NEWS SECTION.
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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

The Best Foreign News Service will be found in THE SUNDAY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

MUTINY IN PRISON

Four Convicts at Jefferson City Make Desperate Attempt to Escape.

TWO OFFICERS INSTANTLY KILLED

Outer Gate is Quickly Blown Open with Nitroglycerine.

FLEEING PRISONERS CAPTURE WAGON

It is Soon Surrounded by Posses and Fierce Battle Ensues.

TWO CONVICTS ARE BADLY INJURED

After Hundreds of Shots Are Exchanged Men See that Escape is Impossible and Surrender.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—Hiram Blake, the convict who was injured in a battle with a posse, died tonight.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—A desperate attempt to escape from the state penitentiary was made by four convicts at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, resulting in a terrific battle with weapons and nitroglycerine at the prison gate, a running fight through the streets of Jefferson City and the final capture of the four convicts, two of whom were shot and wounded. Two prison officers were shot dead and a third severely wounded.

The dead:

JOHN CLAY, gatekeeper.
E. ALLISON, officer of the commissary department.

Wounded:

Deputy Warden H. E. See, shot in arm and hip.
Harry Vaughn, convict, St. Louis, shot in arm.
Hiram Blake, convict from Grundy county, shot and probably fatally hurt.

Mutineers captured unhurt:

George Ryan, from St. Louis.
Charles Raymond.

Warden Mat W. Hall, Yardmaster Porter Silvin and five prison guards departed this morning for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on a special train, conveying seventy-one federal prisoners, who are being transferred from the Missouri state penitentiary to the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is believed that this fact had much to do with the outbreak today, as it is surmised the convicts had counted largely upon Warden Hall's absence in their premeditated desperate attempt to escape.

Outbreak Without Warning.

There was not the slightest premonition of any trouble within the prison walls. Suddenly convicts Harry Vaughn, Charles Raymond, Hiram Blake, George Ryan and Eli Zeigler, who were working in close proximity to the prison gate, inside the inclosure, as if by given signal, made a rush for the gate. From their pockets they drew pistols, and it is presumed that at least one of them carried a bottle of nitroglycerine. Where these weapons and the explosive were obtained has not yet been discovered. Rushing past the gate, they entered Deputy Warden See's office and shot him as he sat in his chair. He sank back and was unable to resist them. Instantly they returned to the gate and met Gateman John Clay, who had been alarmed by the shots. Before he could raise his weapon he was shot dead. Guard E. A. Allison, who was attracted by the shooting, was their next victim. He was shot through the head and died almost instantly. Then, as if to signal the convicts that the attempt to escape had been started, the convicts seized the bell rope hanging by the gate and momentarily rang the bell. Gateman Clay had left the wagon gate ajar when he appeared and was shot dead. The convicts rushed through, dragging his body with them, slammed the gate shut and fastened it on the inside. They were then in the wagon entrance to the penitentiary, this entrance being about forty feet long by fifteen feet wide and leading to the public street through another double gate of steel. This outside gate was locked, but the desperate convicts were deterred but for a moment. Placing their nitroglycerine under the outside gate they blew an opening through the massive steel doors and before the smoke had cleared the opening they had dashed through past a number of "trusty" convicts working in the street and ran madly for twelve blocks. Zeigler, it was found, had failed to leave the penitentiary walls. Almost before the four escaping convicts had covered the distance of one block the prison officials, heavily armed, were in pursuit, shooting as they ran. Pedestrians jumped behind trees, ran into houses and crouched down behind any obstacle that presented refuge. Those living in houses along the line of flight, alarmed by the shooting, rushed out to ascertain the cause. Women screamed and fled precipitously, while the majority of the men seized weapons and joined the prison officials in the pursuit.

Battle from Wagon.

A desperate fear gave speed to the convicts and they outran their pursuers. Near the Missouri Pacific railway depot they came upon a wagon being driven by Orville Lane. Jumping into this wagon they seized Lane and held him to act as a shield from the bullets of their pursuers. One convict lashed the horse into a run. The wild ride was of short duration, however, as another posse consisting of city police augmented by citizens, appeared in front of them, and seeing that further flight was cut off they stopped the horse and made a desperate stand. Lane was thrown to the bottom of the wagon and crouching over him, shielding themselves to the best possible advantage behind the sides of the vehicle, they opened fire back to back on their pursuers. The prison's officials shouted to them to surrender or they would be shot dead. Their only reply was a volley from their revolvers. Then followed one of the most desperate street battles that ever took place in the annals of escaping convicts in Jefferson City. The possemen jumped behind trees and shot with telling effect, splintering the wagon and finally putting a bullet through one of the convicts, who fell to the ground. Thereupon, seeing that death was inevitable and further resistence useless the convicts surrendered. With a rush the officials closed around the wagon, prepared to shoot to the death if the surrender was a ruse. But no resistence was offered. It was found that Convicts Vaughn and Blake were suffering from bullet wounds. Driver Orville Lane and Convicts Ryan and Raymond were uninjured. The convicts were immediately taken back to the penitentiary where the wounded were given medical attention, while the uninjured were placed in solitary confinement in dungeon cells.

A rigid investigation was immediately started to ascertain from what source the mutineers obtained their weapons and the explosive.

Convict Harry Vaughn from St. Louis

(Continued on Second Page.)

WARSHIPS START FOR TURKEY

Answer of Sultan Not to Delay Naval Demonstration of the Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—It is stated in official quarters here that the exchange of communications between the powers concerning Turkey's answer to their ultimatum have resulted in the practical determination not to consider the answer as postponing the naval demonstration, which will proceed without further parley.

It is understood that the warships of the powers are already moving from Piraeus. Their objective is not yet definitely stated, but the island of Mitylene still appears to be the objective applicable to the situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 24.—The porte's reply to the demands of the powers is not only a categorical rejection of the demands, but contains thinly veiled threats that the pressure of Europe will positively excite the Turkish population to reprisals on the Christians. The note states that the Turkish government finds it absolutely impossible to accept financial control of Macedonia, as it would violate the sultan's sovereignty. After agreeing to the prolongation of the mandates of the foreign civil agents the note concludes:

If the powers increase the pressure in order to compel the acceptance of the control scheme the imperial government declines all responsibility for the consequences which may arise from the discontent among the people.

The foreign representatives are considering the question of increasing the number of their guard ships here in order to protect citizens of their nationalities.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German ambassador, has again urgently represented to the authorities the advisability of accepting the powers' demand and to thus prevent disagreeable consequences.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There is no warrant in official view for the interference by the United States in what is going on in Turkish waters.

CASTRO PAYS ONE AWARD

Money Due France Placed in Charge of American Minister at Caracas.

CARACAS, Nov. 24.—In view of the fact that no representative of the French government called on the Venezuelan government November 14 for the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award, that being the date on which it was due, the Venezuelan government asked the American minister, Mr. Russell, to receive the installment and yesterday the money was delivered to the American minister.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from l'Orient says the French cruiser Jean Bart will take on its armament December 12 for the purpose of forming part of the division charged to make a demonstration in Venezuelan waters. The ministry of marine, however, will not give any additional details. The Foreign office officials insist that no decision has been taken to use any force, but they add that the naval branch is taking preparatory measures so as to be ready in the event of the failure of the negotiations to secure a pacific solution.

It was anounced from Paris November 16 that the Foreign office had been advised that President Castro November 15 had refused to pay the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award. The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during revolutionary periods prior to 1903. The judgment was in favor of France, which was awarded about $650,000 and President Castro paid the first installment three months ago.

MILLARD LIKES FORAKER BILL

Expresses Belief Measure Will Be Basis of Bill Acceptable to the Country.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Millard, speaking of the Foraker bill, which was presented today to the senate committee on interstate commerce, said:

"It is a good bill. I believe it to be the basis of a measure that will be acceptable to everybody. It is certainly comprehensive and I anticipate good results from it."

Continuing his thought on railroad rate legislation, Mr. Millard said he was still in favor of a new cabinet position to be known as secretary of transportation. "Just think what that would mean to Nebraska if we could pull off such an appointment," said the senator. "But seriously, we need some such department. We endeavor to look after commerce and labor with a cabinet office, why not have a secretary of transportation, which is quite as important."

E. J. Murfin of Lincoln, who is a picturesque figure about Washington streets, has organized a new club in the capital known as the Nebraska club, it's emblem being a "Nebraska hat," a light brown sombrero.

Senator Millard presented to Secretary Hitchcock today E. J. Callahan of Omaha, who is interested in a number of contracts in Montana.

HEAVY GALE STRIKES CHICAGO

Wind with Velocity of Fifty-Two Miles an Hour Damages Trees, Churches and Signs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—This city was visited today by one of the heaviest wind storms of the year, the gale reaching the height of fifty-two miles an hour and maintaining that velocity for several hours. Much damage was done all over the city to trees and shrubbery and in the downtown section many signs were hurled to the sidewalk and several chimneys were blown down.

In several parts of the business section of the city, notably around the First National bank building and the Masonic Temple, it was found necessary to station a dozen extra policemen to prevent women and children from being blown down or in the way of passing teams. The gale decreased somewhat at nightfall.

INTRENCHING TOOLS IN ARMY

All Regulars and Some Militia Will Be Equipped with New Devices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—General Crozier, chief ordnance officer of the army, has just given an order for intrenching tools for the use of the enlisted men of the army. Upon the recommendation of the general staff intrenching tools have been adopted as a part of the equipment of the soldier. The order just given which is the first, will be followed until the whole army and a part of the organized militia shall be supplied. It is contemplated that every soldier shall be so equipped as to be able to intrench himself in time of necessity.

FORAKER DRAFTS RATE BILL

Says Measure is Designed to Prevent Discrimination of All Kinds.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE BY INJUNCTION

Interstate Commerce Commission to Act as Prosecutor and Suits to Be at Expense of United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator Foraker today presented to the senate committee on interstate commerce the draft of his bill to amend the interstate commerce law. He stated that he had tried to meet the complaints against present railroad conditions and at the same time avoid conferring on the Interstate Commerce commission or any similar body the power over railroad rates.

The Foraker bill, however, provides for enjoining the publishing and charging of excessive rates and for enjoining any discriminations forbidden by law, whether as between shippers, places, commodities or otherwise, and whether effected by means of rates, rebates, classifications, private cars, preferentials "or in any other manner whatever." While this does not confer upon the court the power to fix a rate, it does authorize the court to say what is an unlawful rate and how much is unlawful, and to enjoin the carrier from charging more than is found to be lawful. The bill is also designed to prohibit the giving of passes; to allow free access to railroad documents and to meet complaints as to rail rates on export and import freight.

Provisions of the Bill.

The important provisions of the Foraker bill are contained in a section which amends section 2 of the Elkins act, and is as follows:

Section 2—That whenever the Interstate Commerce commission may have reasonable ground for belief that any common carrier is engaging in the carriage of passengers or freight traffic between given points at less than the published rates on file, or if thereby single or co-operating with one or more other carriers, publishing and charging unjust or unreasonable rates therefor, or is committing any discriminations forbidden by law, whether as being shippers, places, commodities or otherwise, and whether effected by means of rates, rebates, classifications, preferentials, private cars, refrigerator cars, switching or terminal charges, elevator charges, failure to supply shippers equally with cars, or in any other manner whatsoever, it shall be its duty, if such carrier or carriers will not, after due notice, desist from such violation of the law, to file with the attorney general a brief statement of its grounds for such belief and the evidence in support thereof, and thereupon, under his direction, and in the name of the United States, a petition shall be presented alleging such facts to the circuit court of the United States sitting in equity having jurisdiction; and when the act complained of is alleged to have been committed or as being committed in part in more than one judicial district or state, it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried and determined in any one of such judicial district or states, whereupon it shall be the duty of the court summarily to inquire into the facts and circumstances, upon such notice and in such manner as the court shall direct, without pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, to make such any other person or persons parties thereto as the court may deem necessary; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of said petition, said court shall enjoin, according to the ground of complaint, the publishing and charging of all or any such rate or rates so complained of or in excess of which the court shall find to be reasonable and just; such injunction to continue in force during such period as the same or substantially the same conditions may continue as are established by the evidence in such cases; or shall enforce an observance of the published tariffs if they are found to be just and reasonable; or direct and require a discontinuance of such discriminations, by such proper orders, writs and process, as will, as nearly as may be, secure equity of right and treatment to all shippers, which said orders, writs and processes may be enforceable as well against the parties interested in the traffic as against the carrier or carriers complained of; and all proceedings hereinunder shall be subjected to the right of appeal to the supreme court as now provided by the act of February 11, 1903, to expedite the hearings of suits in equity; but such appeals shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereupon, unless the circuit or supreme court, on application therefor made for good cause, so order.

Attorneys to Prosecute.

It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, whichever the attorney general shall direct, either of his own motion or upon the request of the Interstate Commerce commission, to institute and prosecute such proceedings, and the proceedings provided for by this act shall be by the cost of the United States or by the railroad company or companies, as the court may judge equitable and just, and such proceedings shall not preclude the bringing of suit for the recovery of the damages by any party injured, or any other action, provided said act approved February 4, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate commerce and acts amendatory thereof." And in proceedings under this act and the acts to regulate commerce, the said court shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, both upon the part of the carrier and any such shipper of shippers who may be interested, who shall be required to answer on all subjects relating directly or indirectly to the matter in controversy, and to compel the production of all books and papers, both of the carrier and the shipper or shippers, which relate directly or indirectly to such transaction; the claim that such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate the person giving such evidence, shall not excuse such person from testifying, or such corporation producing its books and papers, but no such person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence or information, documentary or otherwise, in such proceedings.

Provision is made so that the laws to expedite cases in the courts will apply to the new law. No carrier is allowed to grant a special rate or in any manner collect from any person a greater or less compensation than it received from any other person.

Through Foreign Rates.

Another section of the bill is as follows:

That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts, shall hereafter apply to the establishment of rates or the charging or publication of the same with respect to foreign commerce, if carried in ships of American registry; or shall prohibit any necessary or reasonable act, association or agreement with respect to interstate commerce transportation that is not in reasonable restraint of commerce with foreign nations or among the several states; or shall hereafter authorize forfeiture of property as punishment for any violation of such acts.

Another feature of the bill provides for the appointment of expert examiners who, under the direction of the Interstate Commerce commission can make an examination at any time of all books, documents and papers of any railroad that relate to interstate transportation of commerce. This will enable the commission to ascertain the facts and secure evidence.

During the two hours the committee was in session today Senator Foraker explained the provisions of the bill in detail.

Prairie Fires Near Huron.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 24.—Destructive prairie fires have occurred in this vicinity during the past few days. Hundreds of acres of pasture and grazing land have been burned over and much hay and grain in stack destroyed, together with a few stock sheds and some cattle barns. In each case the fires resulted from sparks from passing locomotives.

QUEER FINANCIAL DEALS

Bookkeeper of New York Life Says Profits on Syndicate Deals Were Diverted to Treasury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Startling developments were brought out at today's session of the Armstrong committee on insurance investigation in the case of a minute inquiry by Mr. Hughes, counsel to the committee, into the syndicate transactions participated in by the New York Life Insurance company. The most important witness of the day was Milton R. Madison, a bookkeeper of the New York Life company, during whose examination it was brought out that in the case of the United States Steel company syndicate, the managers of which were J. P. Morgan & Co., there appeared in one instance a profit due to the New York Life of $87,177, from which was deducted, no reason being given, the sum of $59,310 paid to Andrew Hamilton, who has been described in the course of the investigation as the "insurance legislative generalissimo."

It appeared from records produced by Mr. Hughes that an account of J. P. Morgan & Co. with Hamilton showed that in December, 1901, that firm had advanced to Hamilton the sum of $56,720; that on October 1, 1902, this amount amounted, with interest, to $59,310, and that it was then cancelled by the entry of that amount to Hamilton's credit. The entry of this amount in the account of the New York Life read: "As per cancelled statement and arrangement with Mr. G. W. Perkins."

It was also developed that the participation in the syndicate by the New York Life was effected through the New York Security and Trust company, by which one-fourth of the profits of the former company were returned.

Pressed by Mr. Hughes to tell whether he knew of any other instance of money due to the New York Life being paid to a third party as in the Hamilton case, Mr. Madison recalled the payment in 1904 of $40,000 to George W. Perkins, representing the profit on a loan of $930,000 to the Boston firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. The profit, witness said, came in the form of a check on the First National bank, which he cashed, giving the money to Mr. Perkins.

What the latter did with it the witness did not know. No entry of the transaction was made on the books of the New York Life.

Other witnesses examined during the day were George T. Wilson, fourth vice president of the Equitable; Francis W. Jackson, auditor, and Gerald Brown, in charge of the bond department of the Equitable.

George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. tonight gave out the following statement in relation to the testimony brought out in the insurance investigation today:

The transactions referred to before the insurance investigating committee today were perfectly proper ones. If the natural course of the inquiry does not make this clear, I am sure the committee will give me an opportunity to offer further testimony in the matter.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—A member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. of this city, on being shown a copy of the testimony of Bookkeeper Madison of the New York Life Insurance company at the insurance investigation today with reference to an alleged loan of $930,000 to the Boston firm, said:

"There never was any such transaction. The statement is either a mistake or a misstatement."

SIX KILLED WITH HAMMER

William McWilliams of Independence, Ia., Charged with Murdering Wife and Children.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—Mrs. William McWilliams and her five children, ranging from 3 years to 18 years of age, were found murdered this afternoon at their farm home, six miles south of Independence, Ia. The husband and father, William M. McWilliams, is now under arrest at Independence, charged with the crime.

The murder was one of the most brutal in the history of eastern Iowa. Evidently the mother had been killed while preparing a meal, for when the bodies were found food was on the stove cooking. She had been killed by blows of a hammer, and her skull was terribly crushed, then she had been savagely hacked with a knife. After her murder the children had evidently been called in one by one and murdered in a similar manner, for all wore clothing that indicated that they had been at work on the farm just before death. The babe, not 3 years of age, when found, still wore a hood and mittens and had in its hand a piece of buttered bread. One blow of the hammer had sufficed for it and then the murderer laid it in its mother's arms. The only evidence of a struggle was found in injuries sustained by the 16-year-old daughter; her hands were badly lacerated where she had apparently clutched at the murderous knife.

The murder was discovered by a milk man named Saunders, who called at the house to get milk. When the officers reached the house no trace of the husband could be found, but an abandoned suit of his clothing was found badly smeared with blood. Later it was learned from a rural mail carrier that McWilliams had been seen on his way to Independence this afternoon and he had coolly told the carrier that his family had been killed. He came into Independence by a circuitous route and was not found until this evening.

McWilliams denies his guilt. He will be examined as to his sanity.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY

St. Louis is to Have an Independent System to Cost Six Million Dollars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The directors of the United States Telephone company held a meeting in this city last night. The two points settled were the expansion of the Stromberg-Carlson plant in this city and the installation of a new plant in St. Louis.

President Thomas Finucane practically admits that the capacity of the Stromberg-Carlson plant will be doubled and that the St. Louis plant will be capitalized at $6,000,000.

"The matter of the New York franchise did not come formally before the meeting," said Mr. Finucane, "but was of course discussed by the directors. We will wait until the corporation counsel of New York renders his decision before we do anything further."

MUTINY IN BLACK SEA

Persistent Rumors of Another Uprising Among Crews of Russian Warships.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from St. Petersburg says it is persistently reported there that there has been a mutiny in the Black sea fleet and portions of the Sebastopol garrison have mutined, killing the chief of staff and wounding a colonel.

JEWS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Begin Celebration of Advent of Race in American History.

[illegible] CONGREGATIONS

Rabbi Cohn Delivers Eloquent and Interesting Address to the United Membership at Temple Israel During Evening.

The opening exercises of the four days' celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States began Friday evening with special services in the three Jewish churches of the city. But little was done aside from the regular early Friday evening services at the Russian Jewish Orthodox synagogue on Capitol avenue near Twelfth street, the services being concluded early that the members could attend the more elaborate services at Temple Israel on Harney street.

Beth Hamadrash Hagodol temple at 1111 South Thirteenth street observed special services in commemoration of the day and occasion following the regular divine services. The church was very prettily draped on the interior with American flags. Rabbi A. Abramson delivered a brief address appropriate to the anniversary, after which the congregation adjourned to Temple Israel, where a large congregation had already assembled, to listen to the address of Rabbi Frederick Cohn.

Rabbi Cohn's Address.

Temple Israel was beautifully decorated with the American colors, the effect of which was handsomely set off with a profusion of palms and flowers. A short program of excellent music by a special choir preceded the regular devotional services, after which Rabbi Cohn delivered a very interesting address on the subject of "Our Celebration." He said in part:

It is with pleasure that we this evening begin the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the first settlement of the Jew in America. We are rather celebrating the issuance of the Declaration of Privileges, which was issued in 1655, permitting the Jews who had arrived, twenty in number, about a year before, to remain at New Amsterdam. Governor Stuyvesant, then governor of New Amsterdam, was bitterly opposed to the settlement of this little colony of Jews there and directed their expulsion from the country. An appeal was made to the West India company, of which Stuyvesant was the creature, and of which many of the Jews were stockholders, and the result was the Declaration of Privileges which gave the Jews a permanent asylum in the country.

Nor was this the first appearance of the Jew in America. In fact, five Jews were included in the crews of the vessels of Columbus on his first voyage of discovery, and it was a Jew, one of that company, that was the first European to set foot upon the soil of the new continent on that momentous October day of 1492.

Epochs in Jewish History.

In that year of 1492, when the gates of the old world closed on the Jew, the gates of the new world were opened to him. While we today are celebrating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America our co-religionists of England are celebrating the 250th anniversary of the re-admission of the Jews under the protectorate of Cromwell into England, as the result of the famous Whitehall conference, after their expulsion from England in 1290, 365 years before. Even the Puritans were more Jewish than Christian. America was called the New Canaan and British law and government were laid deep in the foundations of Puritanism. Their laws were based more upon the doctrines of the Old Testament than upon the New Testament. The New Canaan went back for its fundamental law to the laws of Israel.

The Jew was ever in the past ages a pioneer and a patriot, and from the little handful of twenty Jews who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1655 there has now grown 750,000 in New York City alone and over 1,250,000 in the United States. In the olden time it was man's proudest boast to be able to say "I am a Roman." It is a prouder boast to be able to say today "I am an American citizen." And there is no prouder boast than to be able to say "I am a Jewish American."

Rabbi Cohn concluded his address with a quotation from Drake's poem on the "American Flag." The audience then arose and united in singing two stanzas from "America."

Services This Morning.

The celebration will be continued Saturday morning. Rabbi Cohn will deliver an address at Temple Israel on "Israel and America."

Rabbi Abramson will conduct services at Beth Hamadrash Hagodol on South Thirteenth street in the morning, at which Dr. A. Romm will deliver an address upon "Emigration of Jews to America."

Rabbi H. Grodzinsky will hold services for the congregation of B'nai Israel. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Phillip Sher on "The Wandering Jew."

Sunday morning the following program will be rendered at Temple Israel:

Song—We Meet in Gladness ..... School.
Piano Duet—The Race Horse ..... Ida and Essie Brodkey.
Violin Solo—William Tell ..... Bella Newman (Irma Gross, accom.)
Recitation—Our Hired Girl ..... Lorine Rosenstock.
Piano Solo—Fleur de mal ..... Fanny Livingston.
Recitation—The Bald-Headed Man ..... Ruth Arnstein.
Vocal Solo—Spring Song ..... Helen Furth.
Paper—Our Two Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary ..... Irma Gross
Violin and Piano—Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Joseph and Grace Meyer.
Address—Significance of Our Celebration ..... Prof. Nathan Bernstein
Piano Solo—Shower of Blossoms ..... Dorothy Meyer.
Recitation—Five Little Servants ..... Verna Kirschbraun.
Piano Solo—Selected ..... Naomi Trustin.
Recitation—Grandma at the Masquerade ..... Ida Brodkey.
Violin Solo—Legende ..... Helen Sonmer (Viola Cahn, accom.)
Recitation—Selected ..... Hazel Degen.
Piano Duet—Rondo Militaire ..... Mamie and Hortense Spiesberger.
Recitation—The Banner of the Jew ..... Nellie Elgutter.
Song—America ..... School and Audience.

Patriotic Exercises at Lyric.

Sunday evening the formal patriotic exercises will occur at the Lyric theater, in the new Rohrbough building, on Farnam street, beginning at 7:45. Following is the order of exercises:

Quintet—Fingalshoehle ..... Mendelssohn
Sigmund Landsberg, piano; Robert Cuscaden, first violin; I. Kaufman, second violin; R. Fibbinger, viola; S. Heyn, 'cello; E. D. Patten, bass.
Address of Welcome ..... Charles S. Elgutter.
Poem—The Gifts ..... Emma Lazarus
H. A. Wolf.
The Jew as Pioneer ..... Izidor Ziegler.
Piano Solo—Mazurka Viennoise ..... Gruenfeld
Mrs. Samuel Katz.
The Jew as Patriot ..... Simeon Bloom.
Quintet—(a) Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
(b) Melody in F ..... Rubenstein
Reading—Washington's Letter to the Jews of Newport, 1790 ..... Martin Sugarman.
Vocal Solo—Du Bist Wie Eine Blume (Heine) ..... Rubenstein
Miss Minna Meyer.
Violin Solo—Kol Nidre ..... Max Bruch
Robert Cuscaden.
The Jew as Citizen ..... Edward Rosewater.
Quintet—Coronation March ..... Meyerbeer
The Future of the Jew ..... Rabbi Frederick Cohn.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	40	1 p. m.	44
6 a. m.	39	2 p. m.	44
7 a. m.	38	3 p. m.	47
8 a. m.	37	4 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	36	5 p. m.	44
10 a. m.	37	6 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	39	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	42	8 p. m.	41
		9 p. m.	40

AUTOMOBILE STRIKES COUPE

W. N. Murray of Pittsburg Probably Fatally Injured While Speeding Around Curve.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—W. N. Murray, president of the Standard Automobile company, was probably fatally hurt and his companion, Jonas R. McClintock, president of the Enterprise Pressing company, was severely injured tonight in a collision between Mr. Murray's automobile and a coupe.

Mr. Murray was putting a new forty horse power machine through its paces on the boulevard and while going at rapid speed around the "S" curve at Thirty-third street the wheels skidded, throwing the automobile with great force against a coupe going in the opposite direction. The horse attached to the coupe was almost cut in two and the vehicle wrecked, but the driver and a woman passenger escaped injury.

The automobile struck the curve, rebounded across the road and landed on the grass plot at the side.

PASSENGER BOAT WRECKED

Steamer Argo Driven Aground at Holland, Mich., While Trying to Make Harbor in Gale.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 24.—The passenger steamer Argo of the Graham & Morton line, which left Chicago last night for this port, struck a shoal early this morning while trying to make the harbor during a fifty-mile gale and was smashed against the north pier. Helpless and partly wrecked, the steamer, with its load of passengers, was tossed by the tremendous sea, finally stranding 500 feet from shore. Twenty-five passengers and thirteen of the crew were rescued only by the heroism of Robert Smith, a member of the life-saving crew, who was hauled through the waves to the stranded vessel by a life line and succeeded in rigging up the breeches buoy. Captain John Stewart and a few picked members of the crew refused to desert the ship and tonight they are still on board, although the breeches buoy is being kept in readiness in case the vessel should show signs of going to pieces.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES INDICTED

Charged with Perjury in Damage Case Against the Railroad Company.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Nov. 24.—Indictments were returned here today by the Mills county grand jury against George Shreve, Elmer B. Monroe and Ed Long, three employes of the Burlington railroad at Pacific Junction, Ia., on a charge of perjury. Shreve is a station agent and the others are switch and yard foremen. The perjury indictments relate to affidavits given by the men to support the railroad company's motion for a new trial in a damage suit brought by Morris Brantner, a former employe, who recovered $9,500. The affidavits charged Brantner's attorneys, Matt Gering of Plattsmouth, Neb., and Shirley Gilland of Glenwood, with attempting to influence a juror in a wrongful manner.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Number of Postmasters Named for Nebraska, Iowa and Wyoming Towns.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—St. Paul Otoe county, William Schmitz, vice A. M. Durr, deceased. Iowa—Lids, Warren county, Carl H. Evers, vice T. J. Bowers; New Liberty, Scott county, Christian F. Scheppele, vice Anton Hooper, resigned. Wyoming—Ervay, Natrona county, John J. Wolliday, vice Jacob Ervay, resigned.

Fred G. Hawaxby of Auburn, Michael A. Harrigan, Hastings, Neb.; Charles E. Smith, Custer S. D.; Thomas H. Gibson, Laramie; Lewis W. Shuman, Cody, Wyo., have been recognized as attorneys to represent claimants before the Department of the Interior and its bureaus.

ROOSEVELT NAMES HAGERMAN

Lively Contest for Governor of New Mexico Settled by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Roosevelt today authorized the issuance of the following statement:

The president announces the appointment of Herbert J. Hagerman of Roswell, N. M., as governor of New Mexico, to take effect at the expiration of Governor Otero's term, January 22, 1906.

There has been a bitter factional quarrel in New Mexico for some time, and in view of it the president thought it best to select a man who was in no way connected with either of the factions. Mr. Hagerman was strongly recommended to the president by Secretary Hitchcock.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Nov. 24.

At New York—Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool; La Lorraine, from Havre; Pennsylvania, from Hamburg; Citta di Napoli, from Genoa.

At Trieste—Sailed: Pannonia, for New York.

At London—Sailed: Ontarian, for Portland.

At Moville—Sailed: Virginian, for Halifax.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Moltke, from New York.

NEW HOTEL IN OMAHA

Project Finally Put Under Way in a Definite Shape.

MONEY SUBSCRIBED TO BUILDING STOCK

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Pledged by Representative Citizens.

HALF MILLION TO GO INTO ENTERPRISE

Plans Formally Adopted and Matter Given Splendid Start.

EIGHT STORIES HIGH ON PUNDT CORNER

Building to Occupy Two Lots at Southwest Corner of Seventeenth and Douglas Streets and Start at Once.

It is now regarded as a certainty that Omaha is to have a large new hotel. Plans took definite shape at a dinner given by Rome Miller at the Iler Grand last night to a number of merchants, bankers and other business men, when it was decided to form a stock company for the erection of a $500,000 hotel. Before the evening was over $200,000 had been pledged.

The plan is to build, at Seventeenth and Douglas streets, a hotel to cost $500,000. A loan of $250,000 can be secured on the building, and this would leave a like amount to raise, but in order to be sure of enough money, it was decided to get subscriptions to the amount of $300,000.

Pledges at the Dinner.

All the men present at the dinner spoke encouragingly of the prospects, and most of them suited the deed to the word by pledging themselves to take large blocks of stock. Written pledges to the amount of $200,000 were secured in a short time after the matter had been talked over thoroughly.

Of the remaining $100,000 it is expected that $25,000 will be donated by men who own property in the vicinity of the hotel site. This leaves yet $75,000 of stock which must be disposed of. The general opinion was that it would not take long to find the money. The work of getting stock subscriptions is to be pushed from today.

It is understood that Rome Miller is to be the lessee of the hotel and he is to guarantee the stockholders 5 per cent on their investment.

Site for the Hotel.

The hotel will be erected at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Douglas, known as the Pundt corner. This was recently bought by a syndicate in which the Brandeis brothers are prominent. The building as projected will be 132 feet square and eight stories high.

Business men have been interested for a long time in trying to secure another hotel for the city. The Commercial club labored long to secure a settlement between Rome Miller and Peter E. Iler, whereby Mr. Miller might either build a hotel or move out of the Iler Grand and let Mr. Iler build a new Iler Grand. Mr. Iler and Mr. Miller could not reach an agreement. In view of this the Commercial club dropped the matter.

Mr. Miller has been at work for some time to enlist the support of men with capital and he has succeeded. Men who were at the dinner last night say that Omaha is to have a hotel which would do credit to a city of larger size.

HALDEMAN FOR THE SENATE

Louisville Editor Announces His Candidacy for Seat Occupied by J. C. S. Blackburn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The Courier-Journal will tomorrow print the formal announcement of the entry of Hon. W. B. Haldeman of the Louisville Times for the seat in the United States senate now held by Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn. The announcement is in the form of a letter addressed to the democratic members of the legislature from the Fifth congressional district in response to their request that he become a candidate. In the letter Mr. Haldeman says in part:

I represent no faction in the democratic party. I have good friends among the followers of both Senator Blackburn and Judge Paynter, and the warring interests of these two candidates which threaten to disrupt the democratic party in Kentucky cannot meet with the approval of any democrat who is truly a well wisher of the best interests of his party.

If the democrats of the general assembly believe that this war of interest should cease I come to them with the united support of my home district as a messenger of peace and good will, of harmony and unity in the party.

The legislature will elect Mr. Blackburn's successor early in January.

OIL HEARING ON AT JOPLIN

Missouri Case Transferred from St. Louis is Resumed in Southwestern Town.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 24.—The inquiry directed by Attorney General Hadley against the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce Oil companies was continued here today before Commissioner Anthony, having been transferred from St. Louis.

Thomas R. Hopkins, for eighteen years agent for the Waters-Pierce company in southwestern Missouri, testified that during all the time he represented that company the Standard Oil company did not sell in the Waters-Pierce territory. Likewise the Waters-Pierce company was not permitted to sell in Standard Oil territory. He had, he said, desired to send a barrel of oil into Indian Territory, but his superiors had instructed him that was Standard territory and he could not sell there.

"I was given to understand," said the witness, "that Waters-Pierce could not sell in Standard Oil territory and Standard could not sell in Waters-Pierce territory."