seemed to have somewhat more difficulty in breathing.

At 7:30 the doctors returned and issued the following bulletin:

Nothing noteworthy occurred during the day and the pope's condition is as satisfactory as it was this morning. Pulse, 86; respiration, 30; temperature, 36.8.

LAPONNI.
MAZZONI.

Throughout the day St. Peters was surrounded by the usual Sunday worshipers and steady lines of inquirers visited the Vatican courtyard, where the bulletins are issued.

Unusual rigor was adopted to prevent unseemly gatherings. One notable instance of Vatican sternness was the arrest of Captain Smith, commanding the Swiss guard, for having given information to the press.

There was a striking scene within St. Peters last night. In the middle vespers the German students, all in scarlet cassocks, entered the cathedral. Behind them came German friars in rough hair-cloth cassocks and then German nuns in conventional black and white. These formed a procession and, kneeling first at one altar and then at another, prayed aloud and in silence for Pope Leo.

The congregation joined in the procession until the Basilica was half encircled by a moving mass of color and when St. Peters' tomb was reached many hundreds followed the picture of the Savior, held aloft by a statuesque monk.

On one side of the brass rails which guard the entrance to the tomb knelt the nuns. Opposite, three deep, were the shorn heads of the friars, while in the center knelt the young students, their scarlet cassocks making a blaze of color which stretched far down the dimly-lighted nave. For more than an hour no sound came from these supplicants for divine interposition save every few seconds the hoarse, monotonous cry, "Ora pro nobis," the dirge-like cadence of the guttural German voices quite drowning the Italian choir, which still sang the vespers at a neighboring altar.

Pope's Room Simple.

As many fantastic descriptions are in circulation regarding the room where the pope lies, one of the pope's nephews who sees his uncle daily has given the following description:

The room is large, bright and airy. The walls are hung with pale green and gold silk damask. Entering it with the sun pouring through the ample window, is like a taste of spring. A large curtain divides the room and is generally drawn open, showing on the right the modest narrow brass bed covered with a red damask coverlet. Even in his desperate condition, Pope Leo shows great daintiness with regard to his person, performing a full toilet whenever possible and changing daily his white batiste nightshirt.

At the head of the bed is a good picture of the Madonna, beside a holy water font, while in the middle of the adjacent wall is an immense crucifix, reaching from floor to ceiling, with an ivory figure of Christ. At the foot of the bed stands a simple walnut writing desk, at which the pope has written the best of his Latin poems.

On the other side of the curtain stands the now famous armchair, which is most comfortable, a small table, a few shelves with the pope's preferred books and nothing more. The chamber gives the idea of extreme simplicity, luxuries being rigorously banished.

Hates Many People.

Even in his present condition Pope Leo has much objection to having people about him, unless specially called, so that even when he was worst Dr. Laponni and his valet Centra could only enter when rung for.

Centra yesterday asked if the pontiff did not think it better to have company. The pope replied tranquilly, "I am in good company," pointing to the large crucifix.

Now and then the pope suspects that something is being concealed from him, so when a copy of the medical bulletin was brought him he read it and then rang.

To Centra, who appeared in response to the bell, he said abruptly: "Bring me another copy of the bulletin," emphasizing "another" and evidently thinking that the first one had been doctored for his benefit, as had been done before.

But yesterday Centra was able triumphantly to bring another identical with the first.

One of the greatest difficulties is to prevent the pope from speaking too much. When anyone is allowed to visit him he immediately begins describing his satisfaction at the greetings he received on the occasion of his last jubilee and also at the manifestations of sympathy from all parts of the world during his present illness. Then either one of the doctors or one of his nephews steps in and, monopolizing the conversation, obliges the pontiff to be silent, which he does not like at all.

It is wonderful what different impressions people receive of the pope's condition. For instance, when Cardinals Ferrata, Segna and Cretoni left the sick room together, Cardinal Ferrata, rubbing his hands together, said: "The Holy Father is almost convalescent. We shall soon see him in the Vatican gardens again."

Cardinal Segna, making the sign of the cross, sighed: "Our beloved pontiff is lost," while Cardinal Cretoni, shaking his head in doubt, exclaimed:

"Who knows? He may die, still he may get better."

King Victor Emmanuel has given orders to keep the Quirinal palace in readiness, as he may come to Rome any time from his summer villa near Turin if the pope dies. In any event the king and queen return to Rome on July 29.

Telegrams of inquiry continue to come from foreign governments. Messages from Bolivia, Argentina and Peru arrived today.

News Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Monsignor Falconio, the papal delegate, this morning received the following cable from Cardinal Rampolla:

"Slight amelioration continues."

GIBBONS STANDS NO CHANCE

Cardinals Declare Neither American Nor Any Other Foreigner Will Be Pope.

LONDON, July 13.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rome telegraphs as follows: "I am authorized to state on the authority of two cardinals, one of whom is himself a candidate, that neither Cardinal Gibbons nor any other foreign member of the sacred college possesses the remotest chance of succeeding Pope Leo."

Bu Hamara Beaten.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 12.—The news that the war minister, El Monobhi, entered Fasa, the stronghold of the pretender, Bu Hamara, on July 7, after seven days' fighting, is confirmed. The rebels were completely defeated.

BOB EVANS SCENTS A FIGHT

Admiral in Command of Asiatic Squadron Looks for Trouble.

FOUR NATIONS' FLEETS ASSEMBLE

Efforts of Russia to Close Manchuria to the World Arouse Great Britain and United States as Well as Little Japan.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 12. — (Special.) — There is great activity in the Bay of Pe-Chi-Li, due in great part to the mobilization of American and British ships. Within that great bay there is today assembled a larger number of British and American vessels than ever before in the history of the two countries. But a short distance away, for distance is only relative, the Russians have assembled a fleet of nearly half a hundred vessels, some of them being the most powerful in the Russian service. On the other side Japan has brought together the pride of its navy, ready to make demonstration should occasion arise over the Russian demand to close Manchuria to the nations of the world.

Meanwhile diplomacy of the most strenuous kind is endeavoring to solve the right of Russia to close the Manchurian ports. The open door in China is threatened and upon the diplomats of the four leading nations of the earth devolves the question whether there shall be a war such as has not been witnessed in a century or whether the spirit of international peace shall spread its wings over the whole.

"Fighting Bob" Looks for Trouble.

According to a friend of Robley D. Evans, who is in command of our Asiatic squadron, the admiral is looking for trouble, but he is not exactly sure from which end the trouble will come, whether from the interior of China, due to another uprising of the Chinese, or whether the strained relations existing between Russia and Japan will reach the breaking point between these two countries. Admiral Evans is in close touch with conditions in the Orient. In a private letter to a friend he has said that if a fight is necessary the American squadron under his command will give a good account of itself. Several months ago he informed the Navy department that conditions were becoming strained in the Orient and consequently some of the very best ships in our navy were promptly ordered to Chinese waters to reinforce the ships already on the Asiatic station with a view of meeting the admiral's request for additional strength. With the ships already in the Bay of Pe-Chi-Li and those on the way to reinforce our navy in Asiatic waters we will have by the first of August the biggest American squadron ever seen in foreign waters. Of the twenty vessels which we will have in the bay eight of them are armored and at least three of the fighting vessels are of the newest type of naval construction and are in splendid condition to render a good account of themselves should necessity arise.

Petition Merely a Pin Prick.

The petition which the Hebrews of the United States will shortly send to Russia through our State department—the letter of transmittal is now being formulated by Secretary Hay after a long conference with the president at Oyster Bay this week—is only a pin prick so far as the Japanese-Russian situation in the east is concerned. The petition, it is expected, will be wholly ignored by Russia, and it is consequently but a "fub to a whale," for it will not avail much, and if anything will accentuate the China situation. For many reasons a disagreement with Russia is to be greatly regretted. She has been the friend of the United States when these states needed help. She has been our consistent friend, and in the dark days of the '60s Russia gave the northern states much aid and comfort, but it now seems as if the historic friendship might be broken at any moment over the very important question whether Manchuria shall be open or closed to the commerce of the world. The diplomats of the four great countries vitally interested in the Manchurian question are at work, and for the next two months it is expected that the game of diplomacy will be played as it has not been played for many years. The United States has a definite policy, so has Japan, so has England and Russia, and China looks on senile and impotent, waiting for the great powers to say whether there shall be war or peace in the lands or on the seas that surround the country of the dragon.

Clark to Build a Palace.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana is ambitious in numberless ways. The richest copper miner in the world, he is determined upon erecting in this city a home for himself that will surpass in luxury and architectural adornment any private house in the country. Clark's millions have been turned over and over in their ceaseless earning of interest, so that the Montana senator has had little chance to tell, except in an indirect way, how much he is really worth. The senator, however, does nothing upon a small scale. He is a little man with Titanic ideas, and he has therefore decided to erect here the grandest mansion ever contemplated for the national capital and one that will entirely eclipse his own palatial residence, just completed, in New York. Two firms of world-famous architects, one in Paris and the other in London, are said to be preparing competitive designs for the new palace of the Montant Croesus. When these are submitted to him, Mr. Clark will call for revised plans, should any details of the one rejected seem worthy of inclusion in the one approved. The plans for Mr. Clark's prospective residence are reported to contemplate a mansion extending from Connecticut avenue along the Dupont circle concave front around Massachusetts avenue and including the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Clark at the Twentieth street corner. This would give the Montana senator a ground area far in excess of his most fortunate neighbors, including the Colorado millionaire, Thomas F. Walsh; Lars Anderson, also the possessor of millions; Levi Z. Leiter, the father of Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India; the Townsends, and Mr. Patterson, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, who married the daughter of Joseph Medill.

With Senator Clark's elevation to a place on the foreign relations committee of the senate the Montana copper king has decided that in order to properly entertain the diplomatic corps it will be necessary for him to erect a mansion in Washington that shall stand absolutely in a class by itself, unapproached by the residence of any other man. Senator Clark is a connoisseur of art and of books, and it is now expected when the plans for his Washington home are accepted that the Clark mansion will be one of the most famous show houses of the nation's capital.

Cities that Want Conventions.

Politicians in Washington—and notwithstanding the summer heat there are quite a number of them hereabouts—are already discussing the places in which the republican and democratic conventions will meet next year. It is understood that St. Louis will be a formidable competitor for convention honors. Baltimore, too, will enter the race for both conventions, now that it has a magnificent new armory capable of seating 25,000 people. Among the leaders, however, there is quite a disposition to have the republican convention meet in Chicago, although it is not understood that Chicago cares particularly for this honor. There is some quiet talk of Omaha entering the race for the republican convention, but so far as can be learned only quiet talk has been indulged in so far as Omaha is concerned. The politicians have no desire to go to St. Louis. They say that with the exposition on St. Louis will be taxed to the uttermost to take care of the exposition visitors alone, without taking anything additional upon their hands like convention crowds. The hotels in Chicago during the summertime are but ordinarily filled, and as the Windy City has splendid facilities for taking care of convention crowds it seems reasonable to predict that the city by Lake Michigan will once more entertain the national republican convention and again have the honor of nominating a winning ticket.

Irrigators Plan a Trip.

About thirty Washington correspondents, representing the leading papers of the country, will attend the National Irrigation Congress to be held at Ogden, September 15 and 16, as the guests of the Union Pacific Railway company. The details of the trip west, which contemplates a twenty-day visit to the most interesting places in the intermountain states, are in the hands of representatives of the land department of the Overland road. While the itinerary is still in a nebulous condition, progress upon it has gone so far as to show that the correspondents will go by way of Chicago and Kansas City to Denver, stopping at the new experiment station at Hays City, Kan., enroute. Three days will be given to Colorado and the most interesting features of the Centennial state. Cripple Creek, Greeley, Manitou, Colorado Springs and the Rocky Ford irrigation district will be investigated, together with the sugar beet factory in that state. A short stop will be made at Cheyenne on the way to the congress. After the close of the congress the correspondents will visit Idaho and Montana, taking in the cities of Butte and Anaconda of the latter state, and it is expected that they will be the guests of Senator W. A. Clark, president of the National Irrigation Congress, while in Butte. The itinerary calls also for a visit to the large smelter at Anaconda and the inspection of the copper mines thereabouts. The party will come east by way of Salt Lake City and Omaha. Many of the members of the party have never been west of Chicago and as the trip is made for purposes of study and investigation the opportunity thus afforded to see the intermountain country will be exceptional. It is anticipated the party will leave Washington September 9, returning to Washington September 28 in ample time for the beginning of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth congress in November.

FEW AMERICANS JOIN NAVY

Old Salt Describes New Conditions and Corrects Misapprehensions Regarding Promotions.

Chief Master at Arms Collins, one of the naval recruiting party that left the city Sunday, was aboard Iowa during the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba in 1898. He is an old salt of thirty-two years' experience and is a native of England. He said:

"There is a dearth of native born Americans in the navy that are what you would call seamen. They are mostly foreigners. The Scandinavians make our best seamen. They are to the manner born, so to speak. The Americans and Englishmen make the best gunners, and it is this class of men o' war's men that do the business behind the guns. They are cooler under excitement and more reliable in a tight pinch. You must excuse me from talking about the fight at Santiago. However, it was a beauty and Iowa, under command of gallant Fighting Bob Evans, wasn't very far from the front when the fun was going on. Being my ship I speak from practical observation.

"It is a wrong idea that men enlisting in the naval service have no chance for promotion. Good men are quickly recognized aboard ship and the officers are always on the watch for bright fellows. The American sailor has the same chance to become an admiral now that a private in the army has to become a general. No, the work aboard ship nowadays is not so hard. Cleanliness has got to be observed and even marines have to take their turn in helping clean ship. When young men begin to realize that the rope's end and belaying pin are no longer the disciplinary agents aboard ship more of them will join the navy. The naval officers are all gentlemen and treat their men with kindness and courtesy, and it lies with the man himself as to the treatment he receives. Attention to duty and discipline is quickly recognized and it does not take the youngest recruit long to reach the rank of a petty officer if he at all deserves it."

ALEXANDER GOES INTO MINES

Former Collector of the Port of Omaha to Manage Extensive Utah Properties.

The Deseret Evening News of Salt Lake City, under date of July 6, publishes an article which states that W. B. Alexander, formerly collector of the port of Omaha and later connected with the smelter, has recently been made manager of the Majestic mines. Mr. Alexander will be at the head of the business end of the concern.

An eastern publication contains a complimentary mention of Mr. Alexander. It says: "The news that Mr. Alexander, who for several years was closely identified with large smelting and mining interests, has retired from an important insurance connection to become an active factor in the Majestic mines, emphasizes anew the fact that many business leaders are taking conspicuous part in mining enterprises. Mr. Alexander has been western manager and attorney for Johnson & Higgins, probably the most extensive insurance brokerage firm in the United States, located in Chicago. He resigned this position to take the management of the Majestic company, which is a $6,000,000 concern."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

William Taylor of Denver has been locked up at the police station charged with being a suspicious character.

John Gonden of Silver City, Ia., is locked up at the police station charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Peter Greenhagen, a boy who lives at Thirtieth and Martha streets, has been in the habit of amusing himself by jumping on and off street cars. He was caught in the act by an officer last night and landed in jail.

George Tautak, who lives at the Andrews hotel, mourns the loss of a $20 gold piece. Tautak entered the abode of Georgie Laupiac on Ninth street last night. When he came out he was minus the money, which he had been carrying in his hip pocket. The police locked them both up, Tautak as complaining witness and the woman charged with larceny from the person.

The last report of the celebration of the glorious Fourth comes from Gus Johnson, a tailor from Holdrege, Neb. Johnson showed up at the police station last night decidedly the worse for wear. He said he came to Omaha to celebrate the Fourth and had been celebrating ever since. He wanted something to steady his nerves and was placed in a cell to see if that would help any.

John Flynn, who lives at 1513 Burt street, bought a sandwich from Charles Barfocini, who conducts a lunch wagon at Ninth and Douglas. After consuming the eatable Flynn refused to settle and the lunch man climbed down out of his wagon to collect. He had no sooner come in contact with the sidewalk than Flynn clinched with him. An officer who was near and saw the proceedings promptly landed Flynn in jail, where he is charged with assault and battery.

PRAIRIE DOGS AID FARMER

Wily Georgia Man Trains Pests to Help Cultivate His Alfalfa.

ORDER ISSUES TO ERADICATE COLONY

Indignant Husbandman Decides to Test Legality of Law Designed to Rid Him of His Industrious Workmen.

GEORGIA, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—There is great excitement and indignation on the headwaters of the Minnecaduza creek, in Cherry county, over the action of Senator Brown of this district in securing the passage of a bill by the last legislature designed to exterminate one of the industries of northwest Nebraska.

It will be remembered that Senator Brown secured the passage of an act to exterminate the prairie dog in the state of Nebraska. When they were not exterminated by the owner of the land on which they had their habitat, then it was made the duty of the road overseer to destroy them and charge the expense of same against the land.

Louis Grosmentir, who was one of the earliest settlers on the Minnecaduza creek, near this point, has for a number of years been training the inhabitants of a small prairie dog town upon his farm. As is well known, the most profitable crop that can be grown in this region is alfalfa. For the greatest success in growing alfalfa two things are necessary. First, that the roots of the alfalfa plant shall be infected with a certain fungus, and second, that the roots should be able to pierce the soil and reach the water beneath. Mr. Grosmentir made the important discovery a few years ago that this fungus is propagated by the prairie dog and carried by it in digging its burrows through the earth so as to thoroughly infect the soil. When he made this important scientific discovery he set himself to train his prairie dogs so as to prepare the ground for alfalfa culture. After four years of diligent application he has perfected his system so that his dogs not only infect the soil with fungus but break through the hard pan in numberless places so as to afford easy access to the alfalfa roots to the all-important water beneath.

One of the most beautiful sights ever witnessed in the redemption of the semi-arid west is to behold Mr. Grosmentir's town of prairie dogs at work preparing a field for alfalfa culture.

It has just been made known that under the statute passed by the last legislature of Nebraska these beautiful and industrious redeemers of the region are condemned to death. Mr. Grosmentir is taking steps to test the law and for that purpose will consult the most eminent counsel in the state.

YORK WHEAT HARVEST STARTS

Help is Badly Needed to Garner Bumper Crop of Grain.

YORK, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—Hundreds of harvesting machines have this morning started in the large fields of winter wheat and oats in York county and from now on the hum of the binder will be heard on every side.

There is a great scarcity of harvest hands, but in the next three weeks thousands of acres of wheat and oats will be cut.

Many fields of winter wheat stand four and a half feet high, long heads filled with plump kernels of wheat, promising to yield as high as fifty bushels and in some cases more per acre.

Owing to the excessive rains in the early spring corn has not reached its usual height at this time of year, but the fine weather is helping wonderfully, and the corn crop of York county promises to be one of the largest in the history of the county.

YOUNG HORSE THIEF HELD

Hires Buggy and Flees with Baby Sister to Lover's Kansas Home.

AUBURN, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—Mabel Mestre, the 16-year-old daughter of Assessor George Mestre, who hired a team and buggy and fled with it and her little 3-year-old sister, is now confined in the county jail on the charge of horsestealing. She was captured at Clayton, Kas., and was brought back by Sheriff Lawrance yesterday. She had her little sister with her, but had sold the team in Jefferson county.

She has refused to make any statement as to the cause of her strange conduct. Last winter she kept company with a young medical student, who is now located at Clayton, which is held to furnish some clue to her motive. She will have her preliminary examination next week, when County Attorney Quackenbush intends to thoroughly sift the matter, as he is persuaded that some powerful motive actuated her to commit the crime.

CASS CONVENTION CALLED

County Republicans Meet at Weeping Water on August 8 to Name Ticket.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—The Cass county republican central committee met in Weeping Water yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, J. M. Robertson of Plattsmouth. Secretary E. M. Pollard of Nehawka and Assistant Secretary A. L. Tidd of Plattsmouth were kept busy. Nearly every precinct in the county was represented.

It was decided to hold but one convention and that in Weeping Water on August 15. The primaries will be held on August 8, the representation being based on the vote for Governor Mickey. It was recommended that no proxies be allowed. Besides naming a county ticket the convention will select delegates to the state and judicial conventions.

Militia Form Sunday Camp.

FREMONT, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—The Signal corps of the Nebraska National Guards are in camp to the south of this city. They left their armory at 6:30 last evening in full marching order, each man carrying his blanket, knapsack and his part of a shelter tent. Last night guards were posted and the usual regulations of camp life enforced. This morning after breakfast and inspection there was drill both in the usual company formations and signal work. This afternoon drill and target shooting. On account of the absence of Captain Brooks, First Lieutenant Rex Henry was in command. They returned to the city tonight.

Showers Cool Norfolk Air.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—Two furious but brief showers of rain fell this morning and cooled off the air. Every night during the last week just enough rain to sprinkle the streets has fallen.

Federal Work to Go On.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—President Gustav Ehrhardt of the Congress Construction company, who has been in the city for a few days from Chicago to look over the federal building, left yesterday for New Orleans, where he goes to start a new structure in the navy yard. Mr. Ehrhardt states that the iron columns which have delayed action here for weeks, are now enroute and will arrive by tomorrow.

Drinks, Swears, is Jailed.

FREMONT, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Shannon, a woman who for a long time has made herself a nuisance to her neighbors and many merchants here on account of her habit of getng drunk and using profane and abusive language in stores and on the streets was yesterday given a thirty-day sentence by Police Judge Cook for disorderly conduct. She has been a too well known character around here for several months, but no one cared to file a complaint.

Norfolk Theater Sold.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—The Norfolk auditorium, a play house built three years ago and owned by A. B. Beall of Sioux City for the last twelve months, was yesterday purchased by A. J. Dunlevy of Tilden. Mr. Dunlevy is in the city today to look over his newly acquired theater and to take an inventory. He promises that nothing but first-class attractions will be booked.

Asylum Work Waits.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 12.—(Special.)—Foreman Thomas, who has charge of the State Hospital for the Insane, says thus far nothing that he knows of has been done toward reconstructing the institution. The people of Norfolk were assured a week ago that something would be done immediately, but no signs of action are evident.

CAUGHT IN HOTEL CORRIDORS

Travelers Tell of Their Observations in Different Parts of the Country.

W. S. Shuck of Kansas City is an Omaha visitor, stopping at the Merchants. "Kansas City is gradually emerging from the flood disaster of last month," he said. "The full extent of the damages is only beginning to be realized. The flood-wrecked district is a pitiable sight to see even yet. Thousands of men are at work removing the debris of the flood in the form of mud-encumbered basements and cellars. Only yesterday another dead body was taken from the debris near the new electric light plant. While the loss of life may not have been great, yet it will never be known just how many lives were lost in the flood. Many curious things happened during the flood. In some places up near Armourdale, where there were vacant lots, several houses floating down the flood from no one knows where settled down on the lots and can be made habitable with but little expense. A farmer living about five miles west of Kansas City, Kan., whose farm was never under water before, was completely submerged, and he woke up one morning to find a fairly well equipped restaurant building had settled itself on his farm. There was some provisions in the structure and lots of good furniture. A sign on the building read 'Salina restaurant.' No claimant has yet put in an appearance for the structure, which is in fairly good condition and is worth $300 or $400. The farm lands along the Kaw bottoms for many miles west of Kansas City are practically ruined. The big potato plantations in that section are ruined and about all that will be raised in that section of the valley will be late corn that can only be utilized for rough feed at the best."

Charles N. Dennison of Boulder, Colo., was an Omaha sojourner Sunday, enroute eastward to stimulate some mining interests with which he is identified. Speaking of climatic and mining conditions in Colorado he said: "I do not see how folks down here in the torrid zone manage to get through the summer. Why, I have been here two days now, and I have never suffered so much from the heat in all my life. We were chucking snowballs at one another up at Boulder on the Fourth of July, and since then the weather has been glorious. Boulder is waking up tremendously this season. The mines west of us are all doing something and some good reports will come from there soon that will astonish you. With improved ore reducing machinery, the low grade ores of Boulder district can be worked with a big profit, and lots of money has been invested in many of the old abandoned properties by eastern capitalists who are not saying much about it now for obvious reasons. I was in Denver a few days ago, and the exposition fever is beginning to manifest itself there. There is some talk of a great mining exposition there to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold at Pike's peak. It is also proposed to unite with it an exposition of agricultural resources of Colorado, especially from the irrigated districts. The proposition is yet in embryo, but is likely to resolve itself into tangible shape immediately after the St. Louis exposition.

H. A. Gilkey was one of the editorial visitors to the national convention here last week, coming from western Kansas. He said: "You can put western Kansas down for Roosevelt and prosperity, for that's us. Wheat? You never saw the like and never was it better. This little story we read here about the chinch bug getting into the wheat of our section is all bosh. The wheat is too far advanced to be damaged by anything short of a horse rasp, let alone a little measly chinch bug. By the way, you people up here could do us a good service by establishing a sort of an exchange labor bureau with Kansas, to help us out on harvest hands. We need them. I was talking to one of your employment agency men since here, and he tells me that but very few men care to go to the harvest fields these prosperous republican days. The season they regard as short, and they rather prefer railroad work. I can hardly see the logic of their argument. No men are better treated than the harvest hands, and certainly none are better fed or paid. We will get through with the harvest all right, but we could do it so much quicker with a big force of help. The Omaha employment agent that will make a specialty of engaging harvest hands next year for the Kansas fields will make a mint of money."

Begins at Bed Rock.

Health, strength and vigor depend on digestion. Dr. King's New Life Pills make it perfect, or no pay. Only 25c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Leaves Town in Disgust.

G. A. Bassett, the Iowa cheese merchant who rebelled against the dictation of Chief Donahue as to the precise spot he should cry his wares on the streets, has left Omaha in disgust, declaring it to be the most unjust and unreasonable place he ever visited. He said he would prefer to lose his $5 license money rather than remain longer in such a town. Bassett persisted in holding down a location in front of meat markets and grocery stores and would not change his place of business one block when requested to do so by the chief.

To Meet Mrs. Fox.

President Cole of the Omaha Woman's club is anxious that there shall be a good attendance of the members this evening at the club parlors, when Mrs. Fox of Detroit will be present. Mrs. Fox, who is first vice president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, will have something particular to say to the Omaha women.

District Court Adjourns Saturday.

The district court has decided to adjourn the present term next Saturday for the summer vacation. It will reconvene in October, but will probably do little work until after the election.

LAUDS KISHINEFF PROTEST

Immigration Authority Declares America Bound to Aid Russian Jews.

CRUSHED SLAVES DANGEROUS SETTLERS

Only Way to Stay Influx of Undesirables Said to Be Prevention of Their Manufacture Across Seas.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—John B. Weber of Buffalo, N. Y., late commissioner of immigration at New York and chairman of the commission authorized by congress in 1888 to investigate in Europe the causes inciting immigration to this country, was a speaker today before the Jewish Chautauqua on "The Status of the Jews in Russia."

Mr. Weber charged the Russian restrictive laws as being responsible for the misery and persecution from which people there suffered. Taking up the laws regarding the right of residence, which he characterized as especially hard and oppressive, he briefly sketched the history of the official decrees regulating the area within which alone the Jews have been permitted to live for forty years.

Jew Without Rights.

Summing up the status of the Jew in Russia, Mr. Weber said:

Today he is an alien in the land of his birth, a subject who bears an undue share of the burdens of good government without the privileges of the meanest citizen. Fettered in his movements, handicapped in his vocation, restricted in his educational opportunities, he is unable to protest and powerless to successfully invoke the protection of the authorities. A slave without the self-interest of a master to shield him from abuse, he stands helpless, friendless and defenseless against brute force, egged on not only by religious intolerance, but by that irrepressible conflict of the age between government by autocracy and government by the people. The Jew is therefore the sport of the rabble, the spoil of the official, the football of fanaticism, the buffer against which strikes the wrath of bigotry, intolerance and savagery.

After asserting the moral obligation and the legal right of the United States to protest to the Russian government against its treatment of Jews, Mr. Weber continued:

We cannot look without concern on the arrival of the thousands of hunted, terror-stricken human beings who come to us crushed in spirit and impoverished in substance, to enter into competition with our respected and self-respecting labor. Neither is it an answer to say that we have the remedy in our own hands by closing our ports against these people. This would violate our every instinct of humanity and would war against the policy which has made this country great and prosperous by confining immigration to normal causes alone. The abnormal immigration from Russia is due to the laws and methods of that country, and this gives us a legal and moral right to object. Self-interest and humanity unite in a loud call to invoke such rights.

America Jewish Mecca.

Referring to the hope that a considerable part of this stream from Russia might be diverted to other lands, Mr. Weber quoted the statement of an emigrant at Kovno in the Pale:

"I am going to America, for in that direction lies hope. Here I have only fears to confront me. The hope may prove delusive, but the fears are a certainty. My great ambition is to breathe, at least once, the free air with which God has blessed the American people."

These are the words of an uncultured Jew, and these are the sentiments in the heart of every Jew in Russia.

Mr. Weber closed by calling attention to those of the Jewish faith of the grave responsibilities falling upon them in receiving the thousands who flee from their oppressors in aiding to establish them in work and business so that they will become self-sustaining, in distributing them so they will not by congestion become a menace, to guard against the dangers of a rebound from oppression to freedom, which so generally accompanies the lifting of the pressure and so generally interprets liberty to mean license, and to instill in their minds correct principles of citizenship. Continuing, he said:

Be patient with these unfortunate people and do not judge them by ordinary standards. Their lives from the cradle up have been passed under extraordinary conditions. The grownup generation can never forget their mistreatment, they cannot banish fear and suspicion on command, but their children can be fitted to enter upon our citizenship and made to glorify your race and reflect credit upon our American institutions.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The Kishineff relief commission has received 192,500 roubles from America and 363,700 roubles from Russia. The total receipts up to the present amount to 763,156 roubles, and the total expenditures 436,500 roubles. The future expenditure is estimated at at least 350,000 roubles.

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