



EVERYTHING IS QUIET

On the Monongahela, and Peace Reigns at Homestead.

THE DULLNESS IS ONLY BROKEN

By Some Arrests by the Strikers' Police--One of the Unfortunates a Newspaper Reporter, Who So Far Forgot Himself and the Dignity of His Profession as to Become an Autograph Fiend--The Men at Beaver Falls and Pittsburgh to Go Out To-Day Unless the Company Agrees to Compromise--The Congressional Investigation.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 13.--The newspaper men themselves furnished the chief item of the day in Homestead. One of the correspondents, Mr. Holaday, of the Pittsburgh Press, wishing a souvenir of the war on the Monongahela, has been collecting autographs of the different celebrities present. In the pursuit of this gentle art, he asked a member of the advisory committee for his signature this afternoon in the middle of a crowd of strikers. The men passed rapidly from suspicion to the certainty that there was some criminal motive behind the request and before Mr. Holaday knew what was going on, he was put under arrest by a special policeman named Hocksteth, who hauled him off to the advisory committee headquarters. Several of the correspondents saw the procession, and joined it, along with the sundry volunteers of all classes. The rooms reached, the policeman had no special charge to make save that the man was getting names, as he understood it, for a petition to Carnegie, to put non-union men into the works. Mr. Holaday explained his passion for autographs, and two members of the advisory committee who were on hand decided to let him go.

Holaday's arrest was the third made by the strikers during the day. S. E. Selden, the United States naval inspector of pier arms, was found loitering in a suspicious and clandestine manner about the works of the Carnegie Company. He answered rather brusquely the questions asked him and a moment later was informed that he was under arrest. The situation dawned upon him and when he gave the necessary information he was promptly informed with apologies that it was all a mistake. Frank J. Snyder, a shirt salesman from Pittsburgh, was also put in durance vile. His shallow pretense that he had drapery and haberdashery to sell to the deserving persons was rejected and he was carried off to the strikers headquarters where he was held for some time before he was released. It is said, although the story is denied, that a small body of non-union men turned up in the town to-day intending to apply for work at the mills. They were met by a committee and after some argument returned to Pittsburgh. Outside of the incidents, everything was dull beyond the bounds of Homestead dullness.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Evidence Adduced Yesterday--How the Pinkertons Were Sent to Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 13.--When the congressional committee resumed its investigation of the Homestead trouble this morning about fifty persons were present, including Mr. Frick and Messrs. Weibo, O'Donnell, Carney and other members of the Amalgamated Association. The room was hot and uncomfortable. The examination of Mr. Frick was continued. Mr. Boatner opened the examination and Mr. Frick said the arms were consigned to the Union Supply Company and by it delivered to Captain Rodgers, of the steamer Little Bill. His arrangement to obtain Pinkerton men was completed July 1. So far as he knew there was no letter from the Pinkertons accepting the offer contained in the letter of June 25. The negotiations were carried on by Mr. Frick, the New York agent and the Philadelphia agent. "Did you have anything to do with furnishing the arms?" asked Mr. Boatner.

"I am not sure," replied the witness; "I may have had, but I cannot say. I may have and likely did have with our New York agent, Mr. Schoonmaker."

"But you should know. Did you, or did you not?"

"Well, I have answered that question."

"Mr. Boatner thought not, and upon appealing to the chair, Mr. Oates said the witness could answer more specifically."

Mr. Frick then said he thought he had.

Mr. Boatner then tried to get the witness to answer directly whether his firm had advised the Pinkertons that arms would be needed, but all Mr. Frick would say was he believed he had.

Mr. Boatner--"In the employment of these men was it stipulated they were to be armed?"

"No, sir; I think not."

"Well, that is all," said Mr. Boatner, he has evaded this question all through."

At Chairman Oates' request, the witness again made an explanation of the sliding scale. He also submitted to the committee a copy of the agreement the company had with the government.

of the arrangement made with him by Mr. Frick to take the barges to Homestead. Captain Rodgers said he met Deputy Sheriff Gray at Davis Island dam, who said he was to accompany the party officially. The witness then detailed the story of the fighting, and said the first shot was fired by the strikers.

Sheriff McCleary was next sworn, and testified that counsel for the Carnegies had notified him a week before the men went out that there would be trouble, and that the company had arranged to send 300 men to Homestead and they wanted them deputized. He was notified on July 4 that he must protect the property of the company. On Tuesday he sent twelve deputies to the works and they were driven away. His efforts to secure a posse were detailed at length. He was notified the night the Pinkertons went up, and he tried to persuade them not to send them, as he feared trouble. He was finally induced to send Colonel Gray along to try and prevent trouble. Sheriff McCleary said the people would not serve on his posse because they were afraid of being killed.

This statement caused a general laugh, and Mr. Boatner said the war feeling was not strong here.

MR. WEIBO'S TESTIMONY.

The sheriff said he had not authorized Colonel Gray to deputize the Pinkertons. He did not go to Homestead on the day of the trouble because it was useless. Colonel Gray said he had no doubt the Pinkertons all knew where they were going.

President Weibo was the first witness on the side of labor. He reviewed the sliding scale and the failure to reach an agreement with the company. Reductions, he said, were proposed in most all departments. The men objected, because they did not think a reduction necessary. The reductions would average 15 per cent. The date of the expiration of the scale was a vital question, because they could not work in the heated season. As near as he could estimate the labor cost of a ton of steel at Homestead was \$1.55.

In reply to Judge Taylor as to why the men thought they had a right to take possession of the mill, Mr. Weibo said: "There may be some who think so, but they are not so taught in the association."

"This thing has been a mystery to me. I would like to know why these men think they had the right to take other people's property," said Judge Taylor. "There seems to be some queer ideas of the rights of property. Was not it the object of these men when they fought the Pinkertons, to prevent the mill being worked by non-union men?"

"Well, that may have been the object; I do not know that it was."

"Well, I have little doubt that such was the case," said Judge Taylor.

"Are there matters of physical resistance in your constitution?"

"No, sir; they are purely local."

"Did you ever offer to arbitrate this question?"

"Not until after the trouble."

"Are you willing to settle this question by arbitration?"

"I cannot say for the association, but the Homestead men are."

"Are you in favor of an arbitration bill by which all such matters will be settled?" asked Mr. Bynum.

"Well, I hardly know what the association would do. So far as I have known workmen usually get the worst of it. I believe that it will soon come to this, however, and personally I can see little objection to it. In my opinion compulsory arbitration would not be a success in this country."

WHAT O'DONNELL SAID.

Hugh O'Donnell was called, and Mr. Oates said: "Now, Mr. O'Donnell, while we are not here to assume anything we wish to say that if the answers to any questions we may ask you should tend to criminate you, you need not answer them."

"Well, I am not afraid," said Mr. O'Donnell. When the men went out, the eight lodges held a joint meeting and appointed the advising committee, of which the witness was chairman. Men were placed around the fence to keep out irresponsible people. This was done July 1. The men were instructed to use only moral suasion. They were not instructed to keep any one out of the mill. They were there to try and persuade non-union men to remain out of the mill.

"We intended to use only peaceful means," said the witness, "and no one more regrets the assault than the advisory committee does."

The witness then repeated the story of the battle and his efforts to prevent the firing by the crowd on the shore. The inhuman treatment of the Pinkertons after the surrender, he said, was not the work of the strikers, but irresponsible parties.

Witness said he averaged \$144 per month, eight hours, under the old scale. He said the works had built the town. About forty per cent were American born. The persons affected by the proposed scale were mostly all American born.

"What is the great cause of this hatred to the Pinkertons?"

"Well, you know the working people are generally opposed to the Pinkertons."

"Well, why?" asked Chairman Oates.

"We are also investigating the Pinkertons, the system which they employ and all about the concern."

"Well, the laboring people look upon the Pinkertons as enemies of the laboring man. The chief objection to them coming here was that we feared with them would come non-union men."

At this point the meeting was adjourned until 4 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

In the afternoon Burgess McLuckie, William Roberts, ex-vice president of the Amalgamated Association, and Col. Gray, deputy sheriff, were examined.

Burgess McLuckie said he thought there was a gigantic conspiracy somewhere aided and abetted by legislation to deprive workmen of their rights under the constitution of this government, that of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

after having your wages based on the price of billets, had the tariff reduced on that article?"

"That's the idea."

Mr. Taylor--"You think the less the tariff, the less the wages?"

"I think so."

"I infer from what you say that Carnegie and McKinley were parties to this conspiracy?"

"By them reducing the price of billets, our wages were reduced."

"Who do you think were in the conspiracy?"

"The Union Pacific railway and the Carnegies with H. C. Frick at the head."

"Then a majority of Congress must have been in it, too?"

"I did not say so. I am not here for the purpose of insulting this committee."

"But you have referred to something you call vicious legislation, which is an imputation to say the least."

THE SOLUTION.

Mr. Roberts was then called. He said that Superintendent Potter stated to the conference committee that the reason for the reductions was that some of the men were making too much money. The Amalgamated committee had power to settle the differences, but after they had received this authority they had never heard from Mr. Potter until Mr. Frick's ultimatum was presented.

In reply to Mr. Boatner, he said he felt sure that the matter could have been settled if the conferences had been carried on. The objection to the termination of the scale in January was that from past experience, when the winter comes and the scale expires the manufacturers take advantage of the cold weather to starve their men into submission. The association, he said, was willing to make a 3, 5 or even 10 years scale and give the firm the privilege of making their repairs when they choose.

Mr. Boatner--Are you in favor of compulsory arbitration?"

Mr. Roberts--I think that is perhaps the only solution of the labor problem.

Mr. Boatner--You think if the manufacturers are protected to the extent of 75 to 100 per cent, you ought to get a share of it?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Boatner--"I think so, too."

Mr. Bynum--"Where does the consumer come in?"

"I suppose he gets left."

The witness further stated that during a scale conference, Mr. Abbott, the former chairman of Carnegies said their quotations on steel billets were \$2 lower than the market price and insisted that the scale should be arranged on that basis.

GENERAL STRIKE SURE.

The Men at Pittsburgh and Beaver Falls May Go Out To-Day.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12--A strike of the employes of Carnegies's Pittsburgh and Beaver Falls mills is expected to-morrow. The men appear firm in their determination to quit work if their employers persist in their refusal to grant a conference to the Homestead workers, and the position taken by Secretary Lovejoy to-day is evidence that Frick has given his ultimatum and will make no concessions.

The employes at Braddock and Duquesne have expressed their sympathy for the Homestead men and say they are ready to come out in support of them. If the men carry out their threats affairs will assume a more serious phase than at any time since the surrender of the Pinkertons a week ago to-day.

O'DONNELL TALKS.

He Is Not Afraid of Arrest--He Defends His Own Action.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 13--The various leaders of the Homestead strikers returned from Pittsburgh safely, in spite of all the rumors that have been running about town about their arrest. Hugh O'Donnell said: "Yes, I have been expecting to be arrested for days past, although I don't think anything will be done until after the congressional committee has left Pittsburgh. Of course it is only a big bluff, but will amount to nothing. I don't deny that I saw the fight with the Pinkertons, that I carried the flag of truce, which ended the battle, and that I was badly hurt myself in trying to save the detectives from the vengeance of the mob. If this was criminal, then I am ready to go to prison for my crime. Further than this, I defy the detectives to prove any criminality on my part. No man could have stopped the fight or averted it, once the men attempted to come in with guns in their hands. They were first to start the aggressors. My knowledge of the situation is such that I know it to be absolutely untrue that our people shot before the Pinkertons fired upon them. The shots fired on the river bank were not directed at the boat, I am told, but were to warn the people of Homestead of the coming danger. I did all in my power to avert bloodshed, as a half hundred men can testify, but when the attack was begun, our people could not be held."

"When I went outwards the barges with a white flag fully forty rifles were turned upon me by our own men and I heard one of them call out, 'We don't want to hurt you, Hugh, but by you must pull down that white flag or we will kill you.' We forced the men to accept the surrender just the same, at a peril, that we knew well. The mobbing of the Pinkertons was not prevented. It was done not by the men who had been in the fight, but by the outsiders who were safely stowed away while there was danger in the front. To be candid, I hope I will be arrested. It will relieve me from the responsibility which has somehow been pushed upon me in this trouble and I want to go into court and have this outrageous attack upon peaceful citizens by hired assassins ventilated so that the whole world may know the truth."

"If I am guilty of inciting the riot, the sheriff knows where I live and I am not going to leave my home. But I will not go to prison alone. I expect Mr. Frick and Mr. Pinkerton, with some unpleasant questions to answer at the bar of justice."

"The people of the country must understand that we have not changed one particle our position, for all that has happened in the past ten days. We know that we are right. We know that we will defend ourselves to the limit of our rights and we know that we have the public opinion of the country behind us. Here is one day's mail from Massachusetts to Kansas, and Mr. O'Donnell produced a bulky bundle of

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TERRIBLE SITUATION

At the Scene of the Trouble in the Cœur d'Alene Country.

THE UNION MEN'S AWFUL THREAT

May Be Carried Out If the Federal Troops Appear--A Bridge Blown Up and All Connection Cut Off. The Union Men Declare They Will Fight the Soldiers to the Death. Non-Unionists in Danger of Being Blown to Atoms--A Load of Dynamite and the Havoc It May Play. Latest from the Seat of War.

WARDNER, IDAHO, July 13.--Outwardly all is the quiet of determination and desperation. The strikers yesterday had a day of uninterrupted victory. They had only to demand and receive, and as a result they are in complete possession of the mines and mills of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan and Sierra Nevada Mining companies. The non-union men have been driven out of the country, and the men, rendered desperate by the long strike and flushed with victory, are talking confidently of meeting the militia and regular troops and fighting them with rifles and dynamite.

All yesterday bodies of armed men gathered on the hills and in the canyons surrounding Wardner. They came down from Wallace on flat cars and helped themselves to whatever they needed in the way of transportation. They began the day's program by marching several hundred strong upon the property of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, threatening Superintendent McClement with the destruction of the entire property until he surrendered the works, discharged his non-union men and allowed them their own way. Mr. McClement had no alternative. The mill is now loaded with dynamite and could be destroyed upon a minute's notice. The strikers also turned their attention to the property of the Sierra Nevada with like results.

It is reported that a car of dynamite has been sent down the railroad track for the purpose of blowing up the bridges of the railroad and preventing the troops from coming into the country.

The miners are expected troops to reach Harrison at 3 o'clock and looked for their arrival here in the afternoon, but as they have not yet arrived it is feared that some mishap has befallen them, or that they are proceeding with the utmost caution.

The miners have sent out the car of dynamite. Armed men have left town, it is supposed, to intercept the cavalry sent from Ft. Sherman. The excitement here is intense.

FEDERAL TROOPS MOVING.

A dispatch from Boise City says that the federal troops are moving toward the scene of the trouble, as arranged in the telegraphic correspondence between Governor Willey, President Harrison and Gen. Schofield. On receipt of the orders from Washington, Gen. Ruger, at San Francisco, telegraphed Gen. Willey that he had ordered the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan to move at once, with all available forces, to the scene of disturbance and to report to the governor. Governor Willey then wired to the commanding officers marching orders. The Missoula troops will proceed at once to Mullan. The troops from Fort Sherman were ordered to move at once to Wardner, where they will be reinforced by the militia.

Shortly after sending out these orders word was received from Inspector General Curtis that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company's property at Wardner was being attacked by 1,000 armed men, and that a full regiment of the Federal troops were needed there right away. Governor Willey immediately wired to General Schofield as follows: "I would suggest that available troops at Walla Walla and Fort Spokane be added to those already in motion." In reply the governor last evening received a dispatch from General Schofield saying that General Ruger had full authority to order all necessary troops into the field.

A STRANGE TELEGRAM.

The following dispatch to Governor Willey, purporting to be from V. M. Clement, manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, was a feature of the day:

"By all means delay troops of any class from coming to this section for the next two days. The union has full possession at present. Every piece of the machinery is tied down with powder ready to blow it up. In two days non-union men will have left our works, then matters may take their natural course. Do not by any chance fail to stop the troops from coming here for the next two or three days. Such a movement would result in the wholesale massacre of unarmed men who are here prepared to depart. Nothing is to be feared and everything to be gained by delay. The remedy is too late for any active service. [Signed]

"V. M. CLEMENTS."

It was inexplicable to the authorities that such a dispatch should be sent by Clements. The conclusion was reached that he must have sent it under coercion. The following dispatch to the governor, received at 9 o'clock last night, from the leading attorneys of the mine owners, bears out that assumption:

"Pretended telegrams from Clements are bogus. Forward troops. [Signed.] HAGAN & HEYBURN."

Gov. Willey will place Shoshone county under martial law as soon as the legal requirements can be completed, the proper authorities having failed so far to give the governor the notice required by the constitution.

COLORADO TROOPS ARRIVE.

The colored troops have arrived at Mullen. If they come to Wallace every man of the association members will be blown up. Efforts are now being made to hold the troops at Mullen to avert disaster. All the mills of the mines where non-union labor has been employed have been charged with a magazine and fuso attached since yesterday. At a signal it is said all will be blown up. This, however, it is said, will be done only in the event of the troops arriving on the scene. Consternation prevails. A bridge was blown up to-day

FREE SILVER IS DEAD

At Least it is Laid on the Shelf for This Session.

REPUBLICANS LEAD THE FIGHT

And Eastern Democrats Didn't Like it a Bit, as They Wanted All the Glory--Cleveland's Influence the Main Thing Among the Democrats. They Were Afraid the Passage of the Free Coinage Bill Would Defeat Their Candidate for the Presidency--Bland Gives it Up.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.--Mr. Bland was to-day seen at the conclusion of the silver fight and he admitted frankly the utter defeat of the bill for this session.

"Nothing further can be done for free silver for this session," said he. "The bill, together with the other one which the house voted down last March, is still, however, on the calendar, and we will have another chance to secure its passage at the next session."

"Was Mr. Cleveland's personal influence at all responsible for the result of to-day's fight?"

"Well, replied Mr. Bland, 'all the arguments were to the effect that if this bill passed it would seriously interfere with Mr. Cleveland's chances in the coming campaign.'"

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, Mr. Bland's lieutenant, said: "I don't believe that this bill can come up again during this Congress, and I think that to-day's vote kills any chance there may have been for free coinage of silver for the next five years."

The general impression here to-night is that the vote of to-day materially strengthens Mr. Cleveland, although many believe it will result in the defeat of some of the anti-silver Democrats in the south.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Free Silver Knocked Out in the House. Republicans Lead the Fight Against It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.--There was more show of activity and a livelier interest in proceedings in the house this morning than there has been for three or four months. Both sides were ready for the battle of the dollars, but both were anxious. The silver men entered the fight without much hope, while the others were full of hope and energy.

The attitude of the Republicans in taking the lead of the opposition to the measure was not without its disadvantage from the standpoint of the eastern Democrats, who did not like the idea of having some of the greatest honors of the fight shared in or appropriated by Mr. Reed and Mr. Burrows in behalf of the Republican party. This could not be helped, however, as the Republicans were in a position to dictate the terms under which they would come to the front from the first and fight against the majority of the Democrats.

During the morning hour considerable routine business was disposed of, and the deliberation with which the crisis was approached kept those who are vitally interested in silver in a state of nervous excitement and deferred expectancy.

The clock pointed a minute past 12 o'clock when Mr. Catchings, speaker Crisp's lieutenant on the floor, requested the committee on rules the resolution, which all were expecting to make the silver bill a special order for the day and the next legislative day. The Republicans had determined on their programme, and ex-Speaker Reed, as the representative of his party, was on his feet instantly the reading of the motion had been concluded by the clerk. Before Mr. Catchings could say a word after the reading of the resolution Mr. Reed interjected a motion to lay the resolution on the table, but the speaker would not recognize the motion of the man from Maine, ruling that Mr. Catchings had the floor and could not be taken from it.

Mr. Catchings was accordingly recognized, and yielded the floor to Chairman Bland, of the coinage committee, for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bland was accordingly recognized. In accordance with the programme of the silver men he offered an amendment to the resolution, having for its object the opening of a pathway for the amendment of the Stewart bill to meet alleged legal defects in it, and also to apply the cloture rule to the bill.

Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, the leading free silver Republican, spoke in the same strain as Mr. Bland.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, then spoke on the other side, declaring he was still earnestly in favor of free coinage, but recognized the unexpediency of trying to pass a bill now which could not by any possibility become a law.

Mr. Reed said that his mind was occupied by the picture of the Democratic party as a minority in the last Congress. He remembered how fiery they were then for free coinage. He remembered how many Democrats said how earnest and vigorous they were for free coinage and for a moment it actually seemed as if they had struck a level which might possibly be called a level of principle. [Laughter.] But Mr. Patterson has cleared it all up and explained the real principle of the party.

Mr. Reed was followed by Mr. Abner Taylor, of Illinois, who spoke against the free silver bill as a measure providing for the debasement of the currency.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, then followed for the free coinage men in a frank speech, which attracted close attention.

Mr. Bland closed the debate, and then Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, moved the previous question on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the yeas and nays were ordered and the vote resulted in the defeat of the free coinage men, the previous question being ordered by a vote of 163 yeas against 128 nays.

Mr. Catchings was again recognized and moved the adoption of the resolution. This time the silver men voted "yea" as the defeat of Catchings' motion meant the death of free coinage for this session. The silver men were less than ten votes stronger on the direct proposition and the resolution reported by the committee on rules was defeated by a vote of 136 yeas against 154 nays, the majority against consideration of the Stewart silver bill. This

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WILL FIGHT THE TROOPS TO DEATH.

BOISE, IDAHO, July 13.--Governor Willey has issued a proclamation placing Shoshone county under martial law. Word has been received that three companies of federal troops from Missoula have arrived at Mullen. The other troops have not been heard from.

A dispatch to the Governor of Spokane, says the union men drove 132 non-union miners out yesterday, firing on them and killing two.

Another message to the governor says that several non-union men had been blown up and that the union men propose to fight the troops to death.

SING THE DOXOLOGY.

For it is Probable that Congress Will Adjourn Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.--The silver question being out of the way, there is now little more business to be done before Congress will be able to adjourn. Two of the members of the committee on rules and all the Democratic members of the committee on appropriations were seen this afternoon by your correspondent and they all agreed that final adjournment would be within the next two weeks. Most of them were of the opinion it would take place on the 25th or 26th of this month.

All the appropriation bills are well in hand. The sundry civil bill, which is now under consideration in the senate, is expected to come back to the house tomorrow. The fortification and general deficiency appropriation bills have yet to be considered by the senate, but neither of them will take more than a few minutes for their consideration and by Saturday, they, too, will probably be in the hands of conference committees.

The World's Fair amendments to the sundry civil bill will probably take up a day or two in the house, but it is not believed that there will be a lengthy debate upon these features bill and it will not take long for both houses to reach a conclusion with regard to that. Some members think that Congress will be able to adjourn on Saturday of next week.

CALVIN S. BRICE

Declines to Act as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.