OTHER PATIENTS IN DANGER.

THAT WAS TERMED A DISGRACE BY AN EMINENT CITY PHYSICIAN.

Heinous Bellevue Hospital Patients Confined in a More Dangerous Shed than that in which Four Lives were Lost Last Week—A Watchman to be Paid by a Professor.

Yesterday morning the report of Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital was received by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. All the Commissioners were present. It read as follows:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Dec. 7, 1879.

Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully report the following: At 10 55 P. M. on Saturday, the 6th inst., a fire occurred in the Pavilion wards 31 and 32, occupied as a female and children's medical ward. The nurse in charge, a Miss Gardner, reports that when she first discovered the fire she was at the east end of the ward, about 100 feet from where the fire was burning, which was in a room designated as the nurse's room, but not occupied by her, but was used mostly as a storeroom for ward clothing and medicines. The nurse on the instant ran to the children's ward and gave the alarm, arousing the children; and when she saw the men coming to rescue the children, she returned to the female ward to assist the patients escape. When the alarm was given, I was immediately notified, at the same time the fire alarm was given by the watchman. Not having retired, I was almost instantly at the fire, and made every effort to save the lives of the patients. The flames and smoke were intense, and we were driven from the Pavilion.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the loss of four children, viz., Thomas Sheehey, aged 10 years; Charles Beatty, aged 1 year; Martina Richter, aged 6 weeks; Mary Dunn, who was very ill and not expected to live previous to the fire, expired shortly after having been removed to an adjoining building; all the others, twenty-five in number, were safely carried to other wards.

The firemen were very prompt, and gave their efficient aid in extinguishing the fire and preventing it from communicating to the main building. The nurse of the ward showed great presence of mind under such trying circumstances. The assistance rendered by the attendants in rescuing and assisting patients to places of safety was certainly commendable.

The house physicians and surgeons also rendered great assistance, and every one attended to their duties without any undue excitement. The fire lasted a short time, owing to the efforts of the Fire Department; but, never, I believe, the building has been rendered useless, and will have to be removed. The patients rescued have been placed for the time in the different wards, but as the case is one of emergency I have assigned these patients to one of the surgical wards, which can be spared until such time as some other arrangements can be made.

The origin of the fire cannot be ascertained, the nurse yet being able to advance any theory. There was no lamp in the room, or any gas jet within six feet of any woodwork. I will use every effort to ascertain how the fire originated, and will report any discovery I make to your honorable Board.

JAMES P. O'ROURKE, Warden.

The Commissioners resolved to request the Fire Marshal to investigate the cause of the fire. The employees of the Board are ordered to assist the Fire Marshal in gaining all the facts in the case, and he is requested to report his finding to the Board.

Early in the afternoon Fire Marshal Sheldon began his investigation. He inspected the ruins of the burned pavilion, and talked to Miss Lessoner, the nurse who first saw the flames; but he took no testimony.

Warden O'Rourke is yet unable to assign a cause for the fire. He rejects the theory of the spontaneous combustion of any of the stores in the nurse's room or the medical closet. It is said that the theory advanced by some of the hospital employees, that a window certain in the nurse's room blew against the gaslight there, is unfounded, because the window was closed against the storm that was then raging, and the curtain is said to have been rolled up.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Woltman impaneled a jury, which viewed the bodies of three children who were burned on Saturday night, and afterward inspected the ruins of the burned pavilion. The Coroner said that he said not tell when he would begin to take testimony in the case.

It was while the Coroner and jurors were going through the hospital grounds that Prof. James R. Wood invited a reporter for THE SUN to accompany him to a pavilion near the Morgue. He said that what he had to show was a disgrace to the city. He led the reporter to a long, low, wooden building, built exactly like the pattern of the shed that burned Saturday night. Its walls are of broad planks with weather strips at the seams. There are broad windows five feet apart and between them and the flat roof are ventilating aperature. The walls are patched with frequent mendings. This is the erysipelas ward, in which patients suffering from every malady that almost that is particularly unpleasant in its nature are attended.

This building stands by the side of the Morgue, close to the river and the dead house, and is probably older than the time-racked shed in which three lives have just been sacrificed.

Prof. Wood led the way into the building. A glance at the interior proved what the exterior intimated, that the structure had long outlived its usefulness. Its floor of bare boards was worn and stained, its walls were discolored, and nowhere was there any evidence of the expenditure of a cent more than was necessary for the simplest needs of the patients.

A patient handed the reporter a note that read as follows:

WARD 36, Dec. 8, 1879.

Report concerning stove which is in a dangerous condition. The grate is broken and propped up with brick, and there is a hole burnt through on one side which lets the fire fall out and sets fire to the floor—which it has twice.

"It is about that stove that I have complained," said Prof. Wood; "the people in this ward have been literally fighting fire for years."

The stove stood in the centre of the floor, upon a brick stand, too small for the purposes for which it was designed. It was a large cast-iron stove, consisting of a corrugated globe cylinder, covered by an ornamental base and capped and girdled by a cast-iron fender around its largest circumference. It bore the name "Scorcher" on its front. The grate had been missing for a long while, and bricks were made to keep the fire in place. A great rent in the globe of the cylinder beneath the cast-iron girdle exposed the heart of the burning coals within. All around the tiny brick on which the stove stood the dry, worn flooring was scarred with the marks left by active coals that had fallen from the stove, while the charred edges of boards and rafters indicated a destructive fire. One of these could not be hidden by a large saucer. An attendant at the ward said that this was made by some careless coal that fell from the stove more than a week ago, and the fire it caused was discovered just in time to prevent the destruction of the ward. The man said that an application for another stove was made at least a month ago, but no stove seemed to be forthcoming.

"This place is in constant danger," said the attendant. "There is no nurse here at night, and no one in the ward keeps awake or pretends to watch while the patients sleep. The night watchman is supposed to visit the building once an hour, but he does not do so. Sometimes he does not come once in three hours. The patients are nervous and excited, for they recognize the danger in which they are placed. They are all very sick men there are nine here now, and some of them are not able to move from their beds."

A wooden partition separates the women's ward from the men's. The women occupy only 24 feet of the shed. Their quarters are also shameless and uninviting, and seem to contain nothing clean or substantial but the beds and bedding. A stove like the one in the men's ward stood on another stand of bricks and boards. This stove was whole, but its sides were bent and cracked. The women who sat around it complained as the men did; but the resistance of what they said showed that their danger was from the smallness of the brick stand under the stove, which allowed the coals to reach the board floor. One of the women had burned her hands in picking out many red hot coals that threatened to fall out after somebody had overturned the stove.

"I have employed a watchman, who will remain in that building at night," said the Professor, "and I am going to pay him from my own pocket. I call that whole establishment a disgrace to the city. It is a more dangerous tenement than was the building that has just been burned down. It is wrong to put patients in such a structure. I make no complaint against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. I suppose they have not got the money with which to erect a new pavilion in its place. The Commissioners, perhaps, with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that has cut down the sum of money asked for by the Commissioners." The Professor did not conceal the fact that he was especially solicitous for the safety of the collection of pathological studies in the museum which bears his name, and which occupies the story above the Morgue and Coroner's office and examination room. The nucleus of this collection was formed more than forty years ago during the Professor's youth, and it is now said to be the finest collection of its kind in the continent, if not in the world. Some of its specimens it contains have excited the interest and wonder of the medical savants of Europe. Somebody said that the value of the collection is estimated at $130,000, but the Professor would not fix an amount, even in a general way, for he said that no one could calculate their really great worth.

Old and dry wooden bulkhead, the old dry wooden dead house, the miserable shanty in which nightly lives are endangered every night, all close to the Morgue building, and the dangers that threaten them menace the Professor's collection.

"I said the museum to the city for one dollar," said the Professor, "and one of the conditions upon which the sale was based was that care should be taken of it. But it is not cared for."

The Professor took Warden O'Rourke into the erysipelas ward, as it is called, and the Warden promised to send for a stove from the ruins of the late fire. This stove, which was in thorough order, was at once substituted for the shattered one. Commissioner Brennan was present while the change was being made. The Professor invited the Commissioner and Warden in to see the stove in the Coroners' office and in the work room attached to the museum, and asked them to remove the stoves and put in their stead steam pipes, such as heat the room in which post-mortem examinations are made in the Morgue. He said that as the boiler house is but a few feet from the building, and there are already steam pipes leading from it, there can be no excuse for the use of stoves.

"There is no real cause for alarm," said Warden O'Rourke, in Commissioner Brennan's presence. "That ward of which the Professor complains is constantly and thoroughly watched, and men go in and out of the dead house every little while all night long. The watchman visits that pavilion frequently, and a fire could not occur there without being discovered."

The Commissioner confirmed what the Warden said. He said he was aware of the age and condition of the pavilion, but said there were no funds with which to build a new one in its place.

"As for the stove," said the Warden afterward, "we cannot go out and buy a stove or anything else whenever we want to. We have to wait for a requisition."

The Warden reiterated his assurance that there are many trustworthy persons about the hospital grounds all night, and that that particular locality near the dead house and the Morgue is oftener visited than any other portion of the grounds.

With the exception of the dead house, the dangerous erysipelas pavilion, and the partially burned shanty, that is to be at once torn down, there are no other old or wholly wooden structures on the hospital grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Rigoletto.

There was undoubtedly a very considerable disappointment that Mlle. Marimon was unable to sing last evening, and that "Rigoletto" was substituted in place of "Dinorah." It seems that the lady is still suffering under the excitement attendant on the dangers of her late voyage and her arrival in a new country. Those, however, who were content to remain, in spite of the change of opera, witnessed one of the finest and most satisfactory performances in all its details that has been heard at the Academy this season.

The same opera was produced a few weeks since, but under very different conditions, for Aramburo took the tenor rôle, David was the *Sparafucile*, and the soprano part was in the weak and inefficient keeping of that most immature of singers, Mlle. Adini. Last evening these roles were severally taken by Campanini, Behrens, and Mme. Ambre, while Miss Cary added strength to the cast by assuming the character of *Maddalena*. This gave entirely a different color to the whole performance, and resulted, as we have said, in one of even and uniform excellence.

Mme. Ambre, except in "Aida," has not appeared in any character to so great advantage as in this opera. Her voice is always at its best in the expression of passionate emotion, and last evening she was singularly felicitous in giving a most refined and finished picture of the unhappy jester's daughter. Throughout her singing was refined and artistic. The "Caro nome," the only set aria that the soprano has, was rendered with great delicacy and beauty of style, and in the great tragic quartet, in the fourth act, Mme. Ambre fully rose to the height of the situation.

But the opera, after all, is the baritone's. Everything is subordinated to the rôle of *Rigoletto*. It is unnecessary to speak again in detail of Galassi's superb rendering of this part. It does not in the least transcend the truth to say that it is, taken as a whole, one of the finest efforts to be seen upon our lyric stage. Last evening he was in admirable voice, and evidently gave his whole force and energy to the matter in hand. The character of the *Duke* is not a particularly grateful one for the tenor. As a man he does not stand in any sympathetic relation to the public, and as a singer he has not very much satisfactory music. But Campanini is one of those who bring to a small rôle the same fidelity that he does to a greater one, and he gave last evening to the character all the vitality and interest that was possible. In the fine quartet, to which reference has already been made, he was heard to special advantage, singing with great power and effect. An effort was made on the part of the audience to have this repeated, which, however, Campanini quietly but firmly resisted. Audiences are sometimes merciless and thoughtless, and recall artists without apparently the slightest consciousness of the great additional labor that they throw upon them. Especially should Campanini be excused from double work, in consideration of the fact that so much of the weight of the season falls on his shoulders.

Capoul's Benefit at Booth's.

It was a judicious choice which selected for last night's programme, along with one act from "Mme. Angot," two from lyric opera—the third act of "Mignon" and the third of "Faust"—in which the popular tenor, years ago, won his first laurels in New York. Probably, to a large share of our younger generation of theatre-goers, Capoul's interpretation of *Meister* and *Faust* gave the first, or if not the first, certainly the most striking revelation of the grace and beauty which inform these charming roles. "Salve dimora" and "Ah non credevi tu" are associated in their minds with his manner and personality, and the composer and interpreter have become classic together in the Fifth Avenue memory. It was like an echo from the good old times—when Planeus was Consul and Nilsson ruled the lyric stage—to hear this delightful music rendered by the old favorite last night, and his auditors applauded with a warmth which seemed actually compounded of approbation for the present and pleasant remembrance of the past.

He was ably seconded in "Mme. Angot" by Mlle. Angelo, whose splendid stage presence, fresh voice, and genuine, simple method made her interpretation of *Mlle. Lange* highly effective.

Mlle. Marié was especially pleasing in her "Mignon" music, and the whole act, with the assistance of Jouard as *Lothario*, was effectively given, though for some unexplained reason the scrap of "Titania blonde," which should have been sung in place of the *couplase* by Mlle. Leroux Bouvard, was omitted.

The latter lady did herself almost unexpected credit in the "Jewel scene" from "Faust," in which the more dramatic character of the score is apparently better fitted to her temperament and method than the lighter music of *Philine*. The whole occasion was one of legitimate gratification, both to the beneficiary and his army of admirers.

On Wednesday next the public has promise of the last Parisian success, "La Camargo," by Lecoq, with every appliance of *mise en scene* which Mr. Grau can bring to its illustration.

"The Strategists" at the Broadway Opera House.

Mr. Clinton Hall's dramatic company began its second week at the Broadway Theatre last evening with "The Strategists," a laughable mixture of comedy and farce, by Mr. Theodore H. Sayre. The piece is crowded with fun, both of language, situation, and character. The chief character, excellently played by Mr. Hall, is a young man who, to gain the consent of his own father and his sweetheart's father, resorts to most elaborate strategy, in the course of which he personates the two fathers alternately. The complications that arise are numerous and comic. Heartier or more continuous laughter has not for a long time been heard in any New York theatre. The members of the company have been well chosen for the several requirements of the piece; they are thoroughly earnest in their work, and have been at it long enough to make the most of a pleasant and very amusing production.

Amusement Notes.

Mr. Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave" is achieving an exceptional success at Haverly's Theatre.

Next week Mr. Maurice Grau's company will begin a brief season in Brooklyn, at Haverly's Theatre.

Mr. Sothern appears this week at the Grand Opera House, in his well known character of *Lord Dundreary*, in "Our American Cousin." Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

On next Saturday evening at the Standard Theatre, Messrs. Aiken and Sullivan's "Pirates Isle" will be produced. Mr. Clay will lead the orchestra, as Mr. Sullivan does at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Steele Mackaye's new play, "An Iron Will," was produced last evening at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre in the case of Mr. C. W. Coulock, Miss Effie Elisler, Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Miss Cecile Rush, and Miss Gabrielle du Sault.

This evening, at Messrs. Roster & Hall's Concert Hall, a grand concert will be given by Prof. Rudolph Aronson, assisted by Signor Arditi, Signor Rialp, and Mr. Patrick S. Gilmore. The orchestra will be increased to sixty pieces, and Levy, the cornet player, will perform some solos.

"The Double Marriage" was produced last evening at Sinn's New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, by Miss Kate Claxton and her company. The performance was interesting and picturesque, and the several parts were sustained with an evenness and finish that were particularly agreeable. On Thursday the "Two Orphans" will be substituted, Miss Claxton giving her striking impersonation of *Louise*.

"Pinafore" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the skillful management of Mr. Charles E. Ford, is attracting large and fashionable audiences. Under the leadership of Mr. Sullivan the orchestra gives a new significance to the numbers of the pretty opera, and Mr. Gilbert's dialogue sparkles with a fresh vitality to both the acting and the singing. The new Gilbert and Sullivan opera is to be heard, and when "Pinafore" can be withdrawn it will be produced.

The new *Musical and Dramatic Times*, in addition to publishing a great deal of new and interesting information about music and the drama, gives each week, upon its first page, a portrait or sketch of some actor or actress of celebrity. This week the sketch accompanies the current issue is a sketch of Mr. Jefferson in the character of *Job Jones*, from the play of Mr. Binns, a young artist of exceptional promise. It is such the best drawing of the kind that has as a long time been presented by any of our illustrated publications, and it is of interest to know that it is the first of an extensive series in contemplation.

Steffens's Battle with a Chinaman.

Charles Steffens, aged 18, of 531 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested for stabbing Ah Yea, a Chinaman, who keeps a laundry at 529 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. The Chinaman and Steffens had a quarrel, and the latter ran to his home and, attacked the Chinaman with a clothes pole at the end of which he had fastened a nail. The wound was slight.

FROM HOME TO HOSPITAL.

THE CASE OF MISS A. M. BROWN, A SIXTH AVENUE FLORIST.

Symptoms that were Pronounced to be Those of Small-Pox—Her Removal on a Rainy Day—Only Eczema Developed Afterward.

Whether a patient who was removed last month from her home to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island had small-pox, or to be more technically definite, varioloid, or eczema, a type of skin disease, is a question that even now the physicians are puzzled over. Since her return she has spoken freely about her transfer to the hospital, and it has been hinted that the case is to be before the courts. The patient was Miss A. M. Brown, a florist, at 690 Sixth avenue. Her removal on the 17th ult. was the cause of considerable excitement in the neighborhood. She had had severe headaches and feeling ill she sent for Dr. A. E. M. Purdy of Madison avenue, who had been her physician for several years. She had rash on her face, but the physician on seeing her did not say what the disease was.

"He didn't come until some time after I sent for him," Miss Brown said yesterday, "and he soon went away and returned with Dr. A. S. Purdy, his father, who, after examining me said that I had varioloid. I said, 'It's impossible. I've not been exposed.' Then they went away. Dr. A. E. M. Purdy saying: 'Let no one come near you till my return.' He returned with Dr. Lockwood, the Sanitary Inspector, who examined my face by candle light, and said, 'Oh, yes, varioloid.' Then Dr. Purdy said, 'You'll have to go to the hospital at once. You'll have to go to-night. I can't allow others to be exposed.' I said that I did not have it. I asked Dr. Purdy if he would telegraph for a friend of mind, and he replied, 'No. We want to wait until we see what it is.' Soon after they went away an ambulance was driven up to the front door. The driver said he was to take me to the hospital. I said I would not go, and he waited and wanted to know what he should do. I told him to go to Dr. Purdy, and that I would not go to the hospital without a friend or my physician being present. In the mean time Dr. Lockwood returned, and said, 'If you don't go to-night we'll come in the morning and take you by force.' The driver who went to Dr. Purdy's said that he saw Dr. Purdy's father, who said there was no need of his being present. My friend arrived soon afterward, and I was taken away. I went, under protest, to avoid being dragged out by force the next morning. I was taken to the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street.

"The next morning they wanted to take me to the boat. When I arrived at the boat at the head of the pier there was a pouring rain. It was low tide, and the roof of the cabin was about even with the pier. While they were getting the gangplank the rain was pouring down my face, and I was without shelter of any kind. The plank was wet, and I was compelled to sit down on it and, bending my head to one side, slide down inch by inch under the cabin roof. The two men had all they could do to hold the plank and keep me from falling into the water. The trip to the hospital can better be imagined than described. After my arrival at the Small-pox Hospital, Dr. Bowen, the head physician, visited me two or three times a day. I asked him if I had small-pox, and he replied: 'No, nor any other contagious disease whatever.' I said, 'Doctor, did you think I had small-pox when you first saw me?' He replied 'No, I knew you didn't have it.' I then asked him how it was that he allowed me to be brought in and be exposed to small-pox. He said that as several eminent physicians had pronounced it so it would not do for him to declare it otherwise until he would prove it; and that as there were no patients I would not be exposed to small-pox. If there had been, he said, he would not have allowed me to be brought in. The next day Dr. Janeway of the Board of Health examined me, and I asked, 'Doctor, what is the matter with me, and why?' He answered 'Eczema.' Dr. Janeway also said that I should not have been taken there without his being consulted first. Several physicians came over to see me, and one exclaimed, 'How was it possible that this case was brought here?' My friends were informed at the Health Department that I had chicken pox. During my stay I received careful attention, and I am thankful for it. But my business is almost ruined. The reports about my case were detrimental to my business, and my customers thought that they had been exposed. By fumigating my store all my plants were killed, and I was unable to stay and compelled to go out of the house. Friends that I visited up town were called upon by officials of the Board of Health, and they had to be vaccinated. I must add that I have a certificate from the head physician of the Small-Pox Hospital that I did not have small-pox, and also that this other disease is no fault of mine."

In the office of the Health Department it was said that Miss Brown had headache, vomiting, and pains in the back and then eruptions; in fact, all the symptoms of small-pox. Before she was sent to the hospital Dr. Lockwood, Sanitary Inspector, had ordered to be removed. She was told that it would be better for her to go to a hospital than to close the store. She did not desire to go, the inspector reported, but she at length consented. Dr. Bowen telegraphed that it was a case of varioloid. On the 21st ult. he telegraphed:

MISS A. M. BROWN: Is convalescent. She wishes to remain here until entire recovery. Has eczema. Will probably be discharged in five days.

At the reception hospital the orderly said that Miss Brown was carefully attended to. "On the morning she was sent to the small-pox hospital it was raining," he said; "the plank was wet, and it was slippery. The men of her party had to be steadied down the plank, but she was helped as carefully as if she had been Queen Victoria. The covered way extends almost to the end of the pier, but, as the building hasn't been up only a short time, we haven't everything as complete as we want them."

Dr. Lockwood said that Dr. Bowen, where patients with small-pox are taken, said that on the day of her arrival Miss Brown had an eruption of the same character as the first stages of small-pox, but no one could make a positive diagnosis. "She was delicate about giving a history of her case," he said, "but the next morning she gave the history, and I decided that she had small-pox. She had all the symptoms, and if she had gone to a text book and studied about the disease she could not have given me a better description of her symptoms before she arrived at the hospital. The next morning she was convalescent, and in the afternoon I made a positive diagnosis that it was not small-pox but acute eczema. She had a constitutional disturbance due to the disease, and not to any alleged ill-treatment at the Reception Hospital. I told her there was no danger, and she remained until she recovered."

Dr. Alfred L. Purdy, the physician of Miss Brown's physician, said that on the day he saw the patient he pronounced it a case of varioloid. She had all the symptoms of that disease, but, he said, it was probable that the disease was combined with another type of skin disease, and therefore the physicians were puzzled. The case was reported to Dr. Lockwood by Dr. A. E. M. Purdy.

Brooklyn's Colored Policeman.

Christopher Gibbons is said to be the first colored man ever appointed on the police force of either Brooklyn or New York. He is a full-blooded negro. He was appointed on the Brooklyn police a few weeks ago. Gibbons is a politician and a Republican. In the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn he is a power in the primaries, where the whole negro element is said to vote at his dictation. He is a stump speaker, but he manages the voting, and it is said that any of his colored brethren prove obstreperous his large hand comes down upon them, and out they go. As Gibbons is almost a giant in size, as let fewer knows as his weakness, very few care to come him. Gibbons's wife is a white woman, and they have four children. He was born in Newbern, N. C., and his parents were not slaves, and they moved to a place of their own. Gibbons has dealt in horses in a small way, and he is well known among Brooklyn horse jockeys. He is doorman in the Ninth sub-precinct, in Broadway, near Greene avenue.

Tearing Down West Side Shanties.

Two shanties near Tenth avenue and Eighty-second street were torn down yesterday morning by a Sheriff's posse. They were on the land of, and stood near a row of brick flats belonging to Mr. Cammann. The owners of the shanties, who had notice last May to remove them within six months, removed their holes-hold effects last week. An unoccupied shanty near Eighty-first street and Ninth avenue was also torn down by his posse. The Sheriff's posse also tore down a shanty on Seventy-ninth street to pull down several belonging to Mr. Belding. On his promise to remove them to-day they were spared. It is said that other west side landowners will follow Mr. Cammann's example.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Commission appointed to go to Cuba for information in relation to yellow fever have submitted a preliminary report in which they say: "Yellow fever habitually prevails in every place in Cuba from which reports were received, and in these places are of any size or commercial importance and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for the widespread poison. It is very evident that the germs of yellow fever do not be equally marked in all places. This varies greatly in different places and in different years at the same place, and this variation is of more importance apparently of the amount of unacclimated material."

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 21, 34, 50, 59, 54, 62, 69, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 85, 111, 113, 116, 124, 148, 167, 177, 187, 189, 192, 208, 209, 212, 214, 215, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 252, 253, 258, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276. SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 130, 178, 335, 338, 339, 341, 176, 88a, 202, 169, 340, 342, 200, 279, 79, 76, 355, 357, 359, 348, 360, 361. Part I—Adj. Part II—Case on. No. 1275. Part II—Case on. No. 447. Part III—Case on. No. 1583.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 42, 60, 41, 63, 39. Part I—Case on. No. 555. Part III—Nos. 291, 308, 308, 376, 458, 524, 622, 779, 827, 828, 639, 310, 298, 72, 651.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1 and 9. EQUITY TERM—Nos. 11, 22, 23, 31, 13, 17, 21, 28, 25, 18. Part I—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 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COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS.

Ten Thousand Said to have been Circulated in this City.

Treasury officers have captured James Clark, Hugh Currie, and Matthew Rooney, who they say are members of a gang of counterfeiters infesting the west side of the city. Chief Drummond and Deputy Marshal Bernhard arrested Rooney on Saturday evening, while he was on his way from his home, at 436 West Forty-fifth street, to his barroom, at 330 West Forty-second street. They caught Clark and Currie on Sunday coming out of an alley near Rooney's barroom. A threatening crowd surrounded the officers when the arrests were made, and four policemen had to disperse it. The three prisoners were taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and accused of selling counterfeit trade dollars.

The detectives say that Rooney is the leader of the gang, and has sold 10,000 bad trade dollars in this city within a year. The detectives further say that the men to whom the counterfeits were sold paid forty cents on the dollar, and that Rooney paid some a commission for selling the counterfeits. A number of his customers, it is said, are city peddlers and licensed venders. The detectives have had under surveillance thirteen persons whom they believe to be members of what they style Rooney's counterfeiters' gang.

Mcfee, Hickey, McCarthy, and Ryan, who were convicted at the late term of the United States Circuit Court of trading in counterfeit trade dollars, and who escaped from Ludlow street jail after sentence, are said to have been buyers of Rooney. James Burns, alias O'Keefe, who was taken on Friday on the charge of having counterfeit trade dollars in his possession, is alleged to have associated with the Rooney gang. Burns was arrested seven weeks ago, in company with Hugh Currie, on charge of passing trade dollars in barrooms in White and Church streets, but was discharged, no complainants appearing.

Commissioner Shields held Clark and Currie in $5,000 bail each, and Rooney in $10,000 bail. They