QUARANTINE EXPENSES.

Gen. McQuade Thinks the Department Can be Made a Source of Revenue.

Gen. James McQuade, for five years (1875-1880) President of the Quarantine Commission, testified yesterday before the committee of the Senate, which is taking testimony as to whether or not our Quarantine can be conducted with less expense to the State.

"How large were the appropriations made by the State for Quarantine expenses during the few years immediately preceding your term?" he was asked.

"They amounted to about $60,000 annually."

"How large were they during your term?"

"About $10,000 a year."

"Did you meet all expenses with the $10,000?"

"Yes, we did."

"During the time when the appropriations amounted to $60 000 what party had control of the Assembly?"

"Wm. M. Tweed."

"Who was Governor when you were appointed?"

"Samuel J. Tilden."

"How did you manage to reduce the expenses?"

"Under the law of 1870 the Health Officer had authority to fix the amount of his fees, and accordingly he had, for instance, fixed $50 as his fee for fumigating steamers, and $25 for fumigating sailing vessels. During the existence of the Commission of which I was a member, the law was amended so that it fixed the boarding fee and allowed us to fix the others. We accordingly reduced the fee for fumigating steamers from $50 to $8, and the fee for fumigating sailing vessels from $25 to $5."

"Did your Commission receive many complaints from shipping men in regard to Quarantine affairs?"

"No; the steamship agents didn't grumble at having to pay $8 instead of $50, nor did the sailing masters grumble at their reduction."

"Do you believe that the Quarantine can be made self-sustaining?"

"I believe it can, and not only that, but even a source of revenue. If the Quarantine were farmed out I would take it, run it, and make a reasonable profit from the fees now charged, and pay some $15,000 into the treasury besides."

"What sort of a bill would you recommend to cover the subject?"

"I would have all the fees fixed by statute at about what they now are, and would also have the officers salaried."

"And do you think the fees would cover the running expenses and furnish reasonable salaries besides?"

"I have no doubt all these could be paid from the fees, and after that a balance paid into the State treasury."

"Do you believe that the Quarantine Commission is necessary?"

"I do. The Health Officer has extreme powers, and some supervisory body is advisable."

"But do not the powers of the Health Officer and those of the Commission conflict?"

"I think the laws might be clearer on certain points. But it is a sort of tradition that the Commission has appellate jurisdiction over the officer and general supervision of Quarantine."

After Gen. McQuade's examination Sergeant-at-Arms Cornine said he had asked the agents of several steamship companies to come before the committee, but for some reason or other they seemed afraid to testify without a subpœna.

SIX HUNDRED DOCTORS

Assembled to Witness an Operation Beyond the Skill of the Best of Them.

Mr. George O. Starr sent 2,312 invitations to physicians in this city and hereabouts to attend an interesting clinic by Dr. Lynn of London at a certain number on Broadway. Some 600 doctors responded, many of them accompanied by ladies. They were ushered between the lines of living curiosities which Mr. Bunnell has collected and into the auditorium, where Dr. Lynn said he should be happy to decapitate and otherwise dismember one or more of them, if any felt like submitting to the operation.

None responding, he said he would take a stage carpenter for his subject, and invited two of the doctors to assist him. After propounding to them an intricate question in biology, asking them if the solution was clear in their minds, and being answered by the shaking of heads, he confessed that neither was it clear in his mind, and the stage carpenter who was to be his subject was strapped against a board at the rear of the stage, a certain being first drawn in front of him to conceal the painful process. Then, the curtain being withdrawn, Dr. Lynn seized a heavy pruning knife, and with a neat twist removed the left arm of the figure strapped to the board. The left leg was next sacrificed. Then a black cloth was thrown over the head, which was undoubtedly that of the stage carpenter, and when the cloth was removed the figure was headless. The Doctor offered this part of the man to any lady in the hall who would hold it while the dissection proceeded, but none volunteered. The figure pointed in mute appeal with its right hand to the place where the head ought to be, and the Doctor kindly restored the head, which smiled with gratification. The other members of the body were then thrown at the stage carpenter's feet—or, more properly, at his foot—and he was told to put himself together while the curtain was drawn for half a minute. At the expiration of that time he walked forth, to all appearances whole, though Dr. Lynn told the lookers on that they must not trust wholly to appearances.

At any rate, what was done had been accomplished without loss of blood, and the assembled doctors acknowledged that this was more than they could themselves hope for in performing the amputation of a man's head, one arm, and one leg.

AN ALLEGED "SAWDUST" MAN.

Arrested when he Came to the Post Office to Claim his Mail.

William Jones gave $1,000 bail, before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of using the mails to defraud O. D. Bates of Jordan, Onondaga County. Special Agent Comstock, who was the complainant, said to a SUN reporter:

"The 'sawdust men,' who send out circulars into the country offering counterfeit money for sale and inviting to New York the men they design to entrap, vary the names signed to their circulars and letters, so that it is difficult to get on their track. Some of the names used are as follows: J. R. Wilson, 297 Greenwich street; James Wilson, 697 Third avenue; W. Watson, 108 Forsyth street; J. R. Wilson, 100 West street; George A. Thomas, 205 East Fortieth street; William Wilson, 317 Fifth street; John Smith, 139 East Thirteenth street; J. J. Smith, 9 Astor place; C. pt. J. R. Stone, 104 8 outh street; A. L. Somers, 208 West street; J. A. Real, 1,145 Second avenue; William Haywood, 771 Second avenue; Henry A. Palmer, 1,256 Third avenue; T. B. Nelson, 1,124 Second avenue; Thos. Gray, 335 East Fifth street; Frank Johnston, 204 East Fourteenth street; Thomas Lake, 205 West Fourteenth street; James Bell, 1,075 Third avenue; A. Lansing, 428 Broadway; J. R. Bell, 71 Fourth avenue; Thomas Anderson, 65 Second avenue; Thomas Lake, 34 sixth avenue; J. J. Fisher, 129 West Third street, and many others.

"As just as the character of the circulars was discovered the Post Office Authorities refused to deliver the letters addressed to persons who would be sent requiring the sender of the circulars to come and be identified, but he never came. This is the first time that we have been able to get an admission from any one that he has sent the circulars. It is admitted that many of the addresses were those of innocent persons, who had no idea of the character of the business that was transacted by means of the circulars. The prisoner is convicted the punishment will be eighteen months' imprisonment or fine, or both."

Justice Murray Again Comments on the Discriminating Ways of Policemen.

Ernest Franklin, wearing a fashionably cut tweed ulster and a well-waxed mou-tache, charged John Krug of 79 Chrystie street and August Schmidt of 31 Chrystie street with, violation of the Excise law.

"Who are you?" asked Justice Murray.

"I am a policeman," answered the swell-dressed Franklin. "I was detailed by Capt. Allaire to get evidence against saloon keepers."

"Has Owen Geoghegan got a license?"

"I don't know, sir," answered Franklin.

"This is a shame, and the community may well be thinkful that Mr. John McKeon has been elected District Attorney," said the Justice. "Officer, last Monday morning a woman charged McManus, a bartender, with robbing her. She said she had been spending the night in Owen Geoghegan's, and had been robbed there. It is terrible to think that that woman should have to admit that the vile den was permitted to be open at all hours, night, and you policemen not interfere. It is a disgrace to this city that only poor men like these should be arrested for selling the intoxicants, and men who are a disgrace to this city be allowed to keep open night and day."

A Forger Neatly Caught.

Charles Bliss, an ex-convict, of good address, introduced himself to De Grauw, Aymar & Co., ship chandlers, 34 South street, a few days ago, as a purchasing agent, and bought a ship's anchor. In charge for a $100 bank note he got the firm's check on the Mechanics' Bank for $55. He showed this check to Wolf & Cutting, who had engraved it, said he was a country merchant, and wanted checks made in that style. While his order was being taken Bliss stole ten of De Grauw & Aymar's bank checks. The checks were missed by the engravers, and notice was sent to the firm for whom they were intended. De Grauw & Aymar notified the Mechanics' Bank, and Inspector Byrnes's detectives kept watch. On Tuesday Bliss presented one of the stolen checks at the bank, and was immediately arrested. He was committed to await the arrest of accomplices. The police say that a series of extensive forgeries had been planned, which were prevented by Bliss's capture.

Mrs. Metzger's $5,000 Verdict.

Maria Metzger's husband was killed in 1878 by the fall of a ceiling in the Singer building in Mott street. A girder had given way under the weight of furniture stored by Henry Herrmann, furniture manufacturer, on the floor above. Mrs. Metzger recovered $5,000 damages from Mr. Herrmann in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, yesterday.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 41, 64, 79, 92, 93, 95, 102, 178, 253, 256, 261, 264a, 269, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296. Trial—Adjourned—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 169, 132, 118, 5, 138, 119, 142, [illegible], 126, 152, 153, 149, 156, 49, 174, 159, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183. Part I.—Case to be summed up. Nos. 4, 75, 140, 81, 130, 344, 1466, 286, 1056, 1061, 694, 805, 1047, 917, 1244, 1480, 1450, 1471, 824, 1293, 1026, 1022, 1027, 1028, 1269, 1021, 1574, 1013, 1716, 976, 1750, 519, 1165, 1057, 938, 968, 600, 1123, 1039, 942, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260. Part II.—Case for trial, 1046, 1411, 1414, 1182, 1170, 1327, 1329, 1342, 1345, 794, 1363, 1391, 1144, 1238, 1340, 1349, 1131, 504, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the 21st day of December. SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 48, 26, 27. Part I.—Motion for nonsuit granted. Nos. 404, 383, 721, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339. Part II.—Adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 118, 131, 20, 64, 70, 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,