HENRY BERGH DEAD.

HE HAD BEEN ILL A LONG TIME.

A LIFE CONSECRATED TO THE PROTECTION OF DUMB BRUTES.

Henry Bergh died yesterday. He had been ill a long time, and to his family his death was not unexpected. For many weeks he had been lingering on the brink of the grave. His end was calm and peaceful. The best friend of the brute creation passed quietly away in the early morning at his home, No. 429 Fifth-ave. He leaves an enduring monument in the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which he consecrated his life.

Henry Bergh, lawyer, lecturer, dramatist, poet, shipbuilder, traveller, diplomatist and founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was born in this city in 1823. His father, Christian Bergh, was a wealthy man, a native of New-York, and the leading shipbuilder of his time. His mother came of an old Connecticut family of the name of Ivers. Christian Bergh was a giant in stature, standing six feet four inches in his stockings and being broad in proportion. He owned that sharp point of land in the Seventh Ward, at the foot of Scammel-st., known as Corlear's Hook. Here he established an extensive shipyard from which, in 1811, the old United States frigate President was launched. Soon afterward the Greek man-of-war Hellas slid off the same stays. He also built the James K. Polk, the Stephen Whitney and other more or less famous vessels. He went to the shore of Lake Erie, under an agreement with the Government, and built the fleet with which Commodore Perry won his victories. Adjoining his shipyard at Corlear's Hook was a large brass foundry owned by his son-in-law, a Mr. Brown. His two sons, Edwin and the subject of this sketch, became his partners, continuing the business for some time after his death. A large merchant marine was launched from their yard. Edwin Bergh died.

Henry retired from business in 1842, and with ample means at his command gave himself up to travel, spending several years abroad. In the course of his wanderings he rendered on more than one occasion important service to the Government. Having been educated at Columbia College for the bar, he thought for a time of settling down to an easy practice, but eventually gave up the idea. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of the American Legation in Russia, and soon afterward promoted him to the Consulship at St. Petersburg, which office he held until 1864, when ill-health forced him to retire. While in St. Petersburg he expressed a wish to see the fortress of Cronstadt, and this coming to the Czar's ears the Majesty of Russia tendered to him the use of the Imperial yacht in which to make the desired visit.

FOUNDING HIS SOCIETY.

Returning leisurely homeward, Mr. Bergh tarried in England, and while there made the acquaintance of the Earl of Harrowby, president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The intense interest he manifested in the work of the organization attracted comment and cordial sympathy. "Here is my life's work," he mentally exclaimed, and before the steamer on which he took passage reached Sandy Hook he had created in his mind an American Society modelled after the English one. One year after his return to New-York he induced the Legislature to enact the necessary laws and his Society was founded. The people almost with one accord put him down as a visionary, but they quickly learned that he had might as well as right with him.

The Society was instituted in 1865. In 1866 it was given by the statute the powers of prosecution and even arrest. Mr. Bergh, its founder, remained its president and guiding spirit until his death, and its invaluable services to the dumb of creation are largely due to his resolution, the moral elevation of his character, his tact, unflinching courage, and unconquerable perseverance. He received no salary for his work. It was purely a labor of love, and when the people came to know this they appreciated it, and they honored and respected the man who could so devote his life. The success which attended his efforts was due, he said, "to the compassionate instincts of man's nature manifested toward the helpless and the unoffending, be it man or beast." He claimed little credit for his work. To the writer he once said: "My object is to open men's eyes, to make men think of the helplessness of these poor creatures; no person can continue to treat a horse cruelly when he is forced to consider the utterly defenceless condition and the patient, long-suffering nature of the noble animal."

THE MAN.

Mr. Bergh was one of the oddest looking men in New-York. Though his dress, from the top of his fashionable silk hat to the soles of his comfortable shoes was always faultless, yet there was something about his make-up that struck you as being peculiar and impelled you to look at him a second and a third time. His scarf pin was a horse head with cameo setting; his gloves were tan colored, and he always wore a cane. His face was a long thin visage, with large, irregular features, baggy eyes, and heavy lines in the cheeks and around the mouth. It was grave, earnest, yet kindly; it was the face of a man gifted with noble purpose and strong resolution; the face, too, of a dyspeptic. His familiars dubbed him "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," yet with all the pathos in the sad lines of his face there was none who could tell a funnier story or raise a laugh more successfully than Henry Bergh.

Besides being a geologist Mr. Bergh was a poet and dramatist. It is queer that a person of so tender a heart as to cause the arrest of a huckster for piercing the fins of a turtle and tying them together should be himself pronounced guilty of dramatic murder. Yet such was the case. This solemn philanthropist who didn't smile once in a fortnight wrote a play called "Love's Alternative." It was produced at the Union League Theatre in Baltimore, in 1881, and the mildest description of it which posterity possesses is that it was an excellent thing to yawn over. We are told that the play presented a number of scenes full of black obscurity and sepulchral mystery, through which the elongated form of an uncommonly desperate villain and several other persons of equal probability came and went at intervals. But Cardinal Richelieu was a writer of plays which subjected him to similar ridicule.

MR. BERGH AS A POET.

Of Mr. Bergh's poems "MarriedOff" was the most ambitious, it being a satire on the affection of the American woman for foreign titles of nobility. After being published in London and picked to pieces by the critics it was issued in book form in this city in 1862. Eight years ago Mr. Bergh was persuaded to read this macaronic rhyme to an audience composed of marriageable young men and women gathered in Utah Hall. It opens thus bluntly:

Hannibal Goit was married.
And so was his wife, tho' she tarried.
She frequently said, with a shake of her head,
A much longer time than a sensible daughter
With portionless beauty (a flimsy shpporter)—
In this age of brass, bank-notes, brick and mortar,
And only her virtues to back it—had ought to.
His wife made a vow

That she would not allow
A daughter of hers to take after her mother;
But be given in marriage,
And set up her carriage,
As soon as a chance should appear to betroth her.

The Goits were of low birth, although Mrs. Goit had plenty of family blood, her father being a butcher. There were four children—one boy and three girls, the latter of whom in time became marriageable. The son, Cincinnatus Buncomb Goit, grew to be a heavy swell, and

Went armed like a Satrap,
Looked bold as a rat-trap.

And so forth. As with everything else that he undertook, Mr. Bergh was serious with his poetry, the difficulties and vexations he encountered serving only to egg him on to renewed effort. His home was a modest, unpretentious brownstone house on the unfashionable side of Fifth-ave. Plain outside, it was richly furnished within, the rooms being so crowded with choice furniture, books, pictures, cabinets, and so forth, that one could scarcely move about in them. This lover of the dumb brute was a connoisseur in art matters and a friend of artists. He was also one of our most inveterate first nighters at the best theatres and operas. He was reputed to be a millionaire, most of his fortune coming by inheritance from his father.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The office of the society over whose destinies Mr. Bergh presided is in a large and handsome building at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., which whe erected in 1872 or 1873, out of a bequest of $150,000 left to the society by Louis Bonard, a Frenchman, who made a fortune trading with the Indians. At the door of the building is a fine drinking fountain for horses, and a gilded statue of a horse is over the doorway. In the vestibule is a splendid Newfoundland dog, stuffed. The office on the first floor is a veritable museum. Ranged about are glass cases filled with instruments of torture that have been in actual use; many of them still smeared with the blood that was on them when taken by the officers of the society. The society's work is manifold. It has almost entirely suppressed dog fighting and rat baiting, which twenty years ago were almost as common in this city as baseball. It has checked cock fighting to such an extent that such sport is indulged in not more than once or twice a year and then at midnight in some obscure place out of town.

The worthy subject of this sketch, notwithstanding his excellent parts, was at times over zealous. He allowed his love of the dumb brute to make him callous to the sufferings of mankind; it was his province to care for the afflicted horse, let afflicted man care for himself.

MODE OF OPERATIONS.

The manner in which he went about his humane work was often peculiar, and, to the casual observer, unwarranted. At 6 o'clock one blustery winter's night, when the slush was ankle deep in the streets and sleet and hail filled the air, he with a number of his men made Chatham-st. wherein half a dozen main horse-car lines concentrate, his base of action. He gave orders to take from the traces every horse that had an ailment or a sore. The lines were all blocked and remained so for hours. Thousands of people footed it uptown through the slush and the mud, the hail, the snow and the wind, growling, cursing, wet, hungry and mad. Every one had asked what it was all about and every one heard the single word "Bergh."

In conjunction with many other reforms Mr. Bergh's society procured the adoption of more merciful methods of slaughtering cattle and other stock at the abattoirs in this city. The society has upward of 400 workers in this State. Thirty-six States in the Union have founded similar organizations, and the good work has taken root in many foreign lands.

Mr. Bergh survived his wife, who was a Miss Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, an Englishman of wealth and social position. His son, Henry Bergh, jr., has been his active supporter for several years in the work of his society.

HOME NEWS.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Stewart will case before Surrogate Ransom, 11 a. m.
Republican County Committee, Grand Opera House Hall, 8 p. m.
Board of Aldermen, City Hall, noon.
Bar Association, No. 7 West Twenty-ninth-st., 8 p. m.
Nineteenth Century Club, Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms, 8 p. m.
Davies-Fish case before Referee Cole.
Dr. Stanton Coit's lecture, Fifth Avenue Hotel parlor, 3 p. m.
Reception to Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati, Rutgers Female College, afternoon.
Annual election of New-York Athletic Club.
Lecture by Surgeon James E. Pilcher before Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, 2 p. m.
Harlem Choral Club concert, Pilgrim Church, Harlem, evening.
224 Regiment Veteran Association, No. 4 Union Square, 8 p. m.
Special meeting of Chamber of Commerce, 1 p. m.
Emperor William Memorial Committee, Arion Club, evening.
Police Commissioners' meeting, noon.
Exhibition of Gibson and VanElten paintings and drawings, American Art Galleries, 7:30 to 10 p. m.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"The World" gravely announced in its city news on Sunday that the orators selected to speak at the German meeting in honor of Emperor William were Carl Schurz, "Police Justice Andrew J. White," and George Bancroft. Now as Police Justice Andrew J. White is a ruddy faced, red whiskered representative of Erin's green isle, who has devoted himself to city politics with such assiduity that he probably does not know whether Germany is in Asia, Africa, or Europe, this seemed a strange selection. But the truth is that a hasty reporter had confused the Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University and ex-Minister to Germany, with the genial, jolly, popular Democratic politician "Andy" White.

"See here, Dakota, after this keep yer pesky delegation of blizzards to hum!"

If Shakespeare "wrote for all time," last night was certainly one of the times he wrote for:

Macbeth—"'Twas a rough night."

Lennox—"My young remembrance cannot parallel a fellow to it."

The West evidently means to stick by the adage "a fair trade is no robbery," and has sent the East a blizzard in exchange for the Democratic Convention.

Brooklyn may be a city of churches, but you wouldn't have thought so after hearing the remarks of the congregation detained at the Bridge, over the river.

Noodles thought it was "a beastly shame" that more flags weren't placed at half-staff when the news of John L. Sullivan's downfall was received.

Several changes are announced in the humorous weekly "Life." J. K. Bangs, who for several years has been the associate manager of the paper, has resigned, and his place will hereafter be taken by Frank Marshall White, a young journalist, connected for some time with "The Commercial Advertiser." James S. Metcalfe, it is announced, will succeed "Alan Dale" as the dramatic critic, and the department of literary criticism will remain under the direction of Robert Bridges ("Droch"), of "Scribner's Magazine."

One Judge, in opening court, a few minutes before noon yesterday, announced that in deference to his own experience he would adjourn court at noon, to enable counsel to reach home by midnight.

Not a single baby carriage had to get out of the way of bicycles yesterday.

"Whoa, January"! this is March.

Downtown restaurant-keepers were an especially gloomy class yesterday. Said one, as he regarded three long rows of empty tables and half an hundred idle waiters, "We have had eleven customers to-day. We usually have 900."

COLD WATER TALK IN WET WEATHER.

SMALL AUDIENCES AT THE TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The threatening weather had rather a bad effect upon the attendance at the temperance meeting Sunday afternoon at Chickering Hall. After the usual programme of singing and devotional exercises, General Samuel F. Cary, of Cincinnati, was introduced as the speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Intemperance and its Remedies." He condemned those who say that all that is necessary is to let liquor alone and all will be right. He said: "If you take passage on a steamer you may let liquor alone yours if, but unless you know that the pilot and engineer and everyone on the boat lets it alone also, you will not know that you are safe. You must not only let it alone yourself, but you must persuade everyone else to let it alone also." He condemned in unsparing terms those who advocate moderate drinking, and claimed that the fact that there is less drunkenness in the European countries where light wines and beer are used by almost every one than in this country, was no argument for wine-drinking, as it was a matter of national temperament, and what was true of these countries would not be true of this. He advocated the formation of organizations like the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, and said that since intemperance is a social question it must be met by social organizations. He also advocated legislative restrictions and legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic.

At the New-York Temperance Union, at Masonic Temple, the audience was even smaller than at Chickering Hall. The chief speakers were Dr. David Work and J. H. Prince. The latter related a true story of the evils of intemperance entitled "Captain Crane, or the Road that Leads to Death." President Gibbs made his usual plea for a generous collection, and after it was taken up, expressed his dissatisfaction with the amount received by saying that he ought to send the basket round again. "You evidently mean to go home as rich as you came," he said. "However, we don't run these meetings to make money, but to save our fellowmen, and to make them as happy as we can." The usual programme of music and recitations was provided.

TAMMANY HOSTILE TO TRUSTS.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met last evening, notwithstanding the storm, and passed the resolutions adopted by the Committee of Twenty-five at its last meeting, directing the committee heretofore appointed to prepare and advocate a bill for the suppression of trust monopolies.

The committee is also instructed to lay before the Attorney-General of the State the evidence taken by the Senate Investigating Committee and to urge the Attorney-General and the District-Attorney of this city to institute such actions and proceedings as the facts may warrant against any domestic corporation that may have forfeited its charter, and against such board of trustees or other body that may have unlawfully usurped or exercised any corporate rights, franchises or privileges in the State, and against any individual who may have unlawfully conspired against trade or commerce, to the end that they may be restrained and deprived of their usurped powers and fined for said usurpation. The Senate and Assembly are urged to pass the bills relating to trusts introduced by Senator Cantor and Assemblyman McKenna.

An invitation was received from the Hendricks Club, of St. Louis, for the Tammany delegation to use the rooms of the club while in St. Louis. This invitation was accepted. Fire Commissioner Croker was authorized to engage quarters in St. Louis for the use of the Tammany delegation during the Democratic National Convention.

POISON ENOUGH TO HAVE KILLED SIX MEN.

Chemist Kent, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, submitted to Coroner Rooney yesterday morning his analysis of the stomach of Robert T. Morris, the old man who died about three weeks ago at his home No. 50 Willoughby-st., under suspicious circumstances. It shows that death was due to arsenical poisoning administered in the form of Paris green, in quantity sufficient to have killed six men. The arsenic found is equivalent to 3.828 grains arsenic acid or 7.246 grains arsenite of copper. It is impossible to give the equivalent of Paris green, owing to the varying composition of that poison. The only question now to be determined is whether Morris committed suicide or was murdered.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

TRAVEL EASIER ACROSS THE RIVER.

TRAINS ON THE BRIDGE AND ELEVATED ROAD—STREET CAR LINES BLOCKED, HOWEVER, AND BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED—NO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Brooklyn was helpless yesterday in the grip of the blizzard. Travel was kept up on the Elevated road until 6 p. m., but the horse cars had to give up the struggle before noon. The Bridge cars did good work. Business was practically suspended throughout the city except in Fulton-st., and in a few shops here and there. There were some accidents that came near resulting in loss of life. The rain tha had been falling on Sunday evening turned into snow and by 1 o'clock Monday morning the storm was furious and raged for hours without diminution of violence. Many people were cut off from communication with Brooklyn's centre, about half of the inhabitants of the whole city being blockaded. A few public schools were opened, but the attendance was extremely small. Nearly all life was driven from the streets, and those who had to venture out to business never in their lives saw such deep piles of snow or such a tempest in Brooklyn.

It was shortly after daylight that the trains on the Brooklyn Elevated road began to be delayed. At first the delays were short, but soon they stretched into half an hour and then to three quarters of an hour. Finally the trains came along as best they could, crowded to suffocation. One train reached the DeKalb and Grand aves. station without difficulty, but when it got to the Pratt Institute it came to a standstill. It was then 9:30 a. m. At 11 o'clock the train had gone as far as Myrtle-ave. This is a sample of the hard time people had in getting about.

Some men who had their business in this city uptown managed to get over in time to telegraph to their firms that they could come no further. Snow ploughs were out on the surface railroads by 2 o'clock in the morning, but it took sometimes as many as a dozen horses to drag a plough. Milk carts came out by 3 and 4 o'clock, but the drivers did not get far. In some instances the drivers were glad to abandon their teams with their milk cans, in the huge drifts and seek shelter from the fury of the storm.

STREET CAR TRAVEL SOON ABANDONED.

The Brooklyn City Railroad made a strong effort to keep its tracks clear, having from four to six horses to each car. President Lewis thought that the storm would cost his company $25,000. In Flatbush-ave. cars were prevented from running on account of the avenue being obstructed by telegraph poles which have fallen across the track. Other efforts were made to keep the tracks in a passable condition. Ten horses dragged a Seventh-ave. car as far as Flatbush-ave., but the car did not ride on the track half the time. It was abandoned at the Long Island Railroad station. Looking down Atlantic-ave. from there one could see half a dozen cars that had been left in the drifts.

The telegraph and telephone systems were badly injured. Wires were blown down and circuits broken. At the Western Union office in Court-st. it was said that the local wires were about all down. At the Postal Telegraph Company the wires were reported to be in fair working order. The American District Telegraph Company had a hard time with its messengers. A large number of its boys did not report for duty until late in the day. Wires are down in all the districts, and local connections are generally damaged. The Telephone Company experienced the same difficulty. It was reported that 250 of its wires were gone.

SHOPS CLOSED AND MAILS LATE.

Whatever stores were open during the day closed up at an early hour. In the large Fulton-st. retail houses not one-fifth of the clerks and saleswomen appeared during the day. It is safe to say that the same ratio was kept up in the other stores that were opened.

Only one mail delivery was made during the day and that was at 7 a. m. Postmaster Hendrix said that he had two hundred and sixty men out in the morning. A heavy mail had accumulated from Sunday. Some of the men had over three miles to cover, but they all accomplished their work except one man.

There was but little business done at City Hall and that was of a routine nature only. The calendars in all the courts were crowded but only one case was tried. A majority of the Judges, however, were present in their various courts. Mayor Chapin appeared at the City Hall during the day for the first time since his mother's death.

The whole fire force was on duty with an extra number of horses. There was an alarm of fire shortly after noon and without the extra horses the firemen could have done nothing. The hydrants were reported to be all in good working condition.

Few people were seen on the streets toward evening. The theatres were closed. The National Opera Company which was to appear at the Amphion Academy announced early in the day that it had postponed its performance until to-night, the weather permitting. There were few cabs about and people caught in the city who lived in remote districts had to put up at the hotels for the night. Brooklyn's experience with the blizzard was eventful, the city never having before endured such discomfort from a storm.

MANY ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Locomotion in the streets was not only a matter of difficulty yesterday, but of no little danger as well. Cases of pedestrians falling exhausted, unable longer to face the storm, were numerous, but fortunately none of them, so far as learned, terminated fatally. Between 5 and 6 o'clock William Morris, a private watchman, age fifty-five, living at No. 151 Eleventh-st., was found on the sidewalk in Fifth-ave., near Fourteenth-st., unconscious and with a cut over his left eye. He was taken to the Fifth Avenue Station House and soon regained consciousness. After remaining at the Station House about two hours he was taken home. His ears were badly frostbitten.

Lewis Baylor, age twenty-four, a letter-carrier, living at No. 538 Herkimer-ave., was overcome by the cold and was taken to his home in a bad condition. Another carrier, Harry Willie, who was on route No. 36, which includes Columbia, Hicks, Atlantic and Court sts., was overcome by the cold in Atlantic-st., near Court, after he had delivered his mail. When found he was almost exhausted, and it was only by severe exertion that he was kept awake until he could be taken to the Post Office. There he was treated to cold-water friction and made to drink stimulants until he recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

The heavy weight of snow and the fierce wind made sad havoc with awnings and swinging signs, and some narrow escapes were reported from serious injuries from falling wrecks.

Edward Maloney, a boy of fifteen years, was sweeping off the sidewalk in front of No. 721 Gates-ave., about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A small dog was with him. Over the sidewalk was a rickety wooden awning. The weight of snow piled upon this awning proved too much for it, and it fell, burying the boy and the dog beneath an avalanche of snow and timbers. The dog was struck by one of the posts and instantly killed. The boy was buried in snow, and badly frightened, but was otherwise uninjured. He was taken into the house and was soon none the worse for his mishap.

Theodore Sorensen, a track-walker on the Brooklyn Elevated railroad, worked all night in the storm and had his feet badly frozen. He fell on the track near the Bridge during the forenoon. He was cared for by the employes, and sent to the hospital. Miss Annie Walter, a teacher in school No. 13, living on Union-st., started for school at the usual hour yesterday morning. She had gone but a little way, however, before she was blown into a snow-drift. Her screams soon brought assistance, and she was helped back to her home. The fright she had received brought on a severe attack of hysterics and a physician was summoned. The effects of the shock will probably confine her to the house for several days. Besides these there were a number of cases reported of unknown men being found unconscious or frost-bitten, in various parts of the city.

BREAK-DOWNS ON THE ELEVATED.

A few accidents of little account, causing not much damage beyond vexatious delay, occurred on the Brooklyn Elevated road during the day. A locomotive ran off the track near Franklin-ave., causing considerable delay, but no one was hurt, and no damage was done. At about 9 o'clock in the morning two trains were in collision near Cumberland-st. station. One train was behind the other, and the engineer was unable to see far enough ahead to perceive that the track was not clear. The rear train struck the cars in front, damaging the engine and causing a delay of about two hours and a half. A tree blown across the track at one point delayed travel for a time.

Among the poor and homeless the suffering was intense. The barrooms with their warm fires proved a Godsend to hundreds of poor outcasts who had no other place of shelter. The proprietors, for once, allowed the rule of no loafing to become a dead letter, and no one was driven out to face the storm because of his penniless condition. The drinking places in Fulton-st. from City Hall to the Ferry and about City Hall were especially crowded. The "free lunches" were in great demand, but they were never allowed to be exhausted. The ferry houses along the river front were also crowded all day with homeless men. In fact every open place that gave promise of shelter and a fire was filled to overflowing.

Much of the chafing of children under the joints where the skin lies in folds is due to the use of Soap containing too much alkali. In the IVORY SOAP there is no excess of alkali, so it can be used in the nursery with the most satisfactory results. When applying it, rub a wet cloth upon the Soap, then wash tenderly, but thoroughly, and rinse perfectly, especially the folds of flesh, with clear water, and dry with equal care. Prof. Leeds, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology, says: "The IVORY SOAP, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch.'

A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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A NEW BROOKLYN LABORATORY.

DR. C. M. HOAGLAND'S EXCELLENT WORK.

AN ADVANCE STEP BY THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE—TO BE FITTED WITH FINE APPLIANCES.

The well-equipped Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn will shortly be supplied with ample facilities for scientific research in histology, physiology, bacteriology, pathology and photography by the completion of the new Hoagland Laboratory, at Henry and Pacific sts., opposite the college building. It is being erected at the expense of Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, of Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, who is one of the Board of Regents of the hospital and is deeply interested in the advance of medical science, besides having a large practice of his own.

Dr. Hoagland owned the site, and the handsome building now approaching completion will cost upward of $100,000. It is constructed of brick and terra-cotta, and is five stories in height with a basement. The latter will be utilized for keeping the animals which are to be made use of in furthering the interests of science in the experiments to be carried on in the upper part of the building. The first floor will be devoted to a lecture-room for the use of students and for public addresses, comfortably accommodating 250 persons, and fitted with arm-chairs and swinging desk attachments. The laboratory office and a library of medical works for reference and consultation will also be on the first floor. On the second floor will be the physiological and pathological laboratories and a small lecture or class room, together with rooms for the books and balances needed in conducting the experiments.

ROOMS FOR INCUBATORS.

On the third floor will be established the bacteriological laboratory, with rooms for incubators and the other apparatus needed in carrying on the experiments. One-half of this floor will be occupied by the museum, and Dr. Hoagland will have a private laboratory here. The photographic cabinets and laboratory will occupy the fourth floor, together with several private laboratories for specialists who desire to conduct experiments in seclusion. The top floor will be occupied by a work-room and janitor's quarters.

All that modern science affords in the way of equipping a laboratory will be provided in this one, and the appliances of such laboratories as the one connected with the Johns Hopkins University and the Carnegie Laboratory will be improved upon wherever possible. The apparatus will be of the best, and choice medical works of much value will be placed on the library shelves. The laboratory will not only be useful to the students at the college close at hand, but also to all the members of the medical profession throughout the city. They will be able to consult authorities and conduct experiments which no private office or laboratory could render possible. The building will be placed in charge of Dr. George M. Sternberg, a surgeon of wide reputation, whose experience in the United States Army has fitted him for this position.

The work of construction upon the building was delayed last spring by labor troubles, but rapid progress is now being made, and it is expected that it will be ready for use by February at the latest. Next year the students of the college hope to reap the full benefit of the new laboratory facilities and to further perfect their knowledge of the mysteries of disease. Within the last two years the Long Island College Hospital has greatly increased its conveniences by adding a lecture-room holding 300 students, a comfortable recitation-room and a museum of many specimens. To the hospital proper two new wards for surgical cases, another ward for medical cases, and several private wards have been added, while a building for the Nurses' Training School has also been built, connected with which is the Maternity, isolated from the main hospital, and provided with the most perfect sanitary arrangements.

TEACHING AND NURSING AS WELL.

The Long Island College Hospital is unique among medical institutions in this country in its combination of the school and caring for the sick. The college is not dependent upon the hospital, but is an integral part of it, and the control of both is invested in the same men. Some of the most prominent men of Brooklyn form the Board of Regents, while the medical staff is composed of some of the ablest physicians of the country. By the close union of the medical school and the hospital here effected the latter is immediately under the control of the Regents and council of the college, and available constantly for practical instruction, thus enforcing the teaching in lectures by the actual diseases described and the use of the appropriate remedies and their effects.

The result is an application of the instruction in a manner that fixes it indelibly in the mind. The professors make clinical teaching a reality to the student by taking him to the sick bed, where he can see the symptoms and judge of the case exactly as he will be called upon to do in his lifework in his profession. All forms of disease and accident are found among the thousands of cases annually treated in the hospital and the dispensary attached to it, and accidents of every kind are received. The college maintains a city ambulance, which daily carries persons more or less injured to the institution, and many accidents and cases of disease come from the ships in the Brooklyn waterfront, which find this hospital the most convenient for their crews.

The hospital is now in its twenty-ninth year. When it was founded in 1858 there was only one hospital in Brooklyn, then called the City Hospital, and the need of one in South Brooklyn was apparent. In order to make some provision for the many accidents and cases of necessity in that growing part of the city. A number of public-spirited citizens united in the work, and taking charge of a little dispensary soon enlarged its work so that a full-fledged hospital was established in Court-st. The quarters there were soon outgrown and the present site, then occupied by the Perry residence, was purchased and fitted up.

In 1860 the collegiate department was opened with such eminent physicians as Drs. Austin Flint, Frank H. Hamilton, John C. Dalton and R. Ogden Doremus in the faculty. It was the first medical school in the country to give practical instruction by the beds of the sick, and while there are now a number of hospital colleges, it stands alone as a college hospital. With the new laboratory in working order, and freely opened to the students, another advance step will be taken.

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

From The Kansas City Star.

A bank cashier says that the best way to tell a counterfeit bill is by sound and feeling. "Take a bill firmly between the thumb and index finger of your left hand and pull it quickly through you fingers like this. Now listen to the sound it makes. It is just like rubbing silk, and neither does it resemble a paper sound closely. It's a noise that is too peculiar to admit of a description."

"Do they make counterfeit paper so like the original that you can't tell the difference?"

"You can't tell by looking at it. It is only by the sound and touch. Now listen to the sound made by this counterfeit $20 bill. You see that's a slick noise, something like pulling glazed or oiled paper through the fingers. A child could tell the difference between that bill and a genuine one. But look at it and you will think your eye is on something that would pass muster for $20 worth of groceries."

"Who taught you this business,"

"Oh, my first lesson was given by an old man who has been all over this country and Europe teaching the business. He had in his possession over a thousand specimens of counterfeits. He obtained them from the authorities of the different governments. He has no peer in the business, and every expert in the country owes his knowledge to this old man."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 6 11 | Sets, 6 00 | Moon sets, 7:04 | Moon's age, 30

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook, 8:08	Gov. Isl'd, 8:32	Hell Gate, 10:27	
P.M.—Sandy Hook, 8:33	Gov. Isl'd, 9:04	Hell Gate, 10:53	

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Sailed.	Line.
Alaska	Liverpool	Mar 3	Union
The Queen	Liverpool	Mar 1	National
Furnessia	Glasgow	Mar 1	Anchor
Edam	Amsterdam	Feb 25	Neth-Amer
Alisa	Port Limon	Mar 3	Atlas
Niagara	Havana	Mar 8	Ward's
France	London	Mar 1	National
Worra	Bremen	Mar 3	N G Lloyd
Newport	Aspinwall	Mar 5	Pacific Mail
Philadelphia	Laguayra	Mar 6	Red D

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

City of Columbia	Havana	Mar 10	Alexandre

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

France	London	Mar 1	National
State of Georgia	Glasgow	Mar 2	State

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	Line.	For	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Nevada	Union	Liverpool	2:30 a m	5 a m

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Britannic	White Star	Liverpool	3.30 a m	6.30 a m
Lahn	N G Lloyd	Bremen via Southampton	4 a m	7 a m
Bermuda	Quebec	Windward Islands	1 p m	3 p m
Panama	Spar Trans	Havana	8 a m	10 a m

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

State of Pennsylvania		State, Glasgow		8 a m
Bohemia	Hamb-Amer	Hamburg		8 a m
City of Alexandria		Alex'dre, Havana, &c	1 p m	3 p m
Athos	Atlas	Jamaica	8 a m	10 a m
Cienfuegos	Ward's	Nassau, &c	1 p m	3 p m
Trinidad	Quebec	Bermuda	1 p m	3 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888

☞ There were no reported arrivals.

CLEARED.

Steamer Nevada (Br), Cushing, Liverpool—A M Underhill & Co.

Bark Thomas Keillor (Br), Thomson, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Scots Bay (Br), Steele, Vigo, Spain—J W Parker & Co.

Bark Our Annie (Br), Emond, East London and Port Natal, S Africa—John Norton & Sons.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Mar 11—Arrived, steamer Euclid (Br), Glasgow, from New-York Feb 24.

NEWCASTLE, Mar 10—Arrived, steamer Chicago (Br), Jones from New-York Feb 19.

SINGAPORE, Mar 10—Arrived, steamer Strathleven (Br), Pearson, from New-York Jan 16.

DOVER, Mar 11—Passed, steamer Rotterdam (Dtch), ——, from Rotterdam for New-York.

YOKOHAMA, Mar 10—Arrived, steamer City of New-York, Scarle, from San Francisco Feb 14.

(For later Shipping News, if any, see Fifth Page.)

Announcements.

ACTUAL PLEASURE in use of a Sewing Machine, if you buy a genuine Automatic, made only by Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. W. & G. medallion trade mark on every machine. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

Beware of a slight irritation of the throat. Brummell's Cough Drops give instant relief. Sold at the elevated railroad stations and druggists everywhere.

CORNELL'S BENZOIN TOILET SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN. Will surely cure chapped hands. 25 cents.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 319 WEST 126TH-ST. Diseases of the Nervous System, Genito-Urinary Organs. Impotence and sterility. Hours—8 to 12, 5 to 8.

WHAT WE CLAIM FOR RIKER'S family medicines and toilet requisites is that they are as good as any, and far better than the majority; that they are much more reasonable in price than any; that their give entire satisfaction in ninety-five cases out of 100; that in any case where they do not do all that may have been expected of them or where they may have failed to please from any cause whatsoever, the money paid for the article is promptly and cheerfully returned; that the very best of material and the greatest care is always used in their preparation. In short, that they are the best, most reliable, most satisfactory and cheapest proprietary preparations made, and may be had of all independent, reasonable and liberal druggists, and of the dry goods houses. Send for our illustrated catalogue and price list, free by mail. WILLIAM B. RIKER & SON, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, established 1840, at 303 Sixth-ave., New-York.

C. C. Shayne, Furrier, 103 Prince St., is overstocked with magnificent Sealskin garments and furs and rather than carry over, prices have been MARKED WAY DOWN. Now is the time to secure a splendid bargain. Sale continues this week.

NO WONDER IT IS POPULAR!
The "Rochester Lamp."
THINK OF IT!
NEVER NEEDS TRIMMING. NEVER BREAKS CHIMNEYS. PERFECTLY SAFE. A PURE, STEADY LIGHT of 65 candle power. This is no boast, as we guarantee every lamp. Made in cheap and elegant styles, both stand and hanging. Our mammoth size, 300 CANDLE POWER (entirely new), the best lamp made for lighting churches, halls, stores, factories, &c., &c.
Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, New-York. Send for circular.

RADWAY'S PILLS
The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

New Gas Engine "The Baldwin"
Exhibited at the late American Institute Fair, New-York.
A four horse-power engine in connection with storage battery, running 84 incandescent electric lights (and, without battery, 32 lights) giving a perfect light, with all the steadiness that can be obtained from the high-speed steam engines in common use for electric lighting, and permitting any number of lights to be shut off or turned on without affecting the remaining lights in the slightest degree.
A marvel of beauty, perfection and power, adapted to lighting, pumping, and all purposes where a safe and cheap power is required. Manuf'd and guaranteed by
Otis Bros & Co.,
Elevators and Hoisting Machinery,
38 Park Row, New-York.

SPECIAL MENTION.
Advertisements admitted into these columns are recommended to the readers of THE TRIBUNE as thoroughly reliable, and business can be done by mail with the advertisers with perfect safety.

Columbia Bicycles, Tricycles, Tandems, Safeties.
POPE M'F'G CO.
12 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

PLAIN & FANCY CANDLES FOR HOLIDAY & DECORATIVE USE.
NO SMOKE OR DRIPPING
ROBERT LEFFERTS
306 4TH AVE. N.Y.

Ask your Dealer for 366 EYE GLASS. No Quicksilver on the Work. Makers of the Work. Made by O. M. Co. 15 Maiden Lane.

DIAMONDS.
In buying duplicate wedding presents I also buy all the really fine diamonds offered me. I have none but fine goods, carefully matched pairs, ranging from $60 to $2,000. Lace pins, rings, &c., $10 to $2,000. Buyers are assured that my prices are much below wholesale rate.
J. H. JOHNSTON,