said Bauer. "I'm coming. I'll go with you. I'm not afraid; I don't know Berkman."

The party, with Bauer in the centre, went to Police Headquarters. Two of the detectives stayed behind to search the place. They found an American bulldog revolver a foot long, a rifle, an old-fashioned dagger, and a quantity of cartridges in his desk. There were also anarchistic leaflets and several books on anarchy, one of which was written by Parsons of Chicago fame. Most interesting of all was a list of the millionaires of Pittsburgh that was found under a pile of *Freiheits* and other organs of anarchy. There was a whole wagon load of books and papers and circulars and letters, all of them of an inflammatory nature, but not one of them connecting Bauer in any way with the attempted assassination of Chairman Frick. All of the things found, including three blood-red neckties, were taken to Police Headquarters to be more carefully examined.

Bauer is the successor of Herr Frick, who for years was the acknowledged leader of the Anarchists of western Pennsylvania. Frick died two years ago it was supposed childless, but some of the people in the Anarchist colony say that Bauer was his son by a first wife. At all events he was looked up to as the natural successor of the famous Anarchist when he died. He has earned a good living for a long time as the agent of numerous Anarchist newspapers that are published in the country. He was the authorized agent of all the papers, including Herr Most's *Freiheit*. It was he who provided and sent to Homestead the Anarchist tracts calling on the soldiers to mutiny. These circulars were seized by Gen. Snowden's orders and were burned. At that time an effort was made to catch the man who was distributing them, but he escaped.

It is known that Bauer has been deeply interested in the cause of the strikers at Homestead, but that is not what led to his arrest. When Anarchist Knold, who was arrested yesterday, was asked by the Pittsburgh police to give the names of the Anarchists who had been to see Berkman while the would-be assassin was at his house, he said that Bauer was the principal man, and that he had called on him often. It was this statement that led to the arrest.

When Bauer was taken before Chief Murphy he protested that he did not know Berkman at all, but he admitted that he had called on him at Knold's house.

"Why did you call on him?" asked the Chief.

"Well," answered Bauer, "I thought that he was a friend." Berkman, who is one of two Chicago brothers, and whom I know, I heard that he was in town and I went down to see him. I found he wasn't the man. I don't know anything about this shooting, and I don't approve of it."

He next admitted that he had made frequent calls on Berkman, though he had not been acquainted with him. He admitted that he was the man who had sent the circulars to Homestead to be distributed. Some time after the arrest was made an effort was made to have him identified as the man who was seen on the day of the shooting in company with Berkman watching Mr. Frick when he left the Duquesne Club after dinner. The man who saw Berkman and his companion looked Bauer over several times and said he could not be certain that he was Berkman's companion. But the police considered other evidence they had sufficient to warrant them in holding the man on a charge of conspiracy with Berkman, and he was locked up. Bauer is about 30 years old. He is 5 feet 2 inches tall, and is built in proportion. He is a fine-looking man.

The most damaging evidence that there is against him to connect him in the supposed conspiracy is said to be the evidence of a young woman in a lodging house and restaurant kept by a man named Malers in Pittsburgh. Her story, so it is said, is that Bauer came into the lodging house late on Friday night in company with a man who answers Berkman's description, and that he asked to get a room for his companion. It happened that the house was full, and they went away. Friday night was the night that Berkman went to the Merchants' Hotel.

Inspector McKelvey swore out an information against Alexander Mollick, who was arrested last night at Long Branch. It was forwarded to Superintendent O'Mara in New York. By means of this it is thought certain that Mollick can be held pending extradition proceedings. Mollick will be accused of being an accessory before and after the fact.

Berkman spent another day in jail, smoking cigarettes and keeping his mouth shut. He refused to see any one except his keeper and the Warden. He wanted to know during the afternoon if they would not take him out for a walk.

Paul Eckert, the second Anarchist arrested, whose name the police refused to make public yesterday, has been released. After his arrest Eckert was brought to the jail to identify Berkman. Berkman was brought before him, and when the two men came face to face Eckert said:

"How are you, Berkman?" The latter replied:

"Why, I don't know you."

"Oh, yes, you do," said Eckert, "you stopped where I live for a week." After Berkman had gone back to his cell Eckert said to Warden McAleese: "There is no use in that man trying to conceal his identity. We all know who he is."

There was no evidence of any kind against Eckert, the police said, except that he had known Knolb, and through Knolb had met Berkman. The police were satisfied, they said, that he was in no way connected in the alleged conspiracy.

The fact that Berkman is a liar is being proved continually. He has repeatedly claimed to be a stranger in Allegheny county. It is certain that he is no stranger in this section and that he had met the local Anarchists long before his trip here to assassinate Chairman Frick. He was well connected with an Allegheny Anarchist named Phillip Heep, and paid him a visit several years ago. Heep died two years ago.

When Berkman's room was searched several letters were found, among them being several from a girl named Mary Heep, and the envelopes bore the stamp of Heep, Reinstein & Co., Humboldt and High streets, Allegheny. The Heep of the firm was Phillip Heep, and Mary, the writer of the letter, was his daughter. An effort was made to find some of the firm, but the business has been defunct for some years. It was a shoe firm. From several old residents in the locality of Spring Garden street, where the firm was in business, it was learned that Phillip Heep was an Anarchist, but his quiet manner deceived his friends. The walls of his shop were covered with portraits of notorious Anarchists and pictures from the Haymarket riot in Chicago. Berkman's daughter, was Heep, a girl of 16. Some months after her father's death she married a young man name Kaiser, who, her friends say, was her lover for some time previous. In September last the girl died. She then lived with her husband at 347 Spring Garden street. Mrs. Lanz, a neighbor to the girl, said that she did not remember whether the girl spoke of Berkman or not. Berkman visited the girl while here.

HAS O'DONNELL WEAKENED?

Virtually Deposed as Leader—Terms that the Company Will Now Accept.

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—The strike of the iron and steel workers at Homestead seems to be lost. Hugh O'Donnell has no longer any power in the Advisory Committee, and the rank and file of the men do not trust him. He is accused of wishing the strike settled on almost any terms. The men are all anxious to return to work, but the Advisory Committee, every member of which feels certain that he will never be taken back by the company, is keeping them out as long as they can. O'Donnell's actions have puzzled every one.

It is generally believed that O'Donnell has left Homestead never to return. He has left this place ostensibly to take a rest for two weeks. Through the efforts of two newspaper men to bring about a settlement of the strike, the weakness of the men, the discordance in the Advisory Committee, the strength of the company, and, above all, Hugh O'Donnell's fall from power, have come out in a light that was unexpected and sudden, and will probably demoralize the men.

After his release from jail yesterday morning O'Donnell returned to Homestead quietly and went straight to his home. In an interview with these two newspaper men, whom he knew very well, he said: "I would cheerfully sacrifice myself in any way that I thought would help the great number of idle men who are now walking the streets."

"Are you in earnest about that?" he was asked.

"I am most assuredly in earnest. This attempted assassination of Mr. Frick, you know, has created a bad impression all over the country, and for the sake of the men I would recommend an almost unconditional surrender. I am going to report my sentiments to the Advisory Committee, and if they do not agree with me I shall resign my position as Chairman."

O'Donnell then left his house in company with Acting Chairman Thomas Crawford of the Advisory Committee, who had called for him. The two newspaper men had said to O'Donnell:

"Mr. O'Donnell, we are willing to see Superintendent Potter of the Carnegie Company and ascertain from him upon what terms the men may return to work."

"That's a good idea," O'Donnell replied. "I agree to it with all my heart. Get back here as soon as you can."

Thereupon the newspaper men visited Sheriff McCleary and Col. Gray, the Sheriff's special deputy, and without explaining their mission requested the latter to accompany them to Superintendent Potter. Col. Gray consented and after a consultation with Superintendent Potter, they met Treasurer Curry, Mr. Otis Childs, and Assistant Superintendent Woods. They explained to these gentlemen that they had reason to believe that the strike might be adjusted and they wanted to know upon what terms the old employees would be received. Mr. Curry and Superintendent Potter said there was no vindictiveness in their relations to the men, but they would not take back certain objectionable strife-makers under any circumstances. They did not name any of these men, but said that those against whom criminal charges had been preferred were among them. Even these, they said, might not be rejected if the informations lodged against them proved to be incorrect.

They said they would not ask the men who applied for work anything about their membership in organizations, but would require them to sign an agreement as individuals fixing the scale of wages upon a $23 billet rate. They handed the reporters a copy of this agreement. The officials said that under no circumstances would they agree to conferences or have any dealings with associations or committees, excepting as provided in the agreement, and they pointed out that the agreement provided for a conference every three months between six employees chosen by the workmen and three officers of the steel company, whose duty it would be to fix the price of billets. The other feature of the agreement was that the signers should abide by the rules and regulations of the company.

The officials further said that if there was any delicacy on the part of the men about applying singly, they could come in groups and be accepted or rejected or asked to wait until new places could be found for them. On no condition, however, they said, would men who had already been employed be discharged if their work was satisfactory. While the company now had places for many men, these places were being filled steadily and satisfactorily from the ranks of workmen in Homestead and elsewhere, and the number of places for former employees were growing hourly less. They laid particular stress upon the fact that the places formerly filled by a large number of men, against whom no criminal information had been filed, were the ones which were filling up most rapidly. They assigned as a reason for this that those places must necessarily be filled before the mill could be put in operation.

The amateur mediators returned to the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association and presented themselves before the Advisory Committee. They said:

"Gentlemen, we have seen the officers of the Carnegie Steel Company, and they have told us upon what conditions they will take the strikers back. We have been requested by Mr. O'Donnell to make a report to you."

They were immediately asked to leave the room and wait outside until the committee could decide if it wanted to hear them or not. After half an hour O'Donnell came out and told them that he had laid the whole matter before the committee, but that after some discussion the committee had decided not to admit any strangers to its meetings, but would be pleased to hear what they had to report through him. This the newspaper men declined to do, saying that they had no interest in the matter excepting as mediators desiring to bring the two parties together. Mr. O'Donnell then thanked them for their efforts and they withdrew.

This morning the mediators called upon Messrs. Curry, Childs, and Potter and advised them of the result of their efforts. All of these men expressed sincere regret at the outcome of the affair. The effect of it, they said, would be to cause a large number of men, whose services they were anxious to acquire, to lose their former places in the mill. They emphasized the fact that the vacant places were being rapidly filled, and said in a most positive manner that they were successful beyond their expectations in getting men to take the vacant places. They added that this was especially the case among the mechanics, engineers, and day laborers, and that they had more men in those departments than they had places to give them. Mr. Curry said that instructions had been sent to the employment agents of the Carnegie Company to send no more men of this kind for the present, and added that it seemed especially hard to him that the men whose wages had not been reduced, and who really had only a sympathetic interest in this trouble, were likely to be the greatest sufferers. Mr. Childs declared upon his word of honor that only six men had thus far left the mill, that 135 had arrived during the day, and that there were more than 600 then within its walls. The work done by these men, they all agreed, was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Curry took occasion to deny the oft-repeated statement that Mr. Carnegie had ordered Mr. Frick to take the men back. On the contrary, he said that Mr. Frick had during the morning received a reply from Mr. Carnegie to the telegram that Mr. Frick had sent a few minutes after he was shot, saying that he had implicit confidence in the present management of the Carnegie interests.

The agreement which the men will have to sign if they return to work reads as follows:

Agreement entered into by and between the limited partnership association of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the workmen employed by it at its Homestead Steel Works, Munhall:

1. This agreement shall go into effect July 1, 1892, and shall remain in force for the remainder of the year and during the year 1893, and thereafter until notice has been given as provided following.

2. The association, as employers, can give notice not later than Oct. 1, 1893, of its desire to terminate this agreement, in which event it shall cease on Dec. 31, 1893. If such notice be not given by either party it will remain in force for the following year, but this agreement shall remain in force for the following year until such notice be given.

3. Wages will be paid upon a quarterly sliding scale based upon the average selling price received for 4-inch Bessemer steel billets delivered on cars at works during the preceding quarter.

4. The minimum price of billets shall be established quarterly at a conference to take place not later than the 25th day of the last month of each quarter between a committee of six employees, to be chosen by the workmen, one from the open hearth department, one from the Bessemer department, one from the plate mill, one from the slabbing mill, one from the 22-inch and 34-inch mill, and one from the 28-inch mill, and a committee of three of the executive officers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The price of billets for each quarter shall be the average between the highest and the lowest quotations given by the *American Manufacturer* each week during said quarter.

We, the undersigned, having read the above and examined the rates of wages herein mentioned and made a part hereof, hereby apply for employment at said rates and conditions, and for the valuable consideration of employment given by the association, we, each one for himself, severally pledge ourselves to work in and cooperate to advance faithfully thereto, and to take such position at said steel works as may be assigned to us, to accept as full compensation for our respective services wages at the rate set forth in the scale referred to, and that we will abide by and observe the rules and regulations publicly posted at said steel works, a copy of which is hereto attached.

By this agreement, it will be seen, the men are virtually to renounce their allegiance to any trades union that may interfere with the relations between them and the company. By signing it they will acknowledge that they are defeated and that the company has won. Most of this, it must be remembered, has been kept a secret to the body of the strikers. When it becomes known to-morrow, no one can tell what will happen. Most of the men want to go back to work. The members of the Advisory Committee are constantly struggling for the leadership, and as they firmly believe that they have lost every chance of reemployment in the Carnegie mills, they do not care what happens to the thousands of men who look to them for advice.

Why Hugh O'Donnell is so anxious to have this strike settled is a mystery. Only a week ago he declared in positive terms that the strike had been won by the men. Now, however, if he could induce the men to return to work and acknowledge themselves defeated he would do so.

There are several members of the Advisory Committee who are above reproach, and these men are completely mystified at the course which the strike has taken. They are still anxious to make a big fight, and they do not understand the actions of the other members and especially of Hugh O'Donnell. To a reporter who asked O'Donnell to-day where he was going, Mr. O'Donnell said Atlantic City. Later he admitted that he was going to New York city, and that after that he was to address a meeting in Brooklyn early in August.

SOME OF THE TROOPS SENT HOME.

The City Troop and the Eighth Regiment Leave Camp Black.

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—Gen. Snowden began this morning to send some of the troops home. The Eighth Regiment and the City Troop of Philadelphia left to-day. The Fourteenth will leave to-morrow and the Ninth and Thirteenth on Thursday. The probability is that by Friday afternoon the entire Third Brigade will have left camp.

The members of the Eighth Regiment received the order with exclamations of joy. There is an intense feeling of homesickness throughout the camp, and this regiment had its full share of it. The men sat around their tents gazing earnestly at their watches. The City Troop, although it was notified later in the day, received the final order to start before the Eighth Regiment. Capt. Wilson visited Gen. Snowden's headquarters and made everybody's mouth water with a description of the feast he had ordered to be served at the armory in Philadelphia on the return of the troop. He said farewell and gave the order to round boots and saddles. In less than half four the entire outfit of the troop was stowed away in wagons and the troopers hurried down the hill. The Sheridan and Governor's troop turned out and cheered them heartily as they passed. The friendliest and most cordial feeling has existed all along between the two troops of workingmen and farmers and this aristocratic troop of horse, and they were all sorry that the City Troop had to leave. The troop marched through the streets of Homestead to the railroad station at Munhall, where a special train stood in waiting.

The Eighth Regiment did not leave until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It did not take them long to get ready after the final order had been given to march, and they moved down the hillside amid the cheers of the whole brigade. There are 800 men in this regiment, and a long special train left with them for Harrisburg.

Elegant Saratoga Limited via New York Central. See time table.—*Ads.*

THE PUNISHMENT OF IAMS.

Gen. Butler Says It Was Barbarous, Cruel, and Unjustifiable by Any Law.

BOSTON, July 26.—Gen. Butler in an interview to-day expressed himself very forcibly against the recent punishment of Privats Iams at Homestead. Said he:

"That sort of punishment was not permitted in the war by any rule of war that I know of. Cruel and unusual punishments are as much prohibited by the Constitution in time of war as in time of peace, and that prohibition should cover every case. I know of no law, either in war or peace, that prevents a private soldier from expressing his sentiments upon any question whatever, provided it is not done in such a boisterous manner as to disturb the peace, and I know of no proceeding which will justify punishing a man cruelly and excessively for expressing his sentiment, by the Colonel, and then trying him by court martial and punishing him again for the same offence. The proceeding is barbarous, cruel, and unjustifiable by any law in peace or in war, and if it is not rebrobated so fully and thoroughly by public sentiment that it will never occur again, it will do much to disorganize our State militia and prevent them from coming out when called upon, because no man will go out voluntarily to perform duty where such punishments may follow, if he disagrees with his Colonel in political, social, moral, or religious sentiments.

"As treason is expressly defined by the Constitution as only levying war against the United States or against a State, or in adhering to its enemies and giving them aid and comfort, Iams was no more treasonable in any point of view than it would have been if he had cried out 'Hurrah for hot cakes.' I have seen another most remarkable statement about treason. There has been talk in the newspapers that the performance of the Carnegie in building armed vessels for there to commit murder was treason. While it was wrong in every sense of the word, as a matter of law, right, and propriety, yet it was not treasonable in any shape or form under the definition I have just given."

"Has Private Iams any redress in this case?"

"If there is an honest jury in Pennsylvania, he has. It was wholly unjustifiable. In the first place, the Colonel should be tried by a military commission of the National Guards, and his punishment by that tribunal can only extend so far as to take away his commission. Then he should be tried by a jury for a cruel assault and put in jail or fined, and then he should be sued by the man, and made to pay many thousand dollars, if he can pay it, for the damage done him. That is all that ought to happen to the Colonel that I can think of now."

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—The punishment of Private Iams is still causing considerable talk throughout the camp, but the sentiment of the soldiers is changing. It appears now that Iams was an incorrigible soldier who had been punished and reprimanded innumerable times.

The militia of Pennsylvania is at present under arms, and according to its high officers the law allows a court martial to sentence a man who has been found asleep on his post to be shot to death. Iams was found asleep only a few minutes before he was expelled from the service, and Col. Streator punished him by making him exercise with a log. One of the officers of Company K said this afternoon:

"Iams was a reckless fellow, about 22 years old, who did not care for anything. Ordinary punishment did not have any effect on him, and I had hoped that something might be done that would have some effect and make a better soldier of him. I hope this will have a salutary effect. It was pretty severe, and I doubt whether such extreme punishment has been inflicted in the history of the Guard."

From inside the Pittsburgh lines we learn that in the regiment it seems that something was necessary to prevent a more general outbreak of similar incendiary expressions to those Iams used. Iams got into trouble during the coke riots last year for some infraction of discipline. He was a genial fellow, but disliked to obey orders, and it is further says that he had a grudge against the man. He had hoped he would retract the statement made on Saturday night.

"The soldiers," said Col. Streator, "are not here on a picnic excursion, but for protection, and continued breaches of discipline would place Homestead in the condition it was three weeks ago. Military procedure cannot, by the necessity of things, be of a civil nature, but is more or less a one-man power. No court martial was necessary in that event, as the offence came under the jurisdiction of regimental commander. The punishment inflicted comes under that allowed under summary proceedings, and was perfectly regular. I must preserve order and discipline. If I must command men who will make incendiary utterances like that the sooner I am dishonorably discharged the better. I cannot, I regret to say, give up active service, and that if discipline is not preserved in cases like this no one's life or property would be safe. Since the reorganization of the guard we have not been on an active service footing, except once. It is all nonsense to say that Iams should have a civil trial. Every enlisted man knows, when it means when he takes the oath to support the State and national Government. There is no redress for Iams in the civil court that I know of, but he or his friends may prefer charges and secure a court of inquiry."

Iams, who was in Pittsburgh all day, said to a reporter: "I did not ask for a court martial for the very good reason that I did not have an opportunity to do so. After being hung up by the thumbs I was thrown into the guard house and not permitted to see any of the officers. When I asked permission to see Col. Hawkins I was told that I could talk to none of the officers. I'm not a bloodthirsty Anarchist, and have no idea of trying to take the law in my own hands."

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—The Democratic County Convention of Allegheny county at its meeting to-day passed the following preamble and resolution:

"*Whereas*, From the accounts as published in the papers of this city Private Iams was guilty of conduct unbecoming a soldier at Homestead last Saturday, and deserved punishment for such misconduct; yet, living in what is believed to be the most civilized country in the world, and one which severely frowns upon all acts of brutality, be it

"*Resolved*, That this convention strongly condemns the brutal and inhuman punishment ordered by Gen. Snowden and Col. Streator on said Private Iams, and calls on Gov. Pattison to make a thorough and impartial investigation in this matter, and see that such brutality is justly punished.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE IAMS CASE.

The London Papers Think the Militiaman was Harshly Treated.

LONDON, July 26.—The news of the punishment of Private Iams of the Pennsylvania militia has been received in London with an outburst of indignation. The *Evening Globe* says that an English Colonel guilty of a similar act of cruelty would be court martialed and dismissed from the service. "The most remarkable part of the proceeding," says the *Globe*, "is that the commanding General approved the act, while public opinion appears to be unruffled. It is incredible that Americans, the special champions of freedom, should tolerate such awful torture."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We are so squeamish that we cannot bear the idea of flogging soldiers; Americans must have acquired their ideas of military discipline from the red Indians."

The *St. James Gazette* (Tory organ) says that Iams deserved shooting, not torture. The fact is that Americans do not cherish a scrupulous tenderness for human life. It is a short step from the thumb screw to the rack.

The *Star* wants to know whether such cruelty is approved at Washington.

ANOTHER STRIKER ARRESTED.

A Constable Takes James Close to Pittsburgh on a Murder Charge.

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—James Close, a striker, was arrested by Constable Price of Pittsburgh this afternoon on a charge of murder. The constable came to Homestead early in the morning with four or five warrants, but up to noon he did not find any of the men he wanted. Their houses were all closed and apparently deserted, and the neighbors professed to know nothing as to their whereabouts. Finally he found Close sitting on a doorstep near his own house, and arrested him. The prisoner, who is only 22 or 23 years old. The constable took him to the provost camp and asked Col. Greene to keep him in the guard tent for a few hours while he went around looking for other men who were wanted on the same charge.

During his confinement in the tent Close was very cheerful and communicative. Dr. Park, assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, fell into conversation with him and said: "I hear those were very fine rifles that the Pinkertons had."

"Yes, they were that," the young man answered. "They were as pretty a lot of guns as I ever saw."

"You were very foolish not to take one for yourself," the Doctor suggested.

"Well," the prisoner answered, proudly, "mine was good enough for me."

Constable Price returned later in the day without having found any of the other men he wanted, and took his prisoner to Pittsburgh.

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOBBY.

Again on Deck in Washington and Hustling for Votes.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The World's Fair lobby is again on duty at the old stand after a few days' suspension, brought about by the general protest of members of the House against their bold and annoying tactics. The lobbyists have been very busy to-day, and to-night they are hustling about for votes at a lively rate. The managers felt that, after all, their valuable services could not be dispensed with. Their efforts are apt to prove fruitless, for there is a well-grounded impression that the House will refuse to accept the Senate amendment, and the Senate will eventually recede, with a view to bringing about an early adjournment. If this is not done, it seems morally certain that there are fifty or sixty members who will resort to filibustering to defeat the appropriation. Representative Tillman of South Carolina, one of the most rigid economists in the House, said to-night that he is confident the amendment will be defeated in the House.

"The most damaging testimony against the promoters of the scheme," he said, "is the discovery of the extravagance of the managers in lobbying. It is said that they have expended over $91,000 in paying salaries and expenses of Republican lobbyists to work upon Republican Congressmen and Democrats to work upon Democratic Congressmen. In addition to this they have established refreshment rooms in various localities, all of which has been paid out of the World's Fair fund. Now they want Congress to pay them back and give them more besides. I know of at least three members who were inclined to vote for the amendment, but when they heard about the $91,000 lobby they decided to vote the other way."

One of the schemes resorted to by the World's Fair boomers was to circulate the report that Mr. Croker had instructed all of the Tammany members of Congress to vote for the amendment. This report has gained wide circulation. Representative Little, who is a member of the General Committee of Tammany, said to a reporter of THE SUN to-night:

"You may say for me that I know nothing of such a request from Mr. Croker or anybody else. As a member of the General Committee, it is quite probable that I would have heard something about it. There is nothing in it, and I do not believe the World's Fair gift will get a single vote from the New York city delegation."

The boomers are still claiming that Col Fellows is with them, notwithstanding the denial he made last night. It is said that the Colonel, when pressed by the Chicago people to make a speech for them, promised that if he could not make up his mind to vote with them, he would not vote against them, meaning that he would "dodge," just as he did on the previous vote.

It is quite evident that the Senate conferees do not intend to hold out much longer. They were informed to-day that at least fifty members of the House have formed a combination to defeat the amendment, even if they have to filibuster indefinite beyond. Under the circumstances there is but slight prospect of adopting the amendment if the filibusterers carry out their threat. There is another strong indication that the Senate is on the point of receding. Several Senators were questioned on the subject to-day, and they intimated strongly that the World's Fair proposition would have to go by the Board for this session. All of them were Senators who favor the loan. They said that it is evident that a majority of the House does not favor the appropriation, and unless the House reconsiders its instructions to its conferees, the Senate conferees will be obliged to recede. Such action seems probable, in view of the fact that the House conferees receded from the Pinkerton detective amendment. The House put on several pages of legislation, in the nature of an amendment, but when they were brought face to face with the emphatic declaration from the Senate conferees that under no circumstances would they accept a legislative rider on a general appropriation bill, and the House conferees, seeing that it was useless to press the matter, further receded. So it is apt to be with the World's Fair appropriation. If the House insists upon its disagreement to the Senate proposition and says that under no circumstances will they yield, then there is nothing left for the Senate conferees to do but to recede. Then it becomes a question whether the Senate will sanction the action of its conferees.

As an evidence that the Chicago boomers are beginning to weaken, some of their people said to-night that if they cannot get the $5,000,000 the Senate will probably offer to compromise on $4,000,000. It is thought that the House may then suggest a further compromise of $1,000,000. Those who are close to Judge Holman say there is not the slightest prospect of his yielding an inch in this matter. He has opposed it from the start, and he can be depended upon to stick it out to the last.

Representative Little said he would be willing to authorize the processing souvenir coins to be struck at the United States mints free of cost, provided the World's Fair people furnished the bullion. Such a proposition does not strike the appropriation hunters favorably, and there is no prospect of its acceptance.

The fight is to be resumed to-morrow at noon in the House, and the indications tonight are very cloudy for the Chicago boomers.

MR. CARNEGIE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

He Has Implicit Confidence in the Managers of the Mills.

LONDON, July 26.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie made the following statement to-day at his abode in Loch Rannoch:

"I have not attended to business for the past three years, but I have implicit confidence in those who are managing the mills. Further than that I have nothing to say."

Mr. Carnegie is said to be in daily communication with the management at Pittsburgh, and is kept closely informed as to Mr. Frick's condition and the situation at Homestead. Appearances indicated that his stay at Loch Rannoch will be prolonged through the summer, and that he will remain for a long time in Great Britain.

IS MR. CARNEGIE ALARMED?

An Unauthenticated Rumor that He Has Secured Police Protection.

LONDON, July 26.—It is rumored that Andrew Carnegie has applied for and received special police protection. The officials of Scotland Yard declare that they have no knowledge of any such move on Mr. Carnegie's part. The Chief Constable of Perthshire, too, states that there is no truth in the rumor so far as he knows, and he would be the official most likely to be applied to next to those at Scotland Yard.

The rumor doubtless arose from the fact that two strangers were recently observed in the vicinity of Mr. Carnegie's Tannoch Lodge without any apparent excuse for their presence there. The Perth police expressed the opinion that the strangers were Americans who bore important despatches for Mr. Carnegie, which they did not care to intrust to the ordinary course of the mails. The two men returned southward after a few days. It was not observed that they called on Mr. Carnegie, but they might have done so.

The Lodge is in probably the most secluded district of Scotland. The nearest railway station is twenty-three miles distant, and the nearest telegraph office ten miles away.

O'DONNELL'S ERRAND HERE.

Republican Leaders Want the Homestead Strike Settled.

That unfinished mission which has brought Hugh O'Donnell of Homestead to town again was asserted last night to be politics and politics interesting to distinguished Republicans close to the Republican National Committee. These Republicans want the troubles at Homestead settled, and that quickly. They are apprehensive concerning the size of the Republican vote in Pennsylvania because of the troubles. Some of these Republicans are friendly with T. V. Powderly, and have had close relations with Mr. Powderly quite recently. Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Powderly are also friends.

RELEASED BY FELLOW STRIKERS.

Bernard Milaeck Walks Out After the Jail Door Has Been Torn Off.

Bernard Milaeck, one of the strikers in the Hicksville Pearl Button Works in Hicksville village, who recently attacked and drove away a party of non-union men, escaped from the village lockup in that place some time on Monday night. The charge against him was for clubbing a non-union man named Joseph Vovisek. On the way to the lockup he broke loose from Deputy Sheriff Frank Reinhard, and took refuge in the house of a fellow striker named John Hampl. He was finally rearrested.

Yesterday morning the deputy sheriff found the outside door of the lockup torn from its hinges and the prisoner gone. The door must have been torn off from the outside by sympathizing strikers.

MR. ELKINS'S MISSION OVER.

HE GOES BACK TO REPORT ON NEW YORK TO THE PRESIDENT.

Chairman Carter of the Republican National Committee Goes With Him—They Have Interesting Information to Impart to the President About the New York Machine.

The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War, and his doings were a matter of interest yesterday among Republicans hereabouts. It appears that the Secretary came from Washington on Sunday unannounced and with no brass band in attendance. His first errand was to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid's country residence, Ophir Farm, where, by a singular coincidence, was the Hon. Thomas Henry Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

All three returned to New York Monday morning, Mr. Elkins putting up at the Hoffman House out of the way of Republicans, Mr. Reid going to his headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Carter resuming his labors down stairs on the main floor there. Mr. Elkins on Monday had talks with Dr. Depew, who expects to sail for Europe this morning, Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, and others, and after dining with Secretary McComas and Russell Harrison in the evening, he returned to Washington at midnight.

As a result of Mr. Elkins's visit, Chairman Carter decided yesterday not to attempt to have the promised gathering of a quorum of the National Committee at the Fifth Avenue, and he so wired the Hon. Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, the fifth man necessary to furnish the quorum. Instead, Mr. Carter invited Gen. James S. Clark, Mr. Bliss, and Secretary McComas to meet at Mr. Reid's headquarters for a conference over the situation in New York State. Mr. Reid was present.

After a three hours' talk Mr. Carter drove through the Park and dined with Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, who is a warm friend of President Harrison and Secretary Charles Foster. Mr. Carter left the city at midnight last night to see the President.

It was learned that primarily the mission of Mr. Elkins was to ascertain exactly the situation in New York State and report to the President. Then he was to call on Mr. Platt and Warner Miller, but especially Mr. Platt. The Secretary did not call upon the Tioga leader, as he learned Mr. Platt was very busy these days with the express business. The relations between Mr. Platt and Mr. Elkins have not been cordial for a couple of years. Both have strong temperaments. Mr. Elkins concluded that he was not the man just at this time to talk over the New York State situation with Mr. Platt. Mr. Miller was at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on Monday, and departed for Saratoga yesterday afternoon.

The President has all along been advised by his friends in Washington that everything would run smoothly in New York State this fall; that there was no serious defection, and that at the proper time the Platt-Miller machine would start with the usual amount of steam and the two leaders at the throttle.

But the machine has hasn't started, and Mr. Elkins wanted to know the reason why. He was especially pained at the refusal of Chairman Brookfield and Chairman Hackett to accept Senator Hiscock's invitation to visit the White House. Mr. Elkins was informed that the two Chairmen could not properly do so until the leaders of the machine had been in consultation with the President. It is true that Mr. Miller has seen the President, but without apparent practical results as yet. Mr. Platt has not seen the President since the Minneapolis Convention.

Mr. Elkins learned enough to convince him that the Platt-Miller machine is in control here. No matter how unpalatable the fact may have been, Mr. Elkins quickly "tumbled." He was furthermore made aware that the Republican county machine, the Kings county machine, and the up country Republicans were all awaiting the signal, some of the New York State machine to go ahead.

Mr. Elkins and Mr. Carter, it was declared, will suggest to the President the necessity for immediate action either one way or the other. It was the opinion that the President will forget all differences and that harmony will prevail. In some fashion, some said, before the week is out. Mr. Carter is especially anxious for peace. He does not believe in fighting a machine that has been under absolute control for nearly ten years.

Of course the Platt and Miller people and the two leaders themselves came in for some good round digs. But these came mainly from Republicans who have received substantial recognition at the hands of the President. If tact and discretion are employed something may come out of the interviews of Mr. Elkins and Mr. Carter with the President.

Secretary McComas expects to throw open the national headquarters at 518 Fifth avenue to-day.

James F. Burke, President of the American Republican College League, has sent out a manifesto to "the college Republicans of the United States," urging them to accept the invitation issued by the Republican League and attend the proceedings of the National League Convention at Buffalo Sept. 1 and 2. A special session of the Convention will be devoted to the work of the college Republicans. The headquarters of the College League are at 202 Fifth avenue, though President Burke will have a personal headquarters at the home of the National Republican Committee, 518 Fifth avenue.

The sub-committee of the Republican County Executive Committee held a two hours' session at the office of Secretary William H. Bellamy, at 10 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, considering matters of reorganization in each of the thirty Assembly districts. They adjourned to 3:30 o'clock today. Those present were Jacob M. Patterson, W. H. Ten Eyck, Frank Raymond, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and William Brookfield.

Some of the strongest men in the County Committee do not want a reorganization, they are equally prominent believe that the fight in the county would be a miserable failure without a reorganization. Many young and hitherto unknown men are applicants for the six additional district leaderships. But the whole matter apparently rests on the news from Washington concerning the New York State machine.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY HERE.

He Will Name the Democratic Campaign and Executive Committees This Week.

William F. Harrity, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived from Harrisburg yesterday, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Mr. Harrity said that he would be in town most of the week, and that before going away again he would select a national headquarters and announce the twenty-five members of the Executive Committee and the nine members of the Campaign Committee. He would not name the Advisory Committee until after the campaign was fully under way. It is expected that the national headquarters will be near the Hoffman House.

Mr. Hepburn for Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Hepburn, who was to-day nominated for Comptroller of the Currency, is the present National Bank Examiner for New York city.

He is about 58 years of age, and a resident of Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He was formerly New York State Bank Examiner, is a man of wide business experience, and was endorsed for his present appointment by the business and banking interests of New York city and State.

He will be, when confirmed by the Senate, the only New York man in a prominent position in the Treasury establishment.

Death of Commissioner Muirhead.

United States Commissioner William Muirhead died last night at his home, 281 York street, Jersey City, 50 years old. He was a law partner of ex-Gov. Bedle.

Brimful of confidence in it—the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's a faith that means business, too—it's backed up by money. This is what they offer: $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. They mean it. They're willing to take the risk—they know their medicine. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh in the Head. It's doing it every day, where everything else has failed. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. You're sure of that—or of $500. You can't have both, but you'll have one or the other.

Here are some of the symptoms of Catarrh: Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these likely to be present at once.

Simply Awful

Geo. W. Turner.

"I had what the doctors called the *worst case of Scrofula they ever saw*. It was on my arms, face, and neck, and was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take *Hood's Sarsaparilla* and found the sores gradually began to heal. I took ten bottles and was perfectly cured. For the past four years I have had *good health and no sores*."
G. W. TURNER, farmer, Galway, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Now in Session at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, July 26.—The Republican State Convention to select Presidential electors, candidates for Congress, and to adopt a platform for the campaign met here to-day. Gen. N. P. Chipman of Red Bluff, who was the Marshal of the District of Columbia under Lincoln, was elected permanent Chairman.

There was the prospect of a lively fight over the increase of the State Central Committee, but it was finally compromised by an agreement to add ten new men, who are to be selected by Mr. Chipman. Several of the Congress nominations are already made, or as good as made. In the Third, Judge S. G. Hilborn has been chosen; Congressman Loud will be renominated in the Fifth, Harvey Lindley in the Sixth, Congressman Bowers has been renominated in the Seventh.

As many members of this Convention may be candidates for the next Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Felton, there is much work