TO CRUSH THE JEW

POLICY OF RUSSIA MAKES LIFE UNBEARABLE

AMERICA HIS ONLY REFUGE

MADE FOOTBALL OF OLD WORLD FANATICISM

HAVE RIGHT TO PROTEST

Sport of the Rabble and the Buffer Against Which Strikes the Wrath of Savagery and Intolerance

Atlanta City N. J., July 13.—John B. Weber of Buffalo, N. Y., late commissoner of immigration at the port of New York, and chairman of the special commission authorised 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 subject of "The Status of the Jews in Russia."

In his address Mr. Weber charged the Russian restrictive laws as being responsible for the misery and persecution of which people read and hear. He stated that there would be no peace, no substantial relief for the sufferers until the tota disappearance from Russia of either the Jew or the special laws direct against him.

Taking up the laws regarding the right of residence which the speaker characterized as especially hard and oppressive, he briefly sketched the history of the official decrees regulating the area within which the Jews were permitted to live during the past forty years.

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 its meanest citizens Fettered in his movements, handicapped in his vocation, restricted in his educational opportunities, he is unable to protect him self 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 against brute force egged on not only religious intolerance, but by contending forces that strive to strengthen the government on the one hand and to destroy it on the other, the irrepressible conflict 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."

Mr. Weber asserted strongly the moral obligation and the legal right of the United States to protest to the Russian government against its treatment of Jews and said:

"We cannot look with unconcern upon 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 very instinct of humanity, and would war against the policy which has made this country great and prosperous, and which will continue to add to our progress and prosperity, if immigration is confined to normal causes alone."

Refering to a hope that a considerable part of this stream from Russia may be directed to other lands, Mr. Weber quoted the statement of an emigrant at Kovno:

"I am going to America, for in that direction lies hope Here I have only fears to comfort 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," said the speaker, "are the words of an uncultured Jew, and these are the sentiments in the heart of every Jew in Russia."

Mr. Weber called attention to those of the Jewish faith of the grave responsibilities falling upon them due to the persecutions of their co-religionists, 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.

Swept by Furious Storm

Beaver City, Neb., July 13.—A terrific electrical and wind storm prevailed here Sunday afternoon, lasting for about forty-five minutes, in which time two and one-fourth inches of rain fell. The wind blew with great violence, doing much damage to small buildings, windmills, and to the wheat crop just ready for harvest. The union Salvation army of Kansas and Nebraska, now holding a campmeeting here, suffered much loss.

ON THE GALLOWS

RHEA HANGS FOR THE MURDER OF HERMAN ZAHN.

Lincoln July 11.—Willam Rhea suffered death yesterday at the hands of officers of the law. The legal struggle for his life was kept up until several hours past the time fixed in the death warrant for the execution. When every hope was lost the murderer of Herman Zahn was conducted from his lonely cell to the scaffold where the mandate of the law was skilfully carried out. Without flinching and without a word to the spectators he stood as the preparations were made. Without a word indicating for his deed or hope as to his future state, he suffered the death sentence. A few movements of the muscles of the throat before the noose was adjusted indicated mental agitation and alone made it plain that the affair was to him anything but an ordinary occurrence.

The last hours of the condemned man's life were spent very much as others that had preceded. He slept well his last sleep on earth, ate heartily of the delicacies provided and talked very much as usual with those around him. His adieux to the gentlemen of the pulpit and representatives of the church who had spent so many hours in his behalf were made before his march to the scaffold. He passed them with a mere glance as he approached the scene of his death. At his request no spiritual adviser attended him in his last moments. On the gallows only those who assisted the warden in the execution were near him.

Rhea dispessed of his few belongings previous to the dawning of his last day. He appeared very much as usual in the morning. He rose early and after eating a hearty breakfast, he was visited in his cell by Chaplain Walter K. Williams of the prison. For fully three-quarters of an hour they were in conversation. Rhea is said to have expressed in private penitence of his crimes. But it was his wish to meet death alone and it was at his request that the chaplin did not attend him. Some of the guards who attended the man at intervals say he did not at all times maintain his reserve against those who held his fate in their hands but there was no public indication that he bore animosity towards any one.

At 11.30 Warden Beemer visited Rhea and the executive clerk, E. B. Fairfield, accompanied him to read the death warrant This proceeding occupied eighteen minutes.

Rhea made a private request of the warden and a little later Mrs. Beemer was sent for. She entered the hospital building where the death watch has been preserved and conversed with the prisoner. She appeared a little later weeping convulsively and carrying a small book.

All this time the greatest suspense had been endured by those who were to have a part in the execution either as spectators or as assistants. In the warden's office where constant telephonic communication was maintained with the office of the clerk of the supreme court there was constant hope that the battle for at least a few more days of life that had been carried on at the state house might be successful. The successive moves made by the attorney of the condemned man were announced and when finally the information came that there was nothing more to do but to carry out the decree of the court, there was relief for a second and then renewed tension because of the scene that was to come.

The same scaffold on which Gottlieb Neigentind had died in March was erected in the west cell house and in the same place it had occupied on that occasion.

The witnesses of the execution to the number of about a dozen including physicians and officials from the city were gathered about the big black framework when a door opened leading from the prison yard and Rhea entered between two guards. Acting Deputy Warden Delehanty and Mr. Stewart, who had formed one of the death watch, walked on either side. It was a long solemn march over the two hundred feet between the door and the scaffold. The spectators watched the prisoner's every movement and he of all seemed least concerned. His demeanor was rather that of cheerfulness. At the foot of the scaffold he paused a minute, handed his hat to an attendant and mounted the steps wthout assistance though there were hands on each side to catch him had he weakened.

Rhea appeared to give every assistance possible to the officers. He ascertained the exact location of the trap and stood upon it and waited giving a rather curicus look at the beam above him on which the rope that was to end his life was fastened. It may have been a smile that passed over his features as he stood awaiting his death. Had it not been for the spasmodic motions of the throat as if he were swallowing with difficulty, it would not have been apparent that he cared.

No speech or word except one or two of inquiry as the guards fastened him for the drop were heard. If he had intended to make a statement from the scaffold he had changed his mind. He stood awaiting the end with the eyes of Emil Zahn, the brother of the man he murdered, intent upon him and those of William Kurt, another relative of Zahn, watching with awe the executioner's preparations.

During the few moments that Rhea's face was uncovered, he gave no sign of recognition of those below him. He mounted the scaffold at 1:20 p. m. and in two minutes the hands and limbs were strapped, the black cap adjusted and the noose was in place, the knot being under the left ear.

When the drop was sprung at 1:22 the man's powerful vitality was evidenced. He was not pronounced dead for thirteen minutes. For a time it was feared that the fall had not been sufficient to break his neck, but it was afterwards shown that this had occurred at the first shock. His remains were not removed until twenty-one minutes after the execution.

The Tribune of the town of Fremont, where the trial took place gives the following history of the crime.

The killing of Zhan took place during a raid of a gang of robbers rendezvousing near Crowell and followed two days of debauchery. Three strangers who proved to be William Rhea, Edward Gardner and William Darrell went to Snyder on the evening of January 4. They were first seen in Kurbaum Bros.' saloon and attracted considerable attention by their disposition to quarrel with the frequenters of the place. They kept up a constant jangling for half an hour, when all adjourned to Herman Zahn's saloon. The loungers of the other place were forced to acompany Rhea and his companions who drew revolvers and made them enter the saloon ahead.

There was a half dozen men in the place playing cards near the stove and they were ordered by the three desperadoes to throw up their hands, which they did with alacrity. Herman Zahn was sitting on a table and complied with the order. He arose to his feet and taking a step towards the robbers said, "Dont'shoot." As he did so Rhea shot him and Zahn fell heavily to the floor. Going up to the wounded man Rhea struck him on the head with his revolver and gave him a kick saying "You will get over this". After rifling Zahn's pockets and relieving him of his watch, Rhea went behind the bar and secured $75 in money from the till. The thugs then backed out of the building and after firing a volley in front of the place made their escape two going east and the other west.

Attention was at once given to Mr. Zahn. He was shot in the abdomen on the left side, slightly below the naval He was taken to his home, where a physician probed the wound unsuccessfully for the bullet. Death followed in about an hour and a half.

Meanwhile a posse had been organized and chase was given the fleeing gang. The night was very light from a full moon and the men were easily tracked to the creek where the trail was lost. Scouting parties kept up the hunt all night but the men had made their escape for the time being. Sheriff Kreader and officer Crawford arrived from Fremont during the night and the former took charge. The sheriff had an idea that the men belonged to a gang that frequented Crowell and set out in that direction, accompanied by the posse. On the way they stopped at a place bearing an unsavory reputation but found nothing suspicious and they continued on to the well known rendezvous.

They found a woman, Mrs. M. D. Williams in possession. As nothing could be learned from her a search of the place was commenced. Developements were soon reached at a straw stack near the barn and evidences that it was occupied Sheriff Kreader stayed to await developements, and after a match had been applied to the pile a second man crawled out and meekly submitted to arrest. This man was Gardney.

Ames Off to Penitentiary

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—The supreme court today formally entered the order sustaining the verdict declaring former Superintendent of Police Fred Ames of Minneapolis guilty of receiving money for "protection."

Upon the announcement that the court had reached such an argeement Ames was taken to the Stillwater prison to begin his sentence of six years.

Freights Crash Together

De Moines, Ia., July 10.—Fireman Jose Dusek of Cedar Rapids, Brakeman Nichols of this city, and an unknown tramp was killed in a head-on collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railroad last night. The wreck occured near South Amana. Two heavily loaded freight trains crashed together. Two engines, tenders and many cars were derailed and shattered. Traffic on the line was delayed for many hours.

RHEA EXPLAINS IT

FIRST AND ONLY PUBLIC UTTERANCE OF THE MURDERER.

HIS LAST HOPE IS GONE

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO INTERFERE

MAKES A FRUITLESS PLEA

Rhea Also Wrote a Letter to Dr. Wharton—His Lawyer Again Asked for Clemency but the Governor Refused to Yield.

The Lincoln Star.

"It almost seems as though there were two Gods to worship, two Gods to look to in the hereafter. Since I have been here in the penitentiary I have been taught of the God of mercy and forgiveness, one to whom all could flee for refuge I have studied and read of Him during my confinement and many friends have visited me have told me of Him. I only hope that I am prepared to meet Him

"The other God is not so forgiving. He holds his children to a strict accounting, apparently, but perhaps it is the same God from different standpoints.

"Since the visit of Governor Mickey to the penitentiary Sunday I have given up all hopes of a commutation of sentence and am trying to prepare myself for Friday. I think I am ready to go before my God and have settled my differences with Him. I hope that the same is the case with the others who have had a part in my case.

"Governor Mickey has told me that he cannot and will not interfere in the carrying out of my sentence and I have therefore given up all hope, for the governor is, I believe, a man of his word and it is very hard to change his mind. When the governor was at the penitentiary Sunday I asked him to call and see me in my cell and he consented. It was then that I made my last plea for him to give me my life.

"He told me that he could not interfere, as he did not consider interference justifiable, and said that he would be afraid to go before his God if he commuted my sentence. He is evidently sincere in his belief and I do not blame him, although it does seem that if the Lord will forgive me, as they teach me, the governor of the state of Nebraska could not be doing wrong to grant me my life. But he has his belief and I have mine. Perhaps we are both right. I prefer to think of God in my light though, than in the other.

"I have had several long talks with the governor since my confinement in this small cell, and each time he has listened to my words and studied my arguments. He looks at the law different than I do, believing in the letter of the law rather than the spirit. You know there are really two constructions to be placed, a literal construction and a liberal construction.

"The real intention of the law is to make better men of the bad, not to punish them as a retaliation for their crimes. The law should never be looked upon as a means of revenging a crime, but rather as a means of teaching the criminal to be a better man. I talked to the governor in this way about it out he could not see the law that way, so my arguments were useless.

"We discussed the particulars of my crime, for understand me, I do not claim that there was no crime committed, and the governor promised to weigh every circumstance. He told me that he considered the fact of my being drunk that day as an extenuating circumstance, but that was the only one he could find. Where we differed was on this very propositon.

"When I went into that saloon in Snyder that day, with my companion, I was under the influence of liquor. Not exactly drunk, for I knew what I was doing. We went there to rob the place, but that was all. I had no more intention of killing Zahn than I would have of slaying my own father. When the shot was fired it was during intense excitement and the gun went off almost without my knowledge.

I need not relate all the details of the affair, for they are familiar to all, but I want you to believe me when I say that I never intend d to kill Herman Zahn. I say it knowing that I am to hang for the deed and that further words are useless, but believe it."

Killed By a Train

Geneva, Neb., July 10.—C. W. Buckner, a printer, who had been working at the Signal office for the past two weeks was killed in the Elkhorn yards while attemping to board the south bound freight as the train was pulling out from the station. He missed his footing and was thrown under the wheels. Both limbs and body were horribly mangled. He lived about thirty minutes. Buckner quit work shortly after dinner.

Nebraska Notes

The construction of the government building at Norfolk is being delayed by the non arrival of the structural iron.

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A census is being taken of Norfolk in connection with the question of paving that is now up before the city council there.

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The funeral of Ambrose Allen, a civil war veteran of Plattsmouth, was held yesterday under the auspices of the G. A. R.

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E. L. Neff of Plattsmouth, and Miss Winnie Butler, of Glenwood were married at the former place by Judge Archer.

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The sure Hatch Incubator company of Clay Center, has filed articles of incorporation at Lincoln, with a capital stock of $100,000.

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Dr. E. S. West, for many years a well known practitioner of Nelson, has been declared insane and was taken to the Lincoln asylum.

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Willie Winkle, of Norfolk, filled an old Roman candle tube with powder and touched it off with a match. He has a badly burned face.

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After an illness of several months, Calvin Sparks, of Beatrice, aged 77 years, died at his home. A widow and five children survive him.

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The Collins Carnival company is holding forth at Falls City with a good line of attractions, but the farmers are too busy in the fields now to attend.

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The Burlington has extended the rate of 1½ cents a mile for harvest hands to apply from Lincoln. Many men are being sent to Holdrege, where the wages are $2 and $2.50 per day.

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F. A. McCrystal, a justice of the peace of Cozad, commanded Talbot Davies to dance. When he refused the justice fired point blank at him with his gun. Davies escaped injury. No arrests.

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City Clerk Sexton, of Ashland is laid up for a few days from the kick of a vicious horse, which struck him over the heart. Had he been closer to the animal he might have lost his life.

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So great is the demand for copies of the book on insular government prepared by the Charles E. Morgan of Lincoln, Neb., that Secretary Root has been obliged to order another edition.

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Work has begun on the Young Men's Christian Association building at York. A number of other business blocks are nearing completion and sixty dwellings are in the course of construction.

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Fate Davis, of Memphis, who a short time ago absconded, leaving debts to the amount of $3,000, will be allowed to return whenever he desires. His relatives have made up the shortage.

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The body of William Siebrasse, of Hooper, drowned in the Elkhorn two weeks ago, was found near a farm hand near Nickerson. Siebrasse lost his life in trying to save a little child from drowning.

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B. F. Fletcher, has discovered coal in paying quantities on his ranch at Felix, Wyo. The Fletchers have organized a stock company to develope the mines. Mr. Fletcher has gone to Wyoming to look over the ground.

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Noah Meyer, a well known farmer of Humboldt, died at his home nine miles northwest of that city after a lingering illness from which he has been endeavoring to obtain relief for several years. The funeral was held at the Presbyterian church conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith.

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The preliminary hearing of Henry Cox and Frank Davis, charged with burglarizing Mrs. Sheldon's chicken house, was held at the county court at Beatrice and resulted in their being bound over to the district court. In default of $200 bail they were sent to the county jail.

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Leslie Huston, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. Frank Huston, was drowned while bathing in Lake Kearney. He and another boy were in bathing, neither of them knowing how to swim, when Huston stepped in o a seven foot hole and before assistance came was drowned. On account of an approaching storm his body was not found until next morning.

BLACK AND WHITE

COLORED PEOPLE ARE LEAVING EVANSVILLE FOR SAFETY.

PLANS FOR PROTECTION

THE MAYOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

SITUATION IS MENACING

The Militia Stands Guard Around the Jail—Day Passed in Nervous Dread—Fear What Might Have Happened.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—Two rioters were killed and four soldiers hurt here lastnight.

Evansville, Ind., July 7.—Following the race riots of last night, the situation here is still menacing and outbreaks are liable to occur at any minute. The day has been one of nervous dread. Early this afternoon the Evansville company of the militia quietly assembled around the jail and is waiting there under arms. Blacks and whites have passed each other today with dark looks, there has been firing heard in various parts of the city during the afternoon but no serious results have followed and the firing has, it is thought, been the work of a few unruly characters who wanted to foment excitement.

There was a circus in town yesterday which has brought additional crowds of sympathisers with the differant races. The police have been at work preventing crowds from gathering. There have been dozens of personal encounters on the streets, but no duels with weapons. In the shooting of last night, it was reported to officers, Henry Arms, a young white man, was shot in the thigh.

The grand jury set today and indicted Lee Brown, the negro who killed Patrolman Massey, of murder in the first degree. The general feeling of unrest and uneasiness caused a meeting of Mayor Covert, Sheriff Kratz, and the county officers at which the grave situation was discussed and plans made to protect all citizens if other outbreaks are precipitated. All saloons in the city were ordered closed this evening at 6 o'clock. Mayor Covert also issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"The condition of anarchy and lawlessness that prevailed in this community last night was a disgrace to civilized people and a repetition of its scandalous proceedings will not be tolerated.

"That all congregations of people, either on street corners or other public places, are hereby prohibited.

"That all persons carrying arms, or any kind of weapons or any kind of weapon for attack or defense or anything with which an attack or defense could be conducted shall be arrested.

"That any loud, boisterous or incendiary talk will constitute sufficient ground for arrests.

Baptisttown is being depopulated tonight. Negro families by the dozens are leaving, some of them taking refuge in the open country. Newburg road leading to the west is lined with negroes in wagons and camped by the roadside. Nearly all are armed.

The fire arms and ammunition taken from the stores broken into last night are still in the hands of those who composed the mob. There were no arrangements in police court today. Under the advice of the mayor, Judge Curry adjourned court during the excitement.

There are alarming rumors and reports started every few minutes. There is a general feeling that there will be an outbreak tonight Negroes are said to be moblizing near Baptist town to advance on the whites and a crowd of 200 whites is said to be arming to repulse this attack and wipe out the negroes. There is nothing tonight to confirm these rumors however.

This morning there was no sign of the mob violence that agitated the citizens all of last night. Business is moving in the even tenor of its way. A trip into the business section reveals that much damage was done to numerous stores, especially to the hardware houses, many of which were entered and robbed of guns and ammunition. Thousands of shots were fired during the night, but so far as learned no one was killed although numbers of people are said to have been wounded. Several negroes were caught by mobs and almost beaten to death before the police could save them.

Fatal Fight on Steamer

Mount Vernon, Ind., July 7.—An excursion on the steamer, D. A. Nisbet, broke up in a big fight early this morning and six perons were shot. Kinney Givens of this city and Frank Kirk were shot in the legs and arms. Givens shot and fatally wounded a man named Brown from Henderson, Ky. One man from Henderson named White, was shot in the breast and fell into the river. His body has not been recovered. Two of the number shot were women.