FEARS WATER FAMINE.

Commissioner Ellison Would Tap Suffolk County Supply.

Commissioner Ellison, after a tour of the Brooklyn water supply reservoirs and pumping stations, on Thursday, in company with Borough President Coler and Chief Engineer De Varons, gave out a statement last night on the need of increasing the city's water supply, in which he said:

With the present watershed developed to the utmost a safe minimum daily yield may be estimated at 138,000,000 gallons, and, adding thereto 18,000,000 gallons from three stations within the city limits, we obtain a total of 156,000,000 gallons. On a conservative basis this amount will suffice for the needs of Brooklyn no longer than through the year 1909. With an abundant rainfall the supply may last somewhat longer than the above date, and a similar result may be obtained if the yield from the works for the development of the watershed is larger than estimated, but in planning for the future needs of the borough it is not prudent to estimate the adequacy of the supply from the existing watersheds for a longer period than that above given.

In regard to Manhattan and The Bronx, the condition is still more critical. The present daily consumption of these two boroughs is about 333,000,000 gallons, and the total yield of the Croton watershed, when developed to the utmost by works already under construction, plus the supply from The Bronx, will aggregate about 345,000,000 gallons a day, so that it is not safe to estimate that the present available supply will suffice for the need of these two boroughs longer than through the year 1907, these estimates, as in the case of Brooklyn, being subject to the variation that may be caused by an abundant rainfall.

It is obvious that it is not practicable for either Manhattan and The Bronx or for Brooklyn to wait the ten years which it is stated will be needed to bring the water supply from up the State, and that measures must be immediately taken to provide for the intervening period.

WOULD TAP SUFFOLK COUNTY.

For this purpose no other source of supply presents, under existing conditions, the advantages of that from Suffolk County, and no effort should therefore, be spared to secure it. From Suffolk County we can obtain a supply which may be safely estimated at about 150,000,000 gallons a day, and by the methods of construction adopted in Brooklyn this supply can be developed within four years, at a cost of about $26,000,000, assuming that all the water be delivered at Ridgewood. If we assume that of the above amount, say, 60,000,000 gallons are allowed to Brooklyn, which would suffice for the estimated needs of the borough beyond 1916, and that the other 120,000,000 gallons are to be delivered in New-York, the estimated cost would be about as follows:

For the 60,000,000 gallons to be delivered to Brooklyn, say, $9,000,000.

For the 120,000,000 gallons to be delivered to Manhattan and The Bronx, say, $36,000,000.

The apparent disproportion between the cost of $9,000,000 for the 60,000,000 gallons for Brooklyn and the cost of $33,500,000 for the 120,000,000 gallons for Manhattan and The Bronx is thus explained.

First—For the Brooklyn supply we have not to provide lands for the necessary conduit.

Second—Brooklyn will naturally take the water from the first section of Suffolk County developed and adjoining the Nassau County works.

Third—The cost of piping from Ridgewood to Central Park, New-York, and tunnelling under the East River, does not enter in the Brooklyn estimate. As a quick means of relief to Brooklyn 25,000,000 gallons can be obtained from Suffolk County in about one year after the beginning of work at a cost of about $1,000,000, not including a new conduit or high pressure engines. If a new conduit large enough to provide, in connection with the existing ones, for an additional supply of 6,000,000 gallons from Suffolk County and high pressure engines adequate to pump directly into Ridgewood are provided, the time required for completion would be about two years and the total cost would be about $5,000,000.

YIELD SHOULD BE INCREASED.

The above figures are given in all cases as representing the cost of supplying the amounts given, i. e. a total of 180,000,000 gallons a day. Good engineering practice would require designing the works for a larger probable yield, say from 30 to 40 per cent more, in which case the estimates would be somewhat increased.

The cost of development of the present Brooklyn watershed to its ultimate capacity, in accordance with the plans proposed, would be about $7,000,000, for which an additional appropriation to that amount would be required, and it could be completed in from two to three years after the beginning of work, and under favorable conditions probably in two years. This estimate does not include the covering of the Ridgewood and Mount Prospect reservoirs or the building of the Forest Park reservoir.

While a general outline of the plan of development both for the existing watershed and for Suffolk County has been prepared, no details have been worked out, so that the estimates of cost above given must be considered only as rough approximations. From the information received from the chief engineer I have reason to believe, however, that they are sufficiently accurate for all present purposes.

Now that the constitutional limitation has been removed, there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary appropriations to carry out in its entirety the thorough, comprehensive plan for the development of the existing watershed to its utmost capacity long ago prepared by the chief engineer, and also for the remodelling of the distribution system, partially under way, and from which great advantages have already been felt in the large reduction of insurance rates. There should be no difficulty either in obtaining the necessary appropriations for the development of the Suffolk County water supply, if we can secure the latter. In regard to Brooklyn, I understand that the total cost of the waterworks to date is, in round numbers, about $27,000,000, of which there remains due about $19,000,000, with a balance on hand of $3,000,000, making the net indebtedness about $16,000,000. In regard to the Borough of Manhattan still more favorable results could be shown.

Brooklyn officials said last night that every attempt would be made to have the Barr law repealed, thus allowing the city to draw an additional water supply from Suffolk County.

The President of the Board of Aldermen put his foot down hard yesterday, at the Board of Estimate meeting, and Borough President Coler went over the bridge with tingling ear and no new offices. Mr. Coler wanted places for a chauffeur at $1,200 a year, inspectors of elevators at from $1,800 to $3,000, and a consulting architect at $5,000. Mr. McGowan stuck to the plank adopted by him at the last meeting, that no matter should be voted on which had not been previously announced and about which all the members of the board were not informed.

An appropriation of $500,000 was authorized at the demand of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, to meet the expenses of the extension of Brooklyn's water supply.

Mr. Coler brought up again his demand for $2,500,000 for street improvements in his borough, but the board only smiled and told him to wait until the other borough presidents had presented their demands.

RECEIVER FOR BOSTON BANK.

Provident Securities Company Said To Be Hopelessly Insolvent.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Judge Braley to-day ordered that a receiver be appointed for the Provident Securities and Banking Company, recently closed by a temporary injunction of the court. The judge was informed by the custodians of the bank, Charles F. Weed and Alfred F. Hall, that the affairs of the institution were hopelessly involved. S. K. Hamilton, counsel for the bank, informed the court that certain plans by which it was hoped to realize funds for the payment of depositors had not been realized, whereupon the judge directed that counsel for the State and for the bank should agree upon one of the present custodians to become receiver.

The bank has nearly nine thousand depositors, whose accounts aggregate $182,000. The assets include $450 in cash, 142,500 shares of stock of the Shenandoah Irrigation and Land Company, and notes of the Franco-American Gelatine Company. The liabilities are $198,000, of which $182,000 are to the depositors.

It was said that to save his brother, President C. D. Gurley of the Provident, R. A. Gurley, of Denver, president of the Gurley Investment Company of Denver and of the Shenandoah Irrigation and Land Company of Colorado offered that the Shenandoah company assume the liabilities of the defunct Boston bank and pay dollar for dollar if the company were allowed to take over the assets.

ARREST PREVENTS WEDDING.

Girl's Brother Finds Prospective Bridegroom Has Wife and Family.

The arrest of the prospective bridegroom prevented a bigamous marriage and a double wedding in Jersey City Thursday night. The brides-elect were sisters, Lauretta and Emily Fitzhenry. The latter was married to Walter Stanley Roulston.

The ceremony was at the home of the mother of the young women, Mrs. Helena Fitzhenry, No. 111 Chestnut-ave. The guests were informed that Oscar Young, who was to have married Miss Lauretta, had been unavoidably detained and her marriage had been postponed. It was not until after midnight that the cause of Young's absence was confided to a few intimate friends.

The arrest of Young was brought about by Daniel Fitzhenry, brother of the bride-elect. The marriage of his sister and Young had been postponed twice, and his explanations had excited the suspicion of Daniel Fitzhenry, who began an investigation, and on Thursday afternoon received a telegram informing him that Young had a wife and four children at Glen Artney, a suburb of Baltimore. A warrant for attempted bigamy was issued for the arrest of Young, who was taken just as he was leaving the Erie Railroad Company's office in Jersey City, and lodged in jail.

Young made a confession yesterday. He said that he was suing for a divorce and had become engaged to Miss Fitzhenry, expecting momentarily a decree. He was held in default of $5,000 bail.

FOOT SOLDIERS AFIELD.

Experience of Foreign Armies in Equipment.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 19.—The General Staff of the army, through its second division, has just issued a publication entitled "Comparative Studies of the Field Equipment of the Foot Soldier of the French and Foreign Armies." It is by Commandant Lavisse, of the French army, and has been translated for the General Staff by Captain Lawton, of the 19th Infantry. The importance of the subject of proper field equipment for infantry is such that this little work will probably be read by officers of both the regular and National Guard services with interest and profit. The question of the most suitable infantry pack, of aluminum equipments, of the amount of ammunition to be carried on the person, as distinguished from that to be carried on the train; the question of portable intrenching tools, as well as the great tendency, in all foreign armies, to reduce the weight carried by the foot soldier of all arms, are a few of the problems discussed in this work.

The book takes up in order a discussion of the knapsack and its load, clothing, equipment, rations and arms of each of the principal foreign powers, with excellent illustrations descriptive of each subject. The conclusions of the author, after reviewing the subject from every standpoint, are as follows:

From all the ideas conceived and developed in the course of this work, we conclude that the campaign equipment of the foot soldier, according to our judgment, should comprise:

CLOTHING.

Clothes proper.—An overcoat, a blouse or full tunic and trousers of cloth; all these articles of a dull color. The jacket should disappear from the campaign clothing. The overcoat should have, with a turndown collar, sleeves furnished with facings which could be turned down at will over the hands. Made lighter in the same way and for the same reasons as the German coat, it should be folded up on the knapsack during marches, and should become, properly speaking, an article of clothing for cantonment and bivouac.

Headdress.—A helmet, also of some dull color, light, waterproof, of compressed cork, with double visor, free of ornaments; a fatigue hat.

Footwear.—A pair of high marching shoes, well and solidly made, and a pair of easy shoes, light in weight, of supple calfskin, but of sufficient resisting power to replace, if necessary, the marching shoes, should the latter wear out or should the man have sore feet.

Elimination of the low shoe and the gaiter.

Adoption of a small leather legging, the use of which would not be prescribed for all seasons and under all circumstances, but only for use in case of bad weather.

EQUIPMENT.

A belt and two cartridge boxes. In consequence, suppression of the rear cartridge box and division of the ammunition which it carries between the front cartridge boxes and two pockets to be placed at the bottom of each side of the knapsack.

A movable sword-bayonet scabbard.

A knapsack of hide covered with its hair, having an interior framework of rattan. The inner face alone should be made of pliable leather, in order to avoid heating the back.

The slings should be attached, on the one hand, directly to the front cartridge boxes; on the other, indirectly to the lower part of the knapsack by means of little straps, generally called counter straps, and which would be attached to the slings on a movable pivot.

This modification would permit of abolishing the suspension slings, at least in time of war.

The inner face of the knapsack should have a slightly concave shape, made to fit the back, so as to increase the points of contact and distribute the load better by spreading it over the largest surface possible.

Its total height should be such that the upper edge would be along the line of the shoulders and the lower edge on the belt. To obtain this result it would be necessary to adopt two or three sizes of knapsacks. Contact would be softened by means of two pads placed like those of the Swiss knapsack. These pads would have, besides, the advantage of separating slightly from the back the lower part of the knapsack, and thus facilitate the circulation of air between.

In the interior of the knapsack there should be placed, at two-thirds of its height or thereabout, a leather partition, made supple, to isolate the ration from the rest of the articles.

The exterior load would comprise the overcoat alone, and, when used, the shelter tent and accessories. There would be placed in the interior the individual canned ration.

The individual bowl should be abolished, as well as the collective camp utensils, and they could all be replaced by an individual utensil of darkened aluminum, which should be fixed by means of a little strap to the flap of the knapsack.

In this way would result considerable lightening of the pack, suppression of the heavy load strap, and easy and rapid attachment of the camp equipment and of the overcoat.

All the equipment should be of dark yellow leather.

SMALL ARTICLES OF EQUIPMENT.

Two shirts of cotton, one cotton drawers, a cravat, a handkerchief, a towel; besides, at the beginning of the winter campaign, two pairs of woollen socks or flannel footbands and one pair of woollen gloves, a sewing case and a piece of soap; an aluminum drinking cup, a haversack of waterproof canvas, with two compartments, separated by a linen partition, in one of which should be arranged a place for the canteen. The haversack should be arranged so that it may be suspended from the belt or the shoulder.

CAMP UTENSILS.

An individual utensil of aluminum and a small canteen containing one litre, and made of aluminum.

Portable tools—One man in two should be furnished with a tool having a case, which at need can be suspended from the belt.

Finally, each man should carry in campaign three days' rations (preserved and condensed) and 120 cartridges, a first aid package and a card of identity. Of the soldiers' handbook, the cover, made of parchment, should alone be carried. It should contain in the interior, on one side, the civil status, the description and the photograph of the holder; on the other side all useful information concerning his military status. The whole body of the handbook, of which the greater part of the pages could be done away with without much loss, should be left at the barracks on the day of mobilization.

It is interesting to note that in a great many respects these conclusions of the foreign author coincide with the opinions of the United States officers, as shown in the personnel, clothing, equipment and camp utensils of our regular army. The author prefers a helmet to our campaign hat and leather leggings to our canvas leggings, cartridge pockets to our well known cartridge belt, a knapsack of hide to our blanket roll. But in many details it is most satisfactory to find that the development of the field equipment of the foot soldier in foreign armies is proceeding along the lines already developed by our own officers in the last twenty years.

HILLER ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

Heirs Agree on A. H. Barclay—Mrs. Edwards Must Fight for Insurance.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Jan. 19.—A. H. Barclay was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Abigail Hiller to-day in the Probate Court, the attorneys for Charles A. Hiller, A. Maxcy Hiller and Mrs. Charles A. Edwards having agreed. He will qualify to-morrow morning under bonds of $50,000.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company, in which Charles A. Edwards was insured for $5,000, will contest the payment of the policy on the ground of suicide, and Mrs. Edwards probably will be forced to take the case to court to obtain payment. Coroner Mix's verdict of suicide cannot be accepted as proof, and the Edwards mystery may after all be brought into the courts. Mrs. Edwards being under the necessity of proving natural death or murder. She is quoted as still adhering to the latter theory.

Coroner Mix said to-night that he was in New-York to-day on personal business.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CHANGES.

George Sherman, for many years first vice-president of the Central Trust Company, has declined re-election, and the vacancy thus caused has not been filled. Mr. Sherman, who was married on Tuesday, sailed for Europe the following day for an extensive stay abroad. Dudley Olcott 2d, son of Frederick T. Olcott, has been elected a trustee of the Central Trust Company in the place of J. Kennedy Tod, resigned.

SEVEN YEARS FOR HORSE STEALING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hackensack, Jan. 19.—Charles Green, seventy-two years old, who pleaded guilty to stealing a valuable horse from Jacob N. Haring, of Northvale, was sentenced to seven years in State's prison by Judge Zabriskie at Hackensack to-day.

MAY NOT NEED NEW LAW.

Parsons Thinks Committee Will Adopt Direct Nomination Plan.

President Parsons of the Republican County Committee said yesterday that there was an excellent prospect of the direct nomination plan being adopted by the county committee without going to the trouble of drafting a new bill for it. He said yesterday:

Section 12 of the primary laws seems to clearly provide that the county committee may order the election of delegates and the nomination of its candidates either in the old fashioned convention way or by the proposed new direct way at the primaries. We shall have a hearing on the proposition on the 27th, but I do not see that it will be necessary for us to appeal to Albany for any special legislation. If our contention is well founded, then at the next September primaries all candidates for county offices, as well as all delegates to all Republican conventions, will be nominated at the primaries, when the electors may place the names of those whom they want for various offices on their primary ballots.

This, I think, will apply to all the offices to which nominations will be made in this county next fall, with the exception of the Congress candidates in the 8th and 14th districts, and one Assemblyman in The Bronx. In these three instances the districts are not wholly within this county. All that is needed is for the county committee to amend its rules and regulations, as proposed at the meeting last night. The sentiment in favor of the change is overwhelming and the probability is that we shall have the direct nomination system in operation next fall.

If Mr. Parsons's view is correct, then the members of the next county committee, as well as the executive members, will be chosen at the primaries. The Bennet resolution provides for the adoption of the point system, based on the actual number of votes cast for the candidate for Governor. Every ten votes will represent a point, thus giving an equity in representation that is not possible under the present system.

President Parsons says that the only "slate" that can be arranged will be discussed openly in the county committee prior to the September primaries, and, after a full discussion, the committee by majority vote can indicate its choice for county office candidates. But even this action will not be binding on the electors, who, at the primaries, can exercise their choice absolutely without reference to action by the county committee. In practice it is assumed that the choice of the county committee ordinarily will determine the county nominations, so that, under the new system, the county committee meeting preceding the primaries will become a thing of first importance, approximating the potentiality of the ordinary county convention.

A significant object lesson of the working of this phase of the new system will be afforded in the naming of the seven candiates for the Supreme Court bench. The men who control the county committee will name all seven candidates for the bench, and their selections will stand unless independent action to break the slate is taken afterward by electors in getting a popular indorsement at the primaries for a candidate not named by the county committee.

INQUIRY INTO BOXER'S DEATH.

Coroner Acritelli yesterday conducted a preliminary inquiry into the death of Nathan Rosenberg, eighteen years old, of No. 109 East 100th-st., known as "Kid" Groog, an amateur prizefighter, who died last night in the Mount Morris Hotel, at 130th-st. and 3d-ave., after being struck over the heart by "Kid" Siss, with whom he was boxing. Siss, whose first name is Lee, has not been arrested.

Six arrests were made, and John Hastings, the referee, living at No. 2,459 2d-ave., was held in $2,000 bail pending the inquiry. The other five men were held in $100 bail each as witnesses.

PANAMA RAILROAD DIRECTORS MEET.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, No. 21 State-st. John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and general manager of the Panama Railroad, was elected a director and vice-president of the company to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of ex-Chief Engineer Wallace.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Edward L.—Clifford C. Moore	$2,122 21
Bloom, Benjamin—Charles Schlang; costs	32 41
Bliss, Clara—Bertha D. Hopkins	183 17
Brennan, George H.—Frank J. Moses	627 12
Burkett, Walter L.—William H. Aymar	9,025 41
Burns, Peter A.—David C. Myers	34 91
Bernard, L. James—New Netherlands Publishing Company	81 72
Baker, Thomas—Same	67 22
Boehme, Justus—David Mayer Brewing Company	461 02
Bruder, George—Landis Machine Company	34 65
Bristor, George R.—Le Grand H. Smith; costs	12 72
Curry, John—Emanuel D. Stein	80 54
Campiglia, Pasquale—Rapid Press	37 71
Carito, Andrew J.—David Mayer Brewing Company	424 07
Campbell, Patrick A.—Emil F. Groth	458 37
Day, Henry B.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122 21
De Zullo, John—Catherine Brenen	216 77
Dolgin, Benjamin—Mary Hallgren	143 26
Dustin, Charles—Sigmund Ernst and another	25 61
Devlin, Thomas—New Netherlands Publishing Company	60 12
Farley, Joseph A., and Mary G.—Allen Advertising Agency	1,989 94
Franklin, Otto D.—Thomas H. Curtins	81 38
Fischer, Edward—George Rau	47 04
Godner, Albert—Jacob E. Ludwig	245 73
Gunderson, Olaf—Gustav Blomgren	191 21
Same—Henry B. Rosenson	283 95
Groginsky, Philip H.—New-Netherlands Publishing Company	82 72
Goodman, Abraham—North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh; costs	35 31
Greiner, Louis—Jacob Aloy	119 65
Hart, John—George W. Conklin	114 37
Holly, McMann — New-Netherlands Publishing Company	85 72
Heiser, Jacob—David Mayer Brewing Company	503 92
Heuer, Louis—Samuel Shapiro	45 01
Hartung, Anton—Lena Hartung; costs	111 83
Houseworth, Elliot—De Laval Separator Company	79 61
Hauck, Edward T.—Benjamin B. Davis	61 66
Heter, Peter—United States Mortar Supply Company	478 98
Houghton, Halbert—Amanda Bernhardt	78 34
Johnson, Luman W.—Emil R. Volkel	159 41
Joseph, George E.—John B. Martin	396 50
Jettis, George J.—William G. Ringler	1,475 49
Joseph, Morris—Philip Waltenberg	544 14
Klinker, Mary—James P. Nieman, return of property or	873 13
Kahn, Estella, executrix—Frances Heath Eaton Waterbury	91 94
Krope, William O.—Kate I. Reilly	228 28
Kramer, Annie—Samuel Goldberg	276 80
Kons, Peter—George Keister	113 97
Kinney, Owen—People, etc	500 00
Kasten, Rosalia—Morris Kasten	2,510 17
Kennedy, John J.—Frederick H. Potter and another	47 17
Kragel, Annie, administratrix—Samuel Green and another, costs	126 25
Katz, Aaron E.—Lee Monsheimer, costs	48 80
Lampson, Robert D.—Abraham Sommerfeld and another	79 71
Levy, Jacob—Abraham Schaeffer and another	84 41
Levitan, Frances—Benjamin G. Behrman	112 59
Lawrence, Seabury—Jacob E. Bab	65 48
Linz, Henry (not summoned) and George—William Krause	119 52
Lawson, Walter H.—National Bank of North America in New-York	1,800 13
Mirbach, Samuel—Philip Wattenberg	544 14
Morris, Andrew—Henry P. Mitchell	119 64
Marshall, James G.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122 21
Moorehead, Thomas W.—Same	2,122 21
Martin, Durwood H.—Abraham Sommerfeld and another	79 71
Markewitch, Samuel—Abraham A. Silberberg	113 47
Miller, Benjamin—Jacob E. Ludwig	245 73
Miers, Abraham—People, etc	500 00
McIntyre, Thomas A.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122 21
Meyer, Claes—David Mayer Brewing Company	83 92
Maiorana, Salvatore (not summoned)—David Mayer Brewing Company	427 07
McNelly, Thomas J. (not summoned)—David C. Myers	34 71
McDonald, James A.—New Netherlands Publishing Company	162 82
McGovern, John—William Oppenheim	1,500 00
Naylor, S. Elmer—Charles C. White	195 22
Robinson, Frederick W.—New-Amsterdam National Bank of New-York	2,050 99
Rowley, John H.—New-Netherlands Publishing Company	70 72
Rogers, Grace—Same	47 83
Reinhelmer, Charles—Same	118 22
Ramsgate, Anna M.—Robert H. Ramsgate; costs	108 78
Rowley, Patrick—Beake Dairy Company	534 08
Schafer, Morris—Joy Steamship Company; costs	23 78
Schmidt, Edmund P.—Frederick C. Berthood	519 14
Sigmon, William—Julius Goldstone et al; costs	214 04
Solomon, Esie—New-Netherlands Publishing Company	76 12
Spitzer, Henry—Same	93 22
Standish, Myles—Same	72 82
Schwarz, Herman—Same	84 22
Strong, Joseph M.—Emil F. Groth	458 37
Seidman, Jacob—William A. Thomas	89 79
Stuurwein, John H. A., jr.—Henry Knox	932 86
Sickels, Charles R., and David B.—Jerusha A. Wright, et al	1,332 46
Seping, Leonard G.—Leo Hammel et al	394 54
Taylor, Samuel, jr.—Clifford C. Moore	2,122 21
Thompson, William C.—Isaac Goldman Co	242 79
Volmer, Kate—William F. Hinchliffe	93 31
Walker, Kilburn B.—James H. Parkhurst	215 07
Waterbury, Lawrence—Buchman, Ltd	97 04
Mining, Chemical and Metallurgical Company of America—Lola B. De Aizugaray	413 63
The General Automatic Photograph Company—Frederick T. Case	4,636 75
The International Bathing Suit and Storm Proof Clothing Company—Hygienic Fleeced Underwear Company	581 02
Interurban Street Railway Company—Emile Dugas	141 65
New-York City Railway Company—Marc Moustaki	109 72
The New-York and Virginia Copper Company—Theodore Schmalholz	805 73
New-York City Railway Company—Max Cohan	119 41
Manhattan Laundry Machinery Company—Export League	118 22
Thomas Reese, Jr., Incorporated—Harrison Walker Refractories Company	134 65
Seneca Realty Company of New-York—Title Insurance Company of New-York	69 47
D. Appleton & Co.—Elizabeth I. Zeesloft, costs	116 36
Same—Same	1,068 76
Bronx Theatre Company (not summoned)—Philip Wattenberg	544 14
Benedict Food Company—Robert J. Masbach	138 76
Hertis Realty Company—United States Mortar Supply Company	478 98
C. & M. Envelope Company—Edward Quinn	1,595 71

WEST 24TH-ST. PARCELS SOLD.

COMPRISE A THREE AND A FOUR STORY BUILDING, WITH TOTAL FRONTAGE OF ABOUT FORTY FEET.

McAdoo Tunnel Company Buys Three More Plots at 32d-st. and Broadway—For Maiden Lane Property, $265,000.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for William C. Wotton and Emma De Long, as executors of the estate of M. C. Wotton, No. 59 West 24th-st., a three story building on lot 19.6 x 100 feet, seventy-five feet east of 6th-ave., and to the same buyer No. 57 West 24th-st., a remodelled four story building, on lot 20 x 100 feet.

The New-York and Jersey Railroad Company has bought the four story building on a lot 17.11 x 68 feet at the northwest corner of 32d-st. and Broadway and the two adjoining three story buildings, Nos. 105 and 107 West 32d-st., on a plot 32 x 49.11 feet. It has also purchased No. 1,277 Broadway, 16 x 88 feet. The parcels form part of the plot chosen by the buyer as a site for its big tunnel station in Broadway.

The Beninger estate has sold Nos. 10 and 12 Maiden Lane, old buildings, on a plot 45.5 x 88 x irregular, feet, 140 feet east of Broadway, for $265,000.

Ruland & Whiting Company has leased the large store in the Black Building, at Frankfort and William sts., to Fayerweather and Ladew; the five story corner building, No. 74 to 78 Cliff-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Ferry-st., to William D. Emery; the building No. 94 Beekman-st. to A. H. McAdams; the building No. 176 Fulton-st. to the Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Company, and the store and basement No. 749 Broadway for A. Weinberg.

BUYS HOME OF METROPOLIS BANK.

W. W. Cole has bought the new sixteen story building of the Bank of the Metropolis, at the northwest corner of 16th-st. and Union Square. He has leased the ground floor and basement to the bank for fifty years.

SALE OF A FULTON-ST. PARCEL.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold to Elizabeth Farrel the four story building No. 123 Fulton-st., extending to No. 46 Ann-st. The structure occupies a lot 25x120 feet.

REALTY NOTES.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for George D. Wick five lofts containing 25,000 square feet of space, which completes the renting of the new ten story mercantile building Nos. 33 and 35 East 21st-st. They have also leased 12,000 square feet of space in the Vischer Building, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West 4th-st.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, jr., were the brokers in the leasing for Mary B. Pell to the Broadway-Cortlandt Company, which is owned by the City Investing Company, of the Benedict Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st. The lease is a straight thirty-eight year lease at $50,000 a year, with the privilege of two renewals of twenty-one years each.

TRANSACTIONS IN REALTY.

Folsom Brothers have resold the five story front and four story rear tenement houses, No. 416 West 35th-st., 25x100 feet, to the Rev. Henry E. Hovey, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Isaac Westervelt, to a client for occupancy, the three story brownstone and brick high stoop dwelling house, No. 273 West 71st-st., 17x55x92.8 feet.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for a Mr. Friedman, to a Mr. Blomeier, No. 366 West 116th-st., a five story double flathouse, on lot 25x100 feet.

Peter A. and Martin Lalor have sold for Mrs. Mary A. Brady the four story single flathouse, with store, No. 302 East 44th-st.

D. H. Scully has sold three five story flathouses on a plot 63x100.4 feet, at the northeast corner of 121st-st. and Lexington-ave., for Dorf & Abrahams.

Weisberger & Kaufman sold for a Mrs. Peterson, to a Dr. Bruder, No. 78 West 114th-st., a three story dwelling house, on lot 16.8x100 feet.

The Moss Realty Company has sold Nos. 223, 229 and 231 West 60th-st., three five story flathouses, each on lot 25x100.5 feet.

The New-Amsterdam Realty Company has sold the five story brownstone flathouse, No. 75 West 102d-st., on lot 27x100.11 feet. Charles S. Kohler was the broker.

Viederman, Majud & Co. have sold for B. Hochbaum the plot, 50x100 feet, on the east side of Cambreling-ave., 200 feet south of 177th-st., for improvement, with two three story buildings; also for D. Robinson, No. 879 Forest-ave., a dwelling house, on lot 21x91 feet; also Nos. 3,905 and 3,907 3d-ave., a five story building, with stores, on plot 50x100 feet; also No. 984 Jackson-ave., a five story flathouse, on lot 25x75 feet, for D. Robinson; also for George Brown, a plot, 40x130x irregular, on Crotona Park East, 700 feet north of 173d-st., to a client, who will erect a five story flathouse on the site.

Max C. Baum has sold a plot 50x80 feet, in old 9th-ave., near 172d-st., The Bronx, to an investor, who will improve the site.

Cohen & Glauber have sold to Jacob Freeman Nos. 813 and 815 2d-ave., a five story tenement house, with stores, on lot 25x100.

Harris & Andran have sold for B. Schor the northeast corner of Park-ave. and 102d-st., a five story flathouse, 26x100 feet.

H. A. Jackson has sold Nos. 537 and 539 East 118th-st., a five story apartment house, 40x100 feet, for the John Wood estate to the Portman Realty Company.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Seigel Brothers to Louis Lese the plot, 75x99.11 feet, on the south side of 134th-st., 110 feet east of Madison-ave.

Jacob Fine has sold for Mrs. Flora Kovnar to Mrs. Olga Liberman the five story flathouse No. 264 West 117th-st., on a lot 25x100.11 feet.

I. Silberberg has bought No. 167 East 99th-st., a five story tenement house, with store, on a lot 25x100.11 feet.

Robert Levers has sold for Max Ullmann No. 526 West 123d-st., a five story double flathouse, on a plot 33.2x100.11 feet.

The Columbian Board of Brokers have sold for Clara Heyman Nos. 318 and 320 East 101st-st., a new six story flathouse, on a plot 38.10x100.11 feet.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to H. Hahn Nos. 706 and 708 East 13th-st., two five story tenement houses, on a plot 47.8x103.3 feet.

Silberberg & Epstein have bought the six story tenement houses Nos. 315 and 317, 321 and 323, and 325 and 327 East 28th-st., each 41x98.9 feet.

Max Blisnikoff has bought the five story tenement house No. 91 Lewis-st., on lot 24x100 feet.

Samuel Grossman has sold to Louis Cohen No. 622 East 133d-st., a five story triple flathouse, on lot 25x99.11 feet, to Montgomery Rosenberg.

Albert Erdman has sold to Thomas Brodberkel, through O'Shea & Klein, the five story tenement house No. 433 West 45th-st., on lot 22.6x100.5 feet.

Greenberger & Co. have sold for Louis Frankenstein, to John Kohlberger, No. 2,416 1st-ave., a five story tenement house, on lot 25x100 feet.

The Portman Realty Company has bought No. 117 East 97th-st., a lot 25x100.11 feet.

AUCTION SALES YESTERDAY.

At No 14 Vesey-st—By Joseph P Day: No 2,305 7th-ave, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th-st, 18x75, 3 sty front dwg; R F Hubbard agt L L Todd et al; Harold Swain, atty; G A Litthauer, ref. Amt due, $13,180 88; taxes, etc, $617 53); to the Hermann Realty Co, for $14,600.

By Bryan L Kennelly: No 128 82d-st, s s, 305 ft w of Columbus-ave, 20x102.2, four 4 sty and basement brk dwg; G W Thym agt A K Damel et al; J M Gardner, atty; S L H Ward, ref. Amt due, $8,956 90; subject to prior mtge of $18,279; to the plaintiff for $22,675.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Zulett-ave, s s, lot 186, map W A & H C Mapes, 25x100; Frederick A Stinner to Fred Judge; mortgage, $1,500	$100
Same property; Fred Judge to Frederick A Stinner and wife; mortgage, $1,500	100
1st-ave, Nos 1,134 and 1,135, e s, 50x81; John Bozzuffi to Francesco Albano; 3-20 part; mortgage, $42,000	100
Same property; same to Nicola Servido; 3-20 part; mortgage, $42,000	100
Same property; same to Angelo Bianco; 2-20 part; mortgage, $42,000	100
Columbus-ave, e s, 25.2 ft n of 95th-st, 25.2x50.4x irregular; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, to Ralph O Ives; mortgage, $1,005	100
Amsterdam-ave, n w corner 88th-st, 100.8x34; Isidor Blumenkrohn et al to Morris Buchsbaum; mortgage, $70,000	100
Morton-st, No 53, n s, 24.11x100; Morton-st, No 57, n s, 25x100; Jacob Bloch et al to Emil Wagner; mortgage, $104,000	100
35th-st, No 416 West, 25x98.9; Hattie Holzbeit to Henry E Hovey; mortgage, $13,000	Nominal
22d-st, No 23 West, 25x98.9; Isaac Stern et al, executors, to Isaac Stern et al	Nominal
Same property; Isaac Stern and another to same	Nominal
Henry-st, No 260, s s, 20.7x109.9; Virginia R E L Mealpline to Emma M Ames; one-sixth part	Nominal
102d-st, n s, 20 ft w of Park-ave, 7x20x100; Charles I Weinstein to Samuel Kadin; mortgage, $196,000	100
131st-st, n s, 112.6 ft w of Lenox-ave, 18.9x99.11; Margaret Gillespie and another, executors, to Helen E Vance; mortgage, $8,500	100
231st-st, s s, 105.6 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Julius Wolf; mortgage, $500	100
Lots 113 and 114, map William F Duncan, at Williamsbridge; Boris Bromberg to Nathan Stupincker; mortgage, $450	Nominal
Audubon-ave, s e corner 167th-st, 50x95; 144th-st, s s, 125 ft w of 8th-ave, 50x99.11; Robert Allman et al to Ahlman Realty Company; mortgage, $51,000	100
39th-st, Nos 534 and 536 West, —x—; 39th-st, No 538 West, —x—; Henry Feuerstein to Vincent Realty and Construction Company; mortgage, $58,250	100
5th-ave, e s, 50 ft n of 215th-st, 50x100, Laconia Park; Irving Realty Construction Company to De Witt Land and Improvement Company; mortgage, $900	100
122d-st, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam-ave, 50x95.11; Joseph H Davis to Ada Davis; mortgage, $65,000	100
149th-st, n s, 20 ft w of Trinity-ave, 20x irregular; City of New-York to Charles A Layton; all liens	2,500
Lot 134 to 138, map 300 lots, Henry Morgenthau; Teresa J Dreyfoos to Paul Mayer; mortgage, $13,650	100
19th-st, n s, 328 ft e of 1st-ave, 24x92; Anna Damico to Louis Schlechter; mortgage, $11,000	100
College-ave, w s, 140.5 ft n of 169th-st, 50x92.6; Bernhard Bloch to Carrie Ehrgood	100
159th-st, No 642 East, 24.6x98.3; Hani Porges to Miriam V Lincoln and another; mortgage, $15,000	100
Maiden Lane, No 133, n s, 29.4x irregular; Robert P Lee, executor and trustee, et al to Emil Bloch	26,000
Same property; Emil Bloch to Max Marx; mortgage,