BATHED IN AERIAL FIRE.

The Pulitzer Building's Lofty Dome Gorgeously Illuminated.

LIKE A GOLDEN CROWN SUSPENDED IN THE SOMBRE SKY.

Watched by Many Thousands in This City, Long Island and New Jersey—The World's Tenth Anniversary Commemorated in Series of Fiery Tests—Crowds on the Bridge, in City Hall Park and in the Streets.

Although last Sunday's paper was the tenth anniversary edition of The World, yet yesterday, May 10, was the actual anniversary day. The event was celebrated by a pyrotechnic display which had for its stage the lofty roof and dome of the Pulitzer Building, for its theatre all of Greater New York. From housetops for miles around the people saw the colored fires illuminating the graceful dome, the lines of which are every night etched against the darkness with threads of golden fire.

The streets, the water-fronts, the bridge, the vessels down the bay, the sentries in the forts which guard the waterways, all turned their eyes towards the Pulitzer Building and saw it flame with ruddy crimson or dazzling white or pale emerald, while the humble, commonplace cloud of steam from the smoke-stack was glorified into something like the clouds that attend the sun's going down.

As these colored fires changed their hues the steady-shining beads of incandescent lamps took on their complementary colors. The carbon filaments glowed with a greenish tint when the red fire burned and turned to orange with the green.

A great crowd collected in City Hall Park, in the plaza, on the steps of the City Hall and Court building, hung over the approach to the bridge and lined the footway clear across the river. It was a strange sight to see thousands of wondering faces upturned to the theatrical light, to notice how the adjoining buildings leaped out of the darkness as the fires flamed up, while in their windows were reflected even the details of the balustrade around the roof of the Pulitzer Building.

While the colored fires must have been by far the most effective at a distance, the people in the park were best pleased with the bombs, which shot tiny sparks away up into the air, there to hover for a moment and then to burst into fiery bloom of blue and orange, crimson and green or silver and blue. The petals shivered and sunk to the earth, fading as they fell. A nest of golden serpents writhed to the ground or a silver shower fell.

There is just one word which a crowd utters at such a spectacle, no matter what the language of that crowd be, and that word is: "O-o-o-o-o-o-oh!" and there are forty-five o's in that word.

CROWDS ON THE BRIDGE.

The bridge was the favorite view point for the fellows and their girls. One young fellow rung a witticism on his sweetheart. He was silent for a time, so silent that his mind might have been heard to buzz. Then he sprung it. "Yousellsee dese fahworks all over de Woyl to-mattrr," he said, and laughed hilariously.

It was not as dense a crowd as that which blocked the street cars last November and shrieked with joy to see Mr. Cleveland beat Mr. Harrison up the ladder. Then the people had to come down to the Pulitzer building to get the news and to see the upward rave. Last night every housetop was a better viewpoint than the neighborhood of The World office, for one could climb up through the scuttle of one's roof and see the spectacle in all its beauty, without getting a crick in one's neck.

From the roofs and upper windows of the tall hotels and apartment houses upon the illumination could be seen very distinctly. In many of these places crowds gathered to watch the pyrotechnical display. The tower of the Madison Square Garden is not open in the evening between November and June, yet many persons who wished to witness the illumination applied there for admission, but were turned away.

More than a ton of colored fire material, known technically as "loose fire," was burned, in addition to magnesium lights.

The World's ten years' progress was illustrated by a series of ten illuminations, including the magnesium lights, twice ten times a hundred times 20,000-candle-power electric arc lamps.

The magnesium lights ended the illumination part of the celebration, and ten bombs brought the whole display to a close.

IN SERIES OF TENS.

The idea of having a series of tens to illustrate the World's decade was very happily carried out. Ten maroons were followed by ten bombs. These were succeeded by blue fire. Next on the programme were ten maroons, next orange fire, next ten maroons, next green fire, next ten maroons, next white fire, next ten maroons, next red fire, next ten maroons, next blue fire again, next ten maroons, next orange fire, next ten maroons, next green fire, next ten maroons, next red fire, next ten maroons; then thirty magnesium lights, then ten bombs.

These made ten illuminations, the tenth and finest of all with magnesium, and ten times ten noisy maroons, and twice ten bombs.

The illumination and bombardment were conducted by the Pain Fireworks Company, of No. 102 Williams street. Pain's fireworks have celebrated many periods in the history of The World. Henry J. Pain, President of the company, was in charge of the decennial display. Herbert Wycherley, Vice-President of the company, assisted him. The Vice-President had a staff of a score of men.

The thirteenth story of the Pulitzer Building, on which are the editorial rooms of the World, was the place selected.

As the wind was blowing from south to north the northerly part of the roof was chosen for the discharge of the bombs and maroons. The colored lights were fired on both sides.

The display began at 8.30 P. M. with ten vertical maroons. These were discharged from 12-inch mortars, the mortars exactly resembling a war mortar, except that they were pointed straight upward instead of at an angle. The noise was equal to that of 18-pounder guns make on the ground.

SHOWERS OF AERIAL FIRE.

The aerial maroons made a big noise away up in the air and broke into a scattering fire. They went up to a height of 1000 feet from the roof, which, as the roof below the dome is nearly three hundred feet high, made a six hundred feet flight.

"Let them go," said Mr. Pain and Mr. Wycherley, and bang—bang—bang went the ten maroons with a noise like that at the bombardment of Alexandria.

"Let the bombs go," said Mr. Pain and Mr. Wycherley. "Boom—boom—boom!" went ten more twenty-four-inch bombs, fired from the mortars. They went blazing upward from the high roof through 600 feet of space, and bursting eight hundred feet or more above the street level, showered downward in beautiful stars of all colors, and in a falling-cloud blending of "golden rain," "diamonds," "chrysanthemums," "rubies," "sapphires," every kind of rare and delicate flower and gem color.

Then Mr. Pain gave the word, and the quick-lights of his men kindled two hundred and fifty pounds of blue fire, which encircled the dome in wreaths of shimmering flame.

Following in close succession came the ten maroons and the orange fire; the maroons and the green fire; the maroons and the white fire; the maroons and red fire.

Ten more maroons sailed away, then another circle of blue fire wreathed the dome. The colored fires alternated with the maroons in the same order as before.

Then suddenly the brilliant magnesium lights sh ne out. The stars paled to little lines in they pale before the sun. The city for and vice looked from the roof of the Pulitzer building almost as though daylight had prematurely succeeded darkness.

Of these lights, twenty times as powerful as a 20,000-candle-power electric lamp, thirty were lighted. It was the most brilliant artificial illumination known up to date.

The magnesium lights burned more than three minutes each. Then ten big bombs and ten maroons were fired.

The display lasted exactly an hour. It was conducted without accident or mishap of any kind.

World's tenth anniversary illumination was the most successful they had ever undertaken. Mr. Wycherley said that the noise of the New York World's maroons-and-bomb salute to the cities of the Greater New York could easily be heard as far as Harlem Bridge and away over in Brooklyn and Jersey.

THOUSANDS WATCH IN BROOKLYN.

Thousands of Brooklynites gazed westward and skyward last night from the most favorable points in various sections of the city to view the illumination. Not fewer than six or seven thousand men, women and children saw the display from the bridge. One of the most favored points and one that was taken advantage of by a big crowd was the Montague Terrace bridge. Thousands of people also saw the display from the roofs of houses on Columbia Heights, and from the big apartment-houses and hotels in that section of the city.

The other principal points in the western district of the city, where large crowds congregated, were Washington Park, City Park, Prospect Park, various points on Prospect Heights and in sections of South Brooklyn.

From the more distant points the dome appeared to be suspended in the sky and looked like an immense crown. All around it was inky darkness.

The long row of hills running east and west between Ridgewood and the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, known as Ridgewood Heights, were crowded with residents of the upper part of the city who had assembled to view the illumination. The people began arriving as early as 7 o'clock. Fashionable rigs, farm wagons, one-seated carriages and light buggies, each carrying its respective load arrived upon the scene and took up positions from which to view the grand display.

Both the illumination of the dome and the fireworks display could be plainly seen from the Heights.

Thousands of people lined the river front in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, and the roofs of the houses, all watching the display of fireworks from the great dome. Long before the hour when the pyrotechnic display began the wharves along the East River were black with people and, taking advantage of the beautiful weather, the housetops were as black as the river front.

At times so great was the enthusiasm for the wonderful beauty of the display that there were shouts of "Hurrah for The World! Ten years old now. What will it be when it's twenty?"

Many persons in order to best see the display took passage on the ferry-boats.

AS SEEN FROM THE SUBURBS.

Numbers of dispatches were received last night in The World office from points on Long Island, New Jersey and New York, where crowds had assembled to see The World illumination. At points distant 30 and 40 miles the fireworks were plainly seen.

People in Hackensack, N. J., went to Hackensack Heights in large numbers and, though the Palisade bluff cut off their view of the illumination they could see the fire works.

Nearly two thousand persons assembled along the river front in Hoboken and had a perfect view of the show. The explosion of the bombs could be heard distinctly as far up the river as Weehawken.

In Jersey City large crowds assembled, and most of the larger piers to which access could be had were crowded.

At Jamaica, L. I., the fireworks and illuminations were plainly visible. People assembled on the roofs of the higher buildings and from the roof of the Town Hall a large number of people enjoyed the spectacle. At Hollis, a mile beyond Jamaica, the illumination could be seen almost as plainly.

At Woodhaven a junction crowds of people filled the railway trestle and enjoyed a fair view.

From Rockaway Beach and points along Jamaica Bay every feature of the display could be plainly seen. Crowds assembled at Rockaway Beach, Inwood, Lawrence and Far Rockaway, and boatmen on Jamaica Bay did a thriving business taking people out upon the water where they could obtain a better view.

At Flushing scores of people saw the brilliant display, and to them it seemed as if all the lower end of Manhattan Island were on fire.

At Long Island City the people assembled along the water front. The wharves and lumber yards from Hunter's Point to Astoria were filled with all sorts and conditions of people, all intent upon the gorgeous show. Women climbed upon the nice lumber piles near the Long Island Railroad depot and enthusiastic fathers lifted their children so that they could see. Every change of color exhibited loud applause.

The illumination and fireworks were plainly seen from every part of Newark, N. J., unobstructed by buildings. They were witnessed by residents of High street, from their piazzas, and from the avenues west from such attics as could be reached with a view over the houses to the east. The members of the Fire Department stationed in the Bell Tower pronounced it a grand spectacle.

CITY'S SERVANTS IN LUCK.

Salaries of a Score of Aqueduct Employees Increased.

The Aqueduct Board yesterday granted these promotions and increases of salary: Edward Weidhouse, W. N. Roberts, W. Jedin, J. A. Blundlett, John B. Grannis, John O'Connor, E. J. Titus and Julian Thorley, from laborers at $2 a day to axemen at $60 a month; Machas Syses, from computer at $900 to leveler at $1,000; A. S. Nye, Jr., from leveler at $1,200 to transitman at $1,300; M. A. Vieg, W. S. Page, F. B. Rogers and C. S. Carnell, as assistant engineers, from $1,000 to $1,800; E. A. Wilkins and Robert Halloway, assistant engineers, from $1,800 to $2,200; Edward Weidhouse, jr., division engineer, from $3,000 to $3,500; George F. Beardsley, clerk, from $900 to $1,200; Hermann Bumenthal, clerk, from $1,300 to $1,500, and Frank H. Warder, typewriter, from $900 to $1,200 a year; all to take effect May 1.

Mr. S. N. Mahan
Rockford, Mich.

The Power of the Grip

Broken by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Pains Driven to the Four Winds. Good Health Restored.

"I am 63 years old. On Christmas eve I contracted a very severe cold which settled all over me; every tone in my body was in rebellion. I soon procured the aid of a doctor. His remedies gave some relief, but the grip had me in its power and for several weeks I did not get out of the house. When I did I was so weak I could not walk without staggering.

Without Strength, No Appetite.

All the food and after eating what I could what little strength I had gave way and I could not walk farther than my barn before sitting down to rest. This was my condition when a friend by my request bought me a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had taken other remedies and received no benefit, and with much hesitation and

Doubts as Black as Night,

I procured a bottle and went to taking it according to directions. Before the one bottle was gone I felt my wife I was feeling a great deal better and that I had a right to charge it on to Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I had taken no other medicine. Up to the present time I have taken about four bottles; my appetite is now good, strength has returned, pains have been driven to the four winds, and I am happy to say I can give Hood's Sarsaparilla credit for all. This medicine has also cured my dreadful cough and I am well and happy as well as thankful." S. N. MAHAN, Rockford, Mich.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly

WORKING FOR GOOD ROADS.

The National League Will Have an Exhibit at the World's Fair.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS WILL BE ILLUSTRATED.

The Executive Committee Appropriated $1,000 for the Exhibit—More Money Will Be Disbursed if Necessary—The Chief Feature of the Exhibit Will Be A Roadway Fifty Feet Wide and One Thousand Feet in Length.

An exhibit of road construction and road materials at the World's Fair was assured last week at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League for Good Roads, held in the temporary headquarters, No. 45 Broadway. Gen. Roy Stone, National Vice-President and Manager, presided, and the committeemen present were August Belmont, Chauncey B. Ripley, ex-Gov. George P. Wetmore and Augustus T. Gillender.

An appropriation of $1,000 from the league funds was made to give an exhibit of road-building and materials at the World's Fair. Should this sum prove inadequate the committee will disburse $1,000 more for the work. The Disbursement Committee will be Gen. Roy Stone and Messrs. Ripley and Gillender for the East, and Judge E. H. Thayer, of Iowa, and Clem Studebaker, of Indiana, for the Western leagues.

The money will be used to aid W. I. Buchanan, chief of the World's Fair Department of Agriculture, in carrying out the plans he has submitted to the league for an exhibit. The chief feature will be a roadway 50 feet wide and 1,000 feet in length, extending from the French Colonies exhibit to the live stock pavilion. On this the different processes of road construction will be illustrated, and in glass-covered cases adjoining the road exhibits of materials and machinery used in the work can be shown.

The road will be divided into sections. In the first will be a wagon fast in a rough country road, illustrating the average highway after bad weather in many parts of the country. The following sections will show the fine country roads of France, Italy, Germany and England. Cross sections will be included showing the manner of drainage and construction. Manufacturers of paving materials, such as bricks, asphaltum and wood blocks, and quarrymen of granite and other stones used in road-making will use the other sections to illustrate the practical use of their goods.

A committee was appointed to confer with railroad managers regarding special rates to good-road conventions, as they may be held from time to time throughout the country, and to arrange for free transportation for materials to be used in road improvement. A number of roads have already agreed to transport such materials free, for especially in the West the freight business is often stopped by the inability of teamsters to journey to and from the depots on the bad roads. This committee is made up of E. H. Harriman, P. P. Olcott, ex-Gov. Wetmore, Gov. Fuller, of Vermont; Gov. Brown, of Rhode Island, and Gen. Tracy.

J. A. C. Wright, Secretary of the New York State League, attended the meeting yesterday. The Executive Committee confirmed the nominations of Mr. Wright and the following to be the Directors for the New York League: Gen. Tracy, Thomas E. Proctor, J. R. Roosevelt, W. A. Wadsworth, Warham Whitney, J. C. Churchill, W. Cary Sanger and S. S. Howland.

On May 15 the headquarters of the national league will be removed to Chicago, where Gen. Roy Stone, Assistant Secretary T. P. Grace and his staff will have quarters in the main Agricultural building. On July 1 the national league will receive its congressional appropriation of $10,000 to be used in disseminating literature regarding road improvement. A part of this sum will be used to publish a weekly newspaper in the interests of good roads at Chicago during the World's Fair.

WHERE IS THE WARNER TELESCOPE?

It is Said to Have Been Removed from the Observatory.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—The magnificent telescope which was in position in the Warner Observatory has been removed from its position, and it is more than probable that astronomical observations will never again be taken from this point. The observatory was established ten years ago by R. H. Warner, who made an assignment recently, and was in charge of Prof. Lewis Swift, a sky-catcher of world-wide repute.

It was said a short time ago that, owing to the obstruction made by the new Presbyterian Church on the next lot, the instrument would be taken to Denver, Col. This created a large amount of indignation, as the telescope had been partly paid for by subscriptions made by prominent citizens.

Mr. Swift said at that time that as he had paid about half the cost and as the other subscribers had given their money absolutely and without condition, he could do as he saw fit.

A DISTURBANCE isn't what you want, if your stomach and bowels are irregular. That's about all you get, though, with the ordinary pill. It may relieve you for the moment, but you're usually in a worse state afterward than before.

This is just where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do most good. They act in an easy and natural way, very different from the huge, old-fashioned pills. They're not only pleasanter, but there's no reaction afterward, and their help *lasts*. One little sugar-coated pellet is a gentle laxative or corrective—three for a cathartic. Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick and Bilious Headaches, are promptly relieved and cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

WORLD'S HOUSE AND HOME DAYS ARE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

HOUSE AND HOME ADS IN THE MORNING WORLD ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ARE REPEATED IN THE EVENING WORLD FREE.

POOR WOMEN OF CAPE MAY.

Worried Because Their Husbands Stay at the Grocery Store Nights.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

SEA ISLE CITY, May 10.—All winter five of Cape May's well-known married women have been compelled to spend their evenings by a lonely fireside, wondering where their husbands were spending the hours. Often the midnight hour was hard pushed before waiting wives beheld their husbands. Cape May has no theatres, neither has it a concert garden, and the women were mystified to know in what manner their better halves were employing their time between sunset and midnight. The lodge story went with them all right at first and nothing more than a low murmur of complaint was heard. At last lodges began to meet so often that the suspicions of the womenfolks were raised to a point where "virtue becomes a burden."

Half a dozen women whose husbands were away from home six nights in the week started an investigation, which revealed that their men folks spent their time in the office of a grocery store exchanging yarns and gossip. They chided their husbands for neglecting them, and sought to induce them to gossip at home, but all to no purpose. The men continued to spend their evenings at the store.

As a last resort the women appointed a committee of five, who sent the following communication to the storekeeper:

Mr. H. S. Rutherford:

We, the undersigned women, do humbly pray that you will engage your office, so that we may come and enjoy the privilege of spending at least one evening a week with our husbands.

EMMA L. LITTLE, LOUISA PETERSON,
IDA B. ROBBINS, SALLIE A. HUGHES,
LENA C. FLETCHER.

The letter was a surprise to Mr. Rutherford, but he was equal to the occasion. He sent this reply:

LADIES: I sympathize with you in your sore distress, and if you will keep your husbands away from my office until 10 o'clock, I will enlarge the room so as to accommodate all who wish to come. Trusting this offer will relieve you to some extent at least, I remain yours respectfully,

H. S. RUTHERFORD.

The offer of the generous storekeeper has not relieved the women a great deal, for they find it a hard task to keep their husbands at home nights. They are at their wits' end to devise some scheme whereby they can keep the men at home until October. They are thinking of trying to induce their husbands to take the pledge to stay away from Mr. Rutherford's store until next October. If this fails, they may start a social club and enjoy themselves something on the order of their husbands when they are out o' nights.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER'S TRUSTEE.

The Question of His Appointment Argued in Supreme Court.

A motion was made yesterday before Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, to confirm the report of Somerville P. Tuck, the referee appointed to hear evidence as to the proper person to be appointed committee of the person and estate of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, who was committed to a private asylum last February.

The referee recommended the appointment of Alfred Bishop Mason, of No. 2 East Fifteenth street, and fixed his bond at $55,000. Mr. Mason is general manager and a director of the Cottonseed Oil Company, Vice-President of the Recamier Company, and has maintained intimate business relations with Mrs. Ayer for many years.

Stephen H. Olin, representing May S. Morrow, who petitioned for the reference, and Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, representing Herbert C. Ayer, the petitioner in lunacy, appeared before the referee. The question to be decided was as to the comparative business qualifications of Henry T. Cutter, President of the Hegeman Company, and Mr. Mason. The appointment of Mr. Cutter was urged by Mr. Ayer and Mrs. Seymour, his eldest daughter. It was shown by the evidence taken before the referee that while Mrs. Ayer has improved physically, her mental condition has not changed since her commitment.

The Court reserved decision.

AFRAID OF THE MEN.

A Young Woman, Unused to Travelling, Jumps from a Car Window.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A neatly dressed young woman surprised the hundreds of people at the Union Depot last night by jumping through the window of a parlor car of the St. Louis and San Francisco road. As she fell in a heap on the platform, she cried: "I'll not be locked up in that car!"

A policeman picked her up. She was sobbing bitterly. It was learned that she was on her way to an interior town on the 'Frisco road and had asked some one to show her the right train. She had been referred to the depot ticket-seller agent of the line and he had conducted her to the coach and found her a seat. As he went out he closed the door.

The girl, unaccustomed and unused to travelling, thought it was locked. In the car were but a few passengers, all men, and this increased her alarm. She decided to escape and did so by way of the window, nearly breaking her neck in the effort.

CONTINUE TO FIND TYPHUS.

A Fund Is Being Raised for Ambulance Driver Ward's Family.

Stephen McGarrey, twenty-one years old, of No. 53 Bethune street, was yesterday found at the New York Hospital suffering from typhus and was removed to North Brother Island.

Dennis J. Ward, the Contagious Diseases Bureau's ambulance driver, who was taken to Riverside Hospital Monday with typhus, was yesterday reported to be in a critical condition. His little daughter, who died of scarlet fever Tuesday, was buried yesterday. The rest of the family—mother and three children—are quarantined on the top floor of No. 401 East Thirteenth street. Ward's family are said to be in needy circumstances, and attaches of the department are bestirring themselves in raising a fund for them.

ASYLUM ATTENDANTS CLEARED.

Commissioner Sheehy Says Frick Was Not Cruelly Treated.

Commissioner Sheehy, of the Department of Charities, went to Ward's Island yesterday to investigate the case of John Frick, of No. 38 Chrystie street, who was brought home dead from the insane asylum with ugly wounds on his face.

Mr. Sheehy questioned John Daly, the attendant in the ward in which Frick died, and said he was satisfied that the man was not cruelly treated at the asylum. He was a violent patient and had convulsions. Mr. Sheehy thinks Frick got his injuries by throwing himself on the floor in one of his fits.

Reading Waiting for Mr. Pullman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company did not consider the reorganization plan at its special meeting today because of the absence of George M. Pullman, who holds upward of $5,000,000 of Reading equipment notes and who will have a voice in the readjustment. Mr. Pullman will arrive here the latter part of this week, and then the board will probably again convene.

Will Issue $50,000,000 in Bonds.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company to-day, it was agreed to issue $50,000,000 in mortgage bonds, bearing 4 per cent., to be used for double tracks and low equipments; also to extend the road to Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

Part by a Premature Blast.

A premature explosion of a blast occurred yesterday morning in a cut at Ninetieth street and Amsterdam avenue, three laborers being severely injured. They are P. Josepas and Samuel Terrano, of one Hundred and Thirteenth street and First avenue, and Alfonso Frank, of One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Tenth avenue. Josepas was taken to the Manhattan Hospital and the others to Roosevelt Hospital.

After a night with the boys
Your's for a clear head—BROMO-SELTZER.

IVES ACCUSES RUSSELL SAGE.

The Bomb-Proof Banker Charged with Double Dealing.

Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion made by counsel for Russell Sage for a judgment in his favor in an action brought by him against Henry S. Ives, George H. Stayner and Thomas C. Doremus, under the firm name of Henry S. Ives & Co.

The defendants, May 31, 1887, were bankers and brokers, and borrowed $100,000 from Sage, payable in three months with 6 per cent. interest. They gave as collateral with their note $27,000 of Chicago and Northwestern 7 per cent. bonds, 600 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company's preferred stock, $20,000 United States 4½ per cent. bonds, and $20,000 Chicago and Dayton Railroad Company's 5 per cent. bonds. Aug. 11, 1887, the defendants failed, and, after collecting on the coupons, Sage sold out the collateral, realizing, he says, only $85,426.88. He sues now for $27,445.38 and interest up to Jan. 20, 1891.

The defendants set up that Sage had no authority to sell the securities, and that he received $100,000 more for their sale than he credited the firm with; that he converted that amount to his own use, and they ask for this $100,000 as a first counter claim.

In June and July, 1887, the defendants borrowed from Sage $303,800 and gave as collateral these securities: 400 shares of Terre Haute & Indiana Railroad stock; 100 shares of the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, 20 shares of the Chemical National Bank, New York; $60,000 of Dayton & Chicago Railroad bonds, $5,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, and $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds. In July, 1887, they borrowed $20,000 more from Sage, and gave as collateral 1,000 shares of the common and 1,100 shares of the preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. The defendants assert that Sage sold these securities and realized $100,000 more than the amount of the loan made to them and they set up a second counter claim to that amount.

Mr. Sage, at his home, No. 506 Fifth avenue, said to a World reporter last night that Henry S. Ives & Co.'s assertions that he realized $200,000 more on the sales of securities than he credited the firm with, were untrue.

"My suit," he said, "is for a little over $27,000 and interest. That amount exactly represents my loss in the transaction with Ives. As it was, I got $6,000 more for the securities than I would have done had I delayed selling them. Ives owes me the amount I claim, and I shall fight him in the courts until I force him to pay me. He talks about my realizing more than I credited him with, does he? His claim is ridiculous. If it was any good, would he have gone to my lawyers, after this suit was begun, to arrange a compromise? That was just what he did. I am always willing to give a man, who is hard pressed, a chance to recover himself. Here is a letter in proof of it."

Mr. Sage showed the reporter a letter written to him by S. V. White, dated May 8, stating that the writer wished to put on record that Mr. Sage, of all those he had dealings with in the late crash, had acted in the most liberal spirit towards him.

MISS OLCOTT MARRIED.

She Becomes the Wife of John Prentice Browning in Dr. Hall's Church.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Work Olcott and John Prentice Browning took place at 4 P. M. yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The bride walked up the aisle with her mother, Mrs. Henry Olcott. She looked very handsome in her superb white satin gown flounced and ruffled with point lace and trimmed with pearls. She wore a tulle veil held with a coronet of orange blossoms which swept over the long train, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The Rev. John Hall, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Eleanor Mulligan, the maid of honor, wore a rose satin gown ruffled with lace, and her wide-brimmed Leghorn hat was trimmed with feathers. She carried a bunch of white lilacs.

Averill Carter was the best man and William McKim, Robert Webb Morgan, Theodore G. Browning, Henry H. Rinehard, Daniel Whitehead and Dr. Henry Gill were the ushers. The bridesmaids wore white silk gowns, embroidered with small pink rosebuds and carried big bunches of Mermet roses. They were Miss Levin, Miss Fannie Lord, Miss Lillie Bell and Miss Harlsnorne. The wedding reception was at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. John Clinton Work, with whom she and her mother, Mrs. Olcott, live, at No. 16 Fifth avenue. The house was handsomely trimmed with flowers.

Among the relatives who attended were Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Work, jr., Mr. George Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Colton B. Pierce, Miss Browning, of Lawrence, L. I.; Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mr. and Mrs. James Baker.

Appleby—Lockman.

The marriage of Miss Janet De Witt Lockman and John Storm Appleby took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lockman, No. 143 West Seventy-third street. The house was beautifully trimmed with flowers and the drawing-room was like a huge white nosegay. The Rev. David S. Greer performed the ceremony. In the floral chancel was a canopy of snowy blossoms which was over the bridal pair. The bride wore a rich gown of white satin with berthe of point lace on the low corsage. Her tulle veil, which was held with diamonds, fell low on the train. Her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. An orchestra played appropriate selections during and after the ceremony.

Edgar Laing was the best man, and Dr. W. B. Bronner, David Outcalt, John C. Appleby, and Ward Dixon were the ushers. Miss Belle Lockman, the bride's sister, who was her maid of honor, wore a white striped silk gown flowered in pink, and carried pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. Mrs. John T. Lockman, the bride's mother, was dressed in heliotrope satin and brocade, and wore diamond ornaments.

There was a large number of wedding guests. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. James Richards, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Williams, Dr. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lord, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sutphen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Noyes, Mrs. W. J. Sims, Gen. Howard, J. H. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Lockman, Bishop Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Outcalt, Charles Edgar Appleby, father of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Appleby, Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mr. and Mrs. James McLane, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Outcalt and Mrs. and Mrs. James Richards.

The Street Car Company Must Pay Him.

Martin H. Murphy obtained a verdict for $1,500 yesterday against the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company in Judge Dugro's part of the Superior Court. While a passenger on the car of the defendant company Murphy was thrown against an elevated road pillar and sustained severe injuries.

Arguing in Perjurer Hayes's Behalf.

Argument was heard by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Follett and Barrett in the General Term yesterday on an appeal from the conviction of Col. William B. Hayes for perjury. The court reserved decision.

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