keep them in his pocket until to-day was in every way as unparliamentary as that of Senator Hoar when he introduced his trust-buster by number only and without a title or a body, if, indeed, it was not altogether illegal. But, however that may be, the bills of the Attorney-General went in with Mr. Jenkins's name attached to them, and were duly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that is where the great mistake was made by those who have mapped out the trust-busting campaign.

Soon after Congress met a sub-committee of the judiciary was appointed to deal with trust-busting bills. The chairman of this sub-committee is not John James Jenkins of Wisconsin, but Charles Edgar Littlefield of Maine, whose colleagues are Samuel Leland Powers of Massachusetts and Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Republicans, and David A. De Armond of Missouri and Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, Democrats.

Now, Sub-Chairman Littlefield and his colleagues never heard of the Attorney-General's bills until this morning, and they were so surprised that they could scarcely articulate. They were not only surprised, but they were angry that they had not been consulted before the bills were prepared, angry that they were not notified before or after they were introduced, and angry because Mr. Jenkins stuck the bills in his pocket and, instead of giving them to the newspapers generally, furnished a copy to his favorite fireside journals and let it go at that.

This sub-committee, moreover, had been at work upon a general trust-buster, and only yesterday it was agreed to by the full membership, who to-day reported it. It is not by any means the bill the Attorney-General, with the assistance of Mr. Jenkins and the bill clerk, got before the House in such an unheard-of manner, but it is a pretty good bill of its kind, and Mr. Littlefield and his colleagues declare that they will go ahead with the work of perfecting and reporting it just as though the bills of the Attorney-General had never been heard of. The only criticism of this embryo measure is that it is too drastic to suit the Administration.

As for Chairman John James Jenkins, he does not know as a fact whether he is afoot or on horseback. He only knows that he has presented to the House two bills that he admits he does not approve of and that they have been referred to the committee of which he is the chairman, but that they must first be passed upon by a sub-committee of which he is not the chairman. He is, therefore, the spokesman of the bills, but is not in charge of them. Of course, if he had known when Congress met that he would be expected and induced to change his views on the trust question, he would not have allowed Mr. Littlefield to become chairman of the sub-committee to take charge of the Administration programme.

It is a very interesting situation as it stands. Mr. Littlefield, who is the original trust-buster, was ignored by the Administration in favor of Mr. Jenkins, who did not think that trusts could be busted, and nevertheless Mr. Littlefield finds himself in charge of the bills that Mr. Jenkins, who does not approve of them, introduced at the request of the Administration, and sent to the committee by the underground tunnel route.

The leaders of the House all declare that they are in favor of putting the Administration programme through, provided that the Judiciary Committee agree upon a bill. And they declare further that they will make no move until that is done. The committee will have a meeting on Monday, and in the meantime efforts will be made to bring about an understanding between the Hon. John James Jenkins and the Hon. Charles Edgar Littlefield as to who is to be the leader, provided each can find out what kind of a bill the other wants and what kind a bill he himself can support.

As for the influential Republican Senators, they are still inclined to think that, in view of the President's solicitude, a trust-busting bill might possibly be put through, but that it must be the "right kind" of a bill. What kind the "right kind" is nobody seems to know.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

Text of the Administration Measures Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The bill to amend the Sherman law is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to offer, grant or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or service in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce, whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier, as required by said act to regulate commerce. Every person who shall offer, grant or give, or solicit, accept or receive any such rebate, concession or service shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000.

Sec. 2—If any joint stock company, corporation, or combination, or any agent thereof, shall solicit, accept or receive any such rebate, concession or service as is hereinabove declared to be unlawful, it shall be unlawful thereafter to transport any article owned or controlled by such company, corporation or combination, or produced or manufactured by it, by whomsoever the same may be owned or controlled, from the State in which such article is produced or manufactured. If any such joint stock company, corporation or combination shall offer, grant or give any special prices, inducements or advantages for the sale of articles produced, manufactured, owned or controlled by it to purchasers in any particular locality in order to restrict or destroy competition in that locality in the sale of such articles, it shall be unlawful thereafter to transport any article owned, or controlled by it, or produced or manufactured by it, by whomsoever the same may be owned or controlled, from the State within which such article is produced, manufactured, owned or controlled, provided, however, that the prohibition imposed under this section shall not apply to any article purchased bona fide before decree made in pursuance hereof against the joint stock company, corporation or combination producing, manufacturing or therefore owning or controlling the same; and provided, further, that even after decree any such article may be released from the prohibition imposed under this section if the owner thereof shall show to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the matter, as hereinafter provided, that such article was purchased bona fide, without notice, and within thirty days after the entry of such decree. Any transportation company and any officer, agent or representative thereof knowingly concerned in the transportation of articles in interstate or foreign commerce contrary to the prohibition of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000.

Sec. 3—The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain the offering, granting, giving, soliciting, accepting or receiving any such rebates, concessions or service by any person or persons, and to prevent or restrain any such joint stock company, corporation or combination who shall have solicited, accepted or received any such rebate, concession or service, or who shall have offered, granted or given any special prices, inducements or advantages in order to restrict or destroy competition in particular localities, from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce. It shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain the several acts herein forbidden. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that the acts hereby made unlawful shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall be duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case, and upon such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just. The court may retain jurisdiction of the cause after the decree for the purpose of such subsequent modification of the same as may be made to appear equitable and just in the premises.

Sec. 4—Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under Section 3 or Section 5 of this act shall be pending that the ends of justice demand that other parties shall be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district where the court is held or not, and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 5—Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or persons by reason of any thing forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant or defendants reside or are found, without regard to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 6—The word "person" or "persons" as used in Sections 1, 2 and 5 of this act shall be deemed to include all corporations, associations, combinations or concerns whatsoever.

AN ANTI-TRUST COMMISSION.

The text of the bill creating a commission is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That a commission is hereby created to aid in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," for other purposes to be called the —— Commission. It shall be composed of —— commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be by him designated as chairman, and not more than —— of whom shall be from the same political party. Their terms shall be —— years.

Sec. 2—It shall be the duty of said commission to make diligent investigation into the organization and conduct of the business of corporations, joint stock companies and combinations engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for additional legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and annually, on the first day of October, in each year, and oftener if he shall require, to report to the President of the United States such information as it shall have collected, with its views and conclusions.

Sec. 3—It shall be the duty of said commission, whenever requested by the Attorney-General of the United States, to investigate the acts and methods of any such corporation, joint stock company or combination, and to report to him the result thereof.

Sec. 4—The commission shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all corporations, joint stock companies and combinations subject to the provisions of this act, to inform itself as to the manner and methods in which the same is conducted, to obtain from them full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it is created, to require reports, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, from all corporations, joint stock companies or combinations subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such concerns and the officers, agents or employees thereof specific answers to all questions relating to their organization and business upon which the commission may require information.

The commission is hereby authorized and required to execute and enforce the provisions of this act, and shall have power to require, by subpœna, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents relating to any matter under investigation; and in case of disobedience to a subpœna the commission may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents under the propositions of this section. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing.

Sec. 5.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents before the commission in obedience to the subpœna of the commission, whether such subpœna is signed or issued by one or more commissioners, or in any case or proceeding, criminal or other, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, or of any amendment thereof, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or other, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or other, before said commission, or in obedience to its subpœna, or the subpœna of any commissioner, or in any such case or proceeding: Provided that no such person testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce books, papers, contracts, agreements or documents, if in his custody, control or power to do so, in obedience to the subpœna or lawful requirements of the commission, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the United States, and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

Sec. 6.—The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending before it, at any stage of such proceeding and investigation. Such depositions may be taken in the manner and according to the practice provided by law in the taking of depositions in courts of the United States.

Witnesses whose depositions are taken pursuant to this act, and the Magistrate or other officer taking the same, and witnesses summoned before the commission, shall severally be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

All of the necessary expenses of the officers or employees of the commission in making any investigation, or upon official business in any place other than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the commission.

Sec. 7—A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The commission may make such rules or orders as may be necessary in the performance of its duties and conduct of proceedings before it, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any one of the members of the commission may administer oaths and affirmations and sign subpœnas.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall wilfully testify falsely on an examination before the commission created by this act, or before any member thereof, or in any proceedings or investigation authorized by this act and pending before said commission, or who, in any certificate or report required by this act or by the order of such commission to be made under oath, shall make it to carry out the provisions of this act, shall make any false or fraudulent statement, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be subject to the penalties provided in Sec. 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 9—The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general session shall be held, but whenever convenience may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby the commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States, and it may be one or more of its members prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

Sec. 10—The members of the commission shall each receive a salary of —— dollars per annum. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of —— dollars. It shall also have authority to employ and fix the compensation of other necessary employees at the seat of Government or elsewhere, to hire suitable offices for its use, and to rent office supplies. The commissioners and secretary shall not carry on or engage in any other business or employment or be pecuniarly interested, directly or indirectly, in any corporation, joint stock company or combination engaged in interstate commerce.

Sec. 11.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of —— is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the commission.

One Anti-Trust Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill prepared by Attorney-General Knox and introduced by Representative Littlefield to expedite the adjudication in the courts of cases brought under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The bill embodies the third suggestion made by Attorney-General Knox in his letter to the Senate and House judiciary committees on the subject of trust legislation. The Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting to report the bill favorably.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, to West Point Military Academy for duty.

Major Oliver E. Wilder, cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General and Capt. George A. Sultzer, Assistant Surgeon, detailed as members of army retiring board at St. Paul, vice Lieut.-Col. George E. Pond and Lieut.-Col. Rodney D. Taylor, relieved.

Capt. Louis M. Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, to St. Paul for examination for retirement.

Second Lieut. Isaac W. Mahoney, Second Infantry, to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company L.

Leaves of absence: Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster-General, extended to include Feb. 24. Lieut.-Col. John J. O'Connell, Third Infantry, extended one month; Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, for three months.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. H. Williams and Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., to duty in charge of recruiting party.

Lieut. C. Mallory, from the Detroit to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas, from the Montgomery to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page, from the Newark to the Montgomery.

It repairs broken health—
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.—Adv.

REAR ADMIRALS DISAGREE.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN EVANS AND KENNY.

Each Prefers Charges Against the Other to the Secretary of the Navy, but the Trouble Will Be Adjusted Without Reference to a Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy has before him for action charges involving two Rear Admirals, which, however will be adjusted, it is believed, without reference to a court-martial. The officers concerned are Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, and Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenney, Paymaster-General of the Navy. Admiral Evans began the trouble by filing charges against Admiral Kenney, who has retaliated with counter charges against Admiral Evans.

The difficulty between these two high ranking officers is the result of an alleged misunderstanding of an order issued by the Navy Department in regard to changes in the equipment and clothing of persons in the service. Upon the receipt of the order by Admiral Evans he made formal requisition on the Navy Department for the necessary material to put into effect the changes required. The requisition was referred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of which Admiral Kenney is the chief. Admiral Kenney returned the communication to Admiral Evans, with the statement that such an immediate and wholesale change in uniforms as that contemplated was contrary to the interests of the Government, and Admiral Evans was informed that if his intention was approved the Government would have upon its hands a large amount of old material which it was desirable to use before the new material was drawn upon.

Admiral Evans then wrote to Secretary Moody saying that Admiral Kenney had not only exceeded his authority, but had been disrespectful to a brother officer. He charged also that Admiral Kenney had attacked the Secretary of the Navy by questioning the wisdom of the order issued by the Department.

Admiral Evans's allegations were referred to the Bureau of Navigation, which made an indorsement favorable to the attitude of Paymaster-General Kenney, to whom the papers were sent for comment and explanation. Admiral Kenney replied by charging that the communication from Admiral Evans contained statements in violation of the naval regulations, in that they reflected upon the Paymaster-General. He alleged also that Admiral Evans had been guilty of misconduct in failing to furnish the Paymaster-General with a copy of the charges, a requirement which Admiral Kenney did not overlook in his own accusations against Admiral Evans, by mailing a copy of them to that officer, duly certified and otherwise put into official form.

There has been a voluminous correspondence, which Secretary Moody now has on his desk. It is said, however, that he will ignore the charges and counter-charges and merely file them in the Department records. Admiral Kenney will reach the retiring age this month, but on Secretary Moody's recommendation the President has decided to retain him on active duty until the expiration of the term of four years in which he was commissioned as Paymaster-General in May, 1899.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertains 250 Guests at a Musicale—Dinners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained 250 guests at a musicale in the East room of the White House at 10 o'clock to-night. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a white silk crêpe gown in receiving her guests in the Blue room. Light refreshments were given the guests in the State dining room during the intervals between numbers. The musicians were Mark Hambourg, pianist, and Francis Rogers, baritone, with Bruno Huhn as accompanist. All of the ladies of the Cabinet now in Washington, with the exception of Mrs. Hitchcock, assisted in entertaining the guests.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, entertained to-night at dinner in honor of Miss Roosevelt, all of the guests later attending the musicale at the White House. The guests invited to meet Miss Roosevelt included Countess Cassini, Miss Martha McCook and Miss Jean Reid, both of New York and the house guests of Miss Roosevelt.

Adjutant-General and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner to-night in honor of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Baroness von Heng Imuller.

Assistant Attorney-General and Mrs. Beck entertained at dinner to-night.

Miss Elsie Kellogg of New York was the guest of honor at a large luncheon to-day given by Miss Carolyn Hull, whose guest she is at present.

Among the hosts of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. and Mrs. Beardman and Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, all of whom entertained dinner parties.

Lady Herbert gave her first "at home" at the British Embassy this afternoon, and a brilliant array of society people filled the drawing rooms. Mrs. Waterlow, wife of the Attaché of the Embassy, assisted Lady Herbert, and several young women from private society attended the tea table. Miss Sochet, niece of Lady Herbert, was presented to Washington society for the second time, having attended the diplomatic reception at the White House last night.

BEET SUGAR MEN AT WAR.

Michigan Delegates Say Some Hard Things About President Oxnard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Bad blood has followed from the meeting of the National Association of beet sugar men yesterday, and the Michigan men who are not members and who opposed the resolution withdrawing the oppositions of the association to the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, are saying some pretty hard things about President Henry T. Oxnard. The latter said to-day, referring to Watts S. Humphrey of Saginaw:

"Why, one little Michigan fellow who put up only $250 was the loudest man in the meeting last night."

Mr. Humphrey, when told of Oxnard's accusation, said to-day:

"Most certainly we gave no money to Oxnard last year, but we were not bound to do so, as we served notice that we would have nothing to do with his association. We did not welch. The year before we did pay an assessment, but could get no accounting of how the money was spent. Oxnard came on here to Washington, but we don't know where the money went. Last year we decided to pay our own expenses and did our own fighting, and we are doing it now."

Mr. Oxnard was asked why he had changed his attitude on the Cuban treaty and what his present attitude was. He carefully wrote out the following statement:

"While we thought, for reasons of policy, that it was wise not to further oppose the wishes of the Administration in regard to Cuba, we want it distinctly understood that we do not approve of the principle of reciprocity in any sense of the term, and would like to see every other reciprocity treaty which may come up in the future meet defeat."

PENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

144 Bills Reported and Passed in Thirty-one Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Under the rule the House to-day went into Committee of the Whole to consider private pension bills.

Mr. Russell of Texas made a vigorous speech denouncing the growth of this class of legislation, asserting that the bills were not and could not be thoroughly and properly considered. Since 1861, he said, there had been 9,298 of these bills passed by Congress, of which 1,114 were passed in the last term of Congress alone.

A spirited reply was made by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, a veteran of the Civil War. He said that naturally and inevitably the number of these bills increased as the years went by, years that added to the burdens and disabilities of the veterans.

The committee acted upon 144 bills, which were reported to the House and passed in thirty-one minutes. Mr. DeArmond (Dem., Mo.) was appointed a conferee on the Anarchy bill, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Lanham.

At 4:05 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday next.

"HUSBAND" HELD AS ABDUCTOR.

Justice Wyatt Deals a Blow to East Side Corruption.

Harry Manheimer, an East Side youth, was arrested yesterday in the Children's court by order of Justice Wyatt on a charge of abduction. The arrest surprised Manheimer greatly, because he volunteered the information that he had married a wayward fifteen-year-old girl who was about to be sent to a reformatory by Justice Wyatt owing to reports made by the Gerry society and an officer of the children's court. It was parole day yesterday and the girl's case came up on the report made by Supt. Jenkins. She was remanded to the care of the Gerry society and Manheimer was sent to the Tombs, to be arraigned on Monday before Justice Wyatt.

This disposition of the case started a row among the friends of the girl and the band of young East Siders who were giving Manheimer moral support. Half a dozen court officers started to put the whole crowd out, and as they more than had their hands full, policemen from other precincts went to their aid. Outside of the court the ejected ones defied the police, and a few heads were punched before the crowd was driven away.

The girl was Sadie Garstadt of 184 East 101st street, who was arrested on Nov. 6 upon complaint of her father, who said she was disorderly. She was convicted and paroled until yesterday, but was again arrested on Jan. 3 because Policeman Magee of the Children's court squad reported that he had seen her on a street car with a disreputable woman.

The girl's lawyer, as a last resort, produced Manheimer, who declared that he had married the girl on Nov. 13 before a notary.

When he had pretty well proved his claim as to the marriage Justice Wyatt said:

"You'll be placed under arrest immediately for abduction." This outcome was unexpected, as it has been the custom in like cases in the police courts for the Magistrates to discharge a girl upon proof that she has been married and also to let her husband go.

SCENTS CRIME IN ROOS CASE.

Jackson Says Its Like the Patrick Matter—Timpano Still in Jail.

Coroner Jackson yesterday turned over the records in the Roos case to the District Attorney with a request that immediate action be taken against the three prisoners, Miss Ellen Long, Lawyer Louis J. Somerville and Michael Timpano. Then he informed the reporters that he thought he might have another Patrick case on his hands.

"It's the most remarkable case with which I have had anything to do," he said. "I have ordered the viscera of Mr. Roos turned over to Dr. Witthaus for analysis, and if a trace of poison be found by him, the charge should be changed to murder. This may turn out another Patrick case. The circumstances are very suspicious, I think."

Joseph B. Solomon, who has acted as counsel for Miss Long, had this to say about the Coroner's action yesterday:

"The verdict is the strangest, most peculiar and unprecedented accusation that ever came out of a Coroner's jury room. To attribute a series of physical ailments as the principal causes of death, any one of which would be sufficient to cause the death of a man of the age of old Mr. Roos, and, then, in the same breath to charge that these disorders of nature were 'accelerated' in their regular and natural operation, when a regular medical man was called in to treat the sick man, is absurd, logically and medically, and as meaningless to the layman as to the physician. A careful reading of all the evidence discloses not a fact or inference, or shadow, to show in what respect the accused 'by their conduct' accelerated the old man's death.

Timpano remained in jail yesterday. Lawyer Somerville did not apply for a writ of habeas corpus in his case. No reason was given for this change of plans. A person familiar with the case suggested that an application for a writ would have been denied at once because the arrest of Timpano was the result of a jury verdict which would not be reviewable by a court.

BRIDGE-TO-BRIDGE TROLLEY.

Grout Suggests Some Changes in Important Bridge Plans.

Comptroller Grout sent a communication to the Board of Estimate yesterday recommending various improvements at the Brooklyn and Manhattan approaches of the Manhattan Bridge, now in course of construction. He suggests doing away with the viaduct approach at the Brooklyn end and substituting a straight approach from Fulton street and Flatbush avenue to Sands street, where it is intended to bring the bridge proper to grade.

"The plan also provides for the connection of the Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges by a continuous trolley line. It is proposed to run the Brooklyn cars across the old Brooklyn Bridge along a surface line in Manhattan, which can be accomplished by the widening of Park street between Centre and Mott streets. It is suggested by Mr. Grout that cars coming over the Brooklyn Bridge shall run from the Manhattan terminal along Centre street, Park street and Park Row to Mott street, where the Mott street various tracks are to be cut through until the Bowery is reached. The route is then carried by a curve over the Bowery to the Manhattan Bridge.

The Board of Estimate will hold a public hearing on the matter on Jan. 23.

SHIFTED THE POULTRY AWARDS.

Boy With Too Keen a Sense of Humor Arrested at Madison Square Garden.

James Brown, a sixteen-year-old boy who lives at 374 Second avenue, decided to confer the blue ribbon on some of the poorest exhibits at the Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, and took from the cages of the prize winners half a dozen blue ribbons.

He proceeded to tack these on the cages of the unsuccessful fowl until Manager Crawford caught him and handed him over to a policeman. When the boy was arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday he said he had done it for a joke.

A woman with spectacles told Magistrate Crane that she was Brown's Sunday school teacher and that he was the best boy in the class and she was sure he would not steal. Manager Crawford then withdrew the complaint and the Magistrate discharged the boy with a reprimand.

Job for J. E. Eastmond.

Deputy Commissioner Van Iderstine of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in the borough of Brooklyn, yesterday announced the appointment of John Edward Eastmond as Water Register in place of Major Augustus C. Tate, who died last week. Mr. Eastmond is an independent Democrat and for several years had been one of the governors of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.—Adv.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 26th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

NEW PATROL SYSTEM COMING.

WON'T BE THE MURPHY THREE-PLATOON SCHEME, EITHER.

Gen. Greene Announces That a Change Will Be Made Within Four Weeks—Rumors of the Biggest Shake-up the Department Ever Knew—Talk About O'Reilly.

All kinds of rumors were afloat in Mulberry Street yesterday in regard to what Police Commissioner Greene intends to do. One report was that the three-platoon system was to be resumed very soon. Commissioner Greene said that a new patrol system would be instituted within four weeks but that it would not be the three-platoon system inaugurated by Commissioner Murphy.

Another report was that Commissioner Greene was preparing to give the force the biggest shaking-up it ever had. According to the gossip around Headquarters, all the captains were to be moved and each was to be sent in a different direction. The folks who set this report on foot had figured out that having arranged the inspectors to suit himself and then turned the Detective Bureau upside down, the new Commissioner would not leave the precincts under commanders assigned by his predecessor.

Concerning all this Commissioner Greene had nothing to say. He did say, however, that changes would be made in the Detective Bureau as soon as they are recommended by Inspector Brooks.

Another story started when Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Tenderloin visited Headquarters. The gossips all got busy and the result was a story to the effect that the "Brooklyn Terror" was making too strenuous a campaign in the Tenderloin and was being called off by the Commissioner. Commissioner Greene thought this story was too silly to answer.

In discussing police legislation recently introduced at Albany Commissioner Greene said that one of the most important bills would provide for an increase in pay for the borough inspectors and the chief of the Detective Bureau. Inspector Brooks now holds both of those jobs, but Commissioner Greene said that the two places might be separated in the future.

Commissioner Greene, in addition to other things yesterday, found that he had made a mistake in the retirement of a sergeant. Sergt. Delos Reynolds of the Westchester station applied on Wednesday last for retirement, and Gen. Greene granted his request. Yesterday he learned that charges were being prepared against Reynolds for being caught in the station house in his shirt sleeves with a jug of beer between his knees. The Commissioner announced yesterday that hereafter all applications for retirement would have to come through the regular channels—that is first to the captain, then to the inspector who will place it before the Commissioner.

BROOKS AT THE BROOKLYN BUREAU.

Inspector Nicholas Brooks crossed over to Brooklyn yesterday and inspected the detective squad of the borough just after Capt. Formosa, their new commander, had given them some instructions. Brooks made a short address to the men, substantially similar to that delivered at the Mulberry street office on Thursday. He said he had been looking up their records and found that some of them did not come up to the standard which would be required. He said that those who did not toe the mark would be sent out on patrol duty.

Before returning to Manhattan, Inspector Brooks went over the record books of the bureau with Capt. Formosa and expressed some dissatisfaction with the way in which they had been kept.

CORESPONDENT INTERVENES.

Mrs. Pollion's Divorce Decree Set Aside on Appeal—Evidence Weak, Court Says.

The decree of absolute divorce granted by Justice Steckler, in the Supreme Court several months ago, to Mrs. Frederica M. Pollon from her husband, John James Poring Pollon, a wealthy real estate operator, has been set aside by the Appellate Division and a new trial ordered.

Mrs. Hester B. Pollon, a cousin of the defendant by marriage, was named as co-respondent in the suit. This decision is considered a victory for the corespondent as she was dissatisfied with the verdict of Justice Steckler and instructed her counsel, A. H. Hummel, to join with Pollon, in appealing the case. It is said to be the first time that a corespondent has joined on appeal since the passing of the law permitting such intervention in divorce suits.

Justice McLaughlin, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that there is absolutely no evidence of adultery except on one occasion, in September, 1898, at 1693 Broadway, where Pollon resided, and that evidence is the uncorroborated testimony of a colored maid. The denials of John Pollon, J. E. Pollon, Mrs. Hester Pollon, and a son of the defendant, as to the truth of the maid's statements, and other circumstances surrounding her testimony, justly bring it under suspicion, says the Court.

"It will not do," the opinion says, "to dissolve a marriage contract, or to injure the reputation of others not parties to it, upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness."

ACKRON SELLS OUT AGAIN.

Man Who Was Driven Out of Tenderloin Has No Better Luck in Brooklyn.

Charles A. Ackron, who has been involved in almost constant trouble with the Brooklyn police since he opened his "Casino" in Jamaica avenue, two years ago, has sold out the place to H. Robert Ryan, a hotel man from Philadelphia. Ackron was long the proprietor of the Tivoli in the Tenderloin, and it was after he was forced to abandon that resort that he moved to the suburbs in Brooklyn.

Contract to Build Thomas Jefferson Park.

Bids for the construction of Thomas Jefferson Park, which is bounded by 111th and 114th streets, First avenue and the East River, were opened at the Arsenal in Central Park on Thursday, but they were not tabulated until yesterday, when it was announced that Bart Dunn, a brother of ex-Sheriff Tom Dunn, had obtained the contract. His bid was $146,957. Thomas Cockerill & Son offered to construct the pavilion in the William H. Seward Park for $78,000. It was the lowest bid.

THOU SHALT NOT HUSTLE.

THE IMMUTABLE LAW OF THE PLASTERERS' UNION.

Also, Never Work Alone Where It Is Possible to Work Double, and Don't Get Through Too Soon—Provisions of the Constitution of Cantor's Friends.

Work under our labor grows luxurious by restraint.—*Milton's "Paradise Lost."*

The Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society, to whose dictates concerning the work of repair going on in the City Hall Borough President Cantor has just yielded, has issued a pamphlet which throws a stream of light on its methods and purposes. It is entitled "Instructions for Foremen Plasterers and Information for Employers." In reality it is nothing but an extract from the constitution of the union, giving six of its articles that refer to foremen, apprentices, scale of work, character of work, rules of work and country work.

"Thou shalt not hustle" is the commandment that, like a red thread, runs through the pamphlet. One section prescribes that any foreman who "insists on rushing the men" shall be suspended by the walking delegate until he is tried and, if found guilty, shall be fined $50 or not recognized as foreman for three years. A second offence calls for an increased fine and a refusal of the union to recognize such foreman ever afterward.

"It shall not be allowable for members to work single-handed at any part of the trade of plastering where two men can work to advantage," says another section. In order that two men may be able to work "to advantage" on any job it is prescribed by an article headed "Scale of Work" just how long a time shall be spent on each kind of work.

Thus the scratch coating, or preliminary plastering, of a ten-room tenement-house floor must not be finished in less than two days by one man or one day by two men. The same precaution that the work may not be done too quickly is taken in regard to every other detail. The time for "browning," or putting on the second coat of plaster, in a tenement floor of the kind already described is set at three days for two men, and to the third coat of hard finish the same time is allotted.

A member of the union was asked yesterday what the men were to do if they got through with their work in less time than the constitution demanded.

"Well," he replied, rubbing his chin, "they take blamed good care not to get through."

"But if accidents may happen."

"Weh-ll, I guess they'd sit down and roll their thumbs."

"Why couldn't they go home?" was asked.

"Not on your life," answered the plasterer. "Then they'd violate the rule that says the working day shall be eight hours. That works both ways, you see, and protects the employers as well as the workmen."

"By making the men spend their superfluous time in rolling their thumbs?"

"Well, there ain't no superfluous time," was the decisive answer.

The article devoted to apprentices contains a provision that no one may learn the trade except by being indentured to an employer. The employer may not have as many apprentices as he chooses. One is the limit if he has been in business only one year. When he has been in business for two years he may have two apprentices, and three, but no more, when he exceeds that time. Every apprentice must serve four years and none may change employers during that period. And, finally, to instil into the novice the proper spirit of indolence, the apprentices are strictly prohibited from performing any other kind of work than plastering for the master to whom they are indentured.

The pamphlet is full of ordinances limiting the freedom of the persons for whom the work is done as well as that of the employers. For instance, imported models or castings are not to be handled by members of the union. As "none but members in good standing in the union shall be permitted to work at the trade of plastering," there is small chance for imported models or castings to find their way into this country. An unusual degree of liberality is displayed in the following section:

"In permanently established or occupied dwellings a changed character of decoration shall be permissible of completion, as desired by architect or owner."

All members must be paid once a week, unless they demand to be paid at the end of each day's work. The plasterer's week ends officially on Friday night. Employers must pay that same evening and they must pay not later than Saturday. They may not pay on Friday one week and on Saturday another week. When Saturday is payday the wages must be given out before noon. To help enforce these provisions the following section has been inserted:

"Any foreman who shall injure his fellow members in the eyes of his employers for a refusal to violate the laws or for taking a prominent part in the affairs of this society shall never again be recognized as foreman by the society."

To even up possible old scores that section has been made "retrospective in intent," as the constitution expresses it.

Borough President Cantor was asked by a Sun reporter yesterday what he thought of the plasterers' union instructions to foremen. He hesitated to reply that he had never heard of them, that he did not know anything about them and that so far he had had nothing to do with them.

"You know," he added, "the issues here in the City Hall were those of wages and employment of non-union labor. Of those things you mention I have heard not a word. I have nothing further to say now, but a time may come when I shall speak on this subject. Yes, in all probability I shall some day express myself fully and show just where I stand."

Case Against Du Puy Nolled.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—The case of manslaughter against Harry W. Du Puy, the Yale senior whose automobile, driven by himself, struck and killed D. Thorpe Munro, a marine engineer of this city, last June, was nolled to-day in the Superior Court.

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