OATES CIVES HIS OPINION

He Prepares a Report on the Homestead Trouble and Gives it to the Presa.

IT IS A VERY INTERESTING DOCUMENT

He Finds Little to Condemn in the Action of the Company-His Report Rejected by the Congressional Committee of Investigation.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.-Mr. Oates, chairman of the subcommittee of the house, which investigated the labor troubles at Homestead and the connection of the Pinkerton detectives therewith, submitted a report to the committee which was not agreed to. No member questioned its correctness, its statements of facts, or conclusions drawn therefrom, but the republican members of the committee would not assent to what he said upon the tariff and a majority of the democratic members thought it imposite to make any report until the entire investiga tion was completed, which could not be done before the second session of congress. Therefore a postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report prepared by Mr. Oates having been rejected by the committee, he today gave it to the public as his individual opinion

of the matters investigated.

Synopsis of the Rejected Report. The report recites the facts which led up to the strike at Homestead and gives an account of the disastrous ending of the attempt to land the Pinkertons. The report says that the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Mr. Oates is loath to believe that any of these women are native Americans. He says that the indignities to which they were subjected were a disgrace to civilization.

Mr. Oates asks whether the Carnegie firm was justified, in good conscience, in proposing the reduction in wages. "I answer," he says, "that Mr. Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of Bessemer steel billets and the labor cost. The men were paid sat-isfactory wages, but the work much appre-viates the natural period of life and should be well paid for."

He thinks that the company should have

some of the benefits of the profits resulting from the use of improved machinery. He condemns the McKinley law for its

failure to benefit the American workman and says the promises made to the operatives have disappointing. Had Mr. Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce wages was justifiable, but they took issue with him in his conclusion that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices. did not cause a decline in prices.

Had Been Kind to Its Employes.

Mr. Oates finds further that the conduct of the company toward its employes was kind on many respects. It loaned them money at low interest to build them homes and never foreclosed mortgages, but in the negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, indulg-ence and solicitude, and Mr. Frick, according to the report, who is a business man of great intelligence, seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic.

Mr. Oates is persuaded that had Mr. Frick appealed to the reason of the employes and shown the state of the company's affairs the reduction might have been made and no trouble have followed.

Mr. Oates find that the Pennsylvania law es to prevent Mr. Frick from employ ing Pinkerton men as watchmen at Home stead, but says that under the circumstance it had not done so. He made overtures to the Pinkertons before the negotiations with the men were interrupted, and did not ap peal to the county or state authorities in the peal to the county or state authorities asserts that instance for protection. He asserts that Sheriff McCleary is a very inefficient officer, but says that had Mr. Frica aided officer, but says that had mr. Frica aided officer, but says that had anneal to the governor. officer, but says that had Mr. Frick aided him and joined in his appeal to the governor, instead of employing Pinkertons, the state would have furnished a sufficient force to have protected the property.

Condemns the Workingmen

of the workmen in turning away the sheriff and as insulting in hanging in effigy Messrs. Frick and Potter. He says it was the purpose of the Amalgamated association to pre-vent the employment of nonunion men, and he declares that no organization has a right to enforce its wishes by stronghanded defi-ance of the law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts gress has no power over the question in The enactment of a satisfactory at bitration law is well-nigh impossible. As to whether congress has the power to regulate or suppress Pinkerton mea Mr. Oates says he has no conclusion to express until the completion of the investigation next session

TO CODIFY THE PENSION LAWS.

Speaker Crisp Appoints a Committee fo That Purpose-Washington Notes. Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Speaker Crisp today appointed Representatives Pier son of Ohio, Martin of Indiana, Wilson of Missouri, Flick of Iowa and Waugh of Indi ans as a subcommittee of the house commit tee on pensions and invalid pensions to cod ify the pension laws. The committee will sit during the recess of congress.

Colonel S. A. Whitfleid, who has been con nected with the postoffice since the advent of the present administration as second as sistant postmaster general, and on the re tirement of Hon. J. S. Clarkson as first assistant postmaster general, will shortly tender his resignation to the president. He has been elected vice president and director of the United States Postage Stamp Delivery company of Boston, Mass. Colonel Whit field will take charge of the western business of the company, with beadquarters at Chi ego. The business of the company consists of coin-operated apparatus to facilitate the sale and distribution of postage stamps to the public.

Very little interest is displayed in official

circles in Washington in regard to the re-port that Great Britain has arranged to es-tablish a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, for the simple reason hat such a course of action is in strict ac-ord with the terms of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Samoa in 1879, and does not interfere with or impair the rights or interest of the United States in any

respect.
Secretary Noble will leave Washington tomorrow for his summer vacation. Close confinement during the last year has im paired his health to such an extent that com paired his health to such an extent that com-plete relaxation and a change of air and scenes are imperatively demanded. The secretary will spend a week or two at Cedar island, and will then make a trip across the continent to Washington and Vancovver.

The Treasury department will take prompt measures for the execution of the provisions of the act appropriating \$2,500,000 for the World's Columbian exposition, and expects to have the souvenir half dollars coined, the onze medals and the veilum impression for diplomas prepared in about six weeks.

Selected the Conference Delegates. Washington, D. C., Aug. 6 .- The presi sent, before leaving for Loon lake, selected five delegates to represent this country in the international monetary conference, but thenames are not announced. Senator Jo of Nevada is known to be one, and the list probably includes H. W. Cannon of New York, F. A. Walker of Massachusetts, ex-Benator Hill of Colorado and Senator Carnsle

of Kentucky. That Cuban Invasion. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.-A telegram from the collector of customs at Key West expresses the belief that there is no founds tion for the report that an expedition has started from there to invade Cuba. The Spanish consul at Key West thinks the rumor a blind to cover a movement from

Civilization in Africa. Senator Sherman's request for the amount of domestic distilled spirits sent from the United States to countries in

Africa during the eleven months ending May 31, 1891, brought out some interesting figures. It appears, from the report made, that New York firms sent 100 gallons of alcohol to Liberia, of a value of \$300. \$ 710 callons of alcohol to value of \$30; 8.719 gallons of alcohol to Egypt, of a value of \$1,577; 4,099 gallons of rum to the same place, of a value of \$1,472; 10,331 gallons of rum to British Africa, of a value of \$2,201, and 244 gallons of whisky, at a value of \$544. Boston firms dealt largely in rum, and 627,122 gallons were sent to British Africa, of a value of \$763,899.

DR, GRAVES' CASE.

His Attorneys Have Filed Their Brief in Reply to the State's Answer. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6 .- The attorneys of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, who was convicted of poisoning Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I., today filed their brief in reply to the state's answer in the case of error, in which Dr. Graves claims, among other things, that sudge Rising, in his in-structions to the jury, erred in telling them to bring in a verdict of guilty if they thought beyond a reasonable doubt that the doctor had committed the crime.

The doctor's lawyers cite many cases uphold their plea that the judge erred and have covered every detail, under the conviction that the supreme court will reverse Judge Rising's decision.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Interesting New Documents Respecting His Life and Character.

The discovery by the superintendent of the Military Archives of Madrid of documents, probably setting at rest the doubts that formerly existed as to the birthplace of Columbus, must have awakened new interest in the history of the most renowned discoverer of past, says the Glasgow Times. It is to be noted, however, that the documents only affirm tradition, for Genoa has always been the admiral's accredited birthplace. But if the discovery should lead to nothing but a more careful investigation of the records of his later history, it will have been of use.

The character of Columbus has been greatly misunderstood, and his 600 biographers have in turn invested him with the glory of the religious hero and the contumely of the ill-tempered and crack-brained adventurer. An impartial critic must admit, indeed, that he was something of both, though more of the here than the adventurer, and that his biographers have erred considerably in what Mr. R. L. Stevenson would call their "point of view."

Educated, as it is supposed, in the local schools of Genoa, and for a short period at the University of Pavia, the youthful Columbus must have come in close contact with the scholars of the day. Naturally of religious tempera-ment, the piety of the learned would early impress him, and to this may pos sibly be attributed the feeling that he been divinely selected, which re-

mained with him until his death. There is little doubt that he began hi career as a sailor, at the age of 14, with the sole object of plunder. The Indies were the constant attraction for the natives of Venice and Genoa; the Mediterranean and the Adriatic were filled with treasure ships. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered that the sea possessed a wonderful fascination for the youth of these towns. This pulence was the constant envy of Spain and Portugal, and Columbus was soon attracted to the latter country by the desire of Prince Henry to discover southern route to the Indies. It was while in Portugal that he began to beieve that his mission on earth was to be the discoverer of a new route to the land of gold-"the white man's god." For ten years he resided in Lisbon, from time to time making short voyages, but for the most part engaged drawing maps to procure himself a living. Here he married, here his son Diego was born, and here his wife, who died at an

early age, was buried. Toscanello at this time advanced the theory that the earth was round, and Columbus at once entered into corres pondence with him on the subject and was greatly impressed with the views of the Florentine scientist, both as to the sphericity of the world and the won ders of the Asiatic region. Heresy hunting was then a favorite pastime and Columbus, in accepting these the-ories, ran no small risk of losing his life. Portugal and France in turn rejected his offers to add to their dependencies by his discoveries, and though his brother found many in England willing to give him the necessary ships to start on his adventures, Spain, after much importuning on the part of the explor er, forestalled our own country.

Then followed his four eventful voy ges with all their varying fortunes and his death, when over 70 years o ige, in a wretched condition of poverty The ready consideration of theories, no only dangerous, but so astounding in their character as to throw discredit or those who advanced them, shows him to have been a man of intellectual courage Humility was another trait of his char icter, and in all his life it cannot be said that he acted in any way but an nonest and straightforward manner

oward his fellow men. It is true, no doubt, that his recogniion of slavery somewhat dims his repu tation. He sold many Indians as slaves. but it should be remembered that slavery prevailed at the time, and it was only on his second voyage, when hard pressed for means to reimburse the spanish treasury for the immense exense of the expedition that he resorted o the barter in human flesh. Indeed his friendly relations with the native show that as a rule he must have treated them in the kindly manner which char actorized all his actions.

Throughout the reverses of his long areer, whether received with sneers lauded as a benefactor of his country. put in chains by crafty fellow-subjects, or defrauded by an unscrupulous prince of the profits of his discoveries, he continued a man of an eminently lovable character, kind to his family, his serv ants, and even his enemies. Americans are to do honor at the Columbian exhi bition to the name of him who, though not the first white man to land on the shores of the new world, was the first to colonize its fertile islands. Not only America, but the whole world may em ulate his virtues with advantage; for even now, justice and mercy, courage and meekness do not always abide together.

Some Peculiarities of Birds and Animals "Some animals exhibit a queer lack of sense," says a man who has observed "Put a buzzard in a pen about six feet square and open at the top and it is as much a prisoner as though it wore shut up in a box. This is because buzzards always begin their flight by taking a short run, and they either can not or will not attempt to fly unless they can do so. Again, take a common bumblebee and put it in a goblet. It will remain a prisoner for hours, trying to escape through the sides, without ever thinking of escaping from the tep So also a bat cannot rise from a per-fectly level surface. Although it is re-markably nimble in its flight when once on the wing and can fly for many hours at a time without taking the least rest if placed on the floor or on flat ground it is absolutely unable to use its wings The only thing it can do is to shuff helpiessly and painfully along until it reaches some trifling elevation, from which it can throw itself into the air,

when at once it is off like a flash.

SOUTH AMERICA'S PATRONAGE

United States Merchants Losing Business in That Direction.

TESTIMONY OF A NEBRASKA CITIZEN

Consul Love Gives His Experience in Sai Salvador - Why the Natives Prefer Goods Manufactured in This Country-Washington News Notes,

> WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.

J. W. Love, consul at San Salvador, is here on a furlough and will go to his home in Fremont, Neb., in a few days. Mr. Love says: "The American merchants are losing a magnificent trade in the South American countries solely because they do not seek to keep it. We rank third among the people where I am located when we ought to stand first. The people of South America know what the goods of the United States are and want them and would buy them if permitted to. Means of transportation to the inland cities is primitive and goods are carried on mules or in a two wheeled cart so that it is impossible for them to handle freight that weighs over 150 pounds. The English, Germans and French recognize this and pack their freight accordingly. They also protect it from the weather and do a dozen little things that please the natives, while the American ships his goods just as he would from one store to another.

Counterfelt American Goods.

"We ought to sell all the military supplies all the cutlery and hardware and all the fabrics that go to these countries, and would if agents were sent there. The foreigners have soliciters for trade among them all the time. Knowing the favor in which American goods are held the foreigners have taken ad-vantage of it. I have seen revolvers with with the name of Smith & Wesson, but made in England, sold in San Salvador, and of the common fabrics made in New England, the Indian head brand is counterfeited in England and sent there. Enormous quantities of this are sold, for it is a not climate and cotton makes up the entire apparel. The natives prefer even American beer, and even this is imitated. I have seen beer made abroad with the name of Anheuser turned in the cork and sold for the genuine St. Louis article. Enormous profits could be made by our merchants if they would grasp the opportunity. These people are good pay and I know of no field that offers better advantages. The trade belongs to us by right and we should have

Grant County Resurveys. Senator Paddock said tonight: "There seems to be a misapprehension about these Grant county resurveys. The land office is not absolutely blameless in the matter but has used every effort to secure the resurveys asked. I brought the subject before Judge Groff nearly two years ago and he tried his best, under the law, to have the resurveys made. This was not done and could not be done because the writ-ten consent of all the parties in interest was not obtained. The law requires that all parties whose land might be affected by the changes of toundary must sign a consent in writing to the changes which may This petition acts as a waiver damages against the government. No resurvey can be had without it. Judge Groff used every effort to get the matter in such shape that the government could act, but failed through no fault of his own or the government. I had considerable correspondence myself on the subject with friends in Grant co.nty who understand the matter thoroughly. I know of no reason now why. if the necessary consents are secured, the resurveys cannot be made. Congress every year appropriates money in bulk for resurveys which are apportioned by the commis-sioner of the general land office according to demands. The talk of any money specifi-cally appropriated for Nebraska having been diverted to Idaho or elsewhere is nonsense.

National Banks Heavily Taxed. The profit on national bank issues, owing to the misrepresentations of the democrats and members of the third party, is supposed to be, or to have been enormous; but this is an erroneous belief, a mere assumption. For an erroneous belief, a mere assumption. For instance, in 1875 there was on deposit with the treasury as security for national bank circulation in bonds about \$361,500,000, worth in currency much more because of the premium, say \$425,800,000. On this, the banks, however, could only have, say \$325, 359,000 of circulation, because from the second item, or value in currency, we subtract premium on bonds, \$64,340,000, also 10 per cent margin on which no circulation issued \$36,150,000; total, \$100,490,000; leaving the \$325,310,000. Currency value of interest on bonus was \$22,164,000. Deduct 1 per cen tax on circulation, \$3.253,000; balance interest, \$19,011,000. Deduct from circulation per cent (act June, 1874), required to be deposited for redemption purposes, equal to \$16,265,500, leaving only \$309,044,500 available for use by the banks. This, loaned at 8 per cent.

would give as interest \$24,723,560. this interest received on bonds, \$19,011,000 and we have a total profit of \$43,734,560. The interest at 8 per cent on the \$425,800,000 re quired to purchase the bonds would be \$34,000, a difference in favor of the national bank system of only about \$9,670,560, or say 214 per cent, over the amount that would be received by an individual on ordinary

No account has been taken of loss on account of premium paid on bonds, nor of loss occasioned by refunding our bonds at a lower rate of interest, nor of the severe taxation that has been imposed on national banks. The truthfulness of these general statements made from the records of the Treasury de-partment is borne out fully by practice, as the reports of the comptroller of the currency for the last two or three years will show. Nearly all of the national banks have for some years taken out the minimum of circu lation required by law, and hundreds and hundreds of them have reduced them to the lowest ebb, as they found the high and fluclowest eoo, as they found the high and fluc-tuating markets have made their losses upon bonds exceed the profits by way of interest coupons. The "profit and loss" ledgers of all national banks show frequent losses on account of reductions in premiums upon bonds, they having gone down something like 10 per cent within the last year or two. More Money in State Banks.

Dividends have not been as large with national banks as they were with state banks. The average in the whole country has been 5 per cent by national banks on capital from 1809 to 1875, and only 4 per cent on capital and surplus.

capital and surplus.

The national banks have been subject to n heavy tax. The states have insisted upon taxing the shares as personal property, while the government has imposed a tax of one-half of 1 per cent semi-annually upon circulation, one-half of 1 per cent on departs. posits, and one-naif of 1 per cent on capital not invested in United States bonds. It would appear that our national banks from 1864 to 1886 paid in taxes to the government \$130,000,000, the total tax paid by national banks to states and the government during that time having been probably double that amount, or \$360,000,000 And they have paid to the government in taxes down to the present time over \$140, 000,000. The tax on deposits and the taxes imposed on capital not invested in United States bonds were repealed in 1883, for if such had not been the case the profits entire would have been wiped out. The comp troller of the currency, in his report of 189 shows that the national banks paid the gov ernment in taxes in 1891 over \$1,216,000, and a total for taxes, cost of fedemption of notes, bank examiners' fees, cost of plates, etc., over \$1,480,000. With United States bonds, 414s and 4s, at from par to \$117, the investor or banks only realized from 2.7-10 to 6 per

cent profit.

The comptroller of the currency in 1882 computed that the profit on circulation with 4½ per cent bonds on deposit therefore, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent, was not over three-fifths of 1 per cent, and where the rate of interest was above 8 per cent the profits on circulation were nominal, practically nothing. These things tend to clear up a great deal of the sombistry indulged in concerning this feature of our financial policy. Of course the national bank system must come to an end when we have no cent profit. must come to an end when we have no longer United States bonds to deposit on which to secure circulation, unless congress provides another way of accuring the govern-ment in its guarantee of redemption of circulating notes, and the question is liable

arise as to what system for circulating medium is to take the place. The objections to the greenback issue direct by the government are insurmountable, and the policy of an issuance of silver journalists or notes based on deposits of silver builton has materially aided to increase our total circulation, but even that threatens not to be permanent, and the whole question begins to elicit a great deal of talk and honest discussion.

Representative Kilgore's Views. Representative Kilgore's Views.

Representative Kilgore of Texas, the boss kicker of this congress, said today: "Nobody knows what the next session will bring forth, but it seems to me that an increase in our national income is to be provided somethow. The expenses, won't be cut down so the receipts must be forced up or we'll be getting into debt. If we lower the tariff on some articles we can make more than getting into debt. If We lower the tariff on some articles we can make more money than we do now: Perhaps some action may be taken on that line. Personally I am in favor of taxing salt and sugar and rice. These articles are universally used. The rich man consumes more rice and sugar than does the poor man, so he would pay more tax. The poor man uses more salt than the wealthy, but sait is cheaper than dirt anyway so the difference would not practically be noticeable." would not practically be noticeable.'

Anxious to Get Home. The exodus of members of congress began this moraling and before night there was not a senate quorum of the members of both houses left in town. Two or three voters and not more than half a dozen members of the house were at the capital today. Here and there through the hall of the house a belated member might be seen in his pairs allowed. his shirt sleeves digging down among the ac-cumulated papers in his desk, packing up those which he desired to preserve and get-ting ready for a complete cessation of con-gressional work until next December. The employes have been busy all day sending out books, stationery and piles of pamphlets and correspondence which have accumulated in the members' desks. Most of the members who have not been able to leave town yet were busy all day clearing up their business before the departments. Departing mem-bers say that they are going earnestly into political work and that the campaign may be expected to open September 1.

Miscellaneous. The Star this evening, speaking of the whereabouts of Washington people, says:
"Mrs. Paddock has been here lately with the senator at the Portland and hopes to stay until they can go away together for a short period of rest and recreation. Senator and Mrs. Manderson are another of the seni for Washington as a summer resort. Phe latter remained here all summer, as she always does, until the senator can leave for their vacation trip together."

Fourth class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Wyoming—H. H. Harrison at Auburn, vice Charles Kingston, re signed. Iowa—G. L. Johnston at Eureka, vice C. R. Fees, resigned; Mary Thibodo at Harrin, vice J. J. Beedy, resigned; J. Larson at St. Olaf, vice E. O. Embretson, resigned.

Charles Dichlman of Madison, S. D., is a the Howard.
The Nebraska State Republican associa tion will have a meeting Monday night at its hall on Pennsylvania avenue, at which Judgo Crounse will be one of the speakers. G. Clouse will be one of the other speakers.

Short S top Suggestions. Autumn is coming, so close up the summer work. Don't leave machines, tools, etc., scattered around your premises and exposed to the weather. you got a good drill for fall seeding? Allow no one to abuse your domestianimals. Add all refuse matter to the compost heap. Clean the granary be-fore putting in new grain. How about building a cheap silo? Assort well and pack neatly for market, and you will establish a good reputation. A more than average hay crop may be expected. Nurse the backward corn crop. Are you making any permanent improvements Try and exhibit something worthy of a prize at the coming fair. Most time to select grain for fall seeding. Employ only sober and intelligent farm hands, Keep the surface of the soil clean around the trunks of your fruit trees. How-ever busy don't neglect the garden. Millet should be cut as soon as the seed is in the milk. Now see that your pas-tures are all provided with shade and bushes, briars, thistles, etc. Avoid waste in harvesting. This is a good season for underdraining. Help to make your local fair a creditable exhibition Keep up the warfare against all evil weeds and voracious insects. fires start easily; be cautious. Close up the harvesting-then for a good vaca-

A New Ballot Box. The board of election commissioner of San Francisco have awarded a contract for 290 ballot boxes at a cost of \$11 The box is a cylindrical vessel o each. gavanized iron about two and a half

tion and the fairs.

feet in length and nine inches in diame ter. At each end a diamond-shaped window, something less than five inches square and supplied with heavy plate glass, permits a full view of the interior A second metallic cylinder is incased within the outer one, and by means of a handle on the exterioris free o turn in either direction for a short istance. A long, narrow aperture runing the entire length of the upper side the box is designed for the passage o the bllot to the inside. Immediatel after the ticket has passed through the slot a slight turn of the outer handle causes a partial revolution of the inner cylinder, thus closing the aperture. The disadvantages of bolts or staples have been removed by the pres-ence of small holes through both cylinders, and also through one of the end pieces. By means of these an improved style of padlock connects the movable portions of the box when the slot is open, and also when closed. Small iron supports elevate the box slightly from its resting place, and by means of a handle at one of the ends the entire

arrangement may be easily carried. Calling the Roll. Pittsburg Chronicle: "Is Spontane-

ous Enthusiam present?" "Here. "And Conservative Estimate?"

"On Deck."

"Reform?"

'Present."

"Denounce in Unmeasured Terms?" "Here."

"Nominate on First Ballot?" "Present." "Strict Economy?"

"Here."
"Fidelity to Principles?"

"Viewed with Alarm?"

"Here, you bet." "Is the Man Who Can Carry New York present?"
Cries of "Yes" from different parts of the Wigwam.

About two dozen affirmative replies were heard. "Favorite Sons?" Cries of "Here" from all over the

"Is the Good Wester man here?"

louse. "Dark Horses?" A volley of Neighs from every direc

"Dissension?" "Present. Stab-in-the-back?" 'Right here.'

"Unhesitatingly Condem." 'Present.'

"Jeffersonian Principles."

"Here. "Nominate by Acclamation."

"Right here."
"Then the Democratic Convention will proceed to business." Three broad patents on electric locometives and electric railway systems, applications for which have been filled since June 3, 1880, have just been issued to Thomas A. Edison. WASHINGTON IS WATCHING

Shriners in the Capital City Have Their Eyes on Omaha.

BRYAN IS REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

He Proves the Fallacy of Representing the Nation at the Expense of His Constituency-About Drinking in Congress-Billy McGarraghan's Claim.

THE BEE. |-Thousands of eastern Masons are now speeding their way westward to participate in the great triennial conclave of Knights Templar which will meet next week n Deaver. Omaha has a peculiar interest in this gathering. The ebb of the tide will roll back at the end of seven days upon the Gate City to attend the meeting of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and to witness the spectacular procession which is one of the attendant features of the gatherings of this powerful organization. Three years ago the Mystic Shrine meeting was held in Washington and the generous hospitanty extended by Almas tempte is one of the traditions of the order. Omaha will be looked to to surpass the attentions showered upon visiting shriners by Washington at the last conclave, and there is no doubt expressed bere that she will surpass the expectations entertained of her generosity and her ability with them their oriental parapherialia and genuine Sahara thirst, and if they do not find in Omaha a green and moist casis in which to spread their tents and prayer rugs and graze their camels will feel that the have lived in vain. Members of the local temple here tell me that fully 2,500 shriners may be expected in Omaha and that hundreds are going to Denver because of the Omaha meeting on their way home. Mr. Bryan has made a bad failure in his

attempt to secure the passage of the senate

bill to reimburse Lincoln for the cost of pav ing around the federal building. The chees parers and demagogues with whom Mr. Bryan has trained during the session jumped on his little bill with both feet and ground it into the floor. It was no use for Mr. Bryan to assure the house that the bill was a worthy one. Mr. Holman who has found in Mr. Bryan one of his willing catspaws expressed horror at the "enormous sum" of \$11,000 pro-posed to be appropriated; and the whole gang of bogus economy blatherskites fol-lowed in his train. Mr. Bryan has shouted from the housetop his theory that local in terests must always be subservient to the dictates of theoretical politics and he only got a dose of his own medicine in this instance. He has ridiculed Nebraska's instance. He has ridiculed Nebraska's claims for protection to her sheep growing industry, laughed at local interests in the river and harbor bill, against which he cast his vote, although it carried appropriations for several points in his district, and in general has sought to con vey the impression that the world was the meat he was after and Nebraska interests too small a speck to excite the cerebral convolutions in the lonely orbit of his thought So when he rose to ask for the passage of measury carrying a small appropriation, he was promptly sat down upon. It doesn't pay to be too fresh even in "The Great Jay Congress." Reciprocity is the soul of congressional trades, and more votes are secured by a reasonable consideration for others' in terests than by a loudly heraided and well advertised display of political self-righteous-ness. When the record comes to be made up of Mr. Bryan's congressional service to his constituents it will be one pitifully barren of results, and which, if 1 am not greatly mistaken, will not commend him to the hard neaded voters of the First district.

Congressional investigating committees are not always interesting, but the one which has just concluded its labor of attempting to discover a congressman's idea of what constitutes drunkenness attracted more than usual attention. Mr. Watson's charge that drungen congressmen had reeled through the aisies during the present session stirred up the indignation of the house to a most unwonted degree, and par ticularly aroused the ire of the southern members, who are the most persistent patrons of the cold tea counter. It was rereshing to listen to Colonel Oates that as long as a man wasn't "dog drunk" he didn't consider him intoxicated: to hear George Wise of Virginia express horror at such a charge being made by anyone about anybody; to see the disgust in the face of Amos Cummings as he denounced the charge as false and malicious, and in general to witness the alacrity with which every wit ness "crossed his heart" and expressed surprise that such an intimation should have been whispered about a hightoned and hon-orable body like the house of representatives.

The "jag committee," as it is called, of course found the charges totally un founded. But even the committee could not quite de ceive itself on the general proposition that the spectacle of an intoxicated congressman in the ordinary, everyday, unvarnished and unembellished sense of the word is not such a rare bird as some people would have us be lieve. Pension nights puts them on not in-frequent exhibition. The night of the great contest over the silver bill produced several Night sessions are always provocative of tip pling and tippling men. "Resling and mand in drunkards" are of course different affair but the man who attempts to deny that h has ever seen congressmen affected by liquo on the floor of the house must either have an elastic conscience or be as blind as Chap lain Milburn.

And yet it would be most unfair not to state what is the truth, that year by year the number of drinking men in both branches o congress is steadily decreasing, and that each succeeding congress marks an improve-ment upon its predecessor. In "the good old days," so often referred to by the venerable barnacies around the capitol, a drunken con-gressman scarcely excited attention unless his condition led him into a quarrel which had to be settled under the code. Now a congressman under the influence of stimulants becomes at once the object of criticism and comment. The charge follows him home and must be met on the stump, and often through the local press, and society in gen-eral takes a hand in his contest for re-election. That is, in some sections. I know, however, a congressman from a southern state who occasionally fails from grace, and who adopted a novel plea of demurrers to meet the charge. He was charged during the course of his canvass with be-ing a hard drinker in Washington ing a hard drinker in Washington and with having on several occasions dis-graced himself in public. "My fellow citizens," he said, "twelve years ago you elected me to the responsible position of county at-torney of this county. I drank then and you knew it. Two years later you elevated me to the bench of this dis rict. I had not then joined any temperance society. Four years ago, with my habits unchanged, you honored me with your suffrages for congressman. You know me, you know my virtues, you are perhaps not blind to my failings. My dear fellow citizens, I dismiss this charge by given were like the perhaps on like the perhaps of the constitution of the ing you one little thought to take home with you—Washington is a d—d poor place to re form in." He was re-elected.

I was sorry to read the president's veto of the McGarraghau claim bill. I know poor Billy McGarraghan well, and a more honest, persistent and fair-minded old Irishman never lived. He has fought for justine for thirty years, and just as the chalice seemed raised to his lips it was dashed to the floor. Still Mr. Harrison was entirely right. The bill was Harrison was entirely right. The bill was drawn up in such form as to ward off opposition from the mining company which years ago jumped McGarraghan's claim and has held it since. The government was made the scapegoat for all the sins of the New Idria company and by the terms of the bill was to pay all damages. President Harrison while decitining to pass upon the merits of the claim refused to permit the government to be placed in the position of footing all the bills, while the property held by the corporation was in terms confirmed to it by the act of congress. The company which has for thirty-five years robbed McGarraghan was to go unwhipped of justice, while the to go unwhipped of justice, while the claimant was to reimburse himself from the treasury. That was the bill in brief, and

the reasons given for the veto were sound and will command popular approvat. W. E. A.

NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBIT.

Premier Dibbs Thinks the Fair Directors Have Been Unfair. New York, Aug. 6.-Sir George Dibbs, the premier of New South Wales, arrived here CONCESSIONS MADE BY BOTH SIDES today, and he does not feel kindly toward the management of the World's fair. Accordingly the exhibit of New South Wales, which is about the only English colony that intends to exhibit, promises to be a failure,

and this is what he says: "New South Wales was almost the only colony that intended to exhibit. Our exhibition will now be one-fourth of what it would WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6 .- [Special to have been if the Chicago managers had dealt with us as we had been promised. They sent an agent, by what authority I do not know, who promised everything we might desire in the way of space and accommodations. After we had committed ourselves and speat about \$100,000, they told us that the agent was acting without authority and that we could not have space at all adequate to our wants. The result will be that it will practically ruln our exhibit. Our exhibit will be largely in raw materials. The trouble is that they are like American raw materials and will make no particular showing separated.

"We wanted to make our exhibit en bloc To classify it will only be to weaken it. We wanted a collective exhibit, but the fair arrangements do not allow of focussing, and without that I cannot see what advantage there is in the colony's exhibiting. If our woods have to be in one place, our gold in another, our silver and wools scattered about among various buildings, the advantage to us of such a display becomes very doubtful.
"I am sure that if we had learned at first what we have since learned, we would not have exhibited at all. The trouble is we have gone too far to back out now. As it is our exhibit will be a failure to a large extent I do not think the colony will ever exhibi again. My vote and influence shall always De against it, at least. Of course we did no expect to rival America and other old coun tries. As I have said our exhibit would have been chiefly in raw materials, but it would have had an element of novelty that would have made it interesting to ever Americans. As it is, it will be a miserable failure.

"You may put it down, the feeling is very bitter throughout England. They have an idea that the fair is not being managed with to bear on such big enterprises.

"Our most interesting exhibit will probably be in wool, merino wools. There has been a great deal of talk as to whether they should be admitted duty free. Well, we don't care whether they are or not. You have got to have our fine class wool to mix with your coarse wools. It makes no difference whether you get them direct or go to London for them. It is a wonder to me that the in telligence of the people of America cannot see that.

"Heretofore Americans have had it all their own way in our markets. But we are going to take a leaf out of your books. We will manufacture our own wooden nutmegs hereafter. We have discovered that when a country reaches a certain size, it must manufacture, grow and produce for itself.
"I leave tonight for Montreal, then go to

Ottawa, The Canadian government is making an effort for a more extended trade between Canada and the colonies." When asked whether he would visit Chicago, Sir George announced very emphatically that he would not. At the con clusion of his mission in Canada, Sir George will leave for Sidney, sailing from San Francisco on the 18th instant.

"LOOK PLEASANT. PLEASE."

How a Frenchman Says It and Obtains Good Results. The knack which the French photo graphers, and especially those of Paris, possess in relieving their sitters of a

constrained and distressed look while sitting for their portraits has long been the envy and perplexity of photograph. ers of other nations, says Youth's Companion. An American photographer, on a recent visit to Paris, took pains to study the means by which this very de

sirable result was reached. He reports that it all lies in a very simple device, which well illustrates the nature of the Frenchman.

When a lady, for instance, is sitting to a photographer for a portrait, the operator does not in a perfunctory manner coldly request her to "Look pleasant now, ma'am." He says to her, in the most natural and graceful manner in the world:

"It's quite unnecessary to ask madame to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise. The lady of course acknowledges the

compliment with her most gracious and highbred smile. "Click!" goes the camera, and the picture is obtained, revealing the sitter at her high water mark, as it were.

His Mistake.

Detroit Free Press: He knocked at the kitchen door timidly and asked for something to eat. "You can have it if you'll saw some

wood for ma," said the lady. "I shall only be too happy," he re sponded, "but I must ask that you give ne something to eat first, for I am weak from hunger. She had her doubts about a bargain of

that kind, but took him in and set him down before a large slice of left-over steak. He attacked it at once with knife and

fork, but after a few minutes laid down his implements of war. "You will excuse me, I hope," he said "What's the matter?" she inquired in

"I made a slight mistake," he replied as he wiped the perspiration from his brow with his sleeve. "I thought I needed to eat the steak to give me strength to saw the wood, but I find I need to saw the wood to give strength to eat the steak, and if you

will be kind enough to show me the wood pile I will-" But she didn't wait for him to conclude his peroration; she swooped down on him, and as he went out the gate he breathed a sigh of thankfulness that he had escaped so easily.

A Seaside Frenk.

Mr. Dennett, of Cape Elizabeth, Me. who supplies the cottagers with milk eggs and garden truck, has a rig that attracts a good deal of attention. It consists of a 2-year-old bull with a ring in his nose, bearing a crooked yoke on his neck, harnessed to a flat-bottomed cart, which will float in the water. The animal is driven by Mr. Dennett like a horse. Reins of rope are attached to the ring in the bull's nose; they pass up over the horns through rings attached to them. With this queer team Mr. Dennett makes the trip to the beach two or three times a week, fording the Sperwink river at high tide. The bull swims the river like a dog and the cart floats like a boat, and will sustain the weight of Mr. Dennett and his load of produce safely. When Mr. Dennett and his unique team are seen approaching, the cottagers throng the banks of the river in order to see him make the passage.

Marriage Licenses The following marriage licenses were is sued by Judge Eller yesterday: Name and address. Carl Smith, Omaha Eva McDonagh, Council Bluffs.

Joseph Hoffman, Omaha. Agnes Kavnesh, Omaha.

SETTLED WITHOUT A STRIKE

Telegraphers and Union Pacific Officials

Come to a Friendly Compromise.

Each Telegraph Operator in the Company's Employ Receives an Increase in Salary-How the Adjustment Was

The Union Pacific telegraphers will not strike. A satisfactory compromise was reached at 5:30 yesterday, and the threatened trouble was nappily averted.

Brought About.

When the grievance committee first cailed on Assistant General Manager Dickinson it submitted a schedule that raised the wages of nearly every operator in the service in sums ranging from \$5 to \$20 a month. Mr. Dickinson refused to concede any general advance and the committee moderated its demands to a raise of \$5 all around, Mr. Dickinson could not grant even that advance, but he offered to take up each individual grievance and consider it on its own merits, and the committee tacitly assented to that

proposition. There was no serious difficulty in agreeing on rules governing hours of work and overtime, and matters ran along smoothly until the question of minimum wages was reached. The committee demanded that \$50 per month be made the lowest rate for the entire system. Mr. Dickinson offered to raise the minimum on several non-paying branches in Nobraska and Kansas to \$45 and to make \$50 the scale for all the balance of the system. On that rock the contending parties split, and the committee left Mr. Dickinson's office after Thursday afternoon's conference and issued the ultimatum fixing on 6 o'clock last night as the hour for a general strike if its demands were not acceded to before that

Compromised Amicably.

On the advice of President Clark Mr. Dickinson referred the matter to the execuwhose headquarters are in Boston. That body yesterday referred it back to Mr. Clark and he turned it over to Mr. Dickinson, with the advice to make a peaceable settlement. The latter sent for the committee about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as the result of a short conference an amicable com promise was reached.

Instead of taking up each operator's grievance as an individual case Mr. Dickinson agreed that all telegraphers heretofore receiving salaries from \$50 to \$90 shall have an advance of \$2.50 per month, beginning with the 1st of August. The committee on its part acceded to the company's proposition on minimum wages, \$45 for the nonpaying branches in Nebraska and Kansas and \$50 for the rest of the Union Pacific system, Both parties to the contest express them-

selves as satisfied with the settlement. The operators get an advance of \$2.50 for the majority of their number and a raise of \$5 to \$15 for about a hundred telegraphers who were receiving less than \$50 a month. They will also have a set of rules governing promotions, regulating their hours of labor and granting them pay for over time. The officials expect to hear less complaining in the future, and Mr. Dickin-son will escape the irksome duty of investigating every individual grievance. that the officers of the company bear the telegraphers no ill will, and he counts on the Union Pacific having a service of the highest

A gentleman who had become familiar with the situation through conferences with the rai, way officials made this explanation

vesterday. "The point at issue is a comparatively small one. Of the 885 telegraphers on the Union Pacific system 114 receive salaries less than \$50 a month. The grevance committee de-mands that \$50 snall be the minimum on all divisions. The officials are willing to grant that on all the system except several branches in Nebraska and Kansas, which are being operated at a considerable loss. These lines are the Kansas Central, the Lincoln & Colorado, the Omaha & Republican - Valley On these there are two operators at \$30 a month and a number at \$35 The company offers to make the maximum on these \$45. The difference between the two propositions is estimated by Chief Ramsey at \$2,000 to \$3,000, and by the railroad officials at \$3,000 to \$4,000. The telegraphers think the company should not stick on such a small amount as that, but the officials reply that they have already agreed to other changes which will increase the operating expenses in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The officials deprecate any sensational talk that will have a tendency to create bitterness, But they regard the insistence of the committee on this one point as very unreasona-ble. The Santa Fe is the strongest com-petitor of the Union Pacific in Kansas and on California business, and yet it has in force a schedule agreed to by the teleforce a schedule agreed to by the tele-graphers which is considerably lower than the wages voluntarily paid by the Union Pacific. On the Santa Fe the average rate of operators proper is only \$54.40 a month, while on the Union Pacific it is \$61.70. On the Santa Fe the largest class at any one rate is the \$45 men, who number 121. On the Union Pacific the \$60 men are the most numerous, there being 121 of them. The telegraphers have accepted \$45 as the mini-

mum on the Santa Fe, but insist on \$50 on the Union Pacific.

Telegraphers Thoroughly Organized. "The telegraphers of the Union Pacific are o thoroughly organized that virtually all of them are members of the order. A strike at this time would be more inconvenient than ordinarily because of the heavy passenger business on account of the Denver conclave there being lifty special trains for that traffic, but the service could be handled by a train schedule. The groatest difficulty would be in handling freight, particularly the fast trains with fruit and tea from the fruit and tea from the superintendent of tele-The superintendent coast. graph, has received applications for positions in anticipation of a strike, but it would take some time to fill all the places and and the business of the road would suffer."

Feeting in Western Union Circles.

Some of the Western Union operators were agitated yesterday by a fear that they might be ordered to do the work of the railroad in the event of a strike. While Superintendent Dickey would not deny that the Western Union might render some assistance if called on, he said no man under him would be required to do such work against his will and he did not believe the Union Pacific would even ask it. It is the policy of his company to keep out of the affairs of the railway telegraphers. The only time it has become involved in one of these strikes was at E Paso, when the Southern Pacific operators were out. The Western Union has a contract with most of the railreads to forward their messages to points off their own line, and it is under a penalty to carry out the contract. A Southern Pacific official sent a message to some point on another system and the Western Union operators at El Paso refused to repeat it from that office, Superintendent Dickey gave them the option of forwarding the message, as it was under contract to do, or throwing up their positions. The operators quit, and others were ordered from Denver to take their places, while men from Omana were sent to fill the vacancies at Denver. The Western Union, Mr. Dickey explains, was merely maintaining its own service, and the El Paso incident, he says, was the nearest his company has come to being involved in strike of railroad telegraphers.
When asked what effect the threatened

strike would have on Western Union business Mr. Dickey said it would close a great many offices temporarily. The Western Union has independent offices at about one-tenth of the Union Pacific stations, and at the others the railway operators bandle the business. Some of these, like Columbus and Central City, are important towns, but a great many are small places, not sending a dozen commercial mes-sages a week. Quite a number of the Union Pacific points can be reached by way of other railroads, but there are long stretches of the former road that would be cut off from the rest of the world. Between Kearney and Cheyenne for example, there is but one point that can be reached by another railway, and there is cone from Cheyenne to Ogden. Most of these isolated points are so unimpor-tant, however, that the disturbance and loss tant, however, that the disturbance and loss to the Western Union would be compare tively trifling.