BAD MILK IS A MENACE.

Chief Chemist Martin Will Stop the Traffic if the Courts Will Help Him.

THE POOR THE SUFFERERS.

Unscrupulous Dealers Turn on the Water and Laugh at Light Fines.

THEY DON'T LIKE PRISON CELLS.

The Small Number of Inspectors Makes the Work of Detection Difficult.

"If the courts come to our assistance we will soon settle the question of the sale of adulterated and skimmed milk in New York City."

These were the words of Chief Chemist Edward W. Martin, of the Board of Health to an "Evening World" reporter who called upon him at his laboratory in the Criminal Court Building this morning.

PURE CREAM.

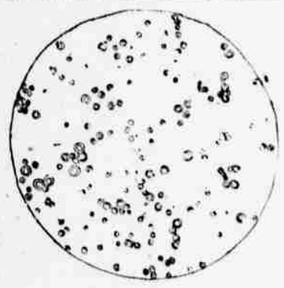
He was speaking of the remarks made by Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday when Nathan Chasatasky, a milk jobber, of 270 Broome street, was fined $100 and sentenced to thirty days in the city prison for selling watered milk to a poor tenement-house family.

"Heretofore," he continued, "the trouble has been the violators of the law have been let off too easy. But with a big fine and thirty days imprisonment staring them in the face it will be a different thing.

Courts Must Aid the Fight.

"If the courts will keep the fight up, as they have promised to do, the adulterated milk business will be completely wiped out of existence in a very short time."

The usual fine in the past for selling adulterated milk has been $25, and this most of the larger dealers in the skim milk business have been very willing to pay, so long as they could go right on and continue their impositions upon the public, especially the poorer portion of it.



ADULTERATED MILK.

The profit in it is enormous, as Dr. Martin explained. Supposing a dealer who sold 500 cans of milk a day, and there are many whose business is as large as that, put only one quart of water in each can. At the rate of 5 cents a quart, that would give him a clear profit of $25 a day. Most of the dealers, however, who resort to this practice, water their milk to a much greater extent, and frequently cans of alleged milk have been discovered by the inspectors of the Health Department which were nearly half water.

"This idea of increasing the punishment for the offense by imprisonment is an excellent one," continued Dr. Martin, "and if the dealers understand that it will be enforced in every case where a violation of the law is proven it will put a stop to the traffic at once.

Inspectors at a Disadvantage.

"It is not difficult for our inspectors to detect poor milk, and the dealers know it. One difficulty has been that owing to the small number of men on the staff—there are only five men assigned to this work—inspections have not been made frequently enough. Each dealer is now inspected about once a month, but this is not sufficient. It should be kept up all the time. Ten inspectors, at least, are needed."

The respect which the people engaged in the traffic have had for the law in the past is shown by the fact that several dealers have been repeatedly arrested, and have paid the $25 fine imposed without a murmur, but have gone right on with their business.

With more inspectors and a severe sentence by the courts, violators of the law cannot escape punishment, and they will not dare to continue thir deceptions.

According to the records of the Health Department no less than 267 arrests for selling adulterated milk have been made this year up to date, and fines have been collected to the amount of $6,425. In one case a penalty of two days' imprisonment was added to the fine. The number of inspections made during that time was 41,376, and 2,019 quarts of milk have been destroyed.

The Poor Are the Victims.

Most of the poor milk is found among the dealers who supply the crowded tenement-house districts on the east and west sides, but it is distributed more or less generally all over the city.

It is difficult in many cases for the ordinary consumer to tell whether the milk he buys is adulterated or skimmed, but in some cases this can be more easily determined without the use of the lactometer than in others.

For instance, if the milk has been watered to the extent of 10 per cent. or more, by putting a quantity of it into a clean glass and then pouring it out again it will be seen that very little will cling to the surface of the glass, which will be almost clear and transparent.

PURE MILK.

In the case of good, pure milk the surface will be so thickly coated with a white film that its transparency is completely destroyed. This is a good test for those who suspect that they are not getting pure milk.

Complaints should be made to the Board of Health at once when anything of this sort is observed, and an inspector will make an investigation without delay.

The extensive field which the Milk Inspection Bureau is obliged to cover may be inferred from the fact that there are more than 7,000 places in this city where milk is sold by regular dealers.

Farmers Do the Skimming Act.

Most of the skimmed milk sold in the city is skimmed at the farms, but the watered milk is usually adulterated with Croton after it reaches here. Dr. Martin says it is impossible to detect the impurities of the water which is put into the milk by means of the microscope. This requires a chemical analysis. It also requires a chemical process to tell to what extent the milk has been adulterated with water.

For example, a given quantity of pure cow's milk contains on an average of 87.5 per cent. water, 3.5 per cent. fat and 9 per cent. of other solids. By evaporating the water and weighing the solid residue it is easily ascertained to what extent the milk has been adulterated.

All the hundreds of samples which are collected every week by the inspectors are submitted to this test in the laboratory of the Board of Health. Formerly this process consumed much time, but now Dr. Martin has a newly-invented machine in operation in his room, by which twenty samples can be analyzed in an hour. Besides the saving in time the results are much more satisfactory.

While everything possible has been done in the past to prevent the sale of adulterated milk in this city, the business has always been successfully carried on to a much larger extent than is generally supposed.

President Wilson Hard at It.

President Wilson, of the Health Board, has given special attention to the subject, and it was he who organized the present bureau of inspection. The ease with which the law has been evaded in most instances, however, he thinks, was not due to any lack of vigilance on the part of the inspectors, but to the impossibility of making frequent inspections, and the mild penalties which were imposed by the courts when violations were discovered.

If Justice Jerome and his associates in Special Sessions follow up the campaign which they have inaugurated against these offenders, it will be the surest way of ridding the city of an abominable traffic which has so long flourished here despite the efforts which have been made to root it out.

Thirty days' imprisonment and a heavy fine, the Health authorities think, is not too severe a penalty to impose for each offence.

Under such a regime, pure, fresh country milk would soon be within reach of every poor family in the city.

MORA LEFT A WILL.

The $1,500,000 Spanish Claim to Be Pursued on Different Grounds.

An affidavit of Jose Ignacio Rodriquez was filed to-day in the Surrogate's office in connection with the proceedings recently taken in the Surrogate's Court for the granting of letters of administration upon the estate of Jose Maria Mora, who died in Rio Janeiro in November, 1892.

It now seems probable that these proceedings will have to be discontinued and a different method pursued in the prosecution of the claim for a portion of the recent award of $1,500,000 by the Spanish Government for the seizure of the property in Cuba of the Mora family during the rebellion of 1868.

The heirs of Jose Maria Mora claim half of the award on the ground that the deceased was a partner with Antonio Maximo Mora, to whom the award is made, in the property seized by the Spanish officials.

Under the application for the issuance of letters of administration under which citations have been issued, the petition of Jose Manuel Mora, a son of the deceased, stated that his father died leaving no will. It now appears from the affidavit filed to-day that he executed a will on July 10, 1865.

This affidavit of Rodriquez, who lives in Washington, is based upon a letter which he recently received from Joaquin Llanos, a notary of Havana, who says in the letter that Don Jose Maria Mora on the above mentioned date executed before Notary Augustin Valerio a closed last will and testament in duplicate. One copy he took away himself and the other was left in the custody of the notary in charge of the Protocol in Havana, which has never been opened.

In view of this fact the will will be brought here and efforts made to have it probated for the purpose of bringing suit to recover half of the award.

A CHANCE FOR VALENTINE.

Handler and Lavigne in Fine Shape for Their "Go."

Fred Voigt, manager for Jimmy Handler, is in town, after spending a week at Handler's training quarters. Freddy is very confident that his man will get the big end of the money Monday night, when he meets "Kid" Lavigne before the Empire A. C., of Maspeth.

"I have seen a good many boxers work, but I never saw a man working harder than Jimmy has during the past three weeks," said Voigt.

Both Handler and Voigt will not need for ready cash in some time if Jimmy wins, as they will have plenty of good offers that will keep them on the move for the next six months.

Lavigne is doing his training systematically down at Oceanic, and does not seem in the least worried over the outcome of his meeting with Handler. Fitzpatrick, Lavigne's manager, says that George will be ready to talk business to either Arthur Valentine or Jack McAuliffe within the next two weeks.

Valentine will witness the bout between Handler and Lavigne, and may issue a challenge to the winner.

HYDROPHOBIA OR POISONING?

Young Hartun's Horrible Death Puzzles Doctors at Bellevue Hospital.

NO MARKS OF DOG BITES.

Yet He Foamed at the Mouth and Showed Many Other Symptoms.

SIX ATTENDANTS HELD HIM.

An Autopsy Will Be Necessary to Determine the Cause of Death.

The body of fourteen-year-old Albert Hartun lies in the Morgue to-day awaiting the Coroner's autopsy to determine what caused the fearful agony which ended in his death in Bellevue Hospital shortly after midnight this morning.

The manner of the lad's awful death suggests hydrophobia in its most dreadful form.

He was admitted to the hospital at 10.30 P. M. yesterday, after an illness of less than forty-eight hours, which had begun with violent headaches, pains in the stomach and a rabid antipathy to water.

For an hour and a half the lad writhed and twisted in awful agony on a hospital cot.

Froth foamed from his mouth, and he continually emitted the peculiar gasping sound from the throat which suggests barking.

In his wild delirium the sufferer tried to climb the wall of the hospital and was possessed of a maniac's strength, requiring the united efforts of a half dozen attendants and nurses to keep him from seriously injuring himself.

At no time did young Hartun lose the power of speech. He yelled wildly, but coherently such profanity and obscenity as no member of his family nor those associated with him at Vallint's butcher shop, in West Thirty-fifth street, had ever heard from his lips.

He replied to every question asked him by Dr. A. R. Braunlich, the house physician, but his replies were irrelevant and like the utterances of a lunatic.

Thus for an hour and a half from the time he was received in an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital till twenty seconds before he gave his last gasp, his last spasm and died at midnight.

Yet there was no mark of an animal's bite upon his body, and when his poor mother, Mrs. William Hartun, of 502 West Forty-fourth street, called at the Morgue this morning she was told that she must leave the body of her boy there until the Coroner had held an autopsy to determine the cause of his death.

"My boy had worked a long time at the butcher shop," said Mrs. Hartun, tearfully. "He was always well and healthy till Wednesday, when he came home and said he was very bad in the head. Everything whirled and he was sick in the head with pains.

"Wednesday night he said he couldn't drink anything, and then he vomited a great deal. We sent for Dr. Edward De Kraft, of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, and he gave him something to quiet him. I think it was morphine.

"Albert grew worse and we had another doctor, who gave him chloroform yesterday. But last night he began to bark like a dog and to go wild. Then a policeman got an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. They said it was hydrophobia and removed him to Bellevue Hospital. That's all I know."

Mrs. Hartun said a scar on the boy's right hand—the only mark on his body—was where he had been accidentally cut by a fellow-worker in the butcher shop and that the boy himself had said when taken ill that he guessed he had been in the ice-house too much.

The hospital physician, in his description of the case, said the patient was actually delirious from the moment of his reception at the hospital, 10.30 o'clock last night, down to the moment of his death at 12.15 A. M.; that he was pulseless at the wrist; his extremities were cold; he was cyanostic (blue) and had an internal temperature of 106 to 107 degrees. The pupils of the eyes were widely dilated, his heart action rapid but feeble, and there was too little circulation of the blood in the lungs.

The poor boy frequently vomited a brownish pigment, not blood, and which floated on water and had a greasy feeling.

"He was intensely active up to twenty seconds or half a minute before he died," said the physician, "and his symptoms were those of poisoning, but whether it was hydrophobia poisoning or poison derived from something he had taken into his stomach (uncooked bologna sausage meat) or something else will have to be determined by the Coroner."

Albert Hartun was a robust, full-sized, healthy boy of fourteen, and his case will be an interesting one to medical and pathological science.

CHINESE MONKEY WITH LAW.

Supplementary Proceedings Against Ho Cue Vacated.

The order for the examination of Wah Yue as a third party in supplementary proceedings in the suit brought by Dong Fong against Ho Cue, was vacated by Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day.

For seven years prior to 1893 Dong Fong and Ho Cue were partners in the grocery business at 19 Mott street. Dong Fong charged Ho Cue with retaining a larger share of the profits than he was entitled to, and sued him in the Second District Court to recover what he claimed as his share.

The partners, as well as a number of other Celestials, engaged in a fight while the suit was pending, and one of the Chinamen received serious injuries.

Dong Fong was charged with having caused the injuries on the other Chinaman, and was convicted in General Sessions and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Upon his release, he revived his action against Ho Cue, who at once, it is claimed by Dong Fong, conveyed his property to Wah Yue, his son, and then skipped to China. Dong Fong obtained a judgment against his partner for $250.

Judge Giegerich a week ago granted an order for Wan Yue's examination in supplementary proceedings, Dong Fong alleging that he had his father's property in his possession. The examination was set down before Referee Edward S. Newell on Tuesday last, but before it commenced an order was served requiring Dong Fong's counsel to appear and show cause why the order for Wah Yue's examination should not be vacated.

Judge Giegerich said to-day that as the order for Wah Yue's examination did not give his address it must be vacated on technical grounds.

WEAK POLICE PRISON HOUSE.

Mulberry Street Affair Condemned as Entirely Unsafe.

Fear that the Station-House Is Not Any Too Stable.

The Police Commissioners to-day, received official notification from Superintendent of Buildings Constable, that the prison-house in the rear of the Mulberry street station, has been condemned, and ordering that the walls be razed to the ground and the building made safe before an attempt is made to occupy it again.

The building has not been occupied since November, prisoners being sent to the Elizabeth street station. It is a small brick structure, with a frontage of fifty feet, twenty-five feet deep and thirty feet high. The walls are cracked and broken and the piers have crumbled and settled until there is danger of collapse.

Commissioners Andrews and Grant, who have been examining the building, stated to-day that it is feared the station-house itself is not any too strong.

Supt. Constable is to make an examination, and perhaps it too may be condemned or ordered vacated pending needed repairs.

The Commissioners decided that hereafter commanding officers of squads, except the precincts, shall be required to complete, sign and submit to the time-clerk at Police Headquarters their respective pay-rolls at 2 P. M. on the day preceding the regular pay-day. The pay-rolls must be completed up to 12 o'clock noon.

The commanding officers must also report in writing to the Time Clerk at 9 o'clock on pay-day any changes or alterations.

Commanding officers of precincts are required to submit their completed pay-rolls at 9 o'clock on the morning of the regular pay-day.

The Commissioners in executive session awarded the contract for the printing of election stationary to the Martin B. Brown Co. for $5,985.

The following new appointments of patrolmen were made:

Thomas F. Farrell, 221 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

Edward J. Moran, 312 Spring street.

Louis C. Doerner, 25 Clinton street.

Henry A. Pfeiff, 433 East Eighty-fifth street.

George McCormick, 237 East Forty-fifth street.

Daniel A. Kerr, 138 West Fifty-second street.

William F. Maher, 178 East Eighty-seventh street.

Patrick Dee, 117 East Eighteenth street.

William Stockinger, 300 East Seventieth street.

BUSINESS NOT GOOD.

A Builder Fails and Druggists Want to Dissolve.

Ellsworth Burger, builder, at One Hundred and Eighty-second street and Washington avenue, to-day assigned to John R. Ross, with preferences of $1,525.

Judge Beekman, of the Supreme Court, to-day appointed Stephen W. Livingston temporary receiver of the Berri Pharmacy Company, at the foot of Fulton street and East River, in proceedings for a dissolution of the corporation.

OHIO BANK SUSPENDS.

First National, of Franklin, Closes Its Doors.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 23.—The First National Bank of Franklin, O., has suspended.

Provident Fund Society Receiver.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court to-day appointed Arthur M. Sanders receiver of the property of the Provident Fund Society. The application was made by the Attorney-General, who says that the Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. The assets are $5,848.82, while its liabilities amount to $34,288.51.

LITTLE PRESSURE TO SELL.

Stocks Held Up Well for Both Railways and Industrials.

Traders Took the Bear End Early—A Very Dull Day.

Dulness reigned supreme on the Stock Exchange this morning, owing to the continued absence of operators at country and seaside resorts.

The inactivity resulted in a lower range of quotations, especially as the engagement of $1,100,000 gold for shipment to Europe to-morrow caused the room traders to make a turn on the bear side. The dealings were of a retail character and without special significance.

American Sugar fell 1 1-4 to 108 7-8; American Tobacco, 3-4 to 95 1-2; Burlington, 7-8 to 90; Rock Island, 3-4 to 81; Erie Telegraph, 3-4 to 54; Manhattan, 1-2 to 114 1-2; Mobile & Ohio, 3-4 to 24 1-2; Missouri Pacific, 3-8 to 38, and Southern Railway, 3-8 to 25 1-2. Hocking Valley rose 1-2 to 25; Laclede Gas, 1-2 to 26 1-2; Lake Erie & Western pref., 1-2 to 81 1-4; New England, 1 5-8 to 41-5-8, and U. S. Leather pref., 1-2 to 88.

The imports of dry goods at New York for the week were $3,226,834, and the amount marketed $3,121,526. For the corresponding week of 1894 the imports were $1,490,613, and amount marketed $1,400,832.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports total income for the June quarter of $718,396, an increase of $189,284, and surplus $271,463, an increase of $139,921.

Money, 1 a 1-2 per cent. on call. There is a continued demand for notes of small denominations from the West, but not sufficient to have any influence on the loan market, which continues extremely easy.

Commercial bar silver and Mexican dollars are unchanged at 66 5-8 and 53 1-4 respectively.

Foreign exchange is barely steady. The inquiry for bills is light. Bankers' sixty days sold at 4.88¾ a 4.89¼, demand at 4.89¾ a 4.90 and cable transfers at 4.90 a 4.90¼. These are the lowest figures of the week.

The stock market was extremely dull. There was little pressure to sell and 80 prices held up well for both the railways and industrials.

The steamship Etruria, sailing for Europe to-morrow, will take out 410,000 ounces o. silver.

The total sales of listed stocks were 90,000 shares. In the unlisted department 27,900 shares were dealt in.

The Closing Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Tobacco	98¼	98¼	95¼	88¼
American Sugar Ref	110	110¼	108	110¼
At. Top. & Santa Fe	17⅝	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
At. Top. & Santa Fe pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	64¼	64⅝	64	64
Buffalo, R. & Pitts	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20½
Canada Southern	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
Chicago Gas	61⅝	62	61⅝	62
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	90⅞	90	90¼
Chicago & Northwest	103⅝	104¼	103½	103⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅝
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
Cleve., C. C. & St. L	49⅝	49⅝	49	49⅝
Col. & Hock. Valley	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
Colorado Fuel	37¼	37¼	37	37
Consolidated Gas	142⅝	142⅝	142½	142⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	48½	48⅝	48⅝
Dist. & Cattle Feed	21¼	21¼	21	21⅛
Erie Telegraph	54½	54½	54	54
General Electric	36½	36½	36½	36½
Green Bay & Winona	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Illinois Gas	26½	26½	26	26
Laclede Gas pf	86	86	86	86
Lake Erie & Western	27¼	27½	27	27½
Lake Erie & Western pf	81¼	81¼	81	81
Long Island Traction	15	15	15	15
Louisville & Nashville	61⅝	61¾	61¼	61¼
Manhattan Consol	113	113	111	114
Manhattan Beach	3½	3½	3½	3½
Metropolitan Traction	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	85	85	85	85
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	57	57⅛	57	57
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	37⅞	38
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½
M., K. & T. pf	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
Nat. Lead Co.	35	35	34⅝	35
Nat. L. Co. pf. ex. div.	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
Nat. Lin. Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½
New York Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
N. Y. & N. England	61	61⅝	61	61⅝
N. Y., L. E. & West	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
N. Y., Susq. & West	13¼	13¼	13	13
N. Y., Susq. & West pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
North. Pacific pf	17½	17½	16⅞	17⅛
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Oregon Improvement	8½	8½	8½	8½
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
Phila. & Reading	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	19	19	19	19
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
St. L. Southwestern	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
St. L. Southwestern pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Southern Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Southern Railway pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼
U. S. Cordage 2d paid	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
U. S. Cordage pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
U. S. Cordage guar	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
U. S. Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
U. S. Leather pf	86	86	84½	85
U. S. Rubber	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
U. S. Rubber pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Union Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Wabash	9	9	9	9
Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
W. U. Telegraph	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
West. Union Beef	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Wheel. & Lake Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	50½	50½	50½	50½

ANOTHER UPWARD SWING.

Cotton Advances Ten Points on Large Buying.

The cotton market took another upward swing to-day, the early sales showing an improvement in prices of nearly 10 points on large speculative buying. Early sales included August at 7.47 a 7.48; September, 7.44 a 7.47; October, 7.53 a 7.54; November, 7.58 a 7.59; December, 7.64 a 7.66; January, 7.68 a 7.71; February, 7.74 a 7.75; March, 7.80 a 7.82.

The New York wheat market opened at a decline of about ½c., September selling at 67⅛c., October 67¼c. and November 69c. a 69 1-8c. Chicago wheat opened about ½c. lower, September selling at 61⅝c., then at 61⅝c., and afterwards at 61 7-8c.

Corn opened a shade better, September at Chicago selling at 35⅝c. a 35⅞c. At New York September sold at 41⅞c. with local trading.

$1,100,000 GOLD GOING.

Four Firms Will Send It to Europe To-Morrow.

Gold has been engaged for shipment to Europe to-morrow as follows:

Hoskier, Wood & Co.	$600,000
Neeslage & Fuller	100,000
Hard & Rand	250,000
Handy & Harmon	150,000
Total	$1,100,000

It is said that Handy & Harmon may increase their shipment.

These exports are understood to be based on sales of exchange at the high rates current early in the week.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will forward to Europe by to-morrow's steamer, the $1,000,000 gold brought by steamship Yucatan from Havana Tuesday.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. state that the sterling exchange market is weak. The demand has fallen off and the supply of grain and cotton bills against futures is increasing. Cables are difficult to place at 4.90, and demand difficult to place at 4.89 3-4. There may be a small profit yet in gold shipments, but it is getting smaller all the time.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Government Bond Syndicate yesterday deposited $200,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury here, and to-day deposited an additional $500,000 gold. They took legal tenders in exchange for the entire amount.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows the gold reserve to be $101,764,524.

BOUGHT COFFEE LAND.

An Investment in Mexico Which Caused Trouble.

Emerson W. Gould, jr., of the American Coffee Growers' Association, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $1,851.76 from Charles E. Dean, which, it is alleged, he obtained by false representations.

Dean and Gould last year entered into an agreement by which Dean was to visit Mexico and acquire 1,000 acres of good coffee land. When purchased the property was to be conveyed to the American Coffee Growers' Association at a price not to exceed $5 an acre.

Dean went to Mexico in March with a letter of credit for $3,000, and after a month wrote to Gould saying that he had purchased the land at the price agreed on, but wanted $2,000 more to complete the purchase. Gould sent the $2,000, and Dean completed the sale.

Gould alleges that the land only cost $1,481.48, and that the amount sued for was retained by Dean.

STRONG STARTS A CRUSADE.

Police Instructed to Clear Tenement Fire-Escapes of All Obstructions.

CONSTABLE AT WORK, TOO.

Superintendent of Buildings to See that All Tenements Have Escapes.

LEGAL STEPS MAY BE TAKEN.

Citizens Complain that Many Lives Are Endangered on the East Side.

Mayor Strong to-day instructed the Police Department to begin a crusade in the east side tenement districts against obstructed fire-escapes, and advised Superintendent of Buildings Constable to take steps to compel the owners of tenements not protected by fire-escapes to provide them.

The police started in to carry out the Mayor's instructions to-day, and Supt. Constable is also at work on his end of the investigation.

The Mayor's action was inspired by the receipt of several complaints from citizens who alleged that the lives of the inmates of the crowded tenements, particularly on the east side, were endangered by the encumbrance of the fire escapes by buckets, plants, tubs and in some instances household furniture.

The chances of a terrible loss of life resulting from inadequate and encumbered escapes was pointed out to the Mayor by the persons making the complaints, and he promptly gave orders for the investigations and the removal of the evils complained of.

Early in the Spring the Mayor ordered the old Police Commissioners to clear the fire-escapes of obstructions, and the police compelled the occupants of tenements to keep them clear for a few weeks.

Of late, however, the escapes have again been piled up with articles of furniture, and another and more extensive prosecution of the offenders is to be inaugurated.

Supt. Constable's work in compelling an obedience of the law requiring all tenement buildings to be provided with adequate means of escape will be a thorough in every detail, and if the policy inaugurated by the Mayor is carried out, every tenement-house in the city will be equipped with suitable iron fire-escapes.

The Superintendent will make a report of his operations as soon as his investigation is completed, and this will probably be followed by legal steps to compel the owners of buildings not at present protected to comply with the law.

Features of the SUNDAY WORLD, Next Sunday

AT THE END OF THE EARTH.

The Wonderful Story of a Voyage to the Uttermost Part of the Globe Yet Reached by Man.

A Page of the 60 Theatrical Stars

Who Are to Make the Next Dramatic Season in New York Remarkable.

ALL THE FALL FASHIONS FOR MEN.

AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

Where No Men Are Allowed and All the Women Wear Tights or Bloomers, as They Please.

ALL THE FALL FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

A Nearby Community in Which Everybody Has Queer Pink Eyes.

All the News and Gossip of the Summer Resorts Beautifully Illustrated.