MORE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

LESS VIOLENCE AND MORE LITIGATION IN BROOKLYN'S STRIKE.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of President Norton and His Superintendent for Violating the Ten Hour Law—An Offer to Surrender by the Strikers Rejected by One Company—Leader Connelly's $100,000 Bond Issue—A Hearing Before the Attorney-General on Charter Forfeitures.

The Brooklyn strikers continued devoting their attention to the law yesterday, and acts of violence were so scarce that hope that the trouble had about ended was renewed.

The city and the military officials were so well satisfied with the situation that they decided to relieve some of the National Guard men on duty. The conference at which this was determined was held in the Mayor's office. It was attended by Brig.-Gen. McLeer, Judge Advocate-General Grout, Corporation Counsel McDonald, Police Commissioner Welles, and the Mayor. After the conference Gen. McLeer said that the city authorities had advised him that some of his troops might be spared.

"We were called out," he said, "simply to aid the civil authorities, and we have remained at their service. It is for them to tell us when we are no longer needed. I will relieve a part of my command from field duty, but for the present they will be held in reserve at the armories. I have hope that before long peace will be restored and all of the troops may be called in."

Later an order was issued that sent about one-half the soldiers to their armories. The brigade consists of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh regiments and the Third Battery. The troops withdrawn were selected from each of the organizations. The places left vacant by the withdrawal of the Forty-seventh's men were taken by men from the Thirteenth who have been on reserve duty. Accurate figures were not obtainable last night of the number of men actually left on duty, but it is in the neighborhood of 1,400. There are 1,800 policemen and 700 special policemen, making a total force of about 4,000 to quell disturbance should any break out.

The most potent factor in bringing peace, it was said yesterday, was the counsel of the strikers in the various legal proceedings that have been begun, Mr. Delos McCurdy of this city and Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn. They put it in plain language to the strikers that so long as the law was violated and held in contempt the men who were guilty of the violations could expect no relief, and would be looked upon as the enemies of society that they were.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS AT PRESENT.

The railroad companies have succeeded in opening every one of their lines, but on none of them have they resumed the service that they gave before the strike, and on none of them have they run cars at night later than 11 o'clock. Last night was the first night that they have run them that late, and they were run on only a few of the lines. In spite of the fact that all the lines are open, however, the strike leaders still insist that they are bound to win. There are constant evidences of weakening, nevertheless.

AN OFFER TO RETURN TO WORK.

An offer was made last Saturday by the strikers who were employed by the Brooklyn Heights Company to return to work on terms that amounted to an unconditional surrender. The offer was made privately to one of the counsel of the Brooklyn Heights Company, and the fact of its making was not known to any person outside of the officials of the company, the Executive Committee of the strikers, and the lawyers, until yesterday, when a reporter for THE SUN learned about it. Even the strikers themselves were not aware of it, but their habit of blind obedience to their leaders was depended upon to carry out the agreement should the company accept the terms. There have been talks from time to time between representatives of the men and representatives of the company, and on this particular occasion the question of the men getting back to work was broached by the representatives of the men. The offer was to return in a body at the old terms, which were $2 a day for regulars and $1.50 for trippers. The company had something over 400 new men in its employ taking the place of the strikers. Each of these men had an individual contract with the company, and that contract was to be respected. The new men were to retain their places until the contracts expired, or until such time as the company dispensed with their services. The 400 strikers whose places they had were to be put on the waiting list, and when a vacancy occurred one of them was to be hired to fill it.

This was exactly the offer made by Vice-President Wicker of the Brooklyn City, Queens and Suburban road to the men a week previous, when the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was trying to bring about a settlement. It was rejected by the men then, Leader Connelly saying scornfully: "It's all or none. No good General would retreat leaving a part of his men on the field." The week, however, had taken some of the "cockness" out of Connelly, and in its place had come a realizing sense of the weakness of the strikers. At the time the offer was made the situation was discussed and it was agreed by the representatives of the men that the advantage to the public and to the company would be incalculable. First it was said that if the agreement was made it would probably put an end to all violence. Next, the company would be enabled to put in immediate operation all its lines, and with no violence the confidence of the travelling public would return, and there would be an immediate return of business. Again, there would be no boycott by labor organizations. While it was admitted that boycotts seldom amounted to a great deal, what little they did amount to would be saved. Another point was the immediate release of the militia, which would save the taxpayers of the city, the railroad company included, an enormous amount of money. It was further said that refusal on the part of the company to accept the proposition placed it in the position of kicking a man when he was down.

"The men give in that they are whipped," it was said, "why insist on rubbing it in."

The proposition was rejected by the company's representative. The company was willing to take the men back as individuals, as Mr. Lewis had stated many times. It would not take them back in a body. The representatives of the men said that if they were taken back as individuals that would mean the destruction of their organization. That one point they would not consent to.

All this was vigorously denied yesterday by the leaders at Mugge's Hall, the headquarters of the strikers. It was said that any statement that any offer whatever that involved a surrender of the men on any point was a deliberate lie. Minor officials of the company also denied its truth, but no higher officials of the company could be found to discuss it. Despite the denials the facts are as stated above.

This offer of the men was entirely apart from the letter written by Connelly, Monday, offering to order all the men back to work. It was known when that letter was written that no offer would be accepted, and the object was, as stated in THE SUN at the time, to enable the making of affidavits on which there was a chance of getting a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the companies to run all their cars on all their lines.

NEW MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

This application was made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor. It was directed against the Atlantic Avenue Company, and the complaint alleged that half a dozen lines of the company that are being partly operated were not being operated. Justice Gaynor granted an order to show cause, returnable tomorrow morning.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF PRESIDENT NORTON.

In addition to this, warrants were obtained yesterday for the arrest of Mr. Norton and Daniel J. Quinn, the Superintendent of the railroad, for violating the ten-hour law. The warrants were issued on the affidavit of George Layton, a striking motorman, and James Dwyer and Jeremiah Desmond, striking conductors. They swore that they used to work for the Atlantic Avenue Company and that at diverse times they were forced to work eleven hours and forty minutes within twelve consecutive hours, while the law says only ten hours' work shall be required. The law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500, to require more than the legal number of hours' work. President Norton and Superintendent Quinn were notified of the issue of the warrants, and they will appear in the police court this morning. Just what this law means has never been officially determined, and it is likely that this case will be made a test.

MR. CONNELLY GETS UP A BOND SCHEME.

Besides attending to all this legal business, Mr. Connelly found time to get up a bond scheme that might rank along with President Cleveland's. The proposition is to issue $100,000 five per cent. interest-bearing bonds, to run for a term of years to be decided on later. The issue is to be appropriately termed a strike issue. District Assembly 75 is to issue the bonds, and they are to be guaranteed by District Assembly 75. The form decided on is as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., ——, 1895.

—— after date, for value received, The Motormen's Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., promises to pay to the order of ——— —— dollars, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. It also agrees to accept this note as cash, without any discount or interest, if presented at any time in payment of any indebtedness to it.

At its office in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Motormen's Union of Brooklyn,

——, Secretary. ——, President.

——, Treasurer.

Mr. Connelly declared that $50,000 of these bonds had already been subscribed for by prominent citizens, and a syndicate might be organized to take the rest.

After he had finished work on the bond issue Mr. Connelly took up the matter of the City Hall Goddess of Justice. She lost her scales during the recent snow storm, and Mr. Connelly wrote:

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the committee of the employees of the different railroads to draw your attention to the fact that the blindfolded female figure which caps the top of the City Hall, and has been known to the people of this city as the Goddess of Justice, stands ravished of the scales which she held in her hand. This is very significant and alarming in view of the military occupation of the city of Brooklyn.

I am requested to ask you as Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn to immediately restore to the blindfolded woman the scales which hung so evenly balanced in her hand heretofore. By so doing you will inspire many thousands of your fellow citizens with renewed confidence in your determination to see justice done to all parties alike. MARTIN J. CONNELLY,

Chairman of Committee.

VIOLENCE YESTERDAY.

Few windows were smashed and not many of the non-union motormen were assaulted yesterday. One non-union man was grabbed by a couple of strikers as he was coming down the steps of the elevated road at Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street, on his way to the Third avenue cable works. Before they could do any serious damage, however, a couple of militiamen of the Twenty-third Regiment, who were stationed near by, intervened and escorted the motorman in safety to his car. No attempt was made to arrest the assailants and they quickly disappeared.

Early in the morning a crowd gathered at the corner of Myrtle and Sumner avenues, where a number of workmen from the Broadway stables were sprinkling salt on the track. Once or twice they made threatening demonstrations, but were kept back by Policemen Shortlidge and Evans of the mounted squad. After the departure of the salt wagon the crowd continued to hang around, and the policemen remained in the vicinity. About an hour later Evans saw a man attempting to cut the trolley wire on the same corner. He rode up to the spot and arrested the wire cutter, who said he was Bernard Donohue, an ex-motorman. He was subsequently arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court and held in $500 bail.

At 9 o'clock there was a scrimmage at Third and Bay Ridge avenues, in which two men were arrested. A mob gathered to watch a number of linemen who were at work, without police protection, mending some of the wires which were cut at that point on Tuesday night. The crowd jeered the workmen and made insulting remarks. At first the linemen paid no attention. Finally the taunts became unbearable and the six linemen jumped off the wagon and made for their tormentors. A free fight followed, in which the linemen were getting the worst of it when Policeman McGreevey and two other officers rushed up, attracted by the tumult. They arrested William Busby of Ninety-first street and Fifth avenue and Henry M. Garvins of Fifty-second street and Second avenue, and dispersed the rest of the crowd.

Patrick Pinder, a conductor on the Fulton street line, was assaulted yesterday afternoon at Fulton street and Alabama avenue by William Dickerson, who pounded him and tried to drag him off the car, while a small crowd of sympathizers egged Dickerson on. Pinder resisted and managed to hang on until Policemen Gibbons came up and took charge of Dickerson. William Walsh, driver of a beer truck for Howard & Fuller, held up a car on the Fulton street line for several minutes by driving his wagon upon the track and stopping there. He was approached and unceremoniously ordered out of the way when Policeman Bansell ordered him to. He was placed under arrest and the car proceeded on its way. Two other truck drivers assaulted motormen by striking them with their whips as they drove by, and in each case they were arrested.

Only one arrest for stone-throwing was made during the day, and that was of a 12-year-old boy, Thomas Dolan, who broke a window in car 248 of the North Second street line, as it was approaching Lorimer street.

A gang of about 200 strikers gathered at the Reservoir opposite Prospect Park about 6:30 last night. They stopped car 1,131 of the Flatbush avenue line, in charge of Motorman Benjamin Middlemart.

Part of the gang got hold of the trolley rope and pulled off the trolley, while another part leaped to the front platform and grabbing Middlemart dragged him from the car. They fell on him and beat him badly before the special policeman on the car was able to rescue him. While the fight was going on some one of the gang stole the switch handle. This held the car until another car came along. After the fight the gang dispersed.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

There was no diminution in the number of accidents and mishaps, many of which were due to the inexperience of the new motormen. About 9 A. M. car 2,719 of the Union avenue line under the guidance of Motorman George H. Power, ran into a truck driven by George Sinefer of Woodhaven, L. I. The front wheel of the wagon was broken, but no one was injured. A more serious accident occurred about the same time on the Ralph avenue line at Broadway and Park avenue. Oscar Baer, 11 years old, was thrown over the horse by Motorman Julius Dolling of 118 Harrison avenue. The boy received a contusion of the elbow, which was attended to by an ambulance surgeon, who took Baer to his home at 797 Park avenue.

Henry Fehlesser, who lives in Evergreens, L. I., was run down by Charles Fisher of 192 Henry street, who was acting as motorman on car 1,717 of the Myrtle avenue line. Fehlesser's wagon was overturned and he was thrown out violently on the pavement. He was badly shaken up, and besides several severe bruises, was internally injured. Ambulance Surgeon Guilfoyle dressed his external injuries and sent him home.

HIS CAR ALMOST GOT AWAY FROM HIM.

A new motorman who had charge of a Myrtle avenue car nearly let it get away from him yesterday. The car was held up near Hart street by a crowd of strikers, two of whom jumped on the rear platform and hustled the conductor off. In the melée the trolley pole slipped off the wire and the car came to a stop. As the crowd disappeared with the conductor the motorman got off to put the trolley pole on again and get away from the neighborhood as quickly as possible. In his excitement he forgot to switch off the current from the motor. The moment the trolley pole touched the wire the car started off at full speed, and the motorman had just enough presence of mind left to jump on the step. He let the car go at full tilt for several blocks, scattering wagons and pedestrians right and left, apparently undecided whether he should pull the trolley pole down again or shut off the motor. Before he did either of the two he reached, however, he managed to get the car down to a respectable gait. As soon as the officials at the depot heard of the occurrence they sent a new conductor down to take the car back.

Another exhibition of the inefficiency of some of the new men took place just after dark on Joralemon street, near the City Hall. A brilliant blue illumination lighted up the bottom of the car and sparks splattered and dashed out in every direction, but the conductor and motorman went on in total ignorance of the fact that the motor was being burned out. The car ran a block while the display was going on and provided entertainment for several scores of people who had gathered on the sidewalk. Many of them were women, and they laughed at the unconcerned motorman and conductor.

"Look out there! you're burning out!" shouted some of the bystanders.

The men paid no more attention than if they had been informed that the wheels were going around. Finally the circuit was broken and the car slowed down and came to a stop. Then the conductor decided that something was wrong and made a personal investigation. After reporting the results to the motorman and holding a conference with him he announced his decision by saying: "By gum, Jim, I guess she's burned out." The car was pushed down to the corner by hand and hooked on to a Fulton street car, which towed it away to a place of refuge.

Trolley car 101 of the Fulton street line, bound down, ran into a horse and two-wheeled gig owned and driven by Patrick W. Quinn, 73 Utica avenue, in Fulton street, near Tompkins avenue. Quinn was thrown to the pavement, but not badly hurt.

Motorman Charles Laubr of Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street ran into Joseph Honeable's truck yesterday afternoon while on his way to the depot with car 900 of the Third avenue line.

The truck escaped damage, but $8.50 worth of windows in the car were broken by the impact, and a passenger named Valentine Genini was slightly cut by the broken glass.

Williamsburgh had another dynamite bomb scare last night. Adam Ross of 700 Leonard street was going through Franklin street on his way home about 8 o'clock, and at the corner of Oak, on the up track of the Greenpoint and Myrtle avenue line, he discovered a piece of gas pipe with a cap at each end, and a copper wire and a fuse protruding from one end, in which a hole had been drilled. The pipe was eight inches long and about half an inch in diameter. Ross examined it at a near-by lamp post and then walked gingerly off with it to find a policeman. He came across Policeman Long of the Greenpoint station. Long took it to the station house, where Sergeant Coleman dashed it into water. It is there yet. The offer of a SUN reporter to take it apart was rejected.

The Navy Yard blacksmith who cracks open Williamsburgh bombs with a sledge hammer investigated the bomb told about in THE SUN yesterday. He is still uninjured.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

The Order Greeted by the Lucky Soldiers with Cheers.

The news that they were to go back to their regimental headquarters reached the members of Companies F and G, Twenty-third Regiment, at 3 o'clock. They had been stationed since a week ago Monday at Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street, and they lost no time in getting into marching order. While they were waiting for the squad of police who were to relieve them they began cheering lustily. This demonstration was checked by Capt. Thorn, who said there should be no public exhibition of joy. There was a suspiciously broad smile on his own face as he got ready to move. The 160 men worked off their enthusiasm by retiring to a distant corner of the barn and singing:

Farewell, farewell, my own true love.

They couldn't help letting out one more cheer as they went up the steps of the elevated road bound for the armory.

A good many other transfers were made, and several other posts were left without militiamen. Every station, however, was guarded last night either by soldiers or by policemen. Of the Fourteenth Regiment, Company K was sent from the Flatbush avenue stable to its armory, being relieved by Company I from Bush street. Companies E and D went from Bush street to their armory. Company G went from the same place to the Kent avenue power house, relieving the Second Battery, which returned to New York.

All of the Forty-seventh Regiment went back to their armory, with the exception of Companies B and I, at Ridgewood and A and E at East New York. Their places at the other stations were taken by the police and by detachments from the Thirteenth Regiment, which has been on duty at its armory.

The Seventeenth Separate Company, which has been stationed at Ninth avenue and Twentieth street, on the edge of Greenwood Cemetery, for two weeks was also relieved, and it returned last night to Flushing. It received a more enthusiastic welcome than was accorded to any of the metropolitan regiments on their return. Preparations for the celebration were in progress all day. It had been arranged several days ago that the fire company should strike 17 bells when they learned of the company's being relieved. When the signal was rung yesterday afternoon the whole town turned out. Signal 29 was then rung and the members of the Fire Department reported at the depot. Escorted by the veteran members of the company, the police force, and 1,000 citizens, led by the Willett's Point band, the company marched to the armory.

The line of march was made brilliant by bonfires and fireworks. At the armory the cheering was deafening. Capt. Bell complimented the company on the faithful service it had rendered and dismissed it. Later in the week a banquet will be given the company by an appreciative constituency.

TO ANNUL ITS CHARTER.

The Attorney General Asked to Begin Action Against a Trolley Road.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The hearing before Attorney-General Hancock this morning on the application of John Giblin, Master Workman of D. A. 49, K. of L., and Andrew Best, Master Workman of D. A. 75, K. of L., to commence an action against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad was set for 10 o'clock this morning. Giblin and Best were present, attended by Congressman-elect William Sulzer and James A. Dennison. Raphael J. Moses also was present in the interest of the strikers. Editor Graham of the *New York Mercury*, John H. Fife of New York city, and T. J. McGuire of Amsterdam, member of the General Executive Board, K. of L., were present as spectators. The Brooklyn Heights Company was represented by Thomas S. Moore of Brooklyn and William C. Trull of New York city. The application asks the Attorney-General to begin an action to annul the charter of the company for failure to properly operate its lines during the strike.

Mr. Moses addressed the Attorney-General, saying he did not appear as the petitioner, but he desired to be present, being interested in the case as the counsel obtaining the mandamus issued to compel the company to run its cars.

Mr. Moore asked an opportunity to put in answering affidavits for the company. This would take two or three days. President Lewis was so busy and counsel so tied up with legal proceedings that nothing could be arranged in the way of a reply on the short notice given.

Col. Dennison answered that the company was only seeking delay. The charges now laid were identical with those made before the State Board of Arbitration and before Judge Gaynor, and the counsel had had three distinct opportunities to answer. Every day's delay meant hundreds of thousands of dollars lost to the public and a tremendous inconvenience. It also involved big losses to merchants. The counsel were notified at the earliest hour Tuesday morning, and the company's officials certainly had time to make a denial.

Attorney-General Hancock said that he would hear the arguments, and if it became necessary to get additional papers an adjournment could then be taken.

Col. Dennison then began his argument, which he said was on behalf of the general public, and not merely for the strikers. He asked no assistance of the Attorney-General in the effort to settle a controversy between anything of that sort. The theory he brought the action upon was to stop the enormous inconvenience and loss to the general public. The ground upon which the Attorney-General was asked to interfere was found under section 1,798 of the Code. The company had been guilty of acts specified under this section which made it possible to annul its charter. The situation showed that the company, which originally had three-quarters of a mile of track, had leases of other roads which gave it about 300 miles of track, and he understood it claimed a capital of $45,000,000. The company had been annually making agreements with its employees, but this year the negotiations begun in September had not been carried through. One of the main reasons of the disagreement had been a refusal of the company to agree to a promise not to employ their men more than ten hours a day, in violation of State laws.

Col. Dennison at this point read the article presented to the officials of the company bearing on this point, and showed that the paper had been marked to show that the company rejected the section. The men, aside from the laws, needed their full faculties to discharge their duties with safety to the public, and could not have them and work long hours. The company had wilfully put themselves in position so that they could not operate their road. This was done by discharging skilled electrical employees who had refused, in the event of a strike, to take motormen's places. This act of the company had made it dangerous for the motormen to continue at work, and had precipitated the strike. This was a different situation from a mere failure to operate the road. The company had enforced unlawful exactions, which disregarded the public's interests, in the running of cars at too high a rate of speed. In two years the trolleys had caused ninety-five deaths and over 300 accidents. In view of the wilful violation of the law it was the duty of the Attorney-General to take such steps as were necessary in the public's behalf.

When Mr. Dennison had concluded Mr. Moore said that the company wanted time to put in answering affidavits. He would like to have until Monday, and might have something to say also to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Moses objected to delay. He said the counsel had had a month's time to prepare for all the great questions which have arisen.

Mr. Trull, for the company, declared that the papers furnished no ground for action by the Attorney-General against the company. There had been no single acts of violence committed during the strike for which the strikers were not responsible. They had assaulted and carried away American citizens desiring to work, and the answering affidavits would show it.

Attorney-General Hancock said he would adjourn the hearing and serving of answering affidavits until Monday at 2 P. M., counsel for the petitioners to be served on Saturday.

Mr. Giblin and Mr. Best returned to Brooklyn last night. Mr. Giblin said the Attorney-General told him that if one-fifth of the charges against the Brooklyn Heights Company could be proved, there would be ample ground for the annulment of the charter.

"We are prepared," said Mr. Giblin, "to prove that the company has violated the laws relating to the regulation of speed, the importation of labor from other States, and the ten-hour day."

"Suppose there should be a stampede to-morrow on the part of the strikers?"

"That would make no difference now," said Mr. Giblin, "the proceedings have been instituted and will be pushed to a conclusion. We admit that the company has now enough men to run all the cars it has, but you must remember that a very large number of its cars are disabled and unfit for service."

RUMORS OF THE STRIKE.

Not Even Violence and Bloodshed Can Suppress Human Nature.

The lack of men to clean cars in the shops of the trolley companies, and the general state of confusion, has one result which continues to amuse the public. The pictures and legends inscribed on the car windows by the jocose militiamen have not yet been washed off.

One of the cars which was making regular trips yesterday on Fulton street bore in large letters the following sentiment of some disgusted soldier: "To hell with the poor, anyhow." Another had a pretended daily list of casualties caused by a company of the Seventh Regiment, one of the items in which was: "Ten men stuck in the back."

Mrs. Schumacher, the striker's wife who was hit on the head with a stone while riding in a Union avenue car, was not the only one of the strike sympathizers who had to patronize the corporations they were fighting. One day last week three women boarded a car and seated themselves. When the new little conductor approached meekly with outstretched hand one of the women gave him a withering look as she handed him a quarter and said:

"Three, you scab!"

The day after the charge at East New York two tough-looking characters met in front of a saloon.

"Was you in the fight last night, Jim?" asked one.

"Was I into it?" repeated the other, with feeling. "Why, I ain't done a thing ever since but pick bayonets out of me back."

While some applicants for work were standing in the hallway outside the Brooklyn Heights' offices yesterday, a man came in with two large dents in the right side of his head, another back of his ear, and two sore spots on his neck.

"If you want a job you'll have to get in line there," said the big detective in charge.

"I don't want no job," said the man, fiercely.

"I want to see the paymaster."

"What do you want of him?" asked the detective.

"I want me pay, see. I don't work no longer. I only been in this town for two days and look what I got already. I wouldn't run another trip for a thousand dollars."

A crowd was standing around guying the soldiery a few days ago, when some one who wanted to see the commanding officer approached the sentinel and explained his business.

"Corporal of the guard No. 6," sung out the picket.

"Brown the wheat cakes, 21," was the retort of a striker, and the crowd gave the picket the laugh.

The new conductors and special policemen who manage the cars at present are somewhat inexperienced and have to make their own rules as they go along. Yesterday a German painter got aboard of a car, smoking a short black pipe. He took up his stand on the rear platform, in accordance with the Brooklyn custom. The special officer, who was about 21 years old and wore a blue coat with three service stripes and a pair of striped lavender trousers, told him to go inside the car.

"I guess nod," replied the painter, "I vant to schmoke."

"There ain't room for you out here, with me and the conductor," said the cop.

"Well," said the painter, "if I go inside, I schmoke in dere."

"That's all right," answered the policeman. The painter settled himself in a corner and in two minutes smoke was pouring out through the broken windows as if the car were afire.

The only other passenger, a little peddler, watched the German with his beady eyes for a few moments, and then running his hand inside his bosom pulled out a cigarette left over from his last Saturday outing, and, lighting it, puffed away with great satisfaction.

Arrests Yesterday.

Bayliss, Frank A., 22, of 10 Bradford avenue, ex-conductor on the Fulton avenue line, accused of shooting at Peter Cook of 257 Pennsylvania avenue.

Callahan, Hugh, 25, 152 Eagle street, arrested for putting an iron wedge in the switch at Franklin and India streets. He was caught in the act by Policeman Bresser.

Degusso, Michael, 34, of 1,403 Gates avenue, for putting stones on the track in Hates and Irving avenues.

Dickerson, William, 23, Sharpe street, near Atlantic avenue, arrested for assaulting James Pinder, a conductor on the Fulton street line.

Dolan, Thomas, 12, of 358 Lorimer street, arrested for throwing stones.

Donohue, Bernard, 27, of 1,649 Myrtle avenue, arrested for cutting wires at Sumner and Myrtle avenues.

Roach, Peter, driver, arrested for striking Motorman Stevens of the Nostrand avenue line with his whip.

Walsh, William, driver, arrested for obstructing car track.

Wilson, James, 36, of 1,407 Herkimer street, arrested for striking Motorman Hermann Douges of the Flushing avenue line in the face with his whip.

Strike of Ice Cutters on the Hudson.

KINGSTON, Jan. 30.—The first ice strike of the season of any proportion on the Hudson River is now on at Glasco, where about 1,000 men have quit work, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day. The strike started at the house of the Glasco Ice Company this morning, when 500 men threw down their tools and demanded that the men who worked indoors storing the ice be paid $2 instead of $1.75 a day. The demand being refused, the men marched to the Oakes & Thompson house near by and compelled the men employed for that firm to quit work, as the indoor men there were also receiving $1.75 a day. Later half of the men of the Glasco company went back to work at the pay offered, but this afternoon, when the Oakes & Thompson men learned of this, they went to the ice field of the Glasco company and told the men that whereas they had forced them to quit in the morning they did not think it right for them to return to work. The Oakes & Thompson strikers then compelled the 200 Glasco company harvesters to stop work. The strikers held a meeting and decided to visit the Knickerbocker and other houses, and compel the men to quit unless they are receiving $2 a day for indoor work.

Strike of Barkers Averted.

The threatened strike of the "pullers-in" of the "Bay" has been averted. The proprietors of the two Park row clothing stores, whose non-union "pullers-in" caused the trouble, sent word yesterday to Walking Delegate Robinson of the Brotherhood of Tailors that their "barkers" would join the union.

Local Business Troubles.

Marshal Levy has taken possession of the stock of clothing in the store at 243 Broadway under foreclosure of mortgages made by A. H. King & Co. to David Finelite for $2,800 and Anna Cohn for $4,800. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for A. H. King & Co., said that in December, 1893, that firm gave to certain of their creditors chattel mortgages on their stock aggregating $56,000. Thereafter the firm continued for a time to sell the stock in the interest of the mortgagees, and paid off $26,000 of these mortgages. King & Co., a new firm, succeeded A. H. King & Co. in the possession of the stock, and continued to dispose of it until yesterday, when the Marshal took it. Blumenstiel & Hirsch further said that this foreclosure has nothing to do with King & Co., who are in no wise liable for the mortgages, except that they had possession of the stock. There are still mortgages on the stock for $25,000, and the stock on hand is valued at $10,000.

Joseph W. Wilson, bookseller and stationer at 16 West 126th street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Kilvert without preference.

The Sheriff has sold out the stock of Charles A. Herpich, manufacturer of furs at 93 Mercer street, realizing about $16,000; also the machines and mills of the Diamond Coffee Mills at the Harlem Market, 102d street and First avenue, and the stock and machinery of the Jarboe Paint and Iron Manufacturing Company at 418 West Twenty-fifth street.

Contractor Busch's Heirs at Odds.

A hearing in the contest over the will of Samuel Busch, who died March 13, 1894, at 119 Columbia street, was had in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Busch was a contractor, who had made a fortune, but spent most of it in his later days, so that even his eleven children who contest the will do not believe that he left more than $10,000. His widow, Charlotte, says he left much less. Busch was married three times, all his children being by his first two marriages. His last marriage was when he was 88 years old. His third wife, Charlotte, was a servant when he married her. The will offered by the widow gives half his estate to her and the rest to the children. The children want to set it aside for one made earlier, which gives the widow $1,000 and leaves the rest of the estate to his children. The case was not concluded.

Going to Stir Up the Hoboken Trolley Folks.

There is much dissatisfaction among residents of West Hoboken with the service of the North Hudson Railroad Company. At last night's Council meeting Councilman McEwen offered a series of resolutions condemning the company for not furnishing proper facilities and waiting rooms, for not providing its trolley cars with fenders, and for failing to make close connections with the ferryboats plying between Hoboken and New York. After a heated discussion the matter was referred to the Town Attorney, with a request that he report to the Board at the regular meeting to be held Feb. 6 a plan by which the company can be compelled to make the required improvements.

Four-in-hands Allowed in the Park.

The Park Board sent word yesterday to Capt. Collins of the park police to instruct his men that the rule forbidding the driving of four-in-hands in the city parks had been suspended, and that no driver of one should be stopped if he were able to manage his horses.

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26, North River, New York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-President and Traffic Manager.

WILLIE FINCH DENIES IT.

COMMITTED NO IMPROPRIETIES WITH MRS. WINKEMEIER.

Mr. Winkemeier Had a Great Admiration for Pretty Freda—The Visit to Mrs. Winkemeier's Bedroom Explained—That Locked Door, and How Willie Knew that It Was Always Kept Locked.

The star witness yesterday in the Winkemeier divorce suit, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was Willie Finch, the co-respondent. Abe Hummel, who appears for the husband, had the four pretty maids who were employed in the Winkemeier household there, ranged in a row in front of the jury. They took a marked interest in the proceedings.

Mrs. Winkemeier sat beside her counsel, Gen. B. F. Tracy, for a short time after she left the witness stand, but before the close of the day disappeared. She was called to the witness stand by Judge Landon when court opened. She was evidently prepared for a searching cross-examination by Lawyer Hummel, and she maintained her composure bravely to the end. She admitted that Willie frequently called early in the morning, but she could not remember how often he visited her. She sometimes received him in the billiard room, but denied that the shades were down. Sometimes he called on Saturday nights when Mr. Winkemeier was busy at his store, but he seldom came at night when Mr. Winkemeier was at home. Willie might have visited the house as often as four times a week during February and March, she said.

Then Mrs. Winkemeier testified to the visit of Willie to her bedroom in the middle of March last.

"I invited Willie to go up stairs," she said, "because Mr. Winkemeier did not like any one to sit on the parlor furniture. I took Willie into my bedroom to show him some photographs of my Philadelphia cousins. We remained there, I should think, about ten minutes. Willie used to play poker at the house, and Mr. Winkemeier once asked him to accompany him to the club to play a big game of poker."

"Were you friendly with Freda Martin?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"Yes sir," returned the witness, "she gave me her photograph, but I did not accept it. I left it on the mantel."

"What became of it?" asked Mr. Hummel with an air of great interest.

"I tore it up and threw it in the waste basket," said Mrs. Winkemeier sharply.

Mr. Hummel beamed. He turned to one of his assistants and received from his hands the fragments of a picture. These he exhibited to the witness and the jury. Then he handed the scraps to Mrs. Winkemeier and asked:

"Are these the remains of that picture?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Winkemeier, regarding the pieces curiously.

"Mrs. Winkemeier, why did you tear up this photograph?" asked Mr. Hummel, and Mrs. Winkemeier sharply answered:

"Because of Mr. Winkemeier's fondness for Freda."

Freda, who sat in the row of pretty maids, blushed, and the other girls giggled. Mr. Hummel asked Mrs. Winkemeier if she was jealous of Freda, and receiving a negative answer, proceeded by inquiring when Mr. Winkemeier became fond of Freda. "As soon as she was employed," responded the witness promptly.

Mrs. Winkemeier then testified that she was at Ocean Grove with her husband from July 7 to July 28. One day she met Willie unexpectedly there, and after her return from Ocean Grove Willie called frequently at the house. Mr. Hummel manifested some curiosity about the ages of the parties interested, and Mrs. Winkemeier informed him that she was 25 years old, Willie 23 years, and Mr. Winkemeier 43.

On the redirect examination the witness testified that when she went back to the house after the quarrel with her husband to get her clothes the servant would not let her in, and she was forced to wait until the grocer's boy came. She waited until her husband returned, and he asked, "What the devil are you doing here?" She told him her errand, and he allowed her to take her clothing and some presents that belonged to her.

"Was Mr. Winkemeier familiar with the servants?" asked Mr. Soley of counsel for the defence.

"Very," was the reply. "He was exceedingly free with Freda; called her 'pretty,' slapped her on the neck and in other places in a manner that was very unbecoming. He called me a lazy devil for not getting up and helping Freda. My husband used to joke with me about Willie Finch. He would often say: 'There goes your mascot down the street,' and once he said: 'I wonder if I could get the kid out of school to play billiards for me?'"

Willie Finch was next called to the witness stand. He is a rosy-cheeked young man of sturdy build, faultless attire, and he has just the shadow of a moustache. He parts his hair in the middle. He was nervous and pulled unceasingly at his cuffs when he first was ever called upon to answer questions. He said he had an open invitation from Mr. Winkemeier to visit the house at any time. On Feb. 11 he took Mrs. Winkemeier home from the riding academy. Her husband met them in the saloon, and Mrs. Winkemeier explained that she had no car fare. Willie said that he had never seen anything immodest about Mrs. Winkemeier, had never seen her with her dress unbuttoned, and he positively denied that he had ever taken any liberties with her. He had never kissed her, hugged her, or put his arms around her waist. The only time he had ever been in Mrs. Winkemeier's bedroom was when she took him there to show him some pictures.

"Now, Willie," said Mr. Hummel, gently and cautiously beginning his cross-examination, "How old are you?"

"Twenty-one years," replied the witness, who proceeded in answer to Mr. Hummel's queries to state that he was something less than six feet tall and weighed about 140 pounds. He had been educated in Germany and in the High School. He had been a bank clerk and had served some time in an architect's office. He did not work all the time and found opportunities to visit the Winkemeiers.

The time of the visit to Mrs. Winkemeier's bedroom during her husband's absence, he said, was the only time he had been alone with Mrs. Winkemeier in her bed chamber.

"You are quite sure, Willie," said Mr. Hummel, with great solemnity, "that that was the first and only time you went into Mrs. Winkemeier's bedroom?"

Willie fussed nervously with the lapels of his coat, sank down in the chair, and then unfolded himself. Finally he answered:

"Once before I went there with a crowd of people who were playing poker in the house. We went into the bedroom to see one of the children sleeping."

"Only to see an innocent little baby asleep?" queried Mr. Hummel.

"Yes," was the reply; "just to look at the child, and then we all went out again. There was a door leading from the bedroom to the hall, but that was always kept locked."

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Hummel, assuming an air of great interest. "Always locked. How did you know that? Did anybody tell you? How did you find that out?"

"I tried it," said Willie, wearily.

"When?" "How often?" proceeded Mr. Hummel, and Willie replied that he had tried the bedroom door to see if it was locked only once, on the occasion of the visit to the sleeping baby. Nobody had told him the door was always locked. It was commonly known that it was, he said after a while.

Willie proceeded to tell how he met Mrs. Winkemeier by accident down at Ocean Grove when he went there to secure board for himself and sister. He did not know of the quarrel between Winkemeier and Mrs. Winkemeier until he had been invited to her father's house. Then he learned for the first time about the accusation against him. He tried to have a talk with Mr. Winkemeier over the telephone about it, but Mr. Winkemeier would not talk to him.

"Why not call upon him when you lived next door?" asked Mr. Hummel.

"Because I did not want to take any chances," was the innocent reply, and before Mr. Hummel could formulate a return query, added, "Any chances of being refused admittance, you know."

Mr. Frederick D. Finch, the co-respondent's father, testified to the fact that he frequently played poker at Mr. Winkemeier's house, and Mrs. Hattie Williams, a sister-in-law of the defendant, testified to having heard Winkemeier speak of Finch as "the kid."

Peter L. Graham, who is interested in the china pottery works at 110 Metropolitan avenue, testified that he had known Mrs. Winkemeier since childhood. Freda Marten had sworn that she answered the telephone in the house on one occasion when Willie called up and addressed her as Maud. Graham said he was in the habit of telephoning to the house to Mrs. Winkemeier and always addressed her as "Maud." "I did not always give my name, nor did I always ask if Mrs. Winkemeier was the person addressed. I invariably spoke to her as Maud, and she always addressed me as Peter."

The trial will be continued to-day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.