 4,000, against 9,301 last year.

Manchester spinners bought 12,000 bales in Liverpool yesterday at 1-16 advance.

The cotton belt sent the following among other crop advices:

New-Orleans, Sept. 24.—Drouths in Texas ended 12th to 18th inst., fourteen, twelve and eleven years ago, yet Texas was then done for, although no frosts those years until latter part of November, besides no worms. Drouths this year, if records are worth anything, worse than any since the American war.

Mounds, Madison Parish, La., Sept. 24.—Worms have entirely destroyed cotton in this parish in last thirty-four hours. Clerk of Tensas Parish says worms stripping that parish; same from Concordia.

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 24.—Eastern spinners are buying all cotton offered.

Navasota, Tex., Sept. 24.—Midland selling at 8c.

Houston, Sept. 24.—Overton, Tex., special to "Post" says not more than 1,200 to 1,500 bales will be shipped from there, whereas 4,000 were shipped last year. Dispatch from Brenham says that all points in Washington, Fayette and Lee counties, receipts half of last year to date; cotton three-fourths picked and half marketed. These counties raised 150,000 bales last year.

New-Orleans, Sept. 24.—Bet $5,000 that the crop is under 6,850,000 bales; $5,000 to $15,000 that it is under 6,500,000 bales.

New-Orleans, Sept. 24.—Andrews, a big planter of the Yazoo Delta, estimates that the crop will lose 33⅓ in that section; Tax Commissioners estimate it at 40 per cent. Cordill's overseer writes that crop on his place and that neighborhood of Tensas Parish won't be over 40 per cent of last year.

Savannah, Sept. 24.—Every little crossroads station has an Eastern or export buyer eager to catch every bale that offers. Paying 8 cents in interior Georgia for middling to-day.

Atwood Violett & Co. write as follows:

The feature in the market that continues to be a bullish one is that of an active demand for spots in the South. There seems to be a great competition at nearly all cotton points in the interior, although the movement is free, in consequence of the rapid opening of the crop, due to extremely hot weather that has prevailed in that section, particularly in Texas, where the most alarming reports of condition still continue. The outlook for the foreign spinner is not encouraging, inasmuch as everything indicates that they shall be able to obtain 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 less than during the season just passed.

Hubbard Bros. & Co. say:

Advices from the South, particularly from the Southwest, could scarcely be worse, and it seems likely the constant reiteration of these reports will bring the European spinners into the market for their year's requirements.

Price, McCormick & Co. comment as follows:

The sentiment continues very bullish, as it is believed that the next cold wave will extend generally over the cotton belt and result in serious damage, owing to the lateness of the crop.

CONDITIONS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Weather Bureau today issued its weather crop bulletin for the week ending last night, and announced that no further bulletins would be issued for this season after October 1. Of the conditions in the cotton States it says:

North Carolina—Cotton opening prematurely, late blossoms and small bolls shedding.

South Carolina—Weather favored cotton picking; young bolls opeing prematurely.

Georgia—Cotton opening rapidly; picking general.

Florida—Excellent for picking cotton; condition not materially changed; would be benefited by showers.

Alabama—Cotton picking progressing rapidly.

Mississippi—Cotton opening very rapidly; complaints of damage less frequent.

Louisiana—Favorable for picking cotton; cotton opening very fast, and some prematurely.

Texas—Cotton-picking making good progress; top crop short.

Arkansas—Cotton opening rapidly; picking progressed slowly.

Tennessee—Drouth affecting cotton; picking begun.

THE LATEST FASHIONS IN HATS.

Lord & Taylor's big store, at Broadway and Twentieth-st., resembled the traditional beehive yesterday, so filled was it with people intent on business. It was the opening for the fall season, and every preparation had been made beforehand in the way of decorations and goods. The main feature of the opening was the millinery, which was as usual tastily and beautifully arranged. Most of the hats on exhibition were in perfect taste and were not in the least outré, but could be worn immediately on the street.

Among the many different styles to be seen were some elaborate carriage hats. One of the striking ones was of shrimp pink velvet. The crown was in the Tam-o'-Shanter style with a broad brim, trimmed with ostrich plumes and long satin strings. Nearly all of the hats had soft crowns, and were generally of velvet. Some, however, were of silk and lace, and many of the theatre hats had crowns composed of bullion embroidery. All of the hats had a tendency to be low over the eyes and carry out the Marie Antoinette styles.

The Garrick hat is a small, three-cornered felt. It has a simple trimming of ostrich plumes. The Churchill was perhaps the most distinguished of the whole collection. It is of black beaver, with broad, low brim, slightly lowered in the front. The crown is enriched with two bands of broad gold braid, and on either side are black ostrich feathers. The walking and cycling hats are called the Continental. They are of felt or beaver, severely plain, and their only trimming is a bow or quills. Most of the theatre hats have some regular shape, either in a small turban design or like the Tam-o'-shanters. A pretty one is of pale magenta velvet, trimmed with fur, and another is of Persian silk and fur.

There are also some pretty sets in this department, composed of a hat, collar and muff. They are generally a mingling of fur, flowers and velvet, and are made up in all the autumn colors. The fur department has some new and pretty designs. The imported gowns this year are unusually practical, as well as in good taste.

ONE OF THE MORNING SIGHTS

of the city is the bustle of delivery wagons around our store. They're at it all day, to be sure, but the morning view is the inspiring one. You'd think all New York and the country round about were to be supplied from this grand caravan of wagons. A good share of both are. Every day the shares grow bigger.

MORE BLACK SILKS

at sensational prices.

Brocade gros de Tours — Satin Damas
Satin figured Gros Grain — Satin Duchess
Peau de Soie — Royal Armure
Faille Francaise — Moire Antique

Not a yard of them that wouldn't be good value at $1.25, what are they then at 95c? One great counter holds them.

Rotunda.

CARPETS

Think of regular 75c ten-wire Tapestry Carpets at 45c? New styles, new goods. And that is only one item from half a dozen.

Worsted Velvet Carpets, 85c; $1.25 kind.
Wilton Carpets, $1.50; the $2.50 kind.
Bigelow Axminsters, $1.25; the $2 kind.

Is it any wonder we are doing twice over the Carpet business the house has ever known?

Rug prices even more surprisingly small.

Antique Daghestan Rugs, $4.50, $6.50 to $14.50; the $7 to $30 grades.

Turkish Rugs, average size 9x12 ft., $60.

Third Floor.

REAL KID GLOVES

Is there another Glove store like this in all this world so convenient, so more than up-to-date? And the Gloves in it! The $1 real kid Gloves have been astounding the dealers, importers and manufacturers of this town. Rarely you see real kid Gloves at $1, and when you do they are second or third grade—generally lamb or smarschen.

These $1 real kid Gloves are equal to any $1.50 or even $2 Glove in America. Soft, pliable, good leather, from one of the most celebrated makers in Grenoble—who makes for the Bon Marche and ourselves and no one else.

Newest shades, beautifully embroidered, 4-button length, fine stout pearl buttons, every pair guaranteed. Every pair will be fitted to your hand if so desired.

Glove fingers are shortened and Gloves repaired free of charge by skilled workers in the department.

Tenth Street.

FEATHER BOAS $5.90

More here, they say, in that new department (Broadway and 10th Street entrance), than in all New York together.

These $5.90 Boas are the kind that sell at $10. Pure African ostrich feathers, beautifully curled, jet black. We have still larger and fluffier ones up to $35.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S CAPES

Haven't counted, but here are probably two hundred distinct styles of Women's Velour, Velvet and Cloth Capes.

All of this season's importation—the richest, prettiest, dashingest things that could be gathered in Paris, Berlin and from the brightest makers of America.

Beaded Velour Capes, $15 to $150. Those the extremes. A wilderness of prices between.

So of Cloth Capes prettily braided—$5 to $35.

No matter what in this line you can see anywhere else in town, count on it that right here and now we are as well equipped—or better; and that prices are as low as anybody's—very likely the lowest you'll find.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Women's imported Swiss ribbed wool Vests, white and natural, 85 and 95c.

Women's imported Swiss ribbed combination Suits in merino, wool, silk and wool and all-silk, from $2.50 up.

Women's fast black silk plated Hose, 48c.

Children's cotton Hose, fast black, plain and ribbed, sizes 6 to 7, 25c; 7½ and 8, 30c; 8½ to 9½, 35c pair.

Women's fast black fleece lined Hose, ribbed tops, 35c; 3 for $1; were 50c pr.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

THE NEW HATS AND BONNETS

are in sight by the hundred. Many more and some of the daintiest Paris and London creations are still boxed from the dust. Ask to be shown them if you are interested. In a few days they'll all be flashing out like a flight of birds of Paradise through a wilderness of leaves and flowers.

Untrimmed Hats by the cart load, and no end of aigrettes, wings, birds, ornaments and ribbons to do the trimming with.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

SILVERWARE SALE

More Silverware here than in some of the Silverware factories. Beautiful, quadruple plate, and at half prices.

Some Butter Dishes that have been listed by the makers at $10, are now $3.

$15 Ice Pitchers at $4.50.
$20 Chandlebra at $7.50.
$4 and $5 Cups and Goblets, $1 and $1.85.
Fine plated Tea Spoons, 6 for 50c.
Fine Dinner Forks and Table Spoons, 6 for $1.35 instead of $2.50.

Tenth Street.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

PICTURES FOR THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

RECORDER GOFF SAYS THEY MUST NOT BE TAKEN BEFORE CONVICTION.

Recorder Goff has declared that the practice of taking prisoners from the Tombs to photograph galleries to have their pictures taken for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters must be stopped. He had been informed, he said, that prisoners who were presumed to be innocent by law, although suspected of crime, had been released from the Tombs temporarily and taken to Police Headquarters to be photographed. Warden Fallon told the Recorder that the practice had been in vogue for many years, whereupon the Warden received this warning:

"If I hear of it being done again I shall hold you for contempt of court."

The rule has been to keep in the Rogues' Gallery only pictures of convicted criminals, and the record on the back of the photograph always states the time of conviction, but to save trouble the detectives have often had prisoners photographed previous to trial, and the pictures are kept out of the gallery until the prisoners are convicted. The order of the Recorder will prevent the police from procuring such pictures in advance.

AN ODD ENTERTAINMENT.

THE "POVERTIE PARTIE" IN THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FINES LEVIED BY PRETTY GIRLS.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-fifth-st. and Central Park West, was thronged last evening with a merry crowd of people, bent upon having a good time and assuring this for themselves by seeing that every one else had as good a time as possible. It was a "povertie partie," and young men who came in to show off their good clothes or to impress their best girls with the idea that diamonds might be had for the asking were legitimate prey. Only the most modest and unassuming escaped the pretty tax-gatherers, who were everywhere looking for such giddy youths or vain young women as had dared to overstep the regulations of the occasion.

The invitations had been explicit, and there was no excuse for any infringement. "Ye women must wear ye cotton gowne and apron or equally befitting apparel. Ye menne must wear ye plain attire. Such menne as do bedeck themselves with gold watch, chain, or brocade tie shall pay ye fine five cents." Nor was this all. There was a host of fines for transgression against the rule of absolute simplicity, and woe to the man or woman caught by the lynx-eyed revenue officers. Punishment was swift and sure, and generally caught the sinner unawares.

A Tribune reporter entered the church without even the forewarning of an invitation, but this made no difference. A pretty, laughing Scotch lassie caught the glitter of a scarfpin, and no exit was allowed until the fine was paid.

Just a little flirting, if it could be done on the sly, was overlooked, but conspicuous flirting was sure to meet with condign punishment, and even telling secrets and backbiting occupied a prominent place on the forbidden list.

The evening was not all occupied, however, with fine-taking. After all had a chance to grasp the hands of friends, there was music—good music, too. Miss Richmond gave a violin solo; there were piano solos by Miss Ewing and Miss Dean, and Miss Glasgow entertained the guests by a reading. At 9:30 o'clock, crullers, cookies, ginger nuts and coffee were served in the basement. The fare was in harmony with the the costumes, and, like the costumes, it was good of its kind. At the close of the entertainment all present agreed that they had had a jolly evening.

A NEW FIELD FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Max Danziger, the president of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, under whose management the affairs of the company have been so successfully administered, and who has been actively engaged in the real estate business in this city for the last thirty years, returned from Europe last Friday in excellent health. In his tour of the principal cities of Germany he conferred with a number of leading German bankers, and returns with the assurance of large sums of money for investment in first-class mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn. This opens another new field for foreign capital as a perfectly safe investment in the United States.

NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE.

FROM MR. FOLEY'S VIEWPOINT THE MARKET IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

THE DEMAND FOR SMALL INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY—PRICES HIGH CONSIDERING THE INCOME.

John R. Foley, whose office is at No. 153 Broadway, is the son of the late John R. Foley, the well-known real estate dealer, who began business about twenty-five years ago. Since the death of his father, about fifteen years ago, Mr. Foley has continued the business, but confines his transactions chiefly to downtown property. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Foley said yesterday:

"I can hardly say that I am satisfied, from a broker's point of view, with the real estate market at present, ow