AN EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE.
THE DISPATCH of Sunday next will be made up of
TWENTY PAGES.
Many new features will be introduced, and all the news of the world presented in attractive form. Everybody is reading THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

EAST AND WEST

Is the title of A NEW STORY for THE DISPATCH by Edward Everett. The opening chapters appeared in last Sunday's issue. Begin at the beginning.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889. THREE CENTS

HARRISON ARRESTED

For Just Twelve Minutes the Son of the President Was in Custody.

NOT MUCH OF A SURPRISE.

Russell Had Been Duly Informed What Was in Store for Him.

HE DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY

For Publishing the Alleged Libel Which Forms the Basis of the Charge—An Ex-Governor of Montana Swore Out the Warrant—Mr. Harrison Could Have Settled the Matter by Making a Personal Retraction—He Refused to do This, and Will Fight the Case to a Finish—Some Very Contradictory Stories From Those Interested—Spicy Correspondence.

On complaint of ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, Russell Harrison was yesterday arrested at New York and placed under a bond of $5,000. The charge is criminal libel. Mr. Harrison states that he personally had nothing to do with the matter in question and refuses a retraction. On the other hand the complainant asserts that he inspired the publication of the objectionable article. The distinguished prisoner was in custody just 12 minutes

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—Russell B. Harrison, the son of the President, was a prisoner for about 12 minutes to-day. He had made a special journey here in order to be arrested. The charge against him is that made by ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, who has begun suit against him for $100,000 for libel. The warrant was issued by Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, who fixed bail at $5,000. Stephen B. Elkins, Vice President Rice, of the Park Bank, and W. J. Arkell, of *Judge*, became Mr. Harrison's bondsmen.

The reported libel was introduced in the Montana *Live Stock Journal* by a paragraph which the complainant translates as follows:

The many friends of the Dawling (meaning "Dawdling") Dany (meaning "Dandy") will fully appreciate the following from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial:*

Rather Severe Language.

No one who knows the subject of this sketch will for a moment doubt its truthfulness. During his (meaning plaintiff's) stay in Montana he was a loafer and a social leper. No respectable woman could associate with him without having her reputation severely tarnished. Following as it did upon the heels of his unsavory records in foreign lands, it forms a fit chapter in the life of a loafer and libertine, for to become a diamond thief is the legitimate end of such a career.

Delancey Nicoll, Colonel Crosby's attorney, gives his side of the story. Mr. Nicoll said: "We have the written statement of Leslie Sulgrove, editor of the *Journal* at that time, that R. B. Harrison was directly responsible for the publication." Mr. Sulgrove says:

On the morning of Saturday, April 30, 1887, which was the day of the publication of the Montana *Live Stock Journal*, Mr. Russel B. Harrison, the President of the *Journal* Publishing Company, came to me and asked if I had seen Colonel McCutcheon, as he had an article for me which was to be used as an editorial. I said I had not seen him.

The Article in Dispute.

Before noon of the same day Colonel McCutcheon came into my office and handed me the manuscript which you now possess, and which afterward appeared in the paper of that day. He wanted the article to appear in the editorial columns, as Mr. Harrison had requested. To this I objected, as I did not care to have the article in any shape in the paper, regarding it as libelous and thinking that it would cause trouble. To my objection Colonel McCutcheon replied that the libel law did not affect me, as it related to the editor and publisher, and not the editor.

It had no signature, as you will have noticed, so I gave it one, although the intention of Mr. Harrison was to have it appear as if written in the editor's office, and carry with it the weight of the editorial opinion of the paper. This was conclusively shown when, after it had been published, he seemed very much displeased because it did not appear as an editorial.

"It is for this malicious, lying and cowardly attack upon Governor Crosby by Russell B. Harrison directly and personally," Mr. Nicoll continued, "that Governor Crosby demands a public apology and retraction from Russell B. Harrison personally."

Some Lively Correspondence.

A letter addressed by Colonel Crosby himself to R. B. Harrison a month ago will make clear the cause for this, at least up to that date. It was left at the White House on March 16 last, in the hands of a trusted person near to the President. It was stated, however, by the person receiving the letter, that Mr. Harrison had just left for the North, but that the letter would be delivered to him immediately on his return. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1889.

To Russell B. Harrison, Esq.:

SIR—In the month of April, 1887, when you were the President of the Montana *Live Stock Journal*, you caused to be published in an issue of that paper of the 30th, a most cruel and cowardly libel concerning me, wherein among other things you charged me with being a diamond thief. Copies of this libelous article were sent to different members of my family, including my aged mother, my little daughter and son, and to my friends. You did me an injury which you can never repair even by the atonement which I now demand. That you were the real author of the libel, that you ordered it to be published in the *Journal*, directed it to be inserted as an editorial and complained when it was given prominence only as a matter of news are indisputable facts known of course to you, and which I am able to prove by witnesses who cannot be influenced by any considerations. It is useless for you to deny

Your Personal Responsibility

any longer. Some months ago, when I had gathered much of my proof after a year's tedious investigation and search and was ready to commence proceedings against you, both civil and criminal, I was dissuaded by friends of your father, the President, both in and out of the Senate, who apprehended that the exposure of your malicious conduct toward me might in many ways prejudice the Republican cause. And in my desire for party success I forebore to assert my complaint against you until the ends of the party was assured. I now demand that you shall make a personal apology to me in writing and publish a retraction over your own signature in the Montana *Journal*. Will you do it? I will wait 24 hours after your reception of this letter for your reply. Yours, truly, JOHN SCHUYLER CROSBY.

The letter also says that Mr. Elkins had become convinced in December last that Mr. Harrison was responsible for the libel. Mr. Nicoll said that Mr. Harrison had tried to induce Mr. Sulgrove not to furnish Governor Crosby with the facts within his knowledge fixing the responsibility for the publication.

"The only explanation I have heard," Mr. Nicoll continued, "for his refusal to publish a personal apology is the fear the confession would hurt his chances for the United States Senate for Montana. I may add that as a fancied means of intimidation against Governor Crosby, Mr. Harrison sent him through a gentleman recently arrived from Montana, that he, Mr. Harrison, owned two newspapers; that Governor Crosby had best withdraw his suit or I will make it warm for him if it takes 20 years.

Some Further Allegations.

"He has also, I understand, been seeking to work up various slanderous stories concerning the Governor, and has freely announced his intention of making the stories public. All this only fixes more firmly the determination of Governor Crosby to establish by due process of law the infamously false and malicious character of Mr. Harrison's public assault upon him."

Colonel Crosby was present when this statement was afterward read to Russell Harrison.

Mr. Russell Harrison, when asked if he had anything to say regarding his arrest, replied:

I have nothing to say at the present time. The facts and evidence in the matter will be given to the public in the court proceedings in due time. I will then be able to show, absolutely and conclusively, that I had nothing to do with the instigation of the story published in the paper, and I did not learn of it until the 30th day of April, 1887, six weeks after its publication in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

Russell's Statements.

William A. Sweetzer, Mr. Harrison's attorney, makes the following statement:

Mr. Russell Harrison reached this city from Washington on an early train this morning. He learned late last night that his presence in New York was desired at the instance of J. Schuyler Crosby for an alleged libel against him published in the Montana *Live Stock Journal* in 1887. At once upon learning this, and at great personal inconvenience to himself, he came to this city quite willing to allow Mr. Crosby to select his own tribunal and jurisdiction, in which to obtain an absolute vindication of himself or establish the truth of the matter published.

The public may wish to know why this action was not brought until so long after the publication of the alleged defamatory matter, and when brought, why it was not commenced in Montana, where the paper containing the alleged libel was and is published and circulated, or in Washington, where Mr. Crosby resides most of his time. Now that the action has been commenced, in justice to the parties interested, all the facts relating to this controversy must be given publicity, however unfortunate to individual interests.

Not Personally Concerned.

The duty of Mr. Harrison is manifest and he is not the person to shrink from its performance. Mr. Harrison, as the President of the company owning and publishing the paper, has been selected as the person against whom to institute these proceedings and recover damages. The considerable delay in bringing the action and then the instituting of the suit in a locality where the defamatory matter would never have been known had it not been brought to public notice by Mr. Crosby himself, are matters which will doubtless be fully explained in the trial.

Mr. Harrison disclaims all liability or responsibility in this matter, his only connection with it being that of President of the company owning the paper that made the publication. He leaves for Washington on his way to Montana to-night. Mr. Harrison personally is not concerned as to the result of this action. The *Journal*, in which was published the alleged defamatory article, is quite able and will defend this action.

It has been charged by Mr. Crosby that Mr. Harrison caused the libel in question to be published out of personal hatred or vindictiveness toward him. In point of fact Mr. Crosby has not been unfavorably mentioned, only with this exception, in the Montana *Live Stock Journal* since the first day of its publication.

FELL 400 FEET AND DIDN'T DIE

Until a Knife Was Placed to Its Throat, When It Croaked.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PITTSTON, April 11.—For several days past fierce forest fires have been raging on the mountain ridge extending parallel to the Susquehanna, between this place and Wilkesbarre. Acres upon acres of the finest pine timber is consumed, and all efforts to check the progress of the flames are futile.

The scene at night is indescribably grand. At Campbell's Ledge the fire reached its climax, from the base of the mountain to the summit being literally one vast sheet of flame, resembling a cone. On the hillside directly opposite, the flames took the shape of a vast horseshoe, the outer rim of fire encircling a back ground of charred trees.

Squirrels, chipmunks and groundhogs can be seen scampering in almost every direction to avoid the fire. One big groundhog, weighing nearly 20 pounds, in his eagerness to escape, jumped off the summit of Campbell's Ledge, and fell to the valley below, a perpendicular distance of nearly 400 feet. On being approached it showed signs of fight, and it required a knife to dispatch him.

JEALOUSY AND POISON.

A Farmer Who Had a Pretty Wife Dies Suddenly and the Coroner is at Work.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MONTICELLO, MO., April 11.—Robert Peacock, a farmer, about 50 years of age, residing near Briscoe station, this county, died suddenly on the 9th inst. For quite a while a young man of the neighborhood has been paying marked attention to Mrs. Peacock, who is said to be greatly the junior of her husband and both handsome and reckless.

The husband very naturally objected to these intrusions and breeches of propriety, which had become the gossip of the neighborhood. The result of this was frequent quarrels between the two men. Finally, on the day mentioned, Mr. Peacock became sick suddenly after going to work in the field, and, returning to the house, died before a physician could reach him. The symptoms of the case, as viewed by the physician who saw the body shortly after death, indicate poisoning. An inquest and post-mortem examination have been ordered.

BROOKS LEFT FAR BEHIND.

The Legislature of Missouri Passes a Rather Stringent License Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 11.—By a vote of 73 to 62 the lower House of the Legislature passed a bill to-day fixing a minimum rate of $550 and a maximum rate of $1,200 per annum for saloon licenses for State and county purposes in all towns and cities of the State, and permitting towns and cities to charge from $100 to $1,500 for the same purpose.

The bill also prohibits the saloon from having any billiard tables, or checkers or any other game of chance or skill in their property. Railroads and steamboats are denied the right to sell liquor under any conditions.

Captured After a Long Chase.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., April 11.—Saltzman, the murderer of Mrs. Mutter, at Irvington, near Newark, recently, was captured last night near Barnegat by a detective who has been on his track for several days. The detective and his prisoner started at once for Newark.

MINING PARALYZED.

Western Coal Operators and Miners Complain That New Freight Rates Are Ruining Their Business—Other Causes for the Depression.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DES MOINES, April 11.—The coal mining industry of Iowa has been paralyzed for the past six months. Since the middle of September but five mines have been running full time, and most of them not half the time. The result is a large amount of distress among the laboring men in the coal mining regions. Iowa coal is not as good as Illinois coal, and in competing with the latter field for say the Minnesota market, it is necessary to sell the Iowa product at a lower price. Under the old regime this was rendered possible by the railroads themselves, who gave special rates from Iowa mines to Minnesota points, but now this is not done. But the stagnation of the coal trade cannot be ascribed entirely to the withdrawal of special favors by the railroad companies. The same situation exists in a greater or less degree all over the United States. An experienced miner said to-day that in Illinois and Nebraska but little more business was being done than in Iowa. He thought freight rates in Iowa were partially responsible, but not entirely.

Probably What Cheer has suffered most from the adoption of the Commissioners' schedule. That city formerly had the same rates to Minnesota as were given to Des Moines and Angus. With the adoption of the new rates, and the strict adherence thereto, What Cheer has been practically killed. More than 500 men have left for other localities since December 1. Those who remain find employment but a portion of the time.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.

The Fifth Leather Firm in Boston to Succumb This Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 11.—The Boston leather trade furnished another disastrous failure to-day, the liabilities being about $700,000. The embarrassed firm is that of Billings & Eaton, wholesale hide and leather dealers at 246 Purchase street. The failure was a very great surprise to the leather trade and to the "street" generally, and many were at first incredulous as to the truth of the report that the house had assigned. Their credits stood very high, up to within a few days, and their paper sold readily at 5 and 6 per cent with a single indorsement. The principal creditors are Boston and other Massachusetts banks, mainly the former. The causes of the failure are losses incurred by the failure of other houses, a depreciation in valuables, an accumulation of stock on hand, and the consequent inability to raise money.

There have been five failures here in the hide and leather trade since this year came in, but the losses incurred by Messrs. Billings & Eaton from the failure of other houses have been comparatively insignificant, and in themselves would have had but little effect upon Messrs. Billings & Eaton. The main cause of the embarrassment is the shrinkage of values. This has been going on steadily during the past two years, and has amounted to at least 25 per cent. It has been general, both in this country and in Europe, and the entire leather trade has felt its depressing effect.

MARSHALS AFTER MOONSHINERS.

They Captured Their Stronghold, but All the Ringleaders Escaped.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—The posse under United States Deputy Marshal B. F. Warneck and Revenue Agent E. M. Brown, which started from Salyersville the first of this week, has captured the moonshiner's stronghold on Carr's creek, near Hindman, Ky. The leaders of the outlaws had been warned and had made their escape. Among these were the two Sloans and two Adams' who were in the party by which Deputy Marshal Wireman was waylaid and murdered.

Only five men were captured and sent to Prestonburg as prisoners, and none of them were of any importance. The illicit distilleries in the neighborhood, five in number, were destroyed and one of them burned. The Deputy Marshal's party numbered 24 and a fight was expected, but they met with no resistance whatever.

A MESMERIC MARRIAGE.

One 15-Year-Old Wife Seeks to Break the Bonds That Hold Her.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DETROIT, April 11.—Thomas H. Girardin and Louis C. Davis, of Detroit, were married in Windsor on the last of February. Thirty days afterward Girardin began suit for divorce, claiming that his wife had insisted upon frequenting roller skating rinks against his will; that she did not love him, and that two weeks after marriage she took her clothes and went away.

Mrs. Girardin has filed a cross bill setting forth that she will not be 15 years old until next May; that Girardin at the time of their marriage exercised a control over her which she was unable to resist, and without which she would never have consented to marry him. She denies all his charges. A divorce is also asked by the wife, who hints that she was under mesmeric influence when she was married.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

A Peddler Brutally Butchered by a Gang of Mountain Thieves.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 11.—Peter Kelly, a peddler, was murdered in Logan county last Thursday. He was on his way home to Sheridan, Lincoln county, where his wife and three children live, from a tour through the mountain counties of Eastern Kentucky, and had a large sum of money, which the men following him knew.

About dark he was overtaken by several men and one of them demanded his valuables. Kelly showed fight and they shot him, dragged him from his horse, cut his throat from ear to ear, took his money and left his body lying in the road, where it was found the next morning.

SIX CHILDREN AT A TIME.

A Finnish Father Presented With a Full-Sized Family.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FERGUS FALLS, MINN., April 11.—A report reaches here from Perham that Mrs. Anton Bubera, a Finnish woman living near the small settlement known as New York Mills, this county, has given birth to six children at one time, and that three of them are living.

There is a precedent of four at one birth in this same settlement. In the case of the quadruplets, which were born two years ago, the children lived seven days, but finally all died from want of proper care.

ANTI-TRUST LAW SUSTAINED.

The Kansas Attorney General Places Insurance Companies Under Its Provisions.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 11.—The Attorney General of Kansas has decided that under the anti-trust law, passed by the last Kansas Legislature, any combination or agreement between insurance companies to fix rates, or to agree upon a division of policies in the insurance of any property in Kansas, is illegal.

OUT IN THE WORLD.

Fourteen Evictions Manage to Pass Off Without Any Bloodshed.

BUT LITTLE OPPOSITION OFFERED.

Bedridden Women and Helpless Little Babes Turned Into the Road.

AN INANT SAVED BY A BRAVE M. P.

Sir Charles Russell Continues His Denunciation of Tory Landlords.

Fourteen evictions out of 70 families were successfully made on the Olphert estates yesterday. No blood was shed and but little resistance was offered. Some of the scenes were heartrending. Mr. Russell continues his eloquent speech and Mr. Gladstone is an attentive auditor. He speaks pityingly of Pigott and scornfully of that deluded man's suborners.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 11.—[Copyright.]—Your correspondent telegraphs me from Falcarragh: The evictions on the Olphert estate have passed off without bloodshed, thanks to the utter helplessness of the tenants. The police having ascertained that the houses had not been fortified, left the battering ram and the bulk of their military and civil forces in reserve in the village, only 60 constables accompanying the Sheriff and his men. Throughout the distressing day the chief danger was incurred by some young Englishmen, mostly undergraduates from Oxford University, whose indignation more than once threatened to bring them into collision with the police.

The houses visited were grouped together, rendering easier the work of the crowbar brigade. In some instances a feeble attempt at barricading had been made, but there was nothing like the fortifications and fierce defense which at the end of last year was described in THE DISPATCH.

The tenants of the first two houses found themselves on the roadside within half an hour of the beginning of the attack. At the third house the painful monotony of the proceedings was varied by a vigorous attack made upon the Sheriff by the tenant's wife, who, despite the incumbrance of a 7-weeks-old child in her arms, belabored the minion of the law with a stick until a policeman came to the rescue. The poor woman retreated inside, and clung tenaciously to the bedpost, whence she was brutally torn by two burly bailiffs, the baby being almost killed in the struggle. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., at the risk of being sent to prison for another term for obstructing the police, rescued the infant, and nursed it to sleep with matronly skill.

At the fourth house the bailiffs turned out a bed-ridden old dame, despite a general and indignant protest that the exposure would kill her. Real resistance was offered only at the last two houses visited, but the defenses were so feeble that they were soon broken down and the garrisons, consisting all told of one man and ten women, were sent off to prison. Fourteen out of 70 families were evicted to-day.

Mr. William O'Brien was taken to Galway to-day. The police guard allowed no one to converse with the prisoner. Several town commissioners who approached him were struck by the police with their swords. One man was seriously injured.

ALWAYS ELOQUENT.

Mr. Russell Continues His Speech to the Commission—Mrs. Gladstone an Attentive Auditor—Parnell to Insist on Investigation.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 11.—[Copyright.]—When Mr. Russell resumed his speech to-day the court was crowded, but the quiet corner seat reserved for Mrs. Gladstone and occupied by her daily since the commencement of the speech was empty. She arrived soon afterward, though, and, as usual, followed the orator with the closest attention, in order to be able to repeat the chief points to the Grand Old Man at the evening dinner table.

Mr. Russell, continuing the analysis of the evidence bearing on the American branch of the case, laid special stress upon the utter failure of the *Times* to connect Mr. Parnell with the extreme factions in the United States. LeCaron's story was minutely examined, criticised, and finally pulverized by an array of facts marshaled in a novel and convincing form, all tending to prove that at the time the Irish leaders were alleged to be hand-in-glove with the dynamiters, they were laboring earnestly and successfully to keep the National movement within strictly constitutional lines.

Then followed the history of the Invincible conspiracy, with a demonstration of the worthlessness of Informer Delaney's evidence, and a touching reference to the wretched men, suffering for their part in that conspiracy and scorning to commit perjury to obtain an alleviation of the terrible lot.

But all this was practically prefatory to the great subject of the forged letters, in dealing with which Mr. Russell was by turns indignant, sarcastic, reproachful, denunciatory, and always eloquent. There was a good deal more of pity than of anger in his references to Pigott. The fiery denunciations were reserved for Pigott's suborners and the suborners' employers. Behind Houston and the *Times*, it was more than hinted, were the cowardly Tory lords and landlords who formed the so-called Irish Loyal and Patriotic League, and at the back of them, perhaps even greater and more highly placed scoundrels.

The impression conveyed by Mr. Russell was that Parnell will insist upon a royal commission to investigate the conspiracy should the present tribunal declare such an inquiry beyond its statutory powers.

AFRAID OF OUR SURPLUS.

England Fears It May be Devoted to Sugar Bounties, to Her Detriment.

LONDON, April 11.—Baron Henry De-Worms introduced the sugar convention bill in the House of Commons this evening. In commenting on the injurious effects of bounties he warned the House that the system might be extended to other than raw materials; that America's enormous surplus might be devoted to bounties on manufacturers, and thus destroy the Lancashire industries.

Second reading of the bill was fixed for May 2. Sir Lyon Playfair gave notice that he would move the rejection of the measure.

A BOYCOTT ON BOULANGER.

He Attends a Ball in Brussels and is Snubbed on Every Hand.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—Upon the appearance of General Boulanger at the soiree given by M. Somzee last evening, the officials of the French embassy who were present immediately took their departure. The Prince DeChimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and most of the other members of the Cabinet declined to be introduced to General Boulanger, and also departed.

Almost all of the diplomatists present kept aloof from Boulanger during the evening.

NOT ANARCHY IN DISGUISE.

M. Ferry Says France Possesses the Means to Vanquish Boulangerism.

PARIS, April 11.—M. Ferry delivered an address before the National Republican Association this evening. He said that the election of Boulanger in the Department of the Seine had awakened the Government and the moderates who did not desire their throats cuts. Their principal fault had been to allow the country to believe that the Government was an anarchy in disguise.

The dissension among the parties had now diminished, and the Republicans possessed means by which to vanquish Boulangerism.

THE CZAR WOUNDED.

Another Attempt on His Life, During Which He is Hurt by a Shell.

BUCHAREST, April 11.—It is rumored here that an attempt was made upon the life of the Czar on Sunday last, and that His Majesty was wounded by an exploding shell.

The affair is said to have been hushed up by the Russian authorities.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

All Sorts of Devices Adopted to Get Into Oklahoma Before the Crowd—A Collision is Feared Between the Boomers and the Troops—Hill's Plan.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WICHITA, KAN., April 11.—Oklahoma Hill will leave to-morrow to establish a cannon ball stage line in Oklahoma from Guthrie to King Fisher. All sorts of schemes to get into the country before the 22d are being employed and Oklahoma Hill has had four large flatboats built with which he proposes to float his outfit down the Arkansas river to within ten miles of the northeast corner of the country and then strike across and get there before the crowd. The railroads refusing to handle freights the flatboat crowd will carry their own goods. Hill claims that the river is navigable and a public right of way. The scheme has created considerable excitement here.

The military has no jurisdiction as to the river, and it can be used for boating purposes.

A special from Caldwell says: The city Council to-day directed Mayor Riley to write to General Merritt, the commander of Fort Leavenworth, requesting him to permit Oklahoma boomers who are camped here to move across the Cherokee strip to the northern line of Oklahoma territory before the 22d inst. All they want, the Mayor says, is an equal chance with the crowd that will go in from the south and west and by the railroads. It will take the boomers here fully three days to cross the strip, which is 60 miles wide, while those who are massed along the southern and western lines can settle on the best claims within a few hours after the President's proclamation goes into effect.

Many of the boomers here will leave Caldwell in the night, slip past the troopers who are guarding the Bluff creek bridges, and then make for the timber in the strip by the shortest routes. This move, it is said, will be made on the 18th. If General Merritt refuses to grant Mayor Riley's request it now seems probable that a dash into the strip will be made by all hands, and that there will be a collision with the troopers who will be sent in pursuit.

SITTING OUT A SALOON KEEPER.

How a Party of Indiana Women Are Having Their Own Way.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The women of Oakland, this county, are having a plucky fight with a saloon keeper. They organized themselves into a committee and set a watch on the saloon. The women, in squads of four or five, would go in and take seats near the bar, keeping a record of every man who bought a drink. As might be expected, this caused business to drop off considerably, and efforts were made to force the plucky women to leave. One man went so far as to bring a polecat into the room and place it under the stove, thinking the odors would drive the women away.

But these women wouldn't be driven out by insults, skunk odor or anything else until they had accomplished their purpose. One fainted while "on duty," but she was true blue and would not give up. Then they went before the grand jury themselves and caused several indictments to be returned against the saloon keeper. To-day the latter was indicted and fined because of defects in license.

COL. CHURCH ISN'T SATISFIED.

He Wants a New Trial and is Very Angry at Judge Pugh.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—Colonel S. H. Church this evening filed a motion in the Common Pleas Court for a new trial in his divorce case, setting forth that the court erred on the law and evidence as to the custody of the children. The Colonel states that he proposes to exhaust every means to secure the custody of a part of his children. The alimony feature of the decision he will carry to a higher court for adjustment. He is very indignant over the decision of the judge, and claims that he could not have been treated more unfairly than he has been, the judge going so far as to reflect upon his character where there was no necessity for so doing.

Colonel Church went to Pittsburg to-night to consult with friends, and also on business in connection with his position on the Panhandle.

A FAMILY BURNED UP.

Mrs. Wood and Her Five Children Cremated While They Slept.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLAYTON, GA., April 11.—The residence of W. P. Wood, two miles north of Clayton, on the Franklin road, was consumed by fire last night after midnight, and with it his wife and five chilren. The fire is supposed to have caught from burning leaves near the yard, set on fire the day previous. From the location of the partially consumed bodies of the five children it is thought they were burned while in bed, just in the position in which they were sleeping. What remained of the body of the mother was found midway between the bed and the door, near the middle of the house.

Mr. Wood is a carpenter and millwright, and was at the time at work on a mill for Mr. Jones, six miles away. The oldest child was about 8 and the youngest about 2 years old.

PREFERS TO BE KICKED OUT.

An Office Holder Who Refuses to Vacate on a Mere Hint.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Jerome B. Burke, chief of the Gazette division in the Patent Office, has been notified by the Commissioner of Patents that if he tendered his resignation it would be accepted. Mr. Burke, however, declines to resign, and declares his intention to allow the commissioner to dismiss him if he so desires.

Mr. Burke is a Grand Army man, and was at one time the Commander of the Potomac G. A. R.

CAN'T BE A SUCCESS.

Ward McAllister Says the Centennial Ball Will be a Failure,

SINCE HE ISN'T TO CONDUCT IT.

His Misunderstanding With Committeeman Fish Spoils All, and

IT WAS TO HAVE BEEN SUCH A BEAUTY.

Now He's Only Floor Manager, Where He Should Receive the President.

Ward McAllister is out "for keeps" with the management of the Centennial inauguration ball and banquet. He is now simply floor manager of the ball. Of that position he has not yet been robbed. He takes his involuntary retirement coolly, but is sorry the affair cannot be the success he would have made it.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mr. Ward McAllister said to-night to a DISPATCH reporter that he had no quarrel whatever with the Centennial Entertainment Committee, it was with Mr. Fish only. It was quite a different account that Mr. McAllister gave of the times when he was requested to resign and did not, from that given out by Mr. Fish several days ago. The first meeting, he said, was at a club. Mr. McAllister had been selling ball tickets upon the order of the committee. He had received the money and given the purchasers receipts. Mr. Fish demanded, as chairman, that he give up the checks. Mr. McAllister refused, saying that he had made contracts in the committee's name with the people who purchased of him, who, until he formally reported to the committee, could hold him liable. There were some words, and Mr. Fish exclaimed:

"You are in rebellion, sir, to this committee. I demand your resignation."

"I will resign, sir," said Mr. McAllister, haughtily, "with pleasure at the committee's request, but not at yours, sir."

THE SCENE REPEATED.

The second occasion was before the committee and McAllister answered precisely in the same words to Mr. Fish's second demand for his resignation.

"But, sir," said Mr. McAllister to-night, "the committee never asked me to resign; so I did not. I never would resign at that man's command, and I haven't. The committee can do as he chooses in robbing me of power, but I shall not take commands from him in his personal capacity."

"Is this personal difference such as to continue after the centennial?" asked the reporter.

"Really," said Mr. McAllister, "I must decline to discuss my relations with the man. Mr. McAllister said that he challenged Mr. Fish or anyone else to name a single arrangement adopted for the ball that had not been proposed by him.

"From the selection of the opera house to the changes to be made in it," said he, "the dinner, the supper, the novel arrangement of the tables, the opening quadrille, all the chief features are my conception. I desired to make the ball not only the

MOST MAGNIFICENT THING

America ever saw, but a cordial manifestation of respect for the memory of Washington by the classes and the masses. It is all out of my hands now, and I don't know what either ball or banquet will be. They will not, of course, be what I would have made them, for though those now in charge of the events have my written plans to work upon, they have not my innate ideas. The matter is out of my hands."

"What is your exact function now?" asked the reporter.

"I am floor manager of the ball; that's all."

"And what is your position with regard to the banquet?"

"Really I don't know," laughed Mr. McAllister.

"Will you tell me what your conception of the ball and banquet were?" asked the reporter.

Mr. McAllister leaned back in his chair, and partly closing his eyes, regaled the reporter with the following description of

THE BALL AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

The ball was the culmination of the hope of years. I saw in it the long-cherished chance of my lifetime. I have seen many great balls abroad, and great dinners, too—balls and dinners such as this country never dreamed of. I longed to make a ball after my own conception. I would have given the handsomest ball ever seen on this continent, if I had been left alone. Neither Mr. Fish nor Mr. Gerry has the slightest conception of ball-giving. They have told me so. It requires a peculiar talent to give a brilliant ball, you must know. As I have said, I have been to balls abroad. I have attended the brilliant fortnightly balls of the Duke of Tuscany, those balls, you know, of which they said the intervening periods were spent only in preparation for the next. I have attended many of the Emperor of Austria's superb balls, and many, many others. I had formed a conception of a mighty ball of 10,000, based upon experience of these.

I saw this centennial ball in my mind—had it pictured there to its smallest particular. I saw the surging masses, never quiet—for I meant to put the campagne on one side the room and the refreshments on the other, to keep the great kaleidoscope ever moving. I saw in my imagination the greatest ceremonial the country has seen, in the entrance of the President. I had planned it to its smallest detail. I saw the opening quadrille in its every movement—a magnificent thing, as magnificent to the eye as to the fancy—and last of all, the grand cotillion. Each detail was to be like the best similar detail among all the great foreign balls I had ever seen. The committee has my main ideas. No one knows how they will work out though through other minds than mine.

THE PLANS FOR THE BANQUET.

"Now take the banquet. All the adopted plans are mine. That beautiful arrangement of tables, ring within ring, has never been seen before in this country. It has been used in the great dinners of Hamburg. It was the form in which the guests sat down to that world-famous dinner given by the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of Prussia. It is called the "Grecian Border." It is beautiful, is it not? It grows upon you. I imagine that scene. Beautiful! I got the idea and description from Bradley Martin, from a dinner which he gave in Edinburgh. The details of that dinner, so placed, stand out in my mind.

"The first difficulty I had to contend with was with the Metropolitan Opera House corridors. They are narrow. Imagine the stately Presidental party squeezing into the supper room through a narrow corridor—getting its first view of the tables in that way. My ideal was the dinner that the Emperor Napoleon III. gave the King of Sardinia at the Hotel DeVille. They descended upon the dining room from above. Imagine that—the stately royal party, the dining room. That was my idea. I studied the Opera House and decided upon a plan to accomplish the effect. I would have the Presidental party ascend to the floor above by flower-strewn and scarlet-carpeted stairs, from the outer corridor advance to the balcony front, where I would place a platform, the view from which would sweep the supper room to Seventh avenue, with all its charming detail of tables and boxes. From there they turn, and before the remembrance of the scene had left their minds, they have descended by another flight, passed the narrow corridors, and entered the room. The effect of the descent is accomplished.

"So I had every detail of both events vividly in my mind. We will see how the committee manages the detail of the dinner of 806. Mr. Fish might give a *Liederkranz*. We will see what he will do with 10,000."

Practical Sympathy for Parnell.

SCRANTON, April 11.—Three thousand dollars was raised at a meeting here to-night for the Parnell fund.

ARMOUR STILL ON TOP.

The Chief Officers of the American Meat Company Summarily Withdraw—A Vast Amount of Indignation Over the Proceedings.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Late this afternoon Wall street operators and investors generally were amazed at the notice of withdrawal issued by John H. Davis & Co., who had been receiving subscriptions to the stock of the American Meat Company, a gigantic concern owning nearly 2,000,000 acres of land and controlling all the necessary plant to supply meat in large quantities. The subscriptions had poured in in a volume exceeding the bankers' estimate, one party alone subscribing for $500,000, and the prospects for competing with the Armour interests became very bright.

The Armours, however, are heavy customers of the product of the American Cottonseed Trust, and they are said at once to have brought pressure to bear on the Cottonseed Trust to stifle the threatened competition in the meat business. This was a vulnerable spot in the development of the meat company, for President Flagler and Treasurer Moss, of the Cottonseed Trust, were respectively President and Vice President of the American Meat Company. That the pressure was powerful was shown when to-day Flagler and Moss resigned their offices in the meat company, and John H. Davis & Co., the bankers for the concern, issued a card, which is given on the financial page of THE DISPATCH.

Subscriptions were also rejected in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg, where books had been opened. This action, under the circumstances, is unprecedented. The fact that the enterprise was stifled simply in the interests of Armour has caused indignation everywhere.

EASTERN GLASSMEN MEET.

They Decide Not to Change the Date of the Annual Shut-Down.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Eastern Association of Glass Manufacturers held its quarterly meeting in the Astor House to-day. It was decided to change back the date for their annual shut-down of the glass works from June 15 to July 1. They say that they do not care to have their reason for this action made public. It is said by one of the manufacturers that July 1 had become so firmly fixed in the minds of the glassmen for shutting down that if the date was left at June 15 some manufacturers might forget the date and keep their people at work, to the disadvantage of the others.

The Jersey glass manufacturers came up full of testimony concerning the wickedness of Master Workman Coffey, of District Assembly 149, of the Knights of Labor. The Jersey men said that they thought the best place for Master Workman Coffey was behind prison bars, and they wanted the other glass manufacturers to help put him there. The Jersey men got cold comfort. They were told that the present was no time to raise a row with Mr. Coffey.

It was settled that the annual meeting is to be held at the Windsor Hotel, this city, in July.

DESPERATE THIEVES

Who Were Only Captured After a Very Lively Running Fight.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, April 11.—Special Policeman George Hoyt, of East Orange, while working in the rear of his residence, on Everett street, saw two strangers who excited his suspicions, stop and sit down on the bank of the river. Hoyt approached them, and, after talking to them a few minutes, picked up a new overcoat which one of them had laid on the bank. It appeared to be full of plunder and Hoyt made up his mind that they were thieves.

Going back to his house he got a revolver and asked William Smith, a foreman in a neighboring factory, to accompany him. Together they went to the river and told the strangers they were under arrest. One of the men instantly drew a revolver and told Hoyt and his companion to keep off. After a long and exciting chase in a milk wagon and the firing of many shots, one of the thieves was captured and the other escaped.

LIFE HELD LIGHTLY.

Two Men Quarrel Over a Well and Draw Blood Instead of Water.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DES MOINES, April 11.—Yesterday evening Herman Smith shot and fatally wounded his brother-in-law, John McNabb. Both men are married and live on a farm near Sigourney and use water out of the same well. They have been quarreling over some property and were at swords-points. The well is on John's ground, and yesterday he prohibited his sister, Smith's wife, from using water from it.

Smith came from work yesterday and found no supper on account of McNabb's order. Smith started out for the well with the bucket in one hand and a six-shooter in the other, and was met by McNabb with a revolver in each hand. The neighbors heard six shots, and McNabb received three wounds. Death ensued to-day. Smith is under arrest.

FRANK RINGO'S FALL.

The Popular Baseball Player Takes Morphine—A Slave to Drink.

KANSAS CIT