CUT IN GRAIN RATES.

Great Northern's Action Will Aid Northwestern Farmers.

St. Paul, Aug. 19.—Just as the movement of the grain crop is about to begin, the Great Northern Railroad to-day announced a sweeping reduction in grain rates throughout its Eastern territory, extending to the boundary of Montana. Three years ago the road made important reductions in the Western territory. The new rates, it is said, will add millions to the resources of the farmers of the Northwest. The reduction is not made, it is asserted, in pursuance of any pressure, but as a voluntary act, and, in the words of an official, "A profit sharing policy of the road between the railroad and the tillers of the soil of the Northwest that has been fundamental in the management of the Great Northern."

This reduction of rates ranges from five cents a hundred from the most distant points to a half cent from points nearest St. Paul and the head of navigation on the Great Lakes. From Williston, N. D., 616 miles from the Great Lakes, the reduction is five cents. Other North Dakota points are benefited by reductions of from one cent to five cents, according to distance from St. Paul.

In South Dakota there is a reduction of four cents a hundred from Huron, two cents from Aberdeen and Tankton and corresponding reductions from other points to St. Paul. In Minnesota the new rates show similar concessions. A prominent official of the road to-day said:

The meaning of these reductions to the farmers of the Northwest is something more than the winning of a battle or the signing of some advantageous commercial treaty. It affects the entire grain product of the Northwest, for the same rates have been met by the Northern Pacific, and must be met by every other line doing business in the same territory and tributary to it. On a crop of 200,000,000 bushels the farmers will make from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 extra on reduced freight, and the Great Northern will contribute at least half of this saving. There can be no increase of rates elsewhere to correspond. It is made in the face of the fact that in the three years that have elapsed since the last reduction of rates was made the pay of employes in the various departments of the system has been materially advanced, adding that much to the cost of operation.

THE LUDLOW KITE FLIES.

Aeroplane Circles Around the Boer War Inclosure.

Charles Hamilton, an aeronaut, made two ascensions in Ludlow's Aeroplane No. 5 at Brighton Beach yesterday afternoon. Although both flights were experimental, the operator is confident that he can accomplish a trip over Coney Island in the Stevens airship, California Arrow.

In both ascensions the aeroplane's drag rope never left the ground. In the first ascension the operator was handled rather roughly when the aeroplane began to dive, but he hung on until it again righted itself, and then, much to the surprise of the spectators, the airship went straight upward. Several hundred feet up the aeroplane cruised around the Boer War grounds. It descended not far from the spot where it started.

The second test was more successful, but the operator did not go so high, and after cruising around for several minutes he returned to the Boer War grounds, where he expressed his desire to try the Stevens airship.

WRONGED APE DESPONDENT.

Consul, Under Cloud Because of Theft, Sick from Melancholia.

Dr. Scott, trainer of young Consul, the Bostock chimpanzee, was robbed three days ago of $80 in English and French money and jewelry valued at $300, and Consul has been seized with a fit of despondency. He may die. Melancholia in a monkey, it is said, is generally fatal.

It was at first thought that Consul was doing the stealing, and immediately after Dr. Scott gave him to understand that he was displeased with him the monkey became depressed, and the trainer decided that Consul was the guilty one, but Bostock's management reported the case to the Central Office, and Detective Sergeant Linderman was put on it, with the result that Harry Hall, a colored boy of about fourteen years, who was valet to Consul, has been arrested. He confessed to the stealing after getting a mild third degree. He had given the goods and money to a negro named William Dickerson. The latter, when arrested, said he gave them to another negro, named Richards, and that Richards had left town. Hall will be tried for the offence.

WORK TO SAVE "FIRE BUG'S" LIFE.

Third Operation on Attempted Suicide in Brooklyn.

As the culmination of a series of delicate operations which the surgeons of the Brooklyn Hospital have performed on Samuel Levine, the self-confessed firebug, who jumped from the fifth story of Police Headquarters in Brooklyn on July 12, the entire left leg of the important prisoner was removed at the socket yesterday afternoon. As was the case in the other operations, Levine surprised the surgeons by rallying from the shock, which would have killed an ordinary man in his condition. They think that he evidently is not destined to die in the hospital.

The police are most anxious for the recovery of Levine, as they hope by the aid of his testimony to convict a gang of alleged firebugs on the East Side in Manhattan. Two days after his admission to the hospital, when it was thought that he would die, Levine made a confession. He declared that he had been hired to burn a tenement house in Williamsburg, and implicated the owner of the house, a saloonkeeper and a carpet cleaner, all of whom are now under heavy bonds.

When Levine was taken to headquarters in Brooklyn on the day of his arrest he broke away from his keepers and dashed head first from a window of the fifth floor. Falling on a pile of iron girders on the ground, he had his left hip fractured in three places, received internal injuries and severe lacerations. His death was thought to be a matter of only a few days at most. He rallied wonderfully, however. After every operation he made a vigorous demand for food, and his constitution is the marvel of the surgeons.

LITTLETON'S CHAUFFEUR FINED.

Pays $5 for Crashing Into Iron Girder at the Brooklyn Bridge.

Thomas Baggley, the chauffeur for Martin B. Littleton, who was arrested, charged with intoxication, after wrecking Mr. Littleton's automobile at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge early yesterday morning, was released after a $5 fine had been paid by Dennis A. Judge, Mr. Littleton's private secretary.

Mr. Judge said that on Friday Borough President Littleton, Acting Borough President Brackenridge and their secretary were all out of town. In their absence Baggley asked permission to take Mr. Littleton's big touring car to Manhattan to get a lamp repaired. Mr. Judge consented, and that was the last he heard from the chauffeur until he learned yesterday morning that he was locked up. He at once sent a messenger to pay the fine and obtain Baggley's release.

The chauffeur was approaching the Brooklyn Bridge at high speed, when he crashed into a pile of iron girders, completely wrecking the automobile. With him were a man and two women, one of whom was seriously hurt. The man refused to give his name, and the women gave fictitious addresses. When taken to the station Baggley fought hard and threatened the patrolmen. The machine was bought by the city for the Borough President's use.

WOMAN LOST FROM STEAMSHIP.

Second Cabin Passenger on the Philadelphia Mysteriously Vanishes After Leaving Port.

Last Sunday morning, one day out, Miss Clara Whitmarsh, a second cabin passenger, disappeared at sea from the Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday. The woman was travelling alone and little was known about her on board. Her ticket was purchased in London. She gave her address as Romford Road, Forest Gate, London. She was about forty-five years old.

Miss Whitmarsh went on deck about 7 a. m. Sunday. She was seen by a deck steward pacing the deck near the second cabin companionway. The steward did not pay much attention to her and thought that she had gone below. That was the last seen of her.

All that was found in her room was a valise and an umbrella. There was nothing to show that Miss Whitmarsh contemplated suicide. The sea was smooth, and the officers do not believe she could have fallen overboard. It was said by a passenger that it was believed on board that Miss Whitmarsh had trouble with her parents in London.

BEAT THEIR OWN KIND.

Pickets Maltreat Ironworkers Whom They Thought "Scabs."

Mistaken for non-union men, two union ironworkers, in good standing in their organization, with union cards in their pockets, were assaulted and badly beaten by three other union ironworkers, who believed them to be "scabbing" on the Blackwell's Island bridge, at 59th-st. and Sutton Place yesterday afternoon.

The two victims were beaten over their heads with heavy bolts and suffered many painful bruises and cuts. Their assailants fled, but one was captured, and the police are looking for the others.

The victims are Hartley A. Long, No. 358 9th-st., Brooklyn, and George S. Klimm, No. 250 9th-ave., Brooklyn. The alleged assailant captured by the police says he is Paul Schneider, No. 612 East 14th-st., Manhattan.

Long and Klimm have been working on the new plant of the New-York Steam Heating Company at 59th-st. and the East River. It is supposed that their three assailants were pickets of the striking ironworkers on the Blackwell's Island Bridge, the Manhattan anchorage of which is at 59th-st. and the East River, and that they mistook Long and Klimm for non-union men working on that bridge.

Yesterday afternoon when Long and Klimm quit work and went up 59th-st. they were set on at Sutton Place by three men. They say that their assailants called them "scabs" and, paying no attention to their denials of the epithet, began striking them, at first only with their fists, but finally with 10-inch bolts, which they drew from their pockets and used as clubs.

Long and Klimm were beaten to the sidewalk, powerless and bleeding, before a patrolman, who had heard the noise of the fight, appeared on the scene. The attacking party, seeing him, ran. The policeman chased Schneider to 57th st. and 2d-ave., where the fugitive ran up the stairs of the elevated station. He hid in the toilet room, but the policeman found him and made him a prisoner.

Long and Klimm identified Schneider as one of their assailants, and gave the police a description of the two others.

TENDERLOIN INVADED.

Ministers Hold Street Meeting Around Long Acre Square.

The invasion of the Tenderloin, planned as a part of the evangelical campaign throughout the city, was not carried out in full last night. Several hundred evangelists marched down Broadway from 57th-st., headed by the 9th Regiment Band, which in turn was led by Dr. J. W. McPherson in an automobile, and several other clergymen, who made brief speeches at three stopping places.

Only the edge of the Tenderloin was touched, the parade then going as far as 40th-st. Then it retraced its steps to 42d-st., where another stop of half an hour was made, and then to 46th-st. and Broadway, where a half hour of speeches and prayers were held in front of Jim Churchill's restaurant and café.

There was no invasion of the saloons. The skirmishers and flankers of the workers, so to speak, confined their efforts to distributing cards advertising the meetings in Tent Evangel among the curious. No saloon was entered, nor did the marchers leave Broadway.

After the march the workers returned to the tent, where a meeting was held until almost midnight.

The "invasion" began at 8 o'clock at Tent Evangel by a meeting. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the Rev. F. E. Marks, of Sunderland, England, and Rev. J. W. Dawson, of London. The speakers were introduced by the Rev. J. W. McPherson, who was in charge.

All of the speakers are experienced in evangelical work, all having worked in London, where, according to Dr. Henry, the work is much more successful than here, the workers going into the slums and tough quarters.

After an hour the three speakers, with Dr. McPherson, took seats in a big red touring car, and, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" by the band, the "invasion" began.

All of the speakers made short addresses at each stop. At 40th-st. there were probably a thousand persons about the speakers' car, but these gradually fell away.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE HUNT FOR SLAYER.

New-York and Yonkers Police Have Clew to Man Who Killed Italian in Park.

Detectives from New-York City, aided by members of the local detective bureau, began a thorough search through the Italian districts of Yonkers yesterday to find the murderer of the Italian found dead in Van Cortlandt Park on Friday.

Various houses there are watched which are known to contain strangers nightly. One clew being investigated was given by Robert Hall, eight years old, a nephew of Pauline Hall, the actress, who with other boys saw several Italians take a Yonkers car near Caryl at 4 o'clock Friday soon after the dead body was found. One of the men had his eye badly cut and was bleeding profusely from several cuts. No doubt exists in the minds of the police authorities that the man is in hiding in Yonkers.

The theory of the police and coroner is that some woman, jealous or otherwise inimical to the murdered man, lured him into the woods, and that two or perhaps more men friends of hers dispatched him there.

A search of the man's clothes revealed a small slip of paper that led to his identification as Antonio Torsiello, of Lambertsville, N. J. The slip of paper bore the name of Sabbato Gizzi, of Lambertsville. Torsiello, Gizzi said, was twenty-four years old, and ever since his arrival in this country, seven years ago, had worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He said Torsiello disappeared on August 14.

Torsiello had long wanted to meet a brother whom he had not seen in fourteen years, and who was supposed to be in California. Recently Torsiello advertised for his brother, and last week he told Gizzi that he had received an answer and was to meet his brother in Yonkers on August 14. Torsiello collected $200 just before leaving Lambertsville, and had $14 wages in his pockets.

Gizzi went to the morgue last night with Petrosini and positively identified the dead man as Torsiello.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS ARRIVES HOME.

Armitage Mathews, against whom District Attorney Jerome obtained an indictment in connection with the fraudulent management of the Weisell estate, arrived here yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from Southampton. Mathews, with Samuel I. Ferguson and John W. Wooten, it is charged, conspired with David Rothschild in the administration of the estate. After the collapse of the Federal Bank, which sent Rothschild to Sing Sing, papers were found in Rothschild's possession which were used to bring action against them. Wooten was convicted and sentenced to nine years and ten months in Sing Sing.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE OFF.

Northern Pacific Men Go Back to Work on Terms Originally Offered.

St. Paul, Aug. 19.—The strike of the telegraphers on the Northern Pacific was officially declared off to-day by President Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The telegraphers had been asked by President Perham to vote as to whether they wished to return to work or continue the strike. They voted to return, following the example of the operators of the Great Northern, who voted yesterday to return to work on that system. This officially ends a strike which has been in effect on both systems about twenty days.

Mr. Perham says the men accepted the terms offered by the Northern Pacific before they went on strike. He says these terms give the operators a total increase of about $20,000 a year in wages.

OBJECT TO STATION CHANGE.

Much protest has been raised by the determination of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to change the site of its Avenue C station on the Brighton Beach line to Avenue D, a long block further down. Petitions to the Railroad Commission asking it to prevent the change, are being prepared. The company denies that it has been influenced by certain real estate interests in changing the station. It declares that a station at Avenue D will be more centrally situated, and that it will be a stopping place for express trains.

RECEIVERSHIP NOT DISTURBED BY SALE

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 19.—The receiver of the Rutland Street Railway Company and the Chittenden Power Company, of this city, whose securities were sold by Douglas Robinson, receiver of the Merchants' Trust Company, has explained that the sale was a matter of routine to clear the companies involved from connection with the affairs of the Merchants' Trust Company, which held securities aggregating $425,000 to cover bond issues. The proceedings will not have the effect of removing the local receivership, for the present, at least.

KEENE AND THE "SYSTEM."

Lawson Tells of Secret Working in High Finance.

The September instalment of Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance," in "Everybody's Magazine," is devoted principally to a recital of the experiences of James R. Keene with the "System." Mr. Lawson sketches Mr. Keene's rise to fortune in the West and his career as the most skilful stock manipulator in Wall Street. Continuing, he says:

For over a quarter of a century, indeed, James R. Keene has amazed Wall Street by his infinite strategy and daring. His magic knowledge of inside happenings has made both his followers and his enemies marvel. At intervals it is revealed to Wall Street that some of its great corporations are in trouble, and that, to hide deficiencies in earnings, they have been paying dividends out of capital. Then the stocks of these concerns drop like mercury in a freeze, and it leaks out that one man knew the deadly secret weeks and months before the crash. When prices are at the bottom James R. Keene begins to cover the "short sales" he had put in preparation for the fall, and his bank account swells plethorically with his profits. If a great defalcation astounds the financial world, it comes to light that Keene has had the news in time to take advantage of it. Indeed, it is a tradition of Wall Street that any clerk or confidential man having a secret to communicate knows where there is the best cash market for such valuable considerations, and although he has had in all his long career "agents at the elbow of every opportunity," to quote his own phrase, the sources of means of his information have never been suspected, and at this hour he moves as mysteriously as on the day he began operations.

In 1900 Mr. Lawson says, he noticed a selling of Amalgamated Copper stock in such quantities as to indicate sudden unloading by one of the chief insiders, and soon afterward, on the occurrence of an improvement in the company's condition, not generally known, a furious buying movement. H. H. Rogers, whom he promptly consulted, declared that there must be a traitor in the "System's" camp, and Lawson prepared a snare:

Next day I sent to Mr. Rogers and to Mr. Rockefeller confidential communications in regard to Coppers. They contained opposite information, and if the contents of either leaked we should have the culprit. Sure enough, next day a transaction occurred on the floor of the Stock Exchange which clearly indicated a knowledge of the statements I had sent William Rockefeller. I followed the clew and was astounded to find it led direct to James R. Keene. At first I concluded I had got twisted, but, testing back, link by link, there was no escaping the conclusion. It was, indeed, a stop-and-think-it-over place. At last, Keene had penetrated the Standard Oil citadel and was preying on its choicest secrets. He was in the enemy's country with a vengeance, and I wondered what the consequences would be. I reported what I had found to Mr. Rogers, who instantly grasped the whole intrigue and took measures to lay it bare. The secret partner of James R. Keene, the mysterious plunger of the stock market, was none other than William Rockefeller's confidential secretary, who knew almost as much about Standard Oil and its inner workings as did his chiefs. But the secretary knew far too much to be dealt with summarily, and it was agreed that this was no time for blood—for the time being policy must prevail. There was no explosion. The secretary was sent for and told pleasantly and kindly that, as he had decided to deal in stocks, it seemed much fairer to his chiefs that he should do so from outside of No. 26 Broadway, and in an equally pleasant way he offered his resignation. There were proper expressions of regret from Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers, a check for a very large number of dollars as a present, a warm handclasp and a fervent "Godspeed you in your new sphere," and this man was where he could secure no more secrets with which to blackjack Wall Street.

Amalgamated Copper stock came to be in a "waterlogged condition," and Lawson proposed to Rogers his plan for restoring it:

It was to send for Keene, turn over the entire manipulation of Amalgamated to him, and make his forgiveness conditional upon the successful re-establishment of the corporation with the public. Mr. Rogers reluctantly agreed to forgive Keene provided he restored the stock to favor, and at once I began to treat with the exiled plunger. Keene joyously met us more than half way. We negotiated an agreement to the effect that he should take hold of the property in his own way, and that as a further inducement he could buy from us at cost all the stock that had been accumulated in the Flower pool. Also he was promised that if he won out, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers would join him in putting his rubber properties into a new company, and our talk went so far as to plan out this venture in detail. This bargain was finally clinched by Rogers and Rockefeller's subscribing for seven and a half millions of the new rubber stock, the subscription hinging absolutely on Keene's success with Amalgamated.

Mr. Keene went about his work with energy and brilliant skill, and the price of Amalgamated rose rapidly.

And simultaneously he was at work on his rubber company, which seemed destined to do great things. Already the enterprise had run the gantlet of public announcements, which had plainly stated that Standard Oil was behind the enterprise and had subscribed for seven and a half millions of the stock.

Poor Keene! Neither he nor I estimated rightly the Indian nature of the men we dealt with. There came a day soon afterward when the great plunger sent round his check for the last share of the Flower pool stock and with it a note of congratulation to Mr. Rogers. I sat in the office of the master of Standard Oil when this letter and inclosure were brought to him. He passed them over to me and left the room, returning a few moments later with a sheet of Standard Oil letter paper which he tossed across the table for me to read. This was the message:

"You may now cancel our subscription of seven and a half millions to your rubber company, and please announce to the public—or I will—that we will have nothing more to do with it."

It was a staggering blow to Keene. He saw the result of his magnificent work fall and vanish like a tower of cloudland, yet he dared not resent what had been done to him.

DENVER SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

Eight Thousand Depositors of $1,400,000 Affected by Appointment of Receiver.

Denver, Aug. 19.—Judge John I. Mullins, in the District Court to-day, appointed Guy Leroy Stevick receiver for the Denver Savings Bank, and the bank was closed.

Depositors of savings who had been permitted to draw only 10 per cent of their funds since August 8, when a run on the bank began, petitioned the court to take charge of the institution, and the officers in charge consented to-day to have a receiver appointed. The bank had more than eight thousand depositors, whose savings deposits aggregated $1,400,000, and there were also checking accounts aggregating several hundred thousand dollars before the run.

In the petition for a receivership it is charged that more than $500,000 had been loaned to Leonard B. Imboden and associates on securities of doubtful value.

The officers of the bank to-day filed an answer to the petition denying that the loans complained of were made on fictitious securities. The Bank of America, of New-York, holds 400 shares, a majority of the bank's stock, as security for a loan of $80,000. The shares stand on the bank's books in the name of C. B. Wilfley, but in reality, it is said, were controlled by Imboden. Mr. Wilfley has stated that he never purchased or had any legal title to this stock. J. A. Hill, president of the bank, who is said to have represented the Imboden interests, is absent in the East.

RAILROADS SUED FOR CONTEMPT.

Alleged That They Give Rebates in Defiance of Court's Orders.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 19.—Contempt proceedings charging violation of the order of District Judge John F. Phillips, issued in March, 1902, restraining the defendants from giving rebates in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, were filed here to-day in the United States District Court against the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad companies. The companies are charges with giving rebates in violation of the restraining order, and the court is asked to cite them for contempt.

The contempt proceedings allege specifically in the case of the Chicago and Alton that that company granted rebates amounting to many thousands of dollars on the shipments of agricultural and farming machinery to the International Harvester Company. The proceedings against the Burlington Railroad are practically identical with those against the Alton.

The proceedings against the Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island and the Santa Fe allege that these companies have given the Hutchinson (Kan.) Salt Company 25 per cent of a pretended joint tariff rate upon salt routed to points on the Missouri River.

The proceedings were filed by A. S. Van Valkenburgh, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, at the instigation of M. D. Purdy, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

TO BUILD NEW PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—A company known as the National Construction Company has been formed to build the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The company to-day advertised for bids for the construction of a five-hundred-mile section of the new transcontinental line west of Winnipeg, and for a section between Port Arthur and the main line.

GET PURE WATER.

HOW IT CAN BE HAD.

To Avoid Typhoid Fever, It Is a Vital Necessity.

"Pure air, pure soil and pure water" have been laid down as the desiderata for the abiding places of man. Without the first two the last is unobtainable. No water which has passed through a polluted atmosphere into a polluted soil can reach the "spring" a healthful fluid, however clear and sparkling its appearance may be; the media through which it passes will thoroughly remove only the insoluble impurities. This is recognized by the Board of Health, which instructs that, "to avoid typhoid, at present, no well or spring water in Brooklyn be drunk without first being boiled." And further, that no spring water from elsewhere, however pure, should be used unless bottled.

If there be spring waters that fall through an atmosphere not charged with unconsumed carbon, in the shape of smoke, with the disease laden exhalations of malarial swamps or with the noxious fumes of chemcial works, upon a soil not contaminated with animal excreta, and which pass through strata that will add—in a degree too mild to make of them a medicinal draught, and yet sufficient to make their virtues as beneficent as the waters are attractive to the eye—minerals known to possess certain therapeutic properties, the danger from drinking natural water, which only is quite agreeable and satisfactory to the palate, can be avoided. Even this statement requires qualifying, however; for, unless the requisite intelligence and solicitude be exercised in caring for the reservoir in which this grateful gift of Nature bubbles up, and in conveying the latter uncontaminated to the consumer, the water, originally pure and healthful, will prove anything but safe, though it may still retain its pleasing appearance and taste.

In an article which appeared in the columns of The Tribune of December 20, 1903, the statement was made that "there are waters furnished to this city which Nature has put through her own cleansing and purifying processes, and the proprietors of which have exhausted every resource of modern science and invention in furnishing it as clean, as sweet and as uncontaminated as it comes from Nature's breast. A company located at Pine Hill, in the Western Catskills, is shipping to this city daily a carload of absolutely pure spring water. This water comes from a spring on the east side of Belle Ayr Mountain. The flow is 4,800 gallons a minute. The unvarying temperature of the water is 42 degrees, proving the great depth from which it comes." While the testimony of so high an authority as Professor Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia College, who, after analyzing it, said, "This water is extremely pure and entirely free from contamination," is a good and sufficient indorsement, it is buttressed by the fact that, to mention the names of the medical men here who use and recommend this water, would almost be to call the roll of New-York's leading physicians.

Visitors who have made careful examination testify to the accuracy of this account: Flowing from a mountain the sides of which are entirely uninhabited, and every foot of whose surface is owned and watchfully guarded by the company against the barest possibility of soil pollution, and in a region where the works of man do not send aloft their subtle poisons to taint the atmosphere through which the waters of this spring incipiently pass, they must needs be pure at their fountain source. And the company sees to it that they remain so until they reach the consumer. Covered by heavy plate glass, and so protected from vagrant particles of dust, dirt and other impurities, the spring's delicious, sparkling waters are run by gravity through a glass pipe, led above ground, to the scrupulously clean bottling works, where they are bottled by machines of the company's own invention. The bottling house, which contains every approved appliance for washing, sterilizing and filling which modern science has devised, and where all operations are performed by machinery, has been tersely described as "the model bottling works of the United States." Thus, from the time they gush from the mountain side until they reach the patrons' eager lips, these waters are said never for a moment to be exposed to any contaminating influences; the precaution is even taken to sterilize the bottles and seal them securely.

This water is supplied by the Crystal Spring Water Company to customers, direct from cars, or from its offices at No. 2,231 Broadway; its sale or delivery is never entrusted to druggists or grocers, or any other outsiders. Popular in offices, as in homes, it is also sent in quantities to the various city hospitals and other institutions. The bottles are packed in wooden cases, which are delivered to any part of the city at 65 cents a case of six bottles, about five gallons. This water will keep indefinitely.

PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

Battle of the Sea of Japan and Other Immense Pieces Thursday Night.

Pain's twenty-seventh annual Carnival of Fire will be held in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach next Thursday. As possibly this will be the last carnival to be given in the present inclosure, Mr. Pain is making a special effort to outdo all former years and to cause it to be a red letter night in the history of the beach.

In the afternoon there is to be a display of Japanese daylight fireworks, fired by Japanese experts. These creations have just been received from Tokio, and are from the same stock that was used at the reception to Secretary of War Taft and Miss Roosevelt by the Japanese royal family. At dusk the grounds will be beautifully illuminated with twenty thousand glow lamps and French and Japanese lanterns.

Owing to the length of the fireworks programme, the display in the amphitheatre will begin promptly at 8 p. m. Among the two hundred set pieces may be mentioned Togo's victory in the Sea of Japan, 150 ships in action, covering an area of 50,000 square feet, and "Harvest Home," with its fruits of the earth. Several mechanical set pieces will be seen for the first time, including an exciting head-on collision between two trains, and "The House on Fire," which shows a burning building, the arrival of the engines and rescue of the inmates. Changeable devices will include roses to the God of War and lilies-of-the-valley to the Goddess of Peace. Portraits of persons now in the public eye will then be shown. In the lake will be amphibious animals of all descriptions, and writhing, spouting aquatic pyrotechnics, ending with the floating lily pond.

The aerial portion of the display will consist of salvos of 50, 60, 80 and 100 inch bombs, with combinations; "Field of the Cloth of Gold," "Electric Sunbursts," "Peacocks' Plumes" and "Pyrotechnic Cuttlefish," finishing with the colossal 100-inch shells, which will throw out fifty thousand stars. Among the repeating shells will be seen bombs with ten different combinations, including "Chrysanthemums," each break showing a change in color of the flower; "Pain's Fiery Spider Bombs," in aerial flights; "Columbia's Salute" and "The Battle of Flowers." The flights of shells will include the "Radium Cloud" of one hundred bombs, the "Flashlight Bouquet," which will create a sensation; the "Rooseveltian Volley," produced by the electrical discharge of five hundred bombs, which will cover the heavens with millions of multi-colored stars, and the famous "star shells," as used by the Japanese and Russians in their great battles, producing a weird effect. The rockets will be fired in hundreds in over two hundred combinations.

The novelties will include "The Butterflies' Holiday," "Singing Birds," "Floating Festoons," one thousand feet long; "Flowering Pampas," the "Polychromatic Canopy," and the "Manhattan Beach Bouquet" of five thousand rockets.

On Tuesday there will be a gathering, under the auspices of Kings Council No. 6, I. O. O. F. The Nobles of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, under command of Potentate William J. Matthews, will make their annual pilgrimage to the fireworks on the same day.

WILL PLAY FOR DAVIS CUPS.

At Point Pleasant, N. J., both those at the shore and on the river will join in the play at the golf club for the Davis cups, given by Richard Harding Davis. One cup will be played for two days, August 28 and September 2; the other, open to the "Curtis Circle," will be played for on Labor Day.

Labor Day also will see the annual play for the President's Cup, which this year has been given by Colonel Henry T. Dechert.

Golf has held the interest of the summer colony of Point Pleasant this year, and there has been so much enthusiasm that these matches are looked forward to with great interest.

SUMMER SEASON GROWS LONGER.

The Long Island Railroad has decided to continue the summer timetable, with full complement of trains, until September 20, instead of substituting the fall timetable, as usual, on the first Wednesday after Labor Day.

Officers of the railroad declare that this departure from the usual custom is significant of the fact that New-Yorkers are increasing the length of their summer outings.

A few years ago the family that went to the country before July 1 and remained after Labor Day was a great exception, but now, to such an extent has the summer home idea grown, the season is about four weeks longer. The people go earlier and stay later.

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GENOA. IN BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK.
"EDEN PALACE."

GENERAL MINER CHARGES STAND.

Judge in Taggart Divorce Case Refuses to Strike Them Out.

Wooster, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Judge Eason rendered his decision to-day in regard to the motion filed yesterday to rule out the charges against the principal men named as corespondents in the Taggart divorce case. Judge Eason stated that he would dismiss the charges against Captain Rither and against Clinton Spencer, of Chicago, but that he would not dismiss the charges against General Miner, Lieutenant Fortesque, Captain Bash and William Taggart. In regard to the letters, Judge Eason stated that if half the charges against Miner imprisoning Taggart were not disproved, Major Taggart would have been justified in writing almost any kind of letter to get out of prison.

He went at length into the other charges and severely scored Miner, Fortesque, Bash and William Taggart, stating that the evidence so far produced must be disproved or it was against them.

The depositions of Lewis H. Bash and Lieutenant Fortesque, both of whom are named as corespondents, were read to-day at the opening of the hearing for the defence. Both depositions were distinctly favorable to the defendant. Both also denied the charges against them as stated in Captain Taggart's petition.

LOSE A THREE YEAR STRIKE.

Masons to Go Back to United States Steel Plants with Nine Hour Workday.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—The local officers of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Association have received from the national officials permission to resume work for the United States Steel Corporation and throwing open all their plants. The action ends a strike of three years, and was a surprise to the steel officials and local labor men. The trouble arose over the number of working hours. The men wanted eight hours and the corporation wanted nine hours to constitute a day's work.

After a strike of three years the men have decided to work nine hours.

It is expected that thousands of union bricklayers will find employment in the different plants of the United States Steel Corporation within a short time.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE BLUNDERS.

Resolution Concerning Williamsburg Bridge Terminal Must Be Rescinded.

It has just been discovered that the Board of Estimate made a blunder in the resolution adopted at its last meeting in regard to the acquisition of land for the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Harris says that the resolution will have to be rescinded and a new one adopted before the work for the proposed new subway station can proceed.

The question is upon the manner of acquiring the use of Delancey-st. for the subway. The resolution provides for the taking of the land for bridge purposes, while the legal view is that it should have been worded so as to have the land acquired as a widening of Delancey-st.

Since the legality of the resolution has been raised, in order to straighten it out the Board of Estimate will have to call another meeting, rescind the old resolution and adopt a new one which will meet the requirements.

In the mean time the progress of a needed improvement is delayed, and the hands of the Bridge Department are tied until the case has been legally straightened out.

FIVE YEARS OLD, KILLED BY WHISKEY.

John Conway, only five years old, died last night at St. Vincent's Hospital of alcoholism.

The boy was present Friday at a wake held over the body of an elder brother at their home, No. 167 Perry-st., and got hold of a bottle of whiskey.

Late at night he was found by one of the family extremely sick. At the hospital the case was at first diagnosed as gastritis, but it was soon found to be one of alcoholism, from which the child did not recover.

PLANS FOR PLUNGER TEST.

Submarine Will Go Down at Oyster Bay on Wednesday.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 19.—Tentative arrangements have been made by which the test of the submarine torpedo boat Plunger which is to be made at the instance of President Roosevelt, will take place in Long Island Sound just outside the entrance to Oyster Bay next Wednesday. It is probable the Plunger, in command of Lieutenant Charles Nelson, will arrive in Oyster Bay to-morrow or Monday. Before she is put through her paces before the President the Plunger will do some preliminary manoeuvring in Oyster