R. C. MORRIS ELECTED.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE CHOOSES HIM PRESIDENT ON A. T. MASON'S NOMINATION.

Robert C. Morris was unanimously elected president of the Republican County Committee last night at a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Alexander T. Mason, who nominated him, and General F. V. Greene, who seconded his nomination, spoke in strong terms of praise of Mr. Morris's ability and character, and the feeling was universal that the county organization is in first class shape to begin the Mayoralty campaign. Mr. Morris said that he went into office unpledged, and he asked for the hearty co-operation of his associates. He asserted that he believed in and enjoyed hard work, and welcomed the opportunity just opening before him.

James W. Perry, the temporary chairman, presided, and recognized Mr. Mason, of the XXIXth District, who placed Mr. Morris in nomination in a graceful and appropriate speech. General Greene, in seconding the nomination, said that in the last campaign he had come in daily contact with Mr. Morris, who had conducted a magnificent canvass on the lower East Side, where the party must look for votes in order to defeat Tammany this fall.

Abraham Gruber said he was glad Mr. Morris had been nominated because he represented the rank and file. He created a laugh by saying that a distinguished Democrat had lately raised his voice in demanding that the rank and file of the party have a chance, but that the distinguished Democrat was unfortunately out of office, and his demand therefore had the less weight. Messrs. Mason and Murray escorted Mr. Morris to the chair amid cheers. Mr. Morris said:

In assuming the duties of this important office I desire to state that I do so without having made any pledge of any sort to any one, or without having been asked to make one. The campaign just opening calls for a great deal of hard work, and it will be necessary for you to co-operate with me in order that my efforts may be successful. I like hard work, and expect to do a lot of it, but I shall need your assistance.

Edward H. Healy and William Halpin were then quickly elected first and second vice-presidents, without opposition. George R. Manchester was unanimously chosen secretary and George R. Sheldon treasurer. Postmaster Van Cott nominated Edmund Bodine for sergeant-at-arms, and he was elected without opposition. The new Executive Committee was announced as follows:

1. Martin H. Healy.	19. George R. Bidwell.
2. Dennis Shea	20. F. Norton Goddard.
3. Frederick Haldy.	21. Abraham Gruber.
4. William H. Guy.	22. Charles K. Lexow.
5. Cornelius Van Cott.	23. M. M. McKee.
6. James E. March.	24. Smith Pine.
7. Frank B. Miller.	25. McDougal Hawkes.
8. Charles H. Murray.	26. Jastrow Alexander.
9. Frederick S. Gibbs.	27. James W. Perry.
10. Ferdinand Eidman.	28. John H. Gunner.
11. John C. Windolph.	29. Alexander T. Mason.
12. John Stichling.	30. Ambrose O'Neill.
13. Herman Joveshof.	31. Silas C. Croft.
14. James F. Pegnam.	32. Isaac Newman.
15. George W. Wanmaker.	33. Frank Raymond.
16. George Hilliard.	34. William H. Ten Eyck.
17. John Reisenweber.	35. Edward H. Healy.
18. William Henkel.	Annex. Richard W. Arnow.

FALL KILLS OCULIST.

DR. U. H. BROWN TUMBLES INTO AREAWAY FROM SIDEWALK AFTER DINNER PARTY.

Dr. Ulysses Higgins Brown, of Syracuse, a well known oculist, who, with his wife, had been staying at the Hotel Imperial since last Friday evening, was found at 6:50 o'clock yesterday morning lying unconscious inside the iron fence of a shallow areaway at No. 200 West Forty-fifth-st. by Policeman Hillman. The peculiar position in which he was lying seemed to indicate that he had fallen through the iron gate. He died in the West Forty-seventh-st. station a few minutes later, without regaining consciousness. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The areaway is about half a foot below the sidewalk. The iron railing in front is about four feet high, with a gate of the same height. The house is only a short distance from Eighth-ave.

W. L. Busby, who had been with the Doctor and his wife on Wednesday evening, said that Dr. and Mrs. Brown had a number of friends at dinner at the Imperial on Wednesday evening. Shortly after the dinner the Doctor and some of his guests left the hotel. They did not state where they were going, but it was the belief that they intended to visit some of the playhouses, and that the Doctor would return in a reasonable length of time. Dr. Brown and a friend went to the Waldorf-Astoria immediately after leaving the hotel. They visited several of the theatres, and after midnight stepped into Rector's, where they remained until about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There they were joined by several other persons, and the company drank freely of champagne. While under the influence of the champagne, Mr. Busby believes, and in an attempt to overcome its effects, the Doctor walked about. His falling into the areaway, Mr. Busby believes, is easily accounted for.

A number of the doctor's friends were looking for him when word came from the police and the Coroner that he had been found unconscious in the areaway. A couple of the doctor's friends visited the Morgue and saw the body.

At the Morgue Deputy Coroner Weston performed an autopsy upon the body. On hearing the story of the police Dr. Weston arrived at the conclusion that death had been caused by asphyxia, and that the cuts and bruises could have been made by a fall. The brain showed the effects of alcoholic stimulants. There were abrasions on the right elbow, contusions on the left hand, forearm, side and shoulder and on the forehead and along the left leg. Three ribs and the hyoid bone were broken and the trachea showed internal hemorrhages.

The body is to be taken to Syracuse to-day, and the funeral will probably be held Sunday. The doctor, who was forty-eight years old, leaves an aged mother and a brother, besides his widow. Mrs. Brown was Miss Isabella Raynor, formerly a nurse in Bellevue Hospital. They were married in this city several years ago.

Dr. Brown complained of ill health when he left Syracuse, telling many of his friends that he expected to die suddenly, as his father did.

SKETCH OF DR. BROWN.

Syracuse, Dec. 27 (Special).—Dr. Ulysses Higgins Brown was born on July 14, 1850, at Higginsville, Cortland County. He received his preliminary education at the Cortland Academy, afterward studied at the Cleveland Medical College and was graduated from the New-York Medical College in 1873. He spent a year in Paris, London and Vienna, pursuing special studies as an oculist and aurist. In 1875 he opened his office in this city at No. 310 South Warren-st.

He was a member of the New-York State Medical Society and Medical Association, the Central New-York and Onondaga County Medical societies, the Syracuse Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association. For the last nineteen years he had served as oculist and aurist to St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Asylum and the House of Providence. He had the appointment of Special United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions for the last ten years, and had charge of the free dispensary for diseases of the eye and ear.

On June 24, 1883, he married Miss Isabel Adelaide Rainer, of New-York. They lived for a time at the Laconcha, then in James-st., and for some time past at No. 603 West Genesee-st.

TWO ARRESTS IN POISONING CASE.

MRS. RATHBUN AND JOHN HART HELD FOR MURDER OF WILLIAM RATHBUN.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Anna Rathbun and John F. Hart were to-night arrested by direction of Coroner Rix and held without bail, under suspicion of complicity in the murder of William Rathbun. This step, by far the most important yet taken in the investigation of New-Haven's poisoning mystery, is believed to have resulted from discrepancies which have appeared between the statements of Mrs. Rathbun and Hart and those made by a number of witnesses to-day.

Trainmen state that Rathbun and Hart were violently ill before the train left Belle Dock, in this city, an assertion directly contrary to Hart's statement that the illness did not come on until they drank the coffee on the train. Mrs. Rathbun's persistent story that she threw the remainder of the coffee out of doors after Hart had told her, upon his return, not to let the children get hold of it, is contradicted by Dr. Klenke, who says that she first told him she had the coffee, and he told her to save it. On his second visit, when it became apparent that Rathbun would die, he asked for the coffee and was told by Mrs. Rathbun that it had been thrown out.

NOT PLANNING FOR BRYAN IN 1904.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here to-day to assist in arranging for the meeting of the National Executive Committee in January. Regarding a report circulated to the effect that the present organization of the Democratic party is planning to make W. J. Bryan the Presidential candidate in 1904, he said:

There is no foundation for such story. As the last address sent out by the committee says, "it is not designed to advance the interests of any man or faction." That is what the organization declared, and that is all I care to say about the matter.

WORK OF TRUE HISTORIAN.

HE MUST SHOW ORIGINALITY, SAYS DR. RHODES.

MEETING OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Detroit, Dec. 27.—"A historian, to make his mark, must show some originality somewhere," said Dr. James F. Rhodes, in his address to-night on "The Writing of History" before the first joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Historical Association, in the Central Methodist Church. "It may be in the use of hitherto inaccessible or unprinted material," continued Dr. Rhodes, "or it may be the employment of some sources of information open to all, but not used before, or it may even be the fresh combination of well known and well elaborated facts."

Dr. Rhodes then warned all historians against hasty and imperfect generalization, saying that a historian is a sort of trustee, and as such is bound to produce nothing that he cannot vouch for. He then discussed modern and ancient historians at length, pointing out their shortcomings in various respects and praising the best works of each.

After the 350 members of both societies gathered in the church had been formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Maybury, President Richard T. Ely of the American Economic Association, who presided over the meeting, read a paper on "Competition: Its Nature, Its Permanency and Its Beneficence."

At the close of the joint session the two societies adjourned to the University Club rooms, where a smoker was conducted by the local Arrangements Committee. To-morrow morning at 8:50 both societies start for Ann Arbor, where two joint sessions will be held, with President Angell, of the University of Michigan, in the chair.

The afternoon of the American Historical Society was devoted to a public session of the church history section. Professor George James Bayles, of Columbia University, read a paper on "American Ecclesiology." Professor Francis A. Christie, of the Meadville, Penn., Theological School, contributed a paper on "The Ignatian Epistles," and Secretary Samuel M. Jackson read a paper on "The Origin of the Apostles' Creed," which was written by Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

While the papers were being read various committees were transacting business. A report on membership showed the total to be 1,614, an increase over last year of 203 members. The Committee on Next Place of Meeting decided to hold the next sessions in Washington in 1902. An invitation by cable was received from Dr. Pais, of Rome, asking the society to join in an international historical congress to be held in Rome in 1902, which was accepted.

"The Taxation of Quasi-Public Corporations" was the subject discussed at the initial session of the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Economic Association in the Convention Hall of the Hotel Cadillac to-day. There were no preliminaries, but as soon as the hour arrived for the session to begin Dr. Richard T. Ely, president of the association, announced Dr. Frederic C. Howe, of Cleveland, as the first essayist, and he responded with an interesting paper. He said in part:

The present confusion in State and local taxation is largely traceable to legal and constitutional reasons. It arises from the restrictions of the courts and the Federal Constitution upon the powers of the States to tax transportation companies and those engaged in interstate traffic. Many of the evils of the personal property tax are traceable to the same conflict of jurisdiction. In no branch of the science of finance is there as much confusion and lack of uniformity as in the taxation of corporations of a quasi-public character, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express, gas, water, electric lighting and street railway companies. The laws of our States show no fundamental plan or principle.

In recent years the tendency has been back to the taxation of property and away from the taxation of earnings. But instead of taxing railroad property by an inventory of its roadbed, right of way, rolling stock, etc., under later laws, the valuation has been made up from the stock and bonds of the company. In some instances, this has been called a property tax, in others franchise tax, as in the case of the Ford Franchise Tax law, recently passed in New-York. This is the method approved by the Pennsylvania Tax Conference in its celebrated report of 1895. It is the method employed in Connecticut, and, with some modifications, has been adopted in Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. One of the chief advantages of this tax lies in the fact that it has been approved by the United States courts. Moreover, it treats the corporation as an entity, a unit or a going concern, and values it as such. Further than this, it adopts the valuation of the commercial world as evidence of the price for which stocks and bonds have sold, and values the corporation by adding to the market value of the stock of the company the par value of the bonds. In some States this method is employed as to all corporations.

Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, read the second paper on the subject. Following the reading of the papers, there was a lively discussion of the subject matter, participated in by Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University; James B. Dill, of New-York; Arthur J. Edney, of Chicago; Professor William R. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others.

HENRY E. DOREMUS.

Henry E. Doremus, eldest son of Cornelius Doremus, president of the Germania Life Insurance Company, died from typhoid fever at the home of his father, No. 51 West Eighty-seventh-st., last night. Mr. Doremus was thirty-nine years old and was well known to yachtsmen on Long Island Sound. He served for several years as treasurer of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, but retired when the Metropolitan Street Railway Company took control of the line. He was instrumental in forming the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in 1889 and served as its first commodore.

DENTAL PEDAGOGUES MEET IN NASHVILLE

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The National Institute of Dental Pedagogues met here to-day. Dr. Henry P. Carlton, of San Francisco, presiding. The welcoming address was made by Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, of Nashville, and Dr. Trueman W. Brophy, of Chicago, responded. The report of the Executive Committee being heard and approved, President Carlton delivered his annual address. Twenty-three colleges in the United States and Canada are represented.

GRADUATE CLUBS' DELEGATES MEET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—The sixth annual convention of the National Federation of Graduate Clubs met to-day at the University of Pennsylvania. The clubs represented at the convention comprised graduates from the following universities and colleges: Columbia, Ratcliffe, Cornell, Chicago, Bryn Mawr, Western Reserve, Clark, Brown, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Kansas, Barnard, New-York University, Iowa, Columbian and the University of Pennsylvania. Each club was officially represented by three delegates, but there were many more members from each club present at the opening session. Dr. Horace Howard Furness, of Pennsylvania, delivered the address of welcome. The morning session was devoted to the reading of reports of the officers and the Executive Committee of the Federation. In the afternoon Mr. Ewald, of New-York, read a report prepared by Professor T. F. Lewis, of Maine, on "The Status of American Students in Foreign Universities." A. H. Shearer, of Harvard, read a paper on "The Teaching Professor," and a paper on "Where Does Graduate Work Begin?" was read by Miss Laird, of Bryn Mawr.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—The ninth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held here last night. Many interesting papers were read, among them the following: "Antonio Montizinos and the Theory that the American Indians Are the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel," by Max J. Kohler, of New-York; "The Early Jewish Settlement at Lancaster, Penn.," by Henry Necarsulmer, of New-York; "The History of the First Russian-American Congregation," by J. D. Eisenstein, of New-York; "A Sketch of the Jews of Georgia Prior to 1800, and a Prominent Jewish Soldier of the War of 1812," by Leon Huehner, of New-York; "The Martyrdom of the Family of Don Luis de Carabajal in Mexico at the End of the Sixteenth Century," by the Rev. George A. Kohut, of New-York. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, of New-York; vice-presidents, Simon W. Rosendale, of New-York; Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. B. Felsonthal; corresponding secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; recording secretary, Max J. Kohler; treasurer, Professor Richard Gottheil.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETS.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Leading chemists from all parts of the country assembled in convention to-day in the auditorium of the Lewis Institute to attend the twenty-second general meeting of the American Chemical Society. The meeting was opened by an address by Dr. W. R. Smith, president of the Chicago section, to which William McMurtie, of New-York, president of the general society, responded. The remainder of the forenoon session was devoted to the reading of a number of scientific papers by Arthur W. Palmer, Edward Kremers, C. L. Parsons, J. H. Long and Edward C. Franklin. The afternoon was devoted to visits and excursions to various institutions in the city, where chemical investigations were made.

The session to-night was held at the Auditorium Hotel, where the retiring president delivered an address on the "Condition, Prospects and Future Educational Requirements of the Chemical Industries." The lecture was followed by a reception by the local section to the visiting chemists at the Technical Club. The Friday morning conference will be held at the Northwestern University School, where reports from the retiring officers and committees will be made and the election of president and councillors will be held.

The second annual convention of the naturalists of the Central and Western States met to-day at the University of Chicago for a two days' session. Representatives are present from most of the universities and colleges in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana. This meeting will perfect the permanent organization of the society which was started last year. At to-day's session a number of papers were read and discussed.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN SOUTH.

SET FORTH BY CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 27.—The tenth annual convention of the Southern Educational Association began here this morning. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Mayor Richard M. Taylor and City School Superintendent Fox, and responses were made by Superintendent Wootten, of Paris, Tex.; R. C. Glenn, State Commissioner of Education, Atlanta, and Superintendent of Public Institutions J. G. Calhoun, of Louisiana. President R. B. Fulton, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, delivered the annual address. He discussed the facilities for education given by the South to the white and colored races, and said in each State they had divided with the colored race the funds raised by taxes paid almost entirely by white men, and had given equal educational facilities at the public expense. He asked whether it had been proved that the studies which train to acuteness the Anglo-Saxon mind were the best to sharpen the Mongolian or the African intellect. Had not blind sentiment been aiming to give Anglo-Saxon minds to the negro race, instead of offering that development and training which would best meet the possibilities of that race? Millions of dollars had been spent annually for thirty-five years in the Southern States for the education of the negro race. Had there been an adequate return in advancement shown? It was, he added, the duty of the intelligent educators of the South to study and discuss these problems in all fulness and with impartial interest, and to determine in form and kind and method the education and training that should be afforded to the negro race.

Continuing, President Fulton said in part:

The greatest educational need of the South to-day is at least one institution pre-eminently fitted by its material equipment, its means of support, and its environment, to command and hold without challenge the position of leader in technical training among the institutions about it. No one of the State institutions can claim this position for our section. To afford the material appliances for such an institution as we need, $1,000,000 is a minimum sum. To maintain its work as it should be, an endowment of not less than $3,000,000 would be needed. One institution with ample equipment, properly located and organized, could easily be made to exert a guiding and helpful influence upon all manual and technical training in all schools in the South. Can there not be found somewhere that union of wealth of material with wealth of noble liberality which shall provide in the first years of the coming century for this most pressing need of educaton in the South?

President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, read a paper on "Scientific and Technical Education in the South." "Technical skill," the speaker said, "is needed to utilize the raw material to the best advantage. The time comes, however, in the history of every nation, when it must educate its people in science and train them in manufactures and industries, or it will go down. This higher scientific education is the forerunner of higher prosperity, and the nation which fails to develop the intellectual faculty for production must degenerate, for it cannot stand still. It is generally known that General Lee was a great believer in scientific and technical education. The Southern people have still to realize the ideals of Lee in education."

Miss C. S. Parrish, professor of philosophy in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, of Lynchburg, Va., presented some interesting facts regarding the education of women in the South.

NATURALISTS MEET IN BALTIMORE.

WELCOMED TO JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BY PRESIDENT GILMAN.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.—In a graceful and felicitous speech to-night President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University welcomed to the city and to the buildings of the university members of the American Society of Naturalists and kindred societies and sections. There was a large attendance of scientists, who have assembled from all quarters to discuss the tendencies and developments of science in all its varied and manifold departments. Immediately following the welcoming address, a public reception was tendered the visitors in McCoy Hall. Besides delegates and visitors in attendance upon the meetings of the various affiliated societies, members of the faculty, with their wives, and men prominent in educational life were present.

Although the official welcome was not extended until to-night, the various societies held two sessions to-day in the several halls and laboratories connected with the university, at which papers treating upon all the varied topics were read and discussed by recognized authorities.

At a short business meeting of the Society of Naturalists the committee appointed to consider the advisability of forming a Western branch of the society reported, suggesting that if a Western branch be established it be independent of the Eastern body, so as to control its own affairs and keep its own records. It was also suggested by the committee that the former name, "The Society of Naturalists of the Eastern United States," be resumed by the society.

LIFE PRODUCED WITHOUT MALE ELEMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Naturalists of the Central and Western States gathered in Hull Laboratory at the University of Chicago to-day and heard Dr. Jacques Loeb explain a process by which he asserts that he has demonstrated that in certain lower forms of life, and possibly in the higher forms, the male element is not essential to reproduction. Dr. Loeb spoke on the subject of "Experiments in Artificial Parthenogenesis." He said:

My experiments have led me to conclude that electrically charged elements are the basis of this life process of development. The introduction of a small amount of potassium into the egg or the extraction of a small amount of moisture has the same effect in developing the life of the egg as has the contact of the male element with the egg.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACE ROMANCE.

BRIGGS, OF CORNELL, ENGAGED TO THE GIRL HE MET AT A POUGHKEEPSIE DANCE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A romance of the intercollegiate boat races on the Hudson was brought to public attention to-day by the announcement of the engagement of Fred Adams Briggs, of the Cornell University crews of '95, '96, '97 and '98, to Miss Anna Valette Haight, a prominent young society woman of this city and a graduate of Vassar College.

The couple became acquainted at a dance given by Poughkeepsie society people in honor of the college oarsmen in 1896. Mr. Briggs is a resident of Waterloo, Ont.

HENRY HART MAY CALL HIS STOCK.

It is understood in Wall Street that Henry Hart has made arrangements with a Connecticut insurance company for securing the funds necessary to enable him to "call" from James R. Keene and the latter's associates in the transaction the Third Avenue stock of Mr. Hart taken over by them last January, not long before the road went into a receiver's hands. The block of stock thus protected, said to have amounted to about 17,000 shares, was taken by Mr. Keene and his friends at par, it was said, under an agreement by which Mr. Hart was to have the privilege of redeeming it at the same price at any time within a year, failing which Mr. Keene and his friends were to be allowed to buy it at 125. When the agreement was made, Third Avenue stock was selling at 116, and a few weeks later it fell to 50. The passing of control to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company gave the stock renewed value, and it is now quoted at 120¼.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Broadway, Fourth-ave., Ninth and Tenth sts., displays men's white dress shirts, percale shirts and linen collars at reduced prices; American cut glass pieces for table and sideboard, and fine water colors at lower prices.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO., Broadway and Eleventh-st., have fine wool blankets, down and silkoline comfortables and crochet spreads, also hemmed or hemstitched cotton sheets and pillowcases.

B. ALTMAN & CO. are offering the Marvex glove, which is made of only the highest grade of kidskins.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO., Twenty-third-st., offer kersey, unfinished worsted and cheviot jackets and tan or black kersey and Oxford gray boxcoats for women; also untrimmed velvet hats and trimmed walking, wheeling and school hats.

THE GEORGE C. FLINT COMPANY, No. 43 to 47 West Twenty-third-st., have odd chairs in carved oaks, Flemish or golden; small tables, picturesque settees with box seats for halls; chests for either hall or studio and, among Oriental rugs, a special lot of Kazaks.

HILLIARD INQUEST BEGINS

MINNOCK, THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS, TELLS A STORY OF BRUTALITY AT BELLEVUE.

The inquest into the death of Louis H. Hilliard in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital on December 12 was begun before Coroner Fitzpatrick at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Three nurses from the Mills Training School, J. R. Davis, Edward C. Dean and Clinton L. Marshall, who were on duty at the insane pavilion, are accused of causing Hilliard's death. They were represented by Henry B. Anderson. Coroner Fitzpatrick had no sooner taken his seat than he ordered from the courtroom all persons except those interested in the case.

Mrs. Mary Hilliard, of No. 394 Seventh-ave., testified through an interpreter that on December 11 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning her husband left home in a very excited condition. He did not complain of any pains in his throat or chest. His breathing, she said, was all right. He said he was going down to see the French Consul.

Sergeant William H. Wilbur, on duty at the desk of the First Precinct on December 11, told of Hilliard being sent to Bellevue, and said he talked freely, without any impediment or indications of injury to his throat.

William Rosensohn, Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon, responded to the call from the First Precinct station, and found Hilliard walking up and down and talking excitedly.

The man showed his throat and was apparently sound, witness said, and he could not have walked and talked incessantly, as he did, and climbed into the ambulance without manifesting any signs of pain if he had a broken rib. Hilliard refused to get into the ambulance, and they put the restraining belt on him and fastened his hands. It required the help of the driver and a policeman to put the belt on him. The witness said they had to use force. Then Hilliard was put into the ambulance, and he talked quietly and rationally. At the insane pavilion he walked up the stairs without effort or showing any sign of pain.

Coroner Fitzpatrick cross-examined the witness sharply as to whether Hilliard's side struck against the side of the ambulance. Witness said this did not happen, so far as he saw, and that he neither groaned nor ceased talking for an instant.

After further cross-examination by the jurymen a recess was taken at 12:50 o'clock.

After the recess Mrs. Hilliard was recalled, and said she visited her husband in the insane pavilion about 3 o'clock on the day he died, and spent about half an hour with him.

"Did you see any marks on him?" asked the Coroner.

"He was already black in the face," said Mrs. Hilliard.

She said her husband told her he was thrown on the floor and kicked, and said, "The small man kicked me," indicating Marshall.

Dr. Allen Fitch, examiner of lunacy for the Department of Public Charities, testified that he saw Hilliard at the Insane Pavilion on December 12. He was excited and resisting, and had many delusions, especially that he was being persecuted by the Jews. His condition was anæmic and weak. He did not show any impediment in his speech, but was hoarse.

"Would breaking of the hyoid bone cause hoarseness?" he was asked.

"It might."

"Did he show any difficulty in breathing?"

"None whatever."

Thomas J. Minnock, the reporter on whose complaint the three nurses were arrested, said he was in the insane ward from December 10 to December 15, and was there when Hilliard was brought in. Dean cried out, he said, "Hurrah, here comes another bum!" Hilliard, he sad, was run down the corridor and was kicked by Marshall. He described Hilliard's refusing to eat, and said that Dean came out and, saying, "I'll make you eat," grappled Hilliard by the throat, threw him to the floor and held him there until he was black in the face, kneeling on his chest. Marshall and Donnelly helped to hold him. Hilliard was again told to eat and declared he would not, and the three hit and kicked him. Marshall ordered the other patients to the other end of the room, but witness staid there, and then they dragged Hilliard head first into the bathroom. They took his clothes off and gave him a shower bath, and when he began to come to the nurses hit him in the stomach. Dean cried: "I'll fix you, you ——." Then they took Hilliard into his room.

Next morning he saw nothing of Hilliard until dinner. He was feeble and seemed to be in great pain. His head was covered with bruises, and there were blue marks on his throat. About 1 o'clock he said Superintendent O'Rourke came in and said:

"You have been getting a pretty good beating, hey?"

"No," replied Hilliard, "I have been scratched."

Davis, witness said, told Dr. Wildman, when he came on his rounds, that they had a pretty violent patient, and Dr. Wildman, he alleged, replied: "Give him a good licking."

"I did, but it don't seem to do him any good," Minnock said was Davis's answer.

Davis told Dr. Moore when he came, according to Minnock, that they had a pretty violent patient, and the doctor replied: "Well, you know what to do with him."

The witness then said that the nurses were in the habit of placing a lookout at one of the windows to watch for Dr. Fitch, as he would not stand for any nonsense.

Continuing, the witness said that at supper on Wednesday one of the nurses asked Hilliard if he was going to eat. Hilliard said he was not, he wanted to go home. Davis came rushing in from the office and grabbed Hilliard, who broke away and ran around the table. Marshall and Dean caught him, and he was kicked unmercifully, Dean and Marshall holding him up while Davis kicked him about the legs and thighs, and even about the body. Then, the witness said, they got a sheet and rolled it up, and, putting it around Hilliard's neck, twisted it tighter and tighter. Then they took him into the bathroom and turned the water on him without taking off his clothes. They dragged him head first to his room, his head and feet hanging down and bumping on the floor as they dragged him.

Witness heard Davis say: "Dean, come here; I think this fellow is dying." The nurses ran past the witness's room several times, and then Davis telephoned for Dr. Moore.

Questioned by the Coroner, Minnock denied that Hilliard was ever violent or made any effort to use violence toward the nurses, or that he had ever fallen in trying to escape from them.

In reply to Mr. McIntyre, Minnock said that when the nurses were beating him Hilliard cried out: "Ain't you ashamed?" "Kill me at once!" "Finish me!"

Mr. Anderson asked several questions, seemingly to trip Minnock, but the witness stood the tests.

Dr. E. J. Donlin, Deputy Coroner, who made the autopsy on the body of Hilliard, testified that he found abrasions on the right elbow, contusions on the left hand, forearm, side and shoulder, and on the forehead and all along the left leg. He said that three ribs were broken, the lungs congested, the hyoid bone was broken, and that the trachea showed internal hemorrhages. Death had been caused, he said, by asphyxiation and fracture of the ribs.

In answer to questions Dr. Donlin said that the hyoid bone could be broken more readily by strangulation than by a blow, and that choking would not necessarily leave marks. The bruises on Hilliard's face, Dr. Donlin said, were more likely to have been caused by fist blows than by striking against something.

The inquest will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

KELLER ASKS REPORTS FROM DOCTORS.

WANTS INFORMATION ON CERTAIN POINTS CONCERNING THE BELLEVUE INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Commissioner Keller said yesterday that nothing new had developed in the Bellevue Hospital investigation, but that he was still at work going into the alleged abuses. He said further that he had forwarded his report to Chairman Fowler of the Board of Governors of the Mills Training School, and with it such evidence as he had obtained concerning the nurses in the insane and alcoholic wards. When the Board of Governors had acted on the case, he said, he would again take it up and act according to the decisions of the Board. He was asked concerning the reported action of District Attorney Philbin regarding the prosecution of the cases against the nurses. He said he knew nothing about this.

Mr. Keller yesterday sent to Dr. Charles L. Dana, president of the Bellevue Medical Board, a letter reciting the charges of alleged evils at the hospital, and asking the Board to make full reports on the following points:

First—What is the instruction given to the house staff with regard to the duty of individual members in the treatment of patients in Bellevue Hospital?

Second—Is the interest of the patients subverted to the educational interests of the medical colleges connected with Bellevue Hospital? In this connection I would ask a report of the exact limitations of bedside instruction and of clinical instruction. Is there any limit as to the number of students that may be taken through a ward under instruction? Is there any limit to the number of times in a day that students may be taken through any one ward? In clinical instruction is there any limit to the time that the patient is kept on the table? In general, do the patients in any way suffer from the instruction given to the students in Bellevue Hospital?

Third—Does the abolition of the fee system in the pavilion for the insane in Bellevue Hospital affect the Medical Board or any member of it?

Fourth—What precaution, if any, have you taken to make the doctor, rather than the nurse, responsible for the use of the hypodermic syringe in the alcoholic ward and insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital?

Mr. Keller received no further complaints concerning the conditions in the hospital and examined no witnesses yesterday. He denied that he had any knowledge of the alleged cruel treatment exercised in the hospital on Mrs. Eliza Johnson, who was a patient there last March, and who was subsequently removed to the City Hospital suffering from senility.

REPORTS OF RESIGNATIONS.

It was said yesterday that of the patients who had been placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital since January 1 for observation sixty-seven had been sent to the River Crest Asylum, Astoria, Long Island; twenty to the Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, and nineteen to the Amityville Asylum, Amityville, Long Island. This, with five other cases, was said to be a complete list of the patients sent since the beginning of the year from Bellevue Hospital to private institutions. The River Crest sanatorium is conducted by Dr. J. J. Kindred, who at one time had desk room in the office of Dr. Allen Fitch, the chief examiner in insanity at Bellevue Hospital.

When asked about these commitments yesterday afternoon John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, said: "The physicians at Bellevue have nothing whatever to do with sending persons adjudged to be insane to private institutions. The patients are sent to those private institutions by their friends or relatives. Inquiries are sometimes received regarding the management of the various private places constructed for the insane from persons who have insane friends or relatives and who are desirous of having them sent to a place where they will get good treatment. The replies that they receive may have some weight with them in selecting an institution. I have asked Dr. Fitch if he and Dr. Kindred were associated in practice, and Dr. Fitch has told me that he had no business relations with Dr. Kindred, who, he said, once had desk room in his office."

There was a rumor current yesterday that Drs. Fitch and Wildman, the experts in insanity at Bellevue Hospital, might resign.

Commissioner Keller was asked if there was any foundation for such a rumor. He said: "All I know about the rumor is what I have heard from newspaper men."

Drs. Fitch and Wildman denied the report.

COST OF A STATE BARGE CANAL.

REPORT OF ENGINEER BOND WILL BE READY FOR THE GOVERNOR ON FEBRUARY 12.

Albany, Dec. 27 (Special).—State Engineer Bond stated to-night that he would submit his report to Governor Odell regarding the probable cost of a barge canal from Buffalo to the Hudson River on February 12. The State Engineer's survey has been in progress for six months, and the engineers are now making the computations necessary to determine the cost of the suggested canal. The Canal Advisory Committee, of which General Francis V. Greene was chairman, estimated that the cost of a barge canal would be $62,000,000, but this was recognized merely as a rough estimate. The State Engineer has no figures yet to determine what the cost will be. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff said to-night:

The Produce Exchange of New-York and other commercial bodies are taking a deep interest in the movement for the construction of a barge canal, and throughout the State the subject is being considered. I regard it as the most important subject which the Legislature will have to consider, and it should be debated with great care. It should not be hastily acted upon, and, therefore, I would favor having the Legislature remain in session until May if necessary in order to bring about a thorough debate upon it. The Canadians are pushing the development of their canals and trying thus to lure the grain of the West on its way to Europe in their direction. It certainly is a time when the members of the Legislature of New-York are called upon to give careful attention to this threatened competition with the canals of this State.

ARRESTS IN INSURANCE CASE.

TWO OFFICIALS OF PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Two men—said to be Morton S. Mortimer, of No. 24 West Thirty-second-st., and John M. Van Kleck, of No. 401 West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st., insurance agents of the Provident Life Assurance Company, of No. 346 Broadway—were arrested at Broadway and Thirty-second-st. about 6:30 o'clock last evening and locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station on the technical charge of the larceny of $500.

There is trouble in the work of some employes of the association, according to report, through the confidential relations existing between them and the company and the policy holders or prospective ones. These employes, it is said, had information kept in the private books of the company. The nature of the work, for which the company, it is said, discharged two of its employes, is not known.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Provident Company, drew up the complaint against Mortimer and Van Vleck. They were charged with withholding reports and purloining documents belonging to the company, but the technical charge was grand larceny of $500.

The men were bailed out about 10 o'clock by William Browning, of No. 16 West Fifty-fourth-st. Frederick Stimson, of No. 55 Liberty-st., their counsel, said that Mortimer was actuary of the Provident Life Assurance Company and that Van Vleck was assistant actuary.

"The men only did what they should have done in protecting themselves," said Mr. Stimson. "They made copies of the records, so that if they were shown certain records they could refer to their own copies and find if the ones shown were correct. The company wanted information the two men had, and as they refused to give that information up for their own protection the company has made this charge."

Edward W. Scott is president of the Provident Life Assurance Company and Ralph W. Hubbard the secretary.

A BREWERY AGENT ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH BEING SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS ABOUT $5,000.

Otto Frey was arrested in Yonkers yesterday charged with stealing various sums of money from the Feigenspan Brewery Company, of this city. He was its Westchester agent. The charge was made by August Sauer, the auditor of the company. The specific charges are converting $263 11 and $635 03 to his own use.

In court he admitted that he had received the money, but said he had used it in business for the company. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and the examination was set for Wednesday.

Mr. Sauer said that last September when he audited the books he found a shortage of $2,000. Frey's wages were raised, but he had not yet repaid the money, said Mr. Sauer. Mr. Sauer says he believes that the amount of the defalcation will reach between $4,000 and $5,000.

Frey was asked if he had a bondsman present. He answered yes. He then asked both of the men who had been on his bond as an agent to go on his bail bond, but both refused. What Frey did with the money is not known, as his salary was large and his habits were believed to be regular. He is well known throughout the county. He is a member of a number of societies.

CITY NATIONAL MAY GET COLUMBIA.

CHANGE IN CONTROL OF UPTOWN BANK UNDERSTOOD TO BE IMMINENT.

It is understood that important interests in the Columbia Bank, at