NEWS SECTION. Pages 1 to 12.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

A Paper for the Home THE OMAHA BEE Best in the West

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PLUNKETT IDEA LAME

Irish Take Exceptions to the Industrial Plan of the Omaha Landlord.

BRITISH VETO ALLEGED TO BE SHOWN

Ireland is Not Permitted to Compete with Factories in Scotland.

OPERATION OF SOCIETY CRITICIZED

Agricultural Organization Said to Compete with Firms in Trade.

MATTER MAY BE HEARD IN COURT

School Question is Involved in the General Proposition to Determine Scope of Work of the Society.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Sir Horace Plunkett has given the key to his self-satisfaction over the results of his labors as a departmental chief in his explanation of the collapse of the Sligo furniture factory, for which capital subscriptions were invited in the prospectus on the plea that it "was being run under the auspices of the department." The department had nothing to do with it, he has explained to the departmental commission. True, he and several of the departmental officials were interested in it and their expenses in connection with it were paid out of the departmental funds. But their interest was not solely concerned with the question of its success.

"There must necessarily be," he says, "during the experimental period a large number of failures, but the difficulty was to get men of such public spirit as Mr. Bourke Cockran who would come forward and take the risk of recognizing the value of a negative result."

Negative results do not, however, appear to satisfy the desires of the Irish people. Sir Horace Plunkett has explained to Mr. Micks that the department should not take up any industrial effort that would compete with an existing industry. He argues that the department is at full liberty to contribute its funds to the Irish Agricultural Organization society, which is devoting itself to the organization of industries in competition with existing industries, but these latter industries are flourishing Irish industries. What Sir Horace means, it is believed, is that the department must not take up any industrial effort that would compete with an existing British industry.

British Veto Evident.

Its experiments are apparently to be subject to a British veto and that is not liked here. As Mr. Bonar Law put down the Drogheda jam factory at the behest of the Dundee jam makers, so the endeavors after real industrial regeneration of Ireland must under this popularly controlled department be, it is alleged, "always conducted with an eye to superior British interests." Though the East Indian may make his own cotton the Irishman, it is claimed, may not be assisted in making his own jam.

The question of whether the funds of the department shall continue to be spent through the Irish Agricultural Organization society is being considered at a meeting of the council of agriculture, to which the board has referred the matter. Mr. Gerald Balfour has repudiated the pledge which he gave when the bill was passing through the House of Commons that the funds would not be so applied. The law officers have yet to determine whether the amendment introduced by Mr. Gerald Balfour himself under pressure from Mr. Dillon is consistent with such subventions. It prevents subventions to societies engaged in trade and the Irish Agricultural Organization society, which has met the deficits of the Irish Wholesale society and publishes a newspaper partly out of the funds supplied by the Board of Agriculture, has to prove that it is not a trading society. The law officers may be saved considerable trouble by the final decisions of the Council of Agriculture.

Question of Education.

More serious than any of the problems raised by the departmental inquiry is the question raised by the bishop of Limerick. The question is whether under the guise of preparing the way for technical education the department is to invade the field of general education and establish there secular institutions for ordinary primary education, from which religion will be either excluded or in which it will be merely tolerated by allowing external preachers. The preparatory trade school is the name under which these institutions are being introduced. It is claimed that there is nothing of trade about them; that they are primary schools doing the work of ordinary general education, and that as such they will be steadily fought by the Catholic interests of Ireland.

The report of the commissioners of the sea and inland fisheries of Ireland is regarded as an encouraging document by the experts upon this particular subject. The department has continued its policy of assisting in the artificial propagation of salmon and trout. During the season 1905-6 the output from the different hatcheries was 7,750,750, as against 4,675,580 in the previous season. Meanwhile it is regarded as a little disappointing to find that in Ireland, unlike America, these hatchery operations have heretofore resulted in no marked improvement in the salmon or trout fisheries. The year 1905 was a very good one from the fisherman's point of view, according to the report. The amount of sea fish landed shows above the average. Omitting shell fish, nearly 1,000,000 hundredweights were taken and if shell fish is included the total money received by fishermen amounted to more than $2,000,000. The vessels employed in the fisheries show a tendency to decrease in numbers, but to increase in size. The change has not, however, affected any material alteration in the number of persons employed during the year.

For Dublin Beautiful.

A very interesting discussion is now going on in the daily papers as to how best to make Dublin more beautiful. One suggestion is to remove Nelson's Pillar to the park or elsewhere. Two proposals have also been made with regard to O'Connell Bridge—one to erect a fountain—the other to have electric lights put into the old lamps. The former seems scarcely feasible, but the latter might be carried out at little cost, and would, it is believed, immensely improve the appearance of that part of the city at night.

All of the Irish members of the House of Commons, irrespective of party, have signed the following petition to the prime minister:

"We, the undersigned members, representing Ireland, are in favor of the removal of the prohibition on tobacco-growing in Ireland and trust that the bill before Parliament may be given facilities by the government at an early day."

At the Pioneer Total Abstinence league

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TAPESTRY THIEVES BOLD

With Forged Orders Party Succeeds in Getting Many Valuable Gobelin Designs.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—According to all accounts the theft of Gobelin tapestries from the chateau of Comte Berthier de Wagram, near Thionville, was more daring than the theft recently committed at the Rothschild chateau and the trick played by the thieves savors greatly of the methods of the now far-famed German Kopenic captain who made the soldiers of the German army aid him in bobbing the mayor.

The story is that two men whom nobody had seen there before arrived at Thionville and hired three of the best cabinetmakers in the town, saying that they had been commissioned to take away some valuable tapestries from the chateau, for which they needed the most expert hands, and showed letters purporting to be from Comte de Wagram. They proceeded, accompanied by these skilled workmen, to the Chateau de la Grange, owned by the comte, and which contained some valuable collections of furniture and tapestries. They showed their letters to the servitors, the chief caretakers being absent, and were allowed to proceed. They ordered the workmen to take from the walls several fine panels of Gobelin tapestry worth $25,000. It was done with great precaution and after the tapestries were carefully packed they had them taken to the station. When the chief caretaker returned from a shooting excursion in the evening he was surprised at what had happened and immediately telegraphed to Comte de Wagram in Paris. The latter answered that he had given no such order. Meanwhile the thieves had found a suitable train and had left with their valuable acquisition. The railway employes say that they took the train for Ostend and it is believed that they are now enroute to America.

SMIT WANTS NEW TRIAL

Grandson of Late "Oom Paul" Kruger Would Escape Sentence for Murder.

PRETORIA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Efforts are being made to secure a new trial for Stephanus Paul Kruger Smit, grandson of the late President Kruger, who has been found guilty of murdering Hermann Davis.

The claim is that he is insane and is to be imprisoned during the governor's pleasure, but Smit has succeeded in impressing some of his friends that he is sane but innocent of any real intent to be drawn into any murder. Smit had been in negotiations with Davis, who claimed to know of buried treasure worth $500,000, and together they drove off together from Pretoria to Desport to take possession of the gold.

It is now claimed that the murder was committed by strangers, but Smit, knowing how deeply he was involved in the frauds, became afraid to tell, fearing punishment by reason of the frauds alone.

There were many mysterious things connected with the case and many incidents which have not been cleared up. The fact is not denied that the cart used by Smit on the night of the travel in search of the gold was found spattered with blood stains. The veldt was scoured when Davis failed to show up, and his body was discovered in a lonely spot six miles from Pretoria with four bullet wounds in the head and the neck, and yet in spite of all of these damaging facts there are many circumstances which tend to make it appear as though Smit could not possibly have committed the murder.

LIFE IN THE FAR NORTH

Captain Amundsen Tells of Plans Adopted to Keep His Party Cheerful.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Captain Amundsen, in an account of his notable achievements in making the Northwest passage says few of the Esquimaux whom the expedition met had ever seen white people and that they naturally regarded them as superior beings.

The monotony of the voyage was such that even the singing cook who was taken on board at Nome became a bore after the first forty-eight hours. Still all festivals, such as birthdays, Christmas, Easter and Whitsun were kept, cakes being baked and served up. Cigars ran short during the expedition and members of the party were obliged to fall back upon the tobacco purchased at Nome.

Nearly all had taken with them Christmas parcels marked with the respective years, given by members of family and friends before departure. These were opened upon the proper holidays and discussed with as much interest as though they were prize hampers just received from home. In this way and in many other little ways did the captain try to alleviate the monotony of the voyage.

BOURBONS IN A LAWSUIT

King of Spain Interested in Case to Settle Estate of Queen.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—A Bourbon lawsuit in which the names of some of the most distinguished members of that family, including King Alfonso XIII of Spain, appear, is now being ventilated before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

The suit dates back to 1878 and refers to the estates of Queen Christine of Spain, Princess de Bourbon, daughter of Francois I, king of the Two Sicilies, born in 1806. She died at Havre on August 22, 1878, and was the grandmother of the king of Spain. She left considerable estates in France which are claimed on the one hand by Prince Don Filippe del Drago, Ferdinand del Drago, princess of Atuni; Prince Francesco del Drago, count of Ascrea; Prince Luigi del Drago and Prince Giovanni del Drago, and on the other hand by King Alfonso XIII of Spain, Principe Carlos de Bourbon, Prince and Princess Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, Comtesse de Paris, Duc de Galliera and a dozen members beside the Bourbon family.

PEASANTS ARE EXCITED

Religious Fanaticism Follows a Peculiar Form of Fungus Growth Near Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Religious fanaticism and superstition are running riot at Borgerhout, a suburb of Antwerp, where a curious fungus growth on rotten planks has taken the form of the familiar statuettes of the Virgin Mary and Child.

The ignorant populace, of course, claim that a miracle has been wrought. The local priests have denounced the superstition, claiming that the incidents are due entirely to natural causes, but the incident still clings in the minds of the peasants in spite of all that has been done in attempts to eradicate the superstition.

TROUBLE FOR CHURCH

Stormy Times Said to Be Ahead for Vatican in Many Countries.

SOCIALISTS BLAME GREATER PART

Germany is Expected to Be Scene of the Greatest Contest.

FREE MASONS COME IN FOR THEIR SHARE

Distinction Between Masons of South and Those of America.

LINE DRAWN BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

In Impending Contest, Which May Include All Europe, Socialists Count on Drawing from Poor Catholics.

ROME, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—It begins to appear as though stormy times are awaiting the Vatican. Theological experts—to coin an expressive phrase—are saying that the whole organization and system of the Roman Catholic church are likely to be subjected to a strain more severe than they have experienced since the great trials and tempests of the reformation. This, it should be explained, is not the fault of the church; it is not the fault of the administration of affairs as now carried on. If it must be charged up against anything it is to be charged up against the general feeling of unrest which prevails in so many of the countries of the world, and for the prevalence of this feeling of unrest, almost world wide as it appears to be, it would be manifestly unfair to hold the pope or his cardinals responsible.

Some of the theological experts profess to find the greatest menace to the authority of the church in the growing tide of socialism. Heretofore, no matter what the periods of storm and stress, even during the darkest hours of the reformation period, the pope could always rely upon a large percentage of the workingmen, if the laborers of that period may be so styled, for the purpose of making the parallel plain. The Catholic church has always been strongest among the poor—is strongest among the poor even to the present day. But the socialistic propaganda which has swept over so many of the European countries appears to take into its ranks all of the poor almost without exception. Indeed, it is the boast of the international socialists that the great middle class is rapidly being wiped out of existence and that soon there will be only the very poor and the very rich, and it is argued that the socialists will get 99 per cent of the very poor and that they will outnumber the so-called exploiting classes ten to one. These arguments are used merely for the purpose of making plain the situation as it appears today from the point of view of many persons who have given their entire lives to the study of topics akin to these.

Socialists Are Blamed.

A great many loyal Catholics are disposed to charge the troubles through which the church is passing in the republic of France and in countries possessing a more autocratic form of government—Spain, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and, in fact, all of the Balkan states—up to the ancient and the old-time enemy of the Church of Rome—the Free Masons. And when the word "Free Masons" is used in this connection it should be understood that it has a meaning entirely foreign to the meaning used by lodges of that order in England and America. The rude organizations which have for centuries existed in the south of Europe have little in common with the order, of which the king of England is the head. But no matter whether some of these offshoots from Freemasonry are responsible for some of the agitations which have been carried on against the priests and the bishops or not, the fact remains that the agitations do exist. And the Vatican has at times been extremely troubled at the way things have been going in some of the greater cities of France and the Latin union countries.

The situation has perhaps reached a more critical stage in Germany than in any other European country, for the reason that the growth of socialism has been more pronounced there than elsewhere. To those who remember the days of the elder Bismarck it seems almost impossible that even a friendly undertaking could exist between the German emperor and the Vatican. Only a few years have elapsed since the priests were being driven out of the country with the authority of a German kaiser in far worse fashion than they are being treated today in France. But those who get a glimpse of things behind the scenes in the chancelleries of Europe do not hesitate to say that there is a working agreement between the Vatican and the kaiser for the suppression of socialism. The kaiser is being forced to rely more and more, year by year, upon the clericals to secure the enormous appropriations for his pet projects of a large army and navy—things which are being fought in all legitimate ways possible by the workingmen and the socialists of his realm. Just what the effect will be upon the minds of the workingmen of continental Europe, if it should become apparent that the pope is working with the crowned heads of Europe in this way, it is difficult to say, for the reason that never before has the church ranged itself squarely on the side of the rulers and against the poorer classes. Indeed, the Catholic church has been bitterly accused of caring insanely for the poor by its arch enemies.

Contests May Be Bitter.

In the event of a square conflict between the 4,000,000 socialists of Germany and the Vatican and the kaiser it is difficult to determine just what the final result might be, even if there should be no resort to arms. Certainly the situation could not fail to leave many sores—perhaps a condition of affairs akin to that caused by the fact that Father McGlynn adhered to the cause of Henry George and the single tax movement in New York City in opposition to churchly authority. It was years and years before the friction caused by this event healed over, even in Rome itself.

Next to France, where the contest between the local authorities and the church authorities is going on all the time the storm center today would appear to be Spain. For, while the groundwork has perhaps been laid for a far greater struggle in Germany later on, it is in Spain where the latest troubles have broken out. The liberal statesmen in Spain are constantly seeking to impress upon the mind of the young king that there is an alliance there between the church authorities and the Carlists and the reactionaries. Undoubtedly there is a tendency to exaggerate these things—not one-half the reports received here in regard to the situation in

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CREDITORS AFTER MME. GOULD

French Money Lenders Assert She Was as Extravagant as Her Husband.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Creditors of Count Boni de Castellane, realizing that the divorce has left him practically penniless, are making a tremendous onslaught upon the late countess and are disposed to hold her responsible for the debts. They are bothering her in all of the little ways which the law permits under those circumstances. In one of the recent suits brought by the creditors Maitre Millerand pointed out that the countess benefited as well as her husband by the lavish magnificence of the Castellane household, of which he drew up an amusing picture. All Paris knew the powdered lackeys who used to line the great staircase on days of receptions and the gold laced porters who stood as sentinels before their mansion in the Avenue Malakoff. The gilt coach in which the couple in the days of their splendor drove from the railway station to their chateau is still the talk of peasants in the surrounding country. The ceiling of the bedroom in which the countess still sleeps, he pointed out, cost $40,000, and its furnishing $800,000. Hence, Maitre Millerand concluded, she was just as extravagant as her husband and ought to be held jointly responsible with him in the eyes of the law.

Maitre Jacobson, pleading for the Zeigler creditors, declared that when the count was driven to despair by his creditors, it was M. Zeigler who came to the rescue again and again and paid the debts of the couple and the countess could not now be absolved from all responsibility.

KNIFE FOR BRITISH OFFICER

Indian Bound Over to Keep Peace Makes Assault Upon Deputy Commissioner.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—A desperate attempt to murder Mr. Napier, the deputy commissioner of Kaipur, Central province, has just been reported here. According to the general report received, the attempt was made by a native.

The commissioner was playing bridge at the Chattisgarh club, when the native stepped into the room and aimed a violent blow with a knife at Mr. Napier's neck from behind. Luckily the frill of the punkah struck the man's head and changed the direction of the blow so that Mr. Napier received only a serious cut beneath the ear.

Two other men and a woman were playing bridge with Mr. Napier and another man was looking on, and there were other people in the room at the time, but so sudden was the attack that the native got away before the players could even realize just what had happened.

Later, however, the man was captured, and turned out to be a notorious criminal who had the day before been bound over to keep the peace and who had been released on bail. He had threatened murder if the case went against him. His sureties have now been withdrawn and he has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SACRED CARAVAN STARTS

In a Few Years Moslems Will Travel to Mecca by Rail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—The sacred caravan which left by special steamer for Beirut enroute for the Holy Cities of Islam, by way of Damascus, conveyed to the shereef of Mecca and other notables gifts of especial value this year as the sultan wished in this manner to testify his gratitude for his recovery from his sickness in the summer.

The monetary consideration to the Bedouin sheiks all along the line of the route have been increased and in some instances doubled for this very cause. The annual cost of the sacred caravan as entered on the budget of the empire is $250,000.

All the Bedouin chiefs do not receive presents in cash. Some of the most important are presented with swords or mantles of honor, while the petty chiefs are gratified with ordinary articles of Arab dress. Ane sheik was contented with the gift of one boot one year and with the promise of its fellow the succeeding year. What he cared for most of all was the fact that it was a present from his sultan.

This year the pilgrimage will be able to cover one-third of its journey to Mecca by rail, and the Hodjaz line has been completed as far as Tobuk.

At the rate of advance which has been maintained for the last five years the railway should reach Medina by 1910, and Mecca three years later.

ENGLISHMEN JOIN ISLAM

Three Residents of India Embrace Faith of Mohammed and Are Received.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Charles Norman, an Englishman, with his two sons, John and Henry, who have embraced the Islam faith, have been formally admitted into that creed at the Mahometan mosque at Debra Dun.

A large crowd of natives accompanied the converts, who were renamed Abdulla Jan, Jan Mahomed and Almad Jan, respectively. They wore Mahometan garb on leaving the mosque and were followed by a procession with music and torches through the native portion of the town.

Mr. Norman came out to India with the Suffolk regiment in 1857, and after serving his time with the colors joined the railway service. He was carriage examiner in the government state railway at Delhi and is now receiving a pension of about $25 per month. It is said here that Norman will have some difficulty in drawing his next month's pension under the name of Abdulla Jan, but it is not believed that the authorities will give him any more inconvenience than is absolutely necessary.

CRAZY PRINCE OF SERVIA

Crown Prince Abuses Soldier Who Will Not Bite a Live Mouse.

BELGRADE, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—All sorts of stories continue to be circulated concerning the mental condition of the Servian crown prince. His latest escapade is common property here at the capital.

A mouse was recently caught at the palace where the prince resides. This he carried alive outside and ordered a sentinel to bite off its head, holding it to his mouth and crying "Grisi!" (bite it). As the soldier refused the prince beat him and threatened him at the point of a revolver for disobeying his military superior. The scene attracted a crowd of curious spectators and their loud denunciations brought out the officer on duty. Through the efforts and the entreaties of this officer the prince was finally induced to retire.

BOMBS AND BULLETS

Terrorists Make Desperate Attempts to Assassinate Admiral Doubassoff.

TEN SHOTS ARE FIRED AT HIM

All of Them Miss, but He is Slightly Hurt by Bomb.

SECOND BOMB FAILS TO EXPLODE

Both the Terrorists Are Arrested by the Admiral and Police.

REVENGE SUPPOSED TO BE MOTIVE

Fourth of a Long Series of Conspiracies Against Governor General of Moscow for Suppressing Revolution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—Admiral Doubassoff, formerly governor of Moscow, was the object of a desperate attempt at assassination today, in which he received severe injuries. Three men, believed to be terrorists, participated in the attack, which took place while the admiral was walking along a secluded path of the Tauride gardens. A young man, dressed as a workman, approached and fired seven shots from a revolver, but missed. The terrorist turned and ran, with the admiral in pursuit. Seeing that his capture was imminent, Doubassoff's assailant turned, drew a bomb from his pocket, and hurled it at his pursuer. Doubassoff was thrown to the ground by the explosion. A watchman ran up and seized the terrorist. As the admiral was rising a second terrorist appeared and threw a bomb at him, which passed over his head and did not explode. The second terrorist then fired three shots from a revolver at the admiral and missed him. Doubassoff threw himself upon the terrorist, disarmed and held him until he was seized by the police. The two terrorists were taken to the nearest police station. A third succeeded in escaping.

Revenge is the Motive.

The attempt on Doubassoff's life is connected with the trials of revolutionists in progress at Moscow. His assailants are supposed to be workmen from that city, who were seeking to avenge their comrades, some of whom have already been condemned to death. The attempt was one of a long series of plots against Doubassoff due to the part which he played in suppressing the revolution in Moscow a year ago.

Three of these conspiracies, in which young men and a woman of highly connected family were concerned were frustrated by the Moscow police, but another plot in May resulted in the admiral's right leg being injured by a bomb, from which injury he had only recently recovered. The same leg was hurt again today.

Owing to the receipt of letters warning him that an attempt would be made on his life, Doubassoff permitted the police of St. Petersburg to take extraordinary precautions during the marriage of his daughter a week ago, when all the streets between the admiral's residence to the church were closed during the passage of the bridal party. The admiral, however, persisted in going out for walks without escorts.

BAILEY TALKS ABOUT LOANS

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Borrowed from H. C. Pierce Was Used to Buy a Horse.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 15.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey said relative to the statement that he had borrowed money from H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, that in so doing he had never considered that it was anything that people could object to.

"Why, I have borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars from Mr. Pierce," he said, "and I told the people time and again that I had many such transactions with Mr. Pierce.

"I once went to him to borrow $156,000. I knew of some securities I could buy by which I could make a few thousand dollars. Mr. Pierce told me then that he did not have that amount of money at hand, but went out to a bank and went my security.

"I paid the money back to Mr. Pierce and I made several thousand dollars on the deal.

"The attorney general's office did not need to go to the records of Mr. Pierce's office to know that I had borrowed money from him. I could have told them that. The voucher printed by the attorney general showing that I received $1,500 from H. C. Pierce was a record of a loan when I wished to buy a horse."

REFUGEES LIVE RENT FREE

Relief Board May Not Legally Collect Money for Houses in Parks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 15.—Pursuant to an ordinance passed yesterday by the board of supervisors making it unlawful for the relief corporation to collect rentals from refugees owning cottages in public parks, the chief of police has detailed two officers to each of the relief camps to see that the ordinance is not violated.

The officers are instructed not to take any orders from camp commanders or special police. The relief corporation has been collecting from $4 to $6 a month from the refugees occupying the cottages built from the relief fund.

As the policing and sanitation camps has been in charge of the relief corporation the enforcement of the ordinance will practically amount to taking the management of the camps out of the hands of the relief corporation. The cottages number 4,741.

WRECK ON TEXAS PACIFIC

Cannon Ball Express Collides with Freight in Louisiana and Kills Four Men.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., Dec. 15.—Four persons were killed and two seriously injured today in a head-on collision between the Cannon Ball express and a freight train at a long curve here on the Texas & Pacific railroad. The dead:

B. D. ALLEN, mail clerk.
—— WOODWORTH, Marshall, Tex., express messenger.
NEGRO MAIL MESSENGER.
NEGRO TRAMP.

The engineers and firemen of both trains saw the approaching collision in time to escape by jumping. The boiler of the freight blew up, scattering boiling water and bits of iron and adding to the terror of the passengers. Many of the passengers were painfully bruised.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 Irish Dislike the Plunkett Plan. Trouble in Store for the Vatican. Bomb and Bullets Fail to Kill. Howe Sure to Get the Postoffice.
2 Railroads Reply on Car Shortage.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Mexico Buys Up Central Railroad.
5 Troops Being Sent to Hawaii. Glasgow Shipbuilders Alarmed.
6 Taft Reports on Philippines.
7 Big Crowd at Torrey Mission. Results of Torrey Mission Good. Affairs at South Omaha.
8 Modisett Brothers Tried Next. Elliott Refuses to Enter Plea.
9 Sporting Events of the Day. Root and Folger Win Bicycle Race American League Batting Averages Trade with South American Lands.
10 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Twelve Pages
2 Last Week in Omaha Society.
3 Woman in Club and Charity.
4 Y. W. C. A. National Convention.
5 New York's Great Improvements. Five-Mile Ride with Death.
6 Editorial and Comment.
8 How Railroad Men Climb.
9 Sports at the Big Schools. Fatal Blunders Made by Hunters.
10 In the Field of Electricity.
11 Suburb Richest Town in World.

WANT AD SECTION—Twelve Pages.
2 Gossip of Plays and Players. Music and Musical Matters.
3 Memorial to Robert Fulton.
4 No Japanese Exclusion Likely. Water Ready for the Arid Land.
5 Preserving Bohemian Language.
6 Timely Real Estate Topics. Live Stock Men Appeal for Rates. Keegan Exposes Slugger Young. Omaha Second as Oats Market.
7 Want Ads.
8 Want Ads.
9 Want Ads.
10 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Happenings in Omaha Suburbs. Opaha High School Notes.
11 Commercial and Financial News.

CHRISTMAS SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 The Nativity of Jesus.
2 Christmas in History and Tradition What a Man May Give a Woman.
3 Christmas on Board Ship. Some Historic Christmas Days. The First Christmas Tree.
4 Story of the Bishop's Ring.
5 A Small Boy's Calendar. Mrs. Lester's Christmas Eve.
6 Christmas in Other Lands.
7 Legends of the True Santa Claus. Christmas a Children's Feast. Gifts that Men Appreciate.
8 The Fir Tree.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Life Work of Eleazar Wakeley. Trip Through Sweden and Norway.
2 Little Stories for Little People.
3 Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
4 Where Christmas Never Comes.
5 Story of the Homestake Mine. Fairbanks on the Country.
6 Toy Makers of the World.
7 Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.
8 Short Stories of Several Sorts. Queer Capers Cut by Cupid.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	16	1 p. m.	23
6 a. m.	16	2 p. m.	25
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	28
8 a. m.	14	4 p. m.	28
9 a. m.	14	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	15	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	17	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	20		

FIGHT IN CONVICT CAMP

Two Mississippi Officials Seriously Injured by Negroes Who Attempt to Escape.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—As a result of a free-for-all fight, covering a desperate attempt on the part of the negro convicts to escape from the Oakley convict farm, about twenty miles southwest of this city, today, Captain J. N. Buckley, in charge of the camp, sustained a seven-inch gash across the chest and Sergeant John Dodd's left arm was broken.

The fight commenced in the hospital. Ben Cooper, a long-term negro convict, attacked another negro, Charles Prince, with a razor. The attack on Prince was the signal for a general fight, and when Sergeant Dood entered the room he was beaten with clubs, iron bars and other weapons.

Captain Buckley attempted to quell the disturbance and was attacked by Cooper, who attempted to cut his throat and was only prevented by Hezekiah Pluney, another convict, knocking the weapon down. Pluney then grappled with Cooper and disarmed him.

When the other negroes saw Pluney take the razor from Cooper they quieted down.

Governor Vardaman hastened to Oakley on a special train, accompanied by the members of the Board of Control. When they reached Oakley quiet had been restored. Governor Vardaman brought Pluney back to Jackson and will pardon him for disarming Cooper.

OCCUPATION TAX IS INVALID

Georgia Supreme Court Sets Aside Law Taxing Receipts of Common Carriers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The occupation tax act was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court today. The decision was rendered in the case against the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company. The decision, it is estimated, will cause a loss of $150,000 annually to the state. The law required all express, railroad, telephone or telegraph companies doing business in the state to pay into the state treasury a sum each year, which, added to its regular property and franchise taxes, should make the entire amount equal to 2½ per cent of its gross income.

BRYAN OFFERS SOME ADVICE

Nebraskan Writes Letter to Oklahoma Convention Telling Views on State Constitution.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Dec. 15.—A communication from W. J. Bryan, in which he made a number of recommendations, was read today before the constitutional convention. One suggestion was the creation of a board of corporations. He also urged the convention to adopt the initiative and referendum and the nomination of all officers by the primary system.

The committee on federal relations reported favorably on the proposal of two amendments to the United States constitution, one for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and one for an income tax.

HOWE GETS OFFICE

First Assistant Postmaster General Says Name Goes to Senate Monday.

SOUTH OMAHA MATTER SETTLED

Congressman Kennedy Gets Definite Assurance from Department.

PADDOCK'S NOMINATION IS WITHDRAWN

New Papers Are Prepared and Are Signed by the President.

IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION POSSIBLE

Senator Millard Will Supplement Kennedy's Activity by Request for Prompt Action—Lee Etter for Assistant.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Kennedy does not intend to let any grass grow under his feet until the South Omaha postoffice succession is settled. He was at the Postoffice department bright and early this morning to see the first assistant postmaster general, who has not been accessible for several days, and who has charge of the division of appointments.

Mr. Hitchcock assured Mr. Kennedy that the matter is now definitely settled and the withdrawal of O. K. Paddock's nomination and that the nomination of E. L. Howe, which is already prepared and signed, will go to the senate Monday.

Senator Millard is expected to request immediate confirmation, as the attention of the committee has already been attracted to the controversy. In fact, it has been discussed at both ends of the capitol. It is now said that Mr. Paddock filed a petition with the department. Mr. Howe's confirmation will mean the appointment of Lew Etter as assistant.

Pensions for Nebraskans.

This being pension day in the house, members who had pension bills on the calendar were in evidence, watching for their bills to come out of the hopper.

Three of Mr. Hinshaw's bills were passed, namely: Increasing the pension of James C. Daly, Waco, York county, to $40; B. P. Munns, David City, $30; George H. Washburn, Giltner, $24.

A bill of Judge Norris' was passed for Levi Eddy, residing at Hastings, $30.

Congressman Smith of Council Bluffs secured the passage of three pension bills: Isaac S. Doan $24, Charles W. Foster $36 and John T. Harvey $30.

Representative Kennedy passed through the house Senator Millard's bill to increase the pension of John Ard Gordon of Omaha to $30 per month.

Congressman Kennedy was notified by the Bureau of Pensions today that the claim of August Buva of Fontanelle, Neb., for a pension has been allowed at $12 per month from November 12.

Judge Kinkaid was advised that increases in pensions had been allowed to John N. Schneider, Broken Bow, and Charles D. Whalley, Callaway, each increased to $12 per month.

Uncle Sam's Aid for Farmers.

The success attendant upon the practical lessons given farmers in the First district in Nebraska in spraying apple trees for scab fungus and other diseases has prompted the Department of Agriculture to plan for a larger demonstration next year. Congressman Pollard, who was instrumental in getting the department to make these practical demonstrations for the benefit of fruit growers in Nebraska, as well as several of the southwestern states, was informed today by Secretary Wilson that the results had been far beyond their expectations and that the Agricultural department had been shown another way in which to make its work known amongst farmers and fruit growers.

Mr. Pollard also made arrangements with Mr. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, to send into the First district varieties of both winter and spring wheat that will be rust proof. The Agricultural department has been propagating these varieties of wheat and has been signally successful, with the result that requests are being received from all wheat growing sections of the union for samples of these grains that will resist the presence of rust. It is expected also that some work will be done on improving the quality of corn in the First district. It is Mr. Pollard's expectation to try to locate experts on two or three farms in his district where the farmers show an inclination to take up the work in conjunction with the Agricultural department, so that the farm interests of Nebraska, primarily of the First district, may have the benefit of the demonstration.

Twelve Cents a Mile for Carriers.

Congressman Hinshaw introduced a bill today granting 12 cents per mile per day to rural free delivery carriers. He regards this as the best bill that has been introduced to increase the pay of rural carriers.

Man Without a Party.

A very peculiar contention has arisen over the request of Congressman-elect Peter A. Porter of the Thirty-fourth New York district to have his name recorded in the list of members-elect as a republican. Mr. Porter's request appears to be without precedent and will be denied. There have been instances in the past when members of the house, and even senators, have been elected by one party who have subsequently repudiated the platforms upon which they were elected and the party which elected them. But these cases were based upon the fact that the senators and representatives found the policies of their party incompatible with their conscientious beliefs.

Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, elected as a democrat, did not agree with his party on several national questions and he formally forewore further allegiance to that party and upon the floor of the house announced his intention to thereafter affiliate with the republicans. Senators Dubois of Idaho and Pettigrew of South Dakota were elected to the senate as republicans. They disagreed with their party's declarations on the silver question as enunciated in the platform of 1896 and thereafter affiliated with the democrats. Senator Dubois was subsequently elected to the senate as a democrat and is still serving as such.

But the case of Mr. Porter is different. A copy of the official ballot, upon which he was elected, shows that he was a candidate of the regular democrats and Independent league and that while he also appears on the ballot as an "Independent," he did not claim, officially, anywhere that he was an "Independent republican." So far as the memory of the oldest official of the house extends back there has never been a time when a member elected on one ticket