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WERE THEY MAN AND WIFE?

BANKER FISH DENIES THAT HE MARRIED SALLIE REBER.

Mr. Layman Says there Was a Private Marriage Last May, Just When Grant & Ward Failed—Is There a Record of It?—Sallie Reber Hid It from her Intimate Friend.

F. A. Layman, brother-in-law of Sallie Reber Laing, the popular singer in comic opera, who died at Carlstadt, N. J., on March 10, made this statement at Sandusky, O., yesterday:

"Some months after Mr. Laing's death Mr. James D. Fish, at that time known as a millionaire banker, began paying Mrs. Laing his addresses, which culminated in May, 1884, about the time he became involved in his financial difficulties, in a private marriage, which, in order to escape the notoriety that would ensue, she stipulated should be kept secret until such time as he was free again. These troubles, which at first appeared temporary, became more harassing as time went by, and she still insisted upon her original stipulation, and did to the hour of her death, which was as sudden and unexpected to her friends as it was to herself. The issue of this marriage with Mr. Fish was a daughter, born Feb. 24, at Carlstadt, N. J., and which is now with friends of Mr. Fish, under his care and direction. The mother had almost recovered from the effects of childbirth when she was attacked with an old stomach trouble that was chronic in her case, and yielding to a morbid appetite for certain articles of diet that had been expressly forbidden, she ate inordinately, and died within a few hours on the night of March 10. Her marriage to Mr. Fish had been known to her family since last summer, but for the reasons stated already, which were satisfactory alike to her and to them, it was never made public, and has not been since her death, because of the attendant circumstances and of her express request to that effect. In justice to Mr. Fish I would add that he has been anxious from the first to make known the marriage, and absolved by the family from secrecy, he will do so to-day."

Mr. Fish not only declined yesterday to avow he marriage, but declared emphatically that he had never been married to Sallie Reber Laing. He said to a reporter of THE SUN in Ludlow street jail:

"I first met Sallie Reber at a dinner at the house of a friend. It was before her marriage to Mr. Laing. The acquaintance then made ripened into friendship. I had heard her sing often before I became acquainted with her.

"I found her to be a modest, accomplished lady. She had become an actress because she loved the profession, and not for the purpose of making a living. She had a competency sufficiently large, I believe, to support her comfortably. When Laing's engagement was made known to his mother—his father was dead—she offered no objections to it. When Sallie found that he was a drunkard it well nigh broke her heart.

"I never called upon her while she lived at Mrs. Nugent's in Thirty-fourth street, and any statement to the contrary is false. Now, let me make a few general denials before I say anything more about Sallie."

Mr. Fish lit a big cigar, and then, leaning back in his chair, said:

"I am not passionately fond of the opera. I like good music ordinarily well, like the majority of mankind. I never in my life gave a public singer any flowers, not because I object to it, but because I never thought of such a thing. I was never behind the scenes of a theatre in this city in my life. Once Mrs. Conway, who was a warm friend of my wife, escorted me behind the scenes of her Brooklyn theatre to show me some stage properties. I never owned much stock in the Casino; $2,000 was the extent of my interest there, and I was never behind the scenes. I haven't drunk a drop of wine on the roof of the Casino in years. I may have drunk beer there once or twice; but, as for wine, I haven't bought a bottle of it in a year. I haven't tasted champagne in two months. It has been said that I occupied a handsome suite of rooms in the Mystic Flats. My apartments there consisted of one room, way up at the attic. The only ornaments it contained were portraits of my father and mother, which hung on the walls.

"Now we will go back to Sallie. She frequently visited me in the Mystic Flats and we would often go from there to a hotel or restaurant and have dinner. If she was alone she would not come to my room but would wait for me down in the hall. If her sister or some other companion was with her she would enter my room but would insist upon having the door left open, and it always was. She frequently complained of her stomach. She had a morbid appetite for some food, on one occasion her stomach was so disordered as to injure her voice, and she had to give up singing for a while."

"Is it true that you went on to Sandusky to hear her sing in a benefit performance?"

"Yes. She wrote to me, asking me to go on, and as I had plenty of time and had passes over nearly every railroad that ran out of New York, I accepted the invitation. I did it more to kill time than anything else. I came back to the city right after the performance. I forget how long after this it was before Sallie arrived here.

"I think she left here to go to Carlstadt in the latter part of January or the first week in February. I received a letter from her telling me where she was, and I called on her. I visited her in all not more than five times, and I never carried her any fruits or flowers. I would have done so willingly if I had thought she wanted them, but it never occurred to me. On one of my visits we went out walking, and that was all. The last time I was there was on Monday, the 9th of March, which was the day before she died. I never met Dr. Pheips there and did not know what physician was attending her. When I heard of her death I telegraphed to Mr. Layman, my brother-in-law, who resided near Park, N. J., and when I heard that he was coming on to do what was necessary I felt my duty ended and took no further interest in it. Layman did come on with Sallie's sister Alice.

"Were you married to Mrs. Laing, or were you under any contract to marry her?"

"Sir: most decidedly not."

"Do you know whether or not she had a husband at the time of her death?"

"I will not answer that question."

"Do you know where the child is?"

"I could give a pretty good guess as to its whereabouts."

"Did you provide medical attendance for Mrs. Laing?"

"No; neither did I provide anything for her while she was in this city. Her brother-in-law paid the doctor's bill. The friendship existing between Mrs. Laing and myself was of the purest kind, and anything more than mere friendship was never thought of by either."

Mrs. Holland, a friend of Mrs. Laing, who visited her while she was at Carlstadt, said last night:

"One day last November, in her room at the Hotel Vendome, she confided to me her trouble. My husband was away from the city, and she had insisted that I should stay with her until his return. We were sitting together, she was very sad; tears were on her cheeks. She picked up a piece of paper and wrote for some time. She handed the paper to me and went into her other little room while I read it. She wrote that she knew that I would not love her any more after I knew how wicked she had been. She had thought to marry a man—she did not tell his name—but afterward she had determined not to. Before she had made her determination she had been foolish and wicked. She hoped that I would forgive her. She was in trouble and would die if she could not confide in some one. She begged me not to ask who the cause of her trouble was.

"When I had finished reading she came into the room again and buried her face in my lap. We wept together for a long time. She was very sensitive, and was anxious to hide her condition. Late in November she moved to the Albert. I saw her there very often. We loved each other as sisters, and to save her feelings I never questioned her as to who was the cause of her trouble. I had no idea that it was Mr. Fish. I looked upon him as a friend of the family. I knew that Sallie thought much of him, and that he loved her dearly. He was anxious to marry her. I know that he wrote her a letter asking her to be his wife. I think that she would have married him at one time. I think his failure and what happened subsequently caused her to change her mind. Just before she left for Carlstadt the morning after the birth of her child, and again on Monday, March 9, the day before she died, I was shocked at the change in her appearance, and said that I was surprised at not being told of her condition. I told her that I had better send for her sister. She begged me not to. Just then there came a knock at the door. Sallie started and turned pale.

"'Oh, if that should be Hattie,' she said. 'If she should find me here.'

"Hattie was a relative who lived in New York, and Sallie feared that any one might know about her child. I feared that the shock of seeing her sisters might kill her, so I did not send for them. Then she said that on the next Wednesday she was going back to the Albert. Before I went away on my way to Philadelphia I left my address in Philadelphia pinned on the pincushion, and asked Miss Dilmyer and Dr. Pheips to let me know if she got worse. As I was going out I asked Dr. Pheips if Sallie was in danger of dying, and told him that she had a good family. He said that she would get the best of care, and he asked me not to notify her family of her condition. Besides, I did not know their exact address.

"I went to Philadelphia. On Tuesday I got a telegram from Dr. Pheips which said that Sallie was no better. I then telegraphed to Mr. Fish that he had better notify Sallie's friends, as she was very low. I did it because of what I learned on March 9 from Dr. Pheips about Mr. Fish's relations with Sallie. I did not know of Sallie's death for several days after she died. Then I got a letter from Mr. Fish. It read as if he thought that I already knew of her death. He wrote that he was deeply grieved at her death, and that he knew I must be equally sad. On the day that I got Mr. Fish's letter I wrote a letter to Sallie's sisters, expressing my sympathy. I thought they had known of the death, but it seems that they did not know of it before I did.

"There is no doubt about her having died from gastritis. She was getting along nicely, Mrs. Olinger was a dear old woman, and she told me that she had treated her like her own child. Mrs. Olinger's daughter was a trained nurse. She had a diploma, was kind and honest. Dr. Gilbert recommended her."

Mrs. Olinger, in whose house at Carlstadt Mrs. Laing died on the evening of the 10th of March last, said yesterday that she first heard of Mrs. Laing in January last. Mrs. Olinger's daughter, Carrie, was then acting as nurse to Mrs. Laing, and Carrie wrote to Mrs. Olinger saying that Mrs. Laing expected to become a mother and asking if she, Mrs. Olinger, would take the infant and take care of it. Mrs. Olinger called on Mrs. Laing in the latter's apartment in the Albert flat. Without having come to a definite arrangement, Mrs. Laing and her nurse, Carrie Olinger, arrived in Carlstadt at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 12. Mrs. Olinger consented that she should remain.

"She was very light-hearted," Mrs. Olinger said, "except at times when she talked of her home and her mother. She fluttered about all over the house, and took great interest in the churning and other household work. She loved to sit and watch me while I was at work, and to talk of her home. She crocheted a good deal and sang so sweetly—I never heard anything like it. She often went out walking with Carrie. Mr. Fish came to see her as often as once a week. She told me she had been secretly married, and was very anxious to keep her secret for a time. On the 24th of February her child was born. It was a healthy little girl. Mr. Fish came and wanted to see it, and it was shown to him. On the 9th of March, about two weeks after the birth of her baby, Mrs. Laing became sick, and immediately became worse. On the 10th Dr. Pheips called three times, and on the evening of that day, about 6 o'clock, Mrs. Laing died. My daughter and I were alone in the house at the time, and were with her when she died. About two weeks after the mother's death Dr. Pheips paid me and had the child taken away."

Dr. Pheips talked with entire frankness about his connection with Mrs. Laing's illness.

"I had warned Mrs. Laing," said the Doctor, "that she should be careful of her diet, but she sent out on the 7th and got some clams, a dozen oranges, and some ginger ale, all of which she consumed. I had been making daily calls ever since her confinement, and when I called that day I found she was dangerously ill. Mrs. Holland, a friend of hers, was there, and I told her of Mrs. Laing's precarious condition. Mrs. Holland was then affected. Mrs. Holland (not Mrs. Olinger) was compelled to leave for Philadelphia, and requested me to telegraph her of any change. I telegraphed her of Mrs. Laing's death on the 11th. The sick woman was unconscious for many hours prior to her death. I do not think that she understood in her conscious moments that she was going to die. She was doing very well until she ate the clams. The child was born on Feb. 24 and she died on March 10. She was frail, but except for her imprudence would have recovered. The cause of her death was acute gastritis, as I certified.

"I heard that Mr. Fish was here at times, but I did not see him. I found out after Mrs. Laing died, I sent the nurse in for an undertaker. The body was removed that day, Wednesday, the 11th. On the following Saturday I received a despatch to come to the Mystic flat. I don't know whether it came from Mr. Layman or Mr. Fish. I called for Mr. Fish. Mr. Layman was with him in the room and Mr. Fish walked out. It was the first time I had seen Mr. Fish. I that day transferred the remains to Mr. Layman. The child is not yet adopted, but is under my control. It is in excellent hands, and it is the intention to have the papers of adoption made out soon if the parties remain in their present frame of mind. I received $200 for my services. I was influenced to endeavor to keep the matter quiet by the appeals of Mr. Layman. He said it would break the mother's heart if she knew what had come to her daughter. I protested against the course as calculated to produce worse results in the end, but Mr. Layman would not yield. I saw Mr. Fish in the Ludlow street jail this (Thursday) morning. He does not seem greatly disturbed by the recent events. I think it likely a marriage contract may turn up before very long. I sent no telegram to Mr. Layman telling him to look out for breakers."

Carrie Olinger, the nurse, said that she was recommended to Mrs. Laing by Dr. James B. Gilbert of 23 West Thirty-seventh street. She is a professional nurse. Mrs. Laing told her she had been secretly married and must keep it quiet.

Dr. Gilbert said last evening that Mrs. Laing had suffered seriously from stomach trouble, and he had treated her for it. She came to him last January at his office, under the impression that she was afflicted with her old malady, and he informed her of her delicate condition. Dr. Gilbert said that in either of Mrs. Laing's diseases was an inordinate craving for all imaginable things, and that on the morning when Mrs. Laing made her fatal repast the nurse was away, having come to New York to see him (Dr. Gilbert) to see if he could not give Mrs. Laing something to relieve her stomach and relieve the vomiting. Mrs. Laing took advantage of the nurse's absence to order the ginger ale, clams, and oranges.

Undertaker John F. Clark of 209 West Twenty-third street says that Miss Carrie Olinger called at his shop on Wednesday, March 11, about 3 P. M., said she had seen his sign from a window, and asked if he would go to Carlstadt for the body of a respectable lady who had died there. She showed a permit of burial from the Jersey City Board of Health certifying that Mrs. Nellie B. Laing had died of acute gastritis. He and an assistant put a patent black walnut ice coffin in an undertaking wagon, and got the 6:24 train to Carlstadt. They found Mrs. Laing's body laid out in white for burial. She was greatly emaciated. The only person they saw in the house was Miss Olinger. He heard a baby crying. The men laid the body carefully in the ice coffin. The body did not weigh more than fifty pounds. They carried the coffin to the station, and when the 7:31 train for New York came along put it in the baggage car. Clark rode in the car with the coffin. In New York the body was packed in ice. Next morning Dr. Pheips and Mr. Fish called. After that Mr. Fish came every day and looked at the corpse. He said it was originally intended to ship the body to Columbus, but the destination had been changed to Sandusky, and there was a delay about having the permit changed. On Tuesday afternoon, March 15, Mr. Lowman and Mr. Fish were at the shop and saw the body transferred from the ice box to the coffin. As Mr. Clark was about fastening down the lid of the coffin, Mr. Fish asked him to cut him off a lock of Mrs. Laing's hair. Mr. Clark clipped a little brown lock, and after looking at it a moment Mr. Fish put it carefully away in his pocket. Everything he left, saying he would be at the Grand Central Depot that evening when the body was put aboard the train, but he did not come.

Mrs. Laing often called on Mr. Fish at the Mystic Flats, but was generally accompanied by another lady. Mrs. Laing was at the Hotel Vendome from Sept. 25 until Nov. 20. Mr. Fish called upon her frequently. He was often her escort to the Casino, which was one of his favorite places of amusement, and to other theatres. Mrs. Laing engaged two connecting rooms at the Albert from Dec. 1 until May 1. She rarely went out, and her only amusement was singing and playing on her piano. Mr. Fish was often at the Albert, and took his dinner at its restaurant nearly every day.

When Mrs. Laing went to Carlstadt she took considerable baggage with her, but said that she expected to return shortly. While she was away Mr. Layman and Mrs. Laing's sister, who is his wife, called at the Albert to see her. They were told that she was in the country visiting some friends. They occupied her rooms for some days.

Mrs. Laing's baby is said to be in the Mystic Flats.

A Bank President in Jail.

ERIE, May 7.—The depositors of the Erie County Savings Bank were greatly agitated to-day by the announcement that they were to receive a 10 per cent. dividend only. One of their number charged Adam Brabender, the President of the wrecked bank, with conspiring to defraud him and others of $101,000. Brabender, who was for years a leading church officer, was unable to give $10,000 bail, and was committed to jail. Warrants are out for the cashier, R. Pettit, who is a fugitive from justice, and for a merchandising in Canada. Brabender has given up, by way of making restitution to the wronged depositors, nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property.

Called him a Legal Scavenger.

FREEHOLD, May 7.—Lawyer Samuel A. Patterson of Asbury Park has sued James A. Bradley, the millionaire founder of that town, to recover $15,000 damages for libel. In an article published in a newspaper Mr. Bradley called the lawyer a legal scavenger, and intimated that he ought to be sent to jail. The case came up in court to-day, and was postponed for ten days.

A Grand Victory.

Everybody, the rich and the poor, who would like to take a trip to the seashore, and have a grand time for less money than ever before—almost free—should buy Victory Smoking Tobacco, absolutely pure. 5 cents. Don't forget to ask your tobacconist for it.—*Adv.*

For Mouse Cleaning

Nothing equals James Pyle's celebrated Pearlina.—*Adv.*

MR. GLADSTONE QUESTIONED

THE TORIES WANT THE FACTS ABOUT THE RUSSIAN BUSINESS.

The Premier Dodges Skilfully, but Intimates that he Doesn't Believe the English Story of the Penjdeh Fight—Another Report that Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has Resigned.

LONDON, May 7.—The principal business transacted at the special Cabinet council to-day related to the arrangement of England's case respecting the Afghan question for presentation to the arbitrator. The Cabinet decided to begin the partial evacuation of the Soudan. This movement is to be made with deliberation, and for the present an effective garrison is to be maintained at Suakim and a strong force retained at Wady Halfa.

The Government was again assailed to-day in the House of Commons by a shoal of questions about the negotiations for the settlement of the Afghan difficulty. Most of these questions came from the Tory benches, but not a few of them were put by disaffected Whigs, who had evidently heard ominous grumbling from their constituents about the proposed increase in various forms of taxation. Mr. Gladstone skilfully evaded the questions, but was compelled to promise that the papers which had passed between the Government and Russia would be laid upon the table of the House soon.

Mr. Gladstone said that although, on receipt of the first telegrams giving an account of it, he had described the Penjdeh affair as an act of unprovoked aggression, still he had never presumed that the facts in his possession, when he made that statement, were unquestionable. As a matter of fact, within twenty-four hours afterward, news containing important qualifications of that first received had come to hand. He had no doubt, he said, that when the Earl of Dufferin, at Lahore, after his return from the conference with the Ameer at Rawalpindi, described the Russian attack as an act of unprovoked aggression, without any qualifications, the Viceroy's statement was warranted by the circumstances under which he spoke and the knowledge in his possession. But Russia had since denied that Col. Alikhanoff had ordered the Turkmans under his command to make any attack. The report that Col. Alikhanoff had issued such an order was made to England by Capt. Yate and his party, who belonged to Sir Peter Lumsden's Boundary Commission, and who were in Penjdeh during the battle. But it had been ascertained since that neither Capt. Yate nor any of his party were aware of any other foundation for the report than that of rumor.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that Lord Dufferin had arranged with the Ameer of Afghanistan the basis upon which the British Government had so far proceeded in the frontier affair, and if further communications with the Ameer upon the subject should become necessary, they would be made.

Being asked if Lord Dufferin, as Viceroy of India, had resigned, in consequence of current rumors toward Russia in the Afghan dispute, Mr. Gladstone refused to say whether he did or not.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords this afternoon, replying to a motion by the Opposition for a production by the Government of the papers in the Russian controversy, used the following language:

"I do not believe that if England was going to wage war against Russia we should wage it at a disadvantage and with every advantage in favor of Russia."

Lord Granville denied that the Government's military policy had been a constant failure, and denied also that Russia would go to Herat. The motion for the production of the papers was then withdrawn.

The stock market closed depressed, owing chiefly to the news from Teheran of the Russian military occupation of Penjdeh. Less confidence prevailed in regard to a satisfactory solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. Bears were less anxious to close accounts. Numerous rumors were in circulation, emanating chiefly from Berlin, one rumor being that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign. Prices suffered in consequence, although the rumors were not credited. Russians closed ¾ lower and Egyptians ⅛ lower.

Lord Randolph Churchill is to be made a hero by the Conservatives for his bold attack upon the Government's management of the Afghan affair. A movement has been started to secure the presentation of the freedom of the city to the young Tory leader, "in recognition of his services to the British nation and Indian empire."

The conference between Earl Granville and Baron de Staal arranged to be held to-day in the Foreign Office for the purpose of formally opening the discussion on the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary was postponed, as Baron de Staal is awaiting communications on the subject from St. Petersburg. Negotiations continue on the demand of Earl Granville that Russia's assurances that her troops will not advance to Herat shall take the form of a treaty. It is reported that M. de Giers maintains that the simple expression of such intention is a sufficient pledge.

Gen. Zelenoy has been recalled from Tiflis to St. Petersburg, to assist in the delimitation inquiry.

M. de Giers has instructed Gen. Komaroff to prepare a detailed report, with charts, of the advance on Penjdeh, as a basis for reference to an arbitrator.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Morning Post* says that Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has resigned, owing to his dissatisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's handling of the Anglo-Russian question, which has had a disastrous effect upon British prestige in India.

The *Daily News* says it is able to state that Earl Dufferin warmly approves the settlement that has been made by England and Russia, and will appear from papers which are about to be laid on the table in Parliament. The *News* also says that the prospect of peace will not affect the budget. The money will be devoted to the work of increasing the navy, and any residue will be applied to the sinking fund.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Col. Zakrjewski, who was with Col. Alikhanoff during the Russian movements preceding and attending the battle of Penjdeh, has reached St. Petersburg with a full report of the Russian case, and has departed for Gatchina to deliver the report to the Czar. Col. Zakrjewski says that the inhabitants of Penjdeh are well disposed toward the Russians. The breakage in the Caspian Sea cable has been repaired. The Russian Government has decided to push the extension of the Russian railway to the Oxus River as rapidly as possible, with a view to having the construction completed to Merv by the spring of 1886.

Col. Zakrjewski's report of the battle of March 30 is identical with that of Gen. Komaroff. He admits that the Afghans were armed with poor rifles, but says their guns were better than those of the Russians. He asserts that the Afghan force numbered 5,000 men, while there were only 1,500 Russian troops. He brought with him two captured Afghan standards. He is the hero of the day.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The following announcement appears in the *Official Messenger*: In consequence of a divergence of views between the Cabinets of Russia and England on the interpretation of the March agreement, it has been decided to submit the question to the decision of an arbitrator. Meanwhile both nations have agreed to resume the frontier negotiations, but on a different basis, namely, that the principal points of the frontier be fixed by a previous understanding between the Cabinets, the demarcation of the frontier on the spot and the placing of indicating posts being reserved for the commissions which both powers will send in order to facilitate the work of delimitation. The outposts of both sides will not be withdrawn from their present positions until after the arrival of the joint commission, when, as fast as the direction of the frontier line is fixed the frontier points will be occupied by the troops of both parties concerned. It will then be the duty of each to maintain order and security in its respective territory.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Republique Française*, commenting on special advices regarding the state of Afghanistan, predicts that the Afghans, aggravated by the heavy taxation levied, will rebel, and that anarchy will reign in Herat, thus giving the Russians an opportunity to intervene, on the pretext of establishing order, in the name of the Ameer. The present peace, the *Republique* thinks, is only a truce.

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—The Swedish Government has placed torpedoes at both entrances to Faro Sound. The northern entrance has been closed, but the southern is accessible to pilots.

Was English Influence Used Against Mr. Kelley?

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Thomas Sexton, Home Rule and Advanced Liberal member for Sligo, gave notice of his intention to interrogate the Government as to whether the English representative at Vienna had been instructed to use his influence with the Austrian officials for the purpose of bringing about a protest from that Government against the appointment of Mr. Alexander M. Kelley as the accredited representative of the United States to that capital.

Mrs. Weldon Gets $50,000 Damages.

LONDON, May 7.—The Sheriff's Court this afternoon awarded Mrs Weldon $50,000 damages in her suits against Gounoud for libel, slander, breach of contract, and assault. Mrs. Weldon went on the stand as a witness in her own behalf, having "broadsided" for the purpose on a writ of habeas corpus from Holloway Jail, where she has been a prisoner since her recent conviction on a charge of libel brought against her by Rivière, the artist.

FRYE ON THE APPOINTMENTS.

Many of them About as Bad as they Could Be, Except that of Pillsbury.

LEWISTON, Me., May 7.—Senator Frye was asked to-day whether he would vote against the confirmation of the three nominations for Collectors of Internal Revenue in New England. In reply he said:

"I told Charles Kimball of Chicago that if Massachusetts wishes to wear the old clothes which Maine has cast off, I do not object. Personally I see no reason why I should not vote for the confirmation of Pillsbury as quickly as for any appointment that Cleveland has made. They say that Pillsbury was a copperhead. Every man that Cleveland has appointed to a prominent place was either a copperhead or a rebel. As a matter of Senatorial courtesy, the confirmation or rejection of Pillsbury would be left to the control of Senators Dawes and Hoar, for the appointment is for their State. I shall be governed by their action and by the wishes of my constituents. Were there any principle involved, my own conscience would have to decide, but no principle is involved here."

"How about the appointment of Capt. Chase to the Maine Internal Revenue Collectorship?"

"That case is different. That appointment is in my own State, where I am interested. Objections which do not hold good against Pillsbury, in my mind, do hold good against Chase."

In regard to Cleveland's Administration, the Senator said: "Cleveland is getting too much credit altogether. He is not paying the least attention to civil service reform ideas. He makes a pretence of retaining Postmasters who have unexpired terms, but there are only about 3,000 of them. He is turning the other officers out as fast as he can. He can't cut off all these heads at once. If they should work twelve hours a day, it would take them a year to do it. The most of Cleveland's appointments have been about as bad as they could be. I see nothing in his Administration to commend."

MICHIGAN'S PATRONAGE.

Congressmen who Distributed the Offices Trying to Get their Action Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Since the Missouri crowd left town disheartened, no such energetic and amusing delegation has been seen here as the Michigan Congressmen. The six Democratic Representatives elect from that State, and the defeated candidates from the Republican districts have formed a pool for distributing the appointments, that is, if Mr. Cleveland smiles on their efforts. The delegation has been here all the week going the rounds of the departments. They turn up everywhere. Congressman Maybury of Detroit, a little short man with florid complexion, is always in the lead. He is the new Boss. Next to him in the line is the tall and grizzled Congressman Eldredge, a rough diamond who supports the dignity of the delegation. Number three is Jim Tarsney, the Irish member who defeated the once funny Mr. Horr. He is the great story teller of the delegation, and if good stories will control patronage Tarsney is sure of a dozen fat places. Farmer Winans is another member who carries a good many guns. The arrangement between those members is very interesting. They have been officially introducing themselves, and each gets his candidates backed by all the rest.

Just now the delegation is bringing all its pressure to bear for the appointment of Mr. Maybury's friend, August Goebel, as Internal Revenue Collector in Detroit. Goebel was a brewer, and was barred by statute from appointment, but it is said he put his property in his wife's name, so that he could swear he was not a brewer, and some of the Congressmen have made affidavit to the effect that he is not engaged in the forbidden business. Thus far the Michiganders have had no sore luck. It is understood that one Michigan man, P. Swinnerton of Marquette, has been selected for Governor of Alaska, and will be appointed to-morrow. One or two of the Congressmen are already pretty tired of the arrangement, and a free-for-all fight between the Democrats is probable.

VILLAGERS PURSUING A BURGLAR.

Two of Them Wounded—The Burglar Captured After Exhausting his Last Shot.

LYONS, N. Y., May 7.—For three weeks people in this region have been in a state of great excitement because of many burglaries committed in Wayne and Ontario counties, some of them being unusually bold and successful. Three residences, in which were sleeping families, were robbed in Fairport and silver plate and jewelry carried away. Detectives were employed to find the robbers. Later several of the largest residences in Newark were entered and hundreds of dollars' worth of jewelry and family plate stolen. A few days afterward residences in Lyons were entered and robbed, and still later residences in Geneva were entered and cleared of silverware, jewelry, and money. In none of these robberies was there any clue leading to detection of the guilty, and detectives were baffled.

To-day a strange negro appeared in Newark, and tried quietly to sell a gold watch and silver spoons. Suspicions were aroused, and a policeman attempted to arrest him. The negro drew a revolver, fired twice at the policeman, and dashed off toward the woods near the village. The policeman fired several shots at the negro, and scores of persons, attracted by the shooting, joined in the chase, pursuing the fugitive. More shots were exchanged between pursuers and pursued. S. H. Vanduser fell with a serious wound in the side, and A. P. Andrew was wounded in the leg. The negro ran into the neighboring cemetery. He had then exhausted all his cartridges. He was surrounded and arrested. It was with difficulty that the crowd could be restrained from killing the negro, who was struck down and severely injured. He was brought to jail in this village. Eight valuable watches were found in his possession, besides a quantity of jewelry. He has virtually confessed complicity in the burglaries.

REMEMBERING PHŒNIX PARK.

Mrs. Frank Byrne Responds to the Toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

Wednesday was the third anniversary of the killing of Cavendish and Burke in Phœnix Park in Dublin. It was commemorated by some of the New York physical force Irishmen by a dinner to Mrs. Frank Byrne, the woman who is said to have carried the knives to Joe Brady, Kelly, and the other with which the killing was done. Mrs. Byrne was ushered into the dining hall by her husband, Frank Byrne, who is alleged to be the Number 1 that the English authorities claim to have received from Paris. Mrs. Byrne is little woman, with a pale face and a very determined manner. She was dressed in a watered silk, with pale roses, and lace at her throat. She sat on the right of Austin Ford, of the *Irish World*, the Chairman of the evening. On his left was Mrs. Arthur Forrester, wife of the Irish poet. Mrs. Broadwill was at her left. Edward J. Blows was at the right of Mrs. Byrne, and Frank Byrne was at his right. Among the other guests were Patrick J. Coleman, who is alleged to be implicated in the blowing up of the Mansion House; Matthias Brady, brother of Joe Brady; Edmund L. Carey, Prof. Torpey, Sergeant-Major M. F. Grogan, Col. Flynn, James Bogan and his wife.

In speaking of Mrs. Byrne, the Chairman said that though she looked small, well seated frightened in the presence of the company assembled, she had the nerve and heart of a true Irish woman. Her heart did not fail her on that day three years ago, which they were celebrating the anniversary. None of the physical force men knew that Short had been acquitted. Mrs. Byrne responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate."

Joseph Smith, the Informer.

LONDON, May 7.—Joseph Smith, the informer, who testified against the men who were hanged for the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin, and who ever since the executions been an exile from Ireland, and supposed to be living somewhere in India, has just died in London. He had for a long time been a hopeless drunkard, and his death was caused by intemperance.

Lady Lonsdale's Marriage.

LONDON, May 7.—Lady Lonsdale was married to-day to Earl de Grey at St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross. The bride wore a plain dress of a brown homespun material. There was no bridesmaid. Lord Ripon, the father of the bridegroom, the Earl of Pembroke, and a few friends of the bride and groom were the only persons present to witness the ceremony.

Lively Politics in Rome.

ROME, May 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signori Crispi and Bonghi made vehement attacks upon the Government. A division on the motion of censure is expected to-morrow. A majority of the Chamber seem to be desirous of ousting Signor Mancini, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it is believe the remainder of the Ministry, but Premier Depretis will cling to Signor Mancini.

Great Success of Massenet's "Nanon."

LONDON, May 7.—Massenet's "Nanon" was produced this evening for the first time in London by the Carl Rosa opera company, and proved the greatest success of the season. Each act was greeted with prolonged applause. The piece is regarded as Massenet's finest work.

Sporting Men Should Read This.

A new daily newspaper, the *Sporting World*, will be issued to-morrow. It will contain all the news about racing, trotting, baseball, yachting, rowing, lawn tennis, fishing, shooting, wrestling, cricket, and all other sports. Buy it. Price 5 cents.—*Adv.*

ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER.

THE CANADA, TEN GUNS, DROPS IN TO GET THE WAR NEWS.

A Torpedo Not Adorns the Garnet by Night Nowadays, and she has Moved Off Shore—Russia Informed of Boyton's Exploit.

At present England has the call on the Russian navy in these waters. At 5 o'clock last evening her Majesty's corvette Canada, one of the unarmored cruisers of the North America and West Indies station, commanded by Capt. Curtis, steamed up and dropped anchor at Sandy Hook. It is uncertain whether she will come up or not. The Canada is a bark-rigged corvette, measuring 2,380 tons. She carries ten guns and has engines of 2,430 horse power, capable of sending her along at the rate of 14½ knots an hour.

"The Canada is just about the same class of vessel as the Garnet, and carries about the same crew," said one of the officers of the latter ship, "but she is swan bowed, and of a different cut altogether. All her guns are broadside guns, and, bless you, it would be a downright shame for her to tackle the Strelok, just as it would for the Strelok to tackle a ferryboat. But there's no war in sight now, more's the pity, and the Canada has only come up here in the regular order of things. She has been down South long enough, and now comes up North for a while. We will go down and take her place, but we may not go right away. Is the Canada one of the old timers? Well, she isn't half as rotten as the newest boat in this country, and I guess she is safe enough as long as she hangs around here. I haven't any idea whether any other Russian vessel is coming or not. I shouldn't wonder if it did, because they are likely to come up about now."

Pilot James McCarthy of the pilot boat Joseph F. Loubat, No. 16, boarded her. Her commander said that he did not want a pilot, as he did not intend to enter the harbor. The Loubat was chartered to run into port and carry some mail and a Lieutenant up to the Garnet, where a consultation was held between the Lieutenant of the Canada and the Captain of the Garnet. A mail for the British Consul was delivered from the Canada.

"The Canada has probably run in to learn the news about England and Russia," said the British Consul-General, Mr. Booker.

The Garnet, which has been lying close to the Staten Island shore off Tompkinsville, suddenly changed her base early yesterday morning, and anchored off the Long Island shore nearly three-quarters of a mile from her original station. Fishermen who got up early and shot out into the bay in rowboats saw the tars yanking in an enormous net that was stretched out around the prow just above the water's edge like a giant triangular fan. It was supported by the bowsprit and by forty-foot booms from the vessel's sides. The net was of tarred rope and festooned with heavy weights. It was the regulation man-of-war net employed as protection against torpedoes. The tars of the man-of-war ran it out at nightfall, and kept it in position all night long.

Capt. Hand came ashore after it was hauled in, and visited the Consul-General Booker. The Consul-General said afterward that Capt. Hand had not mentioned that any precautions had been taken to prevent a repetition of the Boyton exploit.

"I wouldn't like to try that trick over again myself, though," the Consul-General added, significantly. "I'm afraid it would be dangerous work. I will do nothing in reference to the Boyton joke. It is accepted as a joke by Capt. Hand, and no attention will be paid to it."

Everybody and everything aboard the Russian corvette Strelok was covered with yellow oilskin yesterday. People who were rowed out in the vicinity of the vessel's side were smilingly waved away from the gangway, and told in broken English to come again at 2 o'clock on Sunday. The exploit of Capt. Boyton was the subject of talk all over the vessel, and caused much merriment among the officers and crew. A boatswain's mate said one of the reasons for excluding visitors from the vessel was the desecration of her white decks with tobacco juice and cigar butts.

It is said that the Russian imperial agents here have exchanged cipher cablegrams on the Boyton business with the St. Petersburg Government.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY OF GRANT.

His Bodily Health Improved, but They Stick to the Cancer.

Gen. Grant passed a quiet day, engaged in preparing data and material for dictation, which he hopes to be able to assume in a day or two. Dr. Douglas called at 10 o'clock to stay all night.

The *Medical Record* will say to-morrow:

During the past week Gen. Grant's bodily health has much improved, and he has been enabled to enjoy short drives in Central Park, to walk short distances out of doors, and to do a considerable amount of literary work on his forthcoming memoirs. His appetite is better, he has relish for his food, and his swallowing is not attended with much pain.

The local disease shows a slight tendency to progress. The sloughy exudation has disappeared, exposing exuberant fungoid granulations in its place. This condition will have extended from the posterior parts of the pharynx, the right tonsillar region, and the right side of the base of the tongue. The palatal curtain is still considerably infiltrated, although all signs of acute inflammatory disease have disappeared. At the base of the uvula, on the right side, a small fungoid excrescence has developed, which has shown a disposition to extend.

On the free margin of the palatal curtain, midway between the uvula and right tonsillar region, a similar growth of very small size has also appeared. The ulceration of the posterior surface of the palatal curtain, and blunging of the tongue, presents a worm-eaten surface, indicating an extension of the destructive process. The breathing is free, and the voice is clear, but the movements of the tongue are somewhat restricted, affecting articulation accordingly. The enlarged glands under and around the right angle of the lower jaw are somewhat harder, and, in consequence of surrounding inflammatory infiltration, are quite firmly fixed. There is, however, less pain in the diseased parts than formerly, and the secretion of mucus is less abundant. The patient obtains a full night's sleep with a minimum amount of morphine, and awakes in the morning feeling much refreshed. Despite the favorable general condition, there have been, unfortunately, no changes in the local disease to warrant any modification of the original prognosis in the members of the medical staff.

The Northern New York Marshal.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Gen. Clint McDougal, Marshal for the Northern district of New York, has been for several days trying to straighten out the accounts of his office, which were reported by a special agent to be badly mixed a year or more ago. It is understood that his resignation has been called for, and will be forthcoming. Secretary Walter H. Hunt of the Democratic State Committee, Editor Bailey of the *Utica Observer*, and Wm. A. Beach of Syracuse are prominent candidates for the place. No appointment probably will be made soon. This and other pending changes have brought many New Yorkers to Washington within a few days. State Treasurer Maxwell, Deputy Treasurer Agar, Edward L. Partridge, and Gen. Charles Tracy are among to-night's arrivals.

Mutiny and Bloodshed at Sea.

PARIS, May 7.—Advices from St. Vincent report that while the steamer Ville de Marseille was on her way to Buenos Ayres the emigrants on board mutinied owing to the badness of the food furnished to them. They were fin