CAPT. M'DONNELL'S PRISONER

TESTIMONY THAT LED CORONER KNOX TO COMMIT EDWARD TIM.

Identified as the Last Visitor, So Far as Yet Known, to Murdered Annie Downey—What Came of Neighborhood Gossip—Tim's Wife Asserting that he was at Home—An Alibi.

The inquest in the case of Annie Downey, who was found murdered at 111 Prince street on the 17th inst., was concluded yesterday with a verdict that held for trial the prisoner Edward Tim, who has been identified as having been seen in the house with the girl by two witnesses, both of whom say the girl said he promised to return that night. There were four distinct groups in the Coroner's room during the seven hours that the inquest lasted—the dead girl's brother and sister, the accused man and his wife, the three gossips whose talking led to his arrest, and the associates of the girl. The first witnesses were the sister of the murdered girl and her brother, who repeated the story of Annie's quitting home and beginning her evil life. Policeman Sweeny retold the facts in relation to the finding of the body. He was sure that all the doors to Annie's room were locked when he arrived. August and Blanche Smith repeated, without material variation, all the circumstances preceding the murder. Blanche Smith said:

"On Friday (the afternoon before the murder) one visitor came to see Annie. Annie said to me, 'This is a friend of mine; he will come back tonight.' Then he went out and said, 'Good-by, Annie,' and she said twice, 'Good-by, Eddie; good-by, Eddie.' She said, 'I knew that man up town.' I asked how he could know that she was living with me, as she did not know she was coming to me when she left up town. Then Annie said, 'He saw me when he was passing the window.' The next time I saw that man was day before yesterday, when the Captain brought him to my house. I recognized him, when they brought him in the parlor, as the man that Annie had in the parlor that afternoon."

"Do you see the man in this room?" asked the Coroner. "Stand up and look around." Mrs. Smith slowly arose and glanced around the room, and without hesitation pointed out the prisoner Tim, who was sitting in the midst of the reporters and spectators. Mrs. Smith said: "That is the man." Then the Coroner ordered Tim to stand up, and asked Mrs. Smith whether she was sure. Mrs. Smith replied that she was sure, and that Tim had cut his hair since that time. Mrs. Smith then gave the details of the occasion when a man visited the house and talked about a pistol. She said that man was not the prisoner. At dinner that night, when Annie said she expected company in the evening, she thought Annie referred to the pistol man. "Three days before that Annie came home, and I heard somebody coming down stairs about 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was Annie's friend. I woke my husband, and told him not to let the man out until I went up stairs and found out what the matter was with Annie, because Annie had my diamond ring, and I was astonished that she did not come down with the man. Annie opened the door and laughed, and told me it was all right. She said the man had frightened her by waiting for her to come in, and man under the bed. The man cried out from the foot of the stairs, 'Are you frightened yet?' and Annie said, 'No.' Then my husband let the man out."

In reply to a question put by the lawyer who acted on behalf of the prisoner Tim, Mrs. Smith said she was of the opinion that the nearest she could fix the time that Tim was in her house talking with Annie was between 4:30 and 5 P. M. on Friday. (The prisoner asserts positively that he was at work at that time.)

Rebecca Frederics, the girl who was at the house 111 Prince street on Friday, the 16th inst., described the appearance of the prisoner Tim with Annie in much the same way Mrs. Smith had done, and was positive that Annie said she knew him up town. She opened the door for the man when Annie called him from across the street; heard him say he would come again that night, and heard Annie say, "Good-by, Eddie," twice.

"Do you see him here now?" asked the Coroner.

Rebecca stood up and gave a rapid glance about the room. She instantly pointed to the prisoner and said: "That is the man; me can swear that he was in the house." Tim evinced little emotion, but his wife indignantly told her companion, "He was at work at that time." Others of the prisoner's friends laughed. Rebecca testified further that she did not sleep at 111 Prince street that night, but went home at 11:45 P. M., leaving Annie in the parlor. She said she remembered the prisoner very well, because when he came in the house on Friday he pushed her and she took a good look at him.

The brother-in-law of the prisoner came to 111 Prince street last night and threatened to fix me and Mrs. Smith," she said, "because we had testified that the prisoner was there. He acted as though he was angry. The prisoner called at the house about 4:30 P. M. on Friday. He admitted to the Captain that he was there that afternoon about ten minutes."

At this point the Coroner ordered a recess from 3 to 4 P. M., that the prisoner might go to see and converse with his relatives for the first time since his arrest. His wife kissed him, and they talked privately for a brief time. Then the prisoner had some sharp words with his mother-in-law, as if blaming her for something she was reported to have said of him. She denied that she had said it, and the wife interposed as a mediator.

Capt. Charles McDonnell of the Prince street police was the first witness after recess. He proceeded to tell the story of the discovery of the murder. He said: "I ordered that the body should not be touched until the Coroner came. I commenced by searching the room to see if I could find any weapons. I could find none. I looked for evidence of a struggle. I could see none. I was told that a watch and chain was missing. I searched the room for that, but could not find it. I got some clues during the week and followed them up, but found nothing in them. I took two or three men to 111 Prince street who, I believed, had been to the house before, but they were not identified. I examined a man from Newtown, L. I., who was suspected, but he was not identified. On the 26th inst. I received information that a woman named Mrs. Schorteau had said that she was glad that Annie Downey was dead, because her daughter (Annie's former lover's wife) would have a better time. On that evening I met two ladies, and they stated the same facts in relation to what Mrs. Schorteau had said. They said she was molested by the prisoner, Edward Tim. I learned that he lived at 27 West Houston street. I went there, and found him living on the first floor excavation. Detective Murphy arrested him about 7 o'clock on Monday morning. On Tuesday I placed the prisoner among some other men, and Rebecca Frederics came to the station and identified him among the men around the prisoner. When Rebecca said the prisoner had had his hair cut, I asked him when he had his hair cut, and he said last Sunday. I then took him to see Mrs. Smith, and she said he was the man she saw in conversation with Annie Downey as she came out of the parlor on Friday, and heard Annie Downey say as he went out, 'Good day, Eddie.' Mrs. Smith said he was the man that Annie Downey referred to when she said, 'This is a friend of mine from up town. He has promised to come to-night.' I asked the prisoner, if he knew Annie Downey, and he said 'No.' Rebecca Frederics said, 'You are the man that stood across the street ten minutes.' She said she passed up the street and then back. Then he came in the house, and she described how he stood by the grate and looked at the red dress she had on. I said to the prisoner, 'Is it true that you were around here on Friday?' and he answered, 'Yes, I was around to see 'Al,' the man that keeps the oyster stand around the corner. I then took the prisoner to the station, locked him up, and notified the Coroner.

Tim's lawyer asked the Coroner to inquire whether the prisoner said to the Captain, "I was around on Friday night, the 16th," because he was prepared to prove that he was at work all day. Capt. McDonnell replied that the prisoner said he was around on Friday to see Al.

Mrs. Julia Schorteau of 24 Bedford street, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, a German evidently full of sorrow, was the next witness. She testified to the circumstances of her daughter's sickness about a week ago, when she had a miscarriage. When asked whether she had made any remarks about Annie, she said: "I heard of her death, but I did not know that it had any connection with my family."

"Can you tell whether you made a remark about Annie Downey that has been spoken of?"

"Stop, stop!" cried Tim's lawyer. "You can't get at it that way."

"But I will get at it," said the Coroner.

"Not with my permission," said the lawyer.

"Then without your permission," said Coroner Knox.

"I don't know anything about Annie Downey," continued Mrs. Schorteau. "I don't know anything about such people."

"Don't you try to put words in the witness's mouth," shouted Tim's lawyer.

"I am not trying to do that," replied the Coroner.

"I made no remarks," continued the witness. "All know is that my son-in-law used to go to dances in Thompson street, but I do not know that he knew Annie Downey. The people that keep the saloon must know. But they are putting words in my mouth that I did not say. I made no statement that I supposed it was Annie Downey. I may have said that I did not know who the girl was, or what it was. I did not say he struck my husband before he died. That is untrue."

Asked if she had the remark that Capt. McDonnell says he heard of that she was glad that Annie Downey was dead," said Tim's lawyer.

"No, sir. I never repeated such words," said the witness quickly before the Coroner had time to put the question. Then she added to the Coroner: "No, sir. I never said so. The papers are putting words into people's mouths that they never said. I never said a word about Annie Downey or Annie Martin."

Mary Muller of 203 Greene street, who was produced by Capt. McDonnell as one who had heard the last witness make the remark referred to, was recalled. Her story was that Mrs. Schorteau had been telling her her family affairs, and in the conversation said: "It is a good thing the girl is dead, because——"

"Hold on," said Tim's lawyer; "that went do. That is prejudice against the prisoner, and I demand that you note my objection."

"Go on," said Coroner Knox to the witness, who continued: "She said, 'It is good the girl is dead, because my son-in-law will be kinder to his wife.' These women often tell me their troubles."

"Did you give Capt. McDonnell that information?" asked the Coroner.

"No; I told Mrs. Chauncroy and I she told him."

Adelaide Chauncroy, who lives at 128 Bleecker street and keeps a pawnbroker shop at 130, said that she knew Mrs. Muller, and that Mrs. Muller told her that Mrs. Schorteau had said that she was glad Annie Downey was dead, because the prisoner would now be better to his wife. This testimony was not taken by the Coroner.

The Coroner said that the jury could now retire to deliberate on their verdict. But the jury insisted upon hearing further testimony as to whether the back door of 111 Prince street was found open in the morning. The testimony of August Smith, Sarah Thompson, and Rosa Schneider was taken on this point, and then the jury retired. They were not out long, however, before they returned and said they were not satisfied without hearing the testimony of Mrs. Angie. The point upon which they were most anxious to be appeased was whether Mrs. Angie could recognize the prisoner as one who had had a quarrel with Annie at her house in Twenty-seventh street. Mrs. Angie said she never saw him before. Then the jury retired again, and after an absence of an hour they returned with a verdict that "Annie Downey came to her death by homicide, and we consider the evidence sufficient to hold the prisoner at the bar." In answer to the inquiries of the Coroner, the prisoner said: "My name is Edward Tim. I was 21 years old last November. I live at 27 West Houston street. I am a pocketbook cutter. By the advice of my counsel, I decline to say anything other than that I am innocent of the offence with which I now, to my surprise, find myself charged."

The accused man has been employed as a cutter for Wells, Livingston & Co., 323 Broadway, for four years. His employers give him a first-rate reputation as a good and steady workman, and their books show that he was at work at the very time when the women swear he called on Annie Downey. His wife avers that he was at home with her at the time Annie Downey was murdered, and she does not know that he even knew the girl. She admits having had a quarrel with her husband about a girl, but says it was a very different girl from Annie. Novel evidence of the alibi was offered at the inquest, but Tim's counsel said that he would immediately have the case brought before the Supreme Court, and he had no doubt that the release of the prisoner, whose innocence he had overwhelming proof, would be very speedily secured. At the conclusion of the inquest the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

CONVICTS' SUNDAY WORK.

The Ladies of the Prison Aid Association Start an Inquiry in Brooklyn.

The Penitentiary Committee of the Kings County Supervisors yesterday reported in favor of having the damages to the penitentiary by the recent fire repaired at once, as the exposed condition of the buildings renders them liable to be further damaged by storms. The report says: "The testimony taken shows that only one person was engaged in the crime, and further, that no censure can be attached to the prison authorities, but that, on the contrary, under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, they deserve the highest commendation; and when it is considered that, of the many hundreds who are imprisoned, and many of the most desperate character, suffering long terms of imprisonment, not one escaped, it is altogether remarkable."

The Committee offered a resolution expressing the recognition of the efficiency, vigilance, and bravery of Warden Shevlin and his assistants for saving public property regardless of personal danger.

Supervisor Egolf claimed that the report and investigation were not complete enough. He wanted to know why the convicts were compelled to work on Sunday, and what the man Morris meant when he said that the reason he had fired the shops was because he had been cruelly treated. Supervisor Williamson, the Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, said that the prisoners only worked on Sunday in case of emergency.

The Board resolved to advertise for proposals to rebuild the buildings, and to act upon the proposals received at its next meeting, and to authorize the County Treasurer to issue $10,000 in five per cent. ten-year bonds to meet the expenses.

The fact that convicts were set to work last Sunday has started the ladies of the Prison Aid Association into making an inquiry as to what extent this has been done in the penitentiary. A gentleman who was at the penitentiary on last Sunday said yesterday that when he came down from the religious services in the afternoon he saw a number of outside employees and convicts coming from the workshop. He asked one of the officials, who said that they had been at work, and he supposed that it was because some machinery had been broken.

"Does the County of Kings take money for the labor of convicts on Sunday?" the official was asked.

"No," was the reply. "The county gets no pay, and the convicts do not. I suppose that the company gives them a little extra tobacco."

It was ascertained yesterday that it has been the habit of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company to leave all repairing and cleaning to be done on Sunday, and then to get a number of the convicts, with some of their own outside employees, to come to the work. The convicts, it is said, are not compelled to work if they do not want to. "But they understand," says a gentleman who is a frequent visitor to the penitentiary, "that if they don't do as the company requests they will be interfered with in some way. If they refuse to make some complaint which will send them to the dark cell, or be calculated against them in the allowance of time for good behavior."

The convicts are worked much harder than the employees of any outside shoe factory. Their capacity for work is studied, and a certain task is set before them, which they are told must be done. If they do the work and have a little time to rest before the hour to quit work arrives, the next day a little more is added to their work, and this is taken as a standard as to what they are able to do. If they fail then to accomplish that much a complaint is made that they are not doing their full work.

"The company," said a penitentiary official, yesterday," is most exacting, and seems to regard the convicts as so many machines. The convicts complain that the company never seems to give credit for any amount of hard work done."

Some time ago the company worked some of the convicts every Sunday cleaning and repairing machinery, but the chaplains objected and the custom was suspended. Recently the company has been rushed with orders, and it has been reported that the company asked on Saturday to fix up the machinery which they refuse to take the time to fix during the week. The general dissatisfaction among the prisoners about their overwork, which Henry Morris, from being a runner about the shops heard more of than any one else, it is believed, influenced him to fire the shops.

The fire throws out of employment 350 outside employees, who earned from $5 to $15 a week.

Warden Shevlin said last night through a telephone to a reporter that Sunday last was the only day on which the convicts had worked for a long time.

Morris, alias Mackey, was yesterday confined in a dark cell, where he will be kept until his indictment for arson. He does not seem insane. The house where the combustibles were kept, whence Morris obtained the benzine on Monday, is ordinarily closed and locked; but the door was accidentally left open on Monday, and Morris took advantage of it.

The Virginia Republicans.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The Republican State Committee to day decided that the State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention should be held at Staunton, April 21. Resolutions were adopted looking to the organization of the party throughout the State. The preamble affirms unqualified allegiance to the principles of the National Republican party. There was a heated discussion over the adoption of this preamble, some of the speakers urging the practicability of taking advantage of the present split among the Democratic factions in Virginia to advance the interests of the Republicans in the State, but upon a vote being taken the Republicans carried the day by more than two to one.

The Republican Executive Committee of Virginia, at a meeting held in Richmond last night, adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring "the unanimous sentiment of the Republican party in favor of the nomination of Hon. R. B. Hayes, the leader in the Prince Rutherford, Secretary Hayes, states that his friend, United States Senator Sherman, declared his purpose to be a candidate for the Presidency. He also said he would not vote for any Northern Democrat for President, and, while he preferred Blaine or Conkling, he would not oppose Sherman. Senator Bliss said: "There is no secret as to the General's sentiments, and he authorizes us to publish them."

The Old Guard Election.

The annual election of officers of the Old Guard was held last evening. George W. McLean was elected Major, G. A. Fuller was elected Captain of the First Company, and H. L. Faris Captain of the Second Company. E. S. Ballin was elected First Lieutenant and T. C. Bruce Second Lieutenant of the First Company, and James Hunne First Lieutenant and Werck Page Second Lieutenant of the second company. The following non-commissioned officers were elected: First Company—Sergeants, J. Thomas, Jr., Sergeant, T. S. Sarto, A. Cameron, R. Lindsay, A. Cameron, R. R. Jones, and R. A. Britton; Second Company—Sergeants, E. P. Sanderson, Peter Kenny, Allan Hay, Jr., and J. W. B. Hughes; Corporals, J. H. Horton, A. S. Pratt, R. J. Legget, H. C. Scott, and A. D. Griswold.

THE DEATH OF MRS. OTTMER.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AN INSANE WOMAN'S FATAL BLOW?

Corrections Made by Dr. McDonald of his First Account of the Tragedy in the Asylum—Many Female Patients Sleeping on the Floor

Coroner Ellinger impanelled a jury yesterday to inquire into the cause of the death of Maria Ottmer, the lunatic who was fatally injured by her roommate, Elizabeth Christ, in the Blackwell's Island asylum last Saturday. He told them that the matter before them was very serious. They were, he said, to inquire into the system which made such tragedies possible. Within the last two years several similar cases, he said, had occurred on the island. The body of the dead woman lay in a respectable looking stained wood coffin, with silver washed trimmings. Beside it stood her husband, Mr. Frederick Ottmer of 504 Fifth street, and her brother, Mr. E. Gersbach of the same address. The coffin plate bore the following inscription:

MARIA OTTMER.
Died Jan. 26, 1880,
Aged 38 years, 7 months, 1 day.

Death had resulted from bleeding beneath the skull, which had caused a pressure on the brain just beneath a contusion of the scalp. The Coroner gave permission to the husband to bury the body, and it was taken away in a hearse, and buried from 504 Fifth street in the old Lutheran Cemetery, whither it was followed by eight or ten coaches. About a month ago Mrs. Ottmer was injured by some of the other patients, and sent to the hospital. A week ago she was pronounced cured of her injuries, and sent to the Retreat, the building in which she was killed. She had not been in that building before.

Having arrived on Blackwell's Island, the Coroner and jurors were conducted to the Retreat by Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan and Medical Superintendent Dr. A. E. McDonald. It is a three-story gray stone building. There are three stories, each containing two rows of rooms, built back to back and opening toward the windows on either side. Each room is about 12 feet by 10. The room in which Mrs. Ottmer was killed contains two iron single bedsteads, but it was occupied by three insane women. Mrs. Ottmer sleeping on a straw mattress on the floor. Mrs. Stevens, the night nurse who it was reported had separated the two women, was not in the Retreat. Dr. McDonald had sent her down to the Coroner's office under a mistake. He had sent with her a letter to the Coroner in which he corrected several points of official statement he had made to the Coroner on the day before, and which was printed yesterday in THE SUN. A telegram was sent to the Coroner's office to have Mrs. Stevens remain there until the Coroner's return. Dr. McDonald explained verbally wherein his first report was wrong. He had got his information from Assistant Physician Pitkin, and supposed that Dr. Pitkin had given him the facts. He had turned out that of the supposed facts were only Dr. Pitkin's conjectures. Dr. McDonald had discovered from conversation with Mrs. Stevens that the latter had seen the fight three times, and that she had not seen Elizabeth Christ with the water bucket in her hand. Her story, as told to Dr. McDonald, was that at 5½ o'clock last Saturday morning, as she was sitting at a table at the west end of the dormitory, she heard "thuds," as if some person was being struck with a fist or open hand. She went to the other end of the room and unlocked the room whence she heard noise issuing, but when she had entered, Elizabeth Christ was lying quiet in her bed, and Maria Ottmer lay on the floor between the two beds. Her mattress was at the foot of one of the beds. She is a very weak woman, while Elizabeth Christ is pretty robust. Mrs. Stevens called the three night-house women, who were her only assistants in the building, and removed the injured woman. Then she telegraphed for a doctor, who came and dressed the wounded woman.

After the wound was dressed, Mrs. Foley, one of the eleven day nurses, who had been awakened by Mrs. Stevens, visited the cell. She found the water bucket standing on the floor. With the force of a blow such as Mrs. Stevens thinks bucket could not have been used to strike the blow. How the blow was inflicted Dr. McDonald does not know.

Mrs. Foley says that nothing with which a blow could be struck is ever left in the rooms, except the bucket. Her idea is that in a scuffle Mrs. Ottmer must have fallen so as to strike her head against one of the iron bedsteads or against the wall. Dr. McDonald suggested that the cause of the quarrel might have resulted from some mischievous prank on the part of Mrs. Ottmer, such as an attempt to pull the clothes off of her companion while she was asleep, and that she had to lose her temper. He does not think that the result shows a murderous tendency in Elizabeth Christ, whom he estimates to be neither better nor worse than she was before the occurrence. She has been confined to a neighboring building called the Lodge. He explained to the Coroner that he was wrong in another point of his statement; that there are only 157 patients in the Retreat, all in the care of one night nurse, instead of 200.

In reply to questions put by the Coroner and others, Dr. McDonald made the following explanations of the condition of affairs in the asylum: Ward's Island was formerly occupied by several weeks ago, about forty insane patients sleeping nightly on the floor of the Retreat. The same is true substantially of the Lodge, but not of the main building. By transfers it has not been necessary of late to keep patients on the floor about fifty per cent. Some of these patients are safer on the floor, but most of them sleep there purely from lack of room. There are 1,275 insane women on Blackwell's Island, 157 in the Retreat, 104 in the Lodge, 400 or 500 in the main building, and the remainder in pavilions. The entire number of nurses, both by night and day service, is 170, or one to every seven or eight and a half patients. On Ward's Island there are one nurse for every fourteen insane men. When I first took charge there, there was only one to every twenty-five. I cleared out the worst of the employees, and I am asked not to be allowed to come in contact with insane patients. They are sentenced to the island for intoxication, and of course receive no compensation for services. I secured their retirement at the Ward's Island Asylum by paying, of course at an extra cost. The cost per patient of conducting that asylum is thirty-one cents a day. Here on Blackwell's Island it is only twenty-three or twenty-four cents. In forty years, the next day a little more is added to the appropriation to erect another building. At last the appropriation has been obtained, but in the mean time the number of patients has increased so that it will be inadequate to relieve one three-story wooden side of this present buildings. There are 1,150 insane patients on Ward's Island, all males. There I succeed in setting a good many of them to work, at various occupations. This is very beneficial to them."

President Cox of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction receives $6,500 salary. Commissioners Brennan and Hess receive, each, $5,000. Dr. McDonald, as Medical Superintendent of Ward's Island, received $2,000, but $500 was added when he was given charge of the Blackwell's Island Asylum also. Mrs. Stevens receives $15 a month and board. Some of the nurses receive $18 a month and board. The assistant physicians, who are supposed to profit by the opportunity to practise in an asylum, receive only about $300 a year apiece, with board.

Elizabeth Christ, a dark-complexioned, middle-aged woman, was brought into the presence of the jury, but she at first persisted in covering her face with her hands, and when she at last was persuaded to take them down she greeted the spectators with a half girlish, half meaningless smile, but she could not be induced to utter a syllable, not even when Coroner Ellinger coaxed her in German, her native tongue.

Mrs. Stevens refused, yesterday, to give any account of the fight until she is brought before the Coroner. This, she says, is entirely her own idea of what is proper under the circumstances. The inquest will be continued next week.

Last Year in the Catholic Protectory.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The annual report of the New York Catholic Protectory presented to the Legislature today contains the following statistics. The total cost of the institution during the year was $206,793. The amount received from other than public sources was $34,598. The average cost per children in 1878 was $133, in 1879, $125. Total number of children cared for in 1878, 3,325; in 1879, 2,917. Total number of children received during the year 1879, 860. Total number of children discharged during the year 1879, 917. For which places were found for 488. Were provided with work at trades taught them in the institution, 417. Number of deaths in 1879, of permanent inmates, 6. Great improvements have been made during the year.

The school-room was reduced 24 feet, it being now 65 feet. The report deals at length with the subject of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn, New York city, in the Western States, and recommends that a home or school be founded in the West for practical instruction in agriculture.

$2,500 Damages for a Child.

The Union Ferry Company was sued for $5,000 damages in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday by John Lattus, as father of James N. Lattus, a six-year-old boy, who on July 4, 1878, fell off the bridge of the Hamilton Ferry House on the New York side and was injured. The child was crossing the ferry-boat Manhattan with his mother, when he strayed from her side and was thrown down by a rush of the waves of some lower who were running behind him, and fell through an open gap in the rail of the bridge, twenty-two inches square. The question was that the child, or those in charge of him, were guilty of contributory negligence. The jury gave the plaintiff $2,500 damages.

Arrested by a Woman.

Caroline Hahn caused considerable amusement in Brooklyn yesterday by scaring John Evans through the streets to Justice Kenna's court. Now said he had stolen some money, but she had taken it from his wife to finish, and, meeting him on the street, she arrested him. As he promised to return the coats, the trembling man was allowed to go.

INHARMONIOUS DAIRYMEN.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR OBTAINING HIGHER PRICES.

The Meeting Invaded by Persons who were Not Delegates—The Hall Cleared—Farmers' Sentiments—A Modified Form of Pledge.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Jan. 29.—Since the adoption of the report made by the Committee appointed to draw up a plan by which the milk producers of Orange and Sullivan counties in New York, and Sussex County in New Jersey, might obtain better prices for their milk, the farmers of three great dairy counties have had time to consider the action of their delegates, and in many instances they have decided to repudiate it and refuse to become members of the proposed association until its by-laws are considerably modified. On Saturday last the milk producers of the three counties were called to attend meetings at their several stations, to consider the plan proposed by the Committee, and to send delegates to a general meeting in Middletown to-day. The delegates selected were nearly all present, and a large number of farmers also, who came merely to witness the proceedings, but who took so active a part in them that the room in which they assembled had finally to be cleared of all but those authorized to be there. It was very quickly evident that, however the former convention might have viewed it, the report in its accepted form was, in the opinion of a large number of the farmers, a failure. There were several objectionable clauses in it, and the milk producers at the different stations had, in many instances, revised and instructed their delegates differently.

Former Judge Houston of Florida, N. Y., was elected Chairman. As a farmer he has probably no superior in Orange County, but as a Moderator he was hardly equal to the occasion. When all the delegates who had not come with reports favorable, without restrictions, to the plan proposed, were ruled out, 8,568 cows were represented.

Kip Station objected, through its delegate, to section 3 of the plan, which embraces the necessity of paying to the association $5 per can shipped, and compels the farmer to abandon personal dealings with all his old customers, and place the sale of his milk wholly under the control of the agents appointed by the association.

A delegate from Monroe said that when a farmer had good customers, it was folly to expect him to give them up. The agent thought the farmers of Monroe would be willing to join the association if clause 3 were amended, and the farmer allowed to control the sale of his own milk at the prices agreed upon.

Benjamin Wright, of the Port Jervis branch of the Erie Railroad, returned a report, signed by twelve of its milk producers, agreeing to the plan proposed. The delegate who handed it in was instructed to inquire by what means the association intends to collect the initiation fees, and expressed the opinion that this collection would be a difficult matter.

In Orange Farm there are eight milk producers, of which only three signed the agreement. The delegate said that he could only account for the failure of the plan in that station by the fact that the location is within a step of the County House; most of its milk dealers were indined that way already, and they feared that, if they signed, its doors would quickly close upon them.

In Pine Island, fourteen milk producers signed; but the proprietor of a creamery said that he had a good business, and he proposed to enlarge it if left free to do so. His intention, however, to make no returns to the association, paying its initiation fee, abiding by its prices, and allowing it to collect his money for him.

Mr. Loomis, the delegate from Deckertown, said that twenty-six farmers had agreed to sign the agreement to sell their milk at rates not lower than those fixed by the association, provided they were allowed to retain their old customers and control of their sales. Otherwise they would not sign.

"In other words," said a delegate, "your constituents want endorse the plan. Is that what you mean?"

"I mean nothing of the kind," angrily replied Mr. Loomis; "and I want no such insinuations from you or any man."

"I tell the truth," said the younger man, "I suppose I may say what I please about you."

"Are," replied Mr. Loomis. "But, you see, you don't always tell the truth. At the last meeting you made some remarks about me that were not true."

"Well, we'll come to settle this outside," said the first speaker.

"Whenever you like," retorted the delegate from Deckertown. "I'll take all you can give me. If I only had the time I would make a reply."

The Chairman, who had listened with impatience to the interrupting, said softly: "Order, gentlemen; order, if you please," and amid the laughter of the other delegates the two excited persons sat down.

Otisville, N. Y., was willing to sign the agreement with modifications, provided certain questions were satisfactorily answered. Among these was the question of how the officers of the society were to be compensated for their services, and, if so, how they were to receive their pay; and when the milk producer was to receive the money for the milk placed under the control of the association.

Many stations sent no reports, and Mr. Young explained this by saying that at the last meeting debate had been stifled, and many of the farmers had not understood the plan proposed. A delegate from Otisville said that there were many who couldn't understand it because their brains lay in their foot; and there were many more who did not understand it because they did not use their brains.

The debate became so heated at this point that a motion was made to turn out all except the delegates, to which an amendment was offered proposing to allow the delegates to count, and allow the reporters to remain. The amendment was discussed for a few minutes, and, as its long hair, the original motion was carried, and the room was cleared of all except the members constituting the delegates.

Mr. Stephens said that the plan proposed was not good, it should be abandoned, and a committee appointed to draw up something that would satisfy at least two-thirds of the farmers of Orange, Sussex, and Sullivan counties.

Before the meeting dissolved the original Committee could be adopted, a two-thirds vote of all the milk producers of Orange, Sussex, and Sullivan counties favoring it was necessary. At 4 P. M. it was announced that this was made by allowing all who had signed the proposal to modify the plan to take their seats as delegates; but even then the requisite number was not shown, and it was finally resolved to make the matter sure by adopting the form of pledge in which the milk producers were asked to attach their names, and to circulate it among them for signatures:

We sign this pledge with the express understanding that the Orange County Association shall not take the milk that present customers who are willing to pay the association prices.

Another meeting was called for Thursday next.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Jan. 29.—A meeting of delegates representing the milk producers of Orange, Sullivan, and Sussex counties, in New Jersey, met here to-day to consider the proposition of a committee of Orange, Sullivan, and Sussex counties, which met in this place a few weeks ago, and which proposed a plan for the formation of a milk association, which, if adopted, would have given the milk producers of the three counties a fixed price for their product, and would have made the association the sole agent for the sale of the milk. Representatives of 8,500 cows were present, and it was evident that the majority of the milk producers were not satisfied with the proposed plan. The meeting was very stormy, and was adjourned until next Thursday, when it is expected that a modified form of the plan will be adopted, which will give the producers more control of their milk, and will allow them to sell their own milk, and who allowed. Those who favor the association are confident that their plan will be in working order by the first of April, when it is to go into effect.

MERE MENTION.

About ninety moulders, employed at the Reading Hardware Works, are on a strike.

Joseph Weil, the young tailor's apprentice, who shot himself in Baltimore last Tuesday evening, died at noon and said a tailor's life is too dull for dreaming.

James Anderson, a Dover, N. J. undertaker was struck by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Dover, yesterday morning, and killed.

A. G. Hennion's kindling wood factory, in River street, Paterson, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the adjoining stable, containing a horse and wagons.

Geo. Yow, a smiling Chinaman, was fined $5 yesterday morning in a police court in Jersey City for throwing a lump of coal at a passing train.

Yesterday, over a letter in the Italian box Italianna Bianca, in front of the Assistant Post Master, a crowd of the Italians, yesterday, fell into the hold, 22 feet deep, and was killed.

Alfred Smith, Frank R. Edwards of 495 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was killed yesterday by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a boy with. A visitor to his father's house, Edward Smith, was wounded.

Mr. William B. Meyer, vice President of the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Newark, died yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newark in 1848.

Miss Kate Sanborn, author of some this year with the pen name of Jonathan Old Sweetness, has been elected to succeed Mr. Ward, "The Absent-Minded Man," in the Brooklyn Society of Natural Sciences. The first meeting of the society will be held on Feb. 12.

William W. Rosencrow of Jersey City, who has been missing since last week, has written to his sister, Mrs. Robert Oliver, that he is in Montreal, and that he has the money which he had collected from various customers. Rosencrow had been with the firm eleven years.

Yesterday afternoon, the factory owner of 23 Park row, and 341 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Michael Wolfram, a bookkeeper, who invested two dollars in a Louisiana Lottery ticket. Mr. Zerbach and his clerk, Frederick Williams, were held for trial by Justice Bilbrith.

PASSAIC'S INVITED GUESTS.

Manufacturers Looking Over the Advantages of a New Jersey City.

A dozen manufacturers of this city, on invitation of the Passaic City (N. J.) Board of Trade, the Dundee Water Power Company, and conspicuous citizens of Passaic, were escorted yesterday about Passaic and were shown the advantages of the city for manufactures. At the depot of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad carriages were taken, and various manufacturing establishments in the city were visited. On every hand, it was pointed out by genial Mayor B. W. Spencer, private dwellings are being built, and one large manufactory is in process of erection. In the train of the long procession that wound through the streets of Passaic and its suburbs for more than two hours was the aged Dr. Terhune, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the city. In front of Dr. Terhune's and of many other residences floated two or more national flags in honor of the manufacturers' visit. After a ride in the crisp January air, the manufacturers were entertained in the public hall with an elaborate dinner. Alfred Speer presided, and healths were drunk in wine of his manufacture. Speeches were made by Mayor Spencer, who is Treasurer of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, B. F. Popple, F. M. Moore, W. H. Gillen, Abel Horton, and Dr. G. Terhune. The advantages of the situation of Passaic for manufacturers were set forth as follows:

1. Boats drawing six feet of water reach Passaic from the seaboard, and the difference between rates of freight between Passaic and other points more remote from New York is more than enough to pay for the entire rent of mill site and power. Coal is supplied by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Passaic at $1 less per ton than in Paterson, which is four miles west of Passaic. New York is eleven miles distant.

2. Gas and water of the best quality are now furnished in Passaic. Over 100 feet head of water is obtained at the mill sites. Living is cheap and rents low. No tenements need be constructed for operatives.

3. Some of the property owners offer lands free to approved manufacturers.

4. The city contains eleven churches, four public schools, many public halls and hotels, and three newspapers—one a daily.

Before the manufacturers dispersed, it was announced that one of them had decided to plant a factory in Passaic.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

25 U.S. 6s '80, r	103½	4 Ark. 7s, 1st, to Den. R.R.	7
11 U.S. 6s '81, r	104¾	171 La. consol.	65@65¼
17 U.S. 5s '81, r	103	3 Mo. 6s '87	101
10 U.S. 4½s '91, r	107¾	1 Mo. 6s '88	100½
10 U.S. 4s '91, r	107¾	7 N. Y. Lake w. i. s.	7
25 Dist. Col. 3-65s	90½@90¾	10 Cleveland R.	5
25 S. C. 6s, nonfd.	7	1 Tenn. 6s, o. s.	31½
1 Ala., class A	60⅞	10 Va. 6s, old	27
1 Ark. 7s, 1st, to Mo., Ok. & R.R.	7	1 Ga. City imp.	101

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

1 Alt. & T.H. 2d pf.	103	2 K. P., inc. No. 16	87
35 Bos. H. & E. 1st	58½@58	582 Kans. & Tex.	70@68¾
24 Bur., C. R. & N.	93@93½	11 K. & A. Nor. 8L	70
22 Ches. & O. se. 8 6s	66¼@66⅝	Ch. Rr.	105½
20 Ches. & O. cons. int def	41½@41¾	13 L. & W. R. con. 8s	107
5 C. & N. W.	112	1 Long Dock	116½
5 S. & N. W. pr.	113	2 Lake Shore 2d c.	115½
6 Cin. So. 7s	93½@93¾	5 Ind. B. & W. pf.	34
3 Cin. Pac. C. & O.	105	10 Lou., Cin. & Lex.	74
10 Clev. & P.	118½	1 M. & St. P. 1st L. G.	112
10 C. & T. C. 1st	110	2 M. & St. P. 1st L. D.	107½
1 Clev. & Tol. 8s	73	2 M. & St. P. 1st L. M.	107½
50 C. & I. C. 1st, f. Cv. cor.	73¼@74¼	2 Mor. & Ess.	141
4 C. & I. C. 1st	48½@48¾	2 N. J. C. 1st m.	105½
1 Ind., Bl. & W. 1st, by C., C., C. & I.	106	21 Mob. & O. 1st	71@74¼
4 D. & H. 1st, 9l. r.	106	5 J. Cent. 1st	119
84 Den. & R. G.	25¼@25½	10 N. J. Cent. gu.	60
5 Erie 1st	101¼@101½	20 N. J. Cent. m.	86
4 Erie 1st	121	278 N. Y. C. & H.	80¼@80½
5 Erie 2d	91½	10 N. Y. L. E. & W.	34¼
85 Erie & Pot. cons.