A WANT ad in Sunday's World-Herald will bring twice as many answers as in any other Omaha paper. If it fails we refund your money.

Evening World-Herald.

LAST EDITION

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. (AT DEPOTS, ON TRAINS, 5 CENTS.) PRICE ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not so warm.

WE REFUND MONEY TO THOSE WHO PAY FOR A WANT AD IN THE SUNDAY WORLD-HERALD

If it does not bring twice as many answers as any other Omaha paper.

SECOND PLEURA OPERATION PERFORMED ON THE POPE

One Thousand Grams of Serum Drawn From the Lung Cavity and Respiration and Heart Action at Once Improve.

In the Provinces Speculation as to the Pope's Successor More Engages the People Than the Condition of the Dying Pontiff.

Rome, July 10.—8 p. m.—The condition of the pope is practically unchanged, except that it is believed a slight symptom of amelioration is noticeable as the effect of this morning's operation.

During the morning's examination of the patient the doctors, after a thorough sounding, found that a pulmonary sound had appeared in the obtuse zone except in the area limited to the region where the puncture was made for the extraction of the liquid, which is on a line drawn from the nipple of the right breast, under the arm to the spinal column, the obtuse sound thus being between the sixth and eighth ribs. With his head against the ribs Dr. Lapponi heard a murmur in the vesicular region. The murmur was confused with pleuric rumblings, together with gurglings as if of small to middle-sized bubbles.

Rome, July 10.—The doctors who entered the pope's sick room at 8:30 o'clock this morning were still there at 10:15, and it was supposed that another operation had become necessary. Nothing was known at the latter hour further than that when they entered the chamber the doctors found the condition of the pope not much changed. His temperature was a little above 36 degrees centigrade, and his pulse was oscillating between 85 and 90. The pontiff questioned the doctors about his condition, saying:

"Do not deceive me, doctors. Nothing more can affect me." He asked if the re-gathering of the serum in the pleural cavity means that the disease is growing seriously worse, and the doctors fenced, saying it was one of the phases which generally re-occurs several times during an attack.

"Then," said the patient, "a new operation is necessary."

"We will see," answered Dr. Lapponi, and Dr. Mazzoni added:

"Your holiness knows that the operation is not dangerous in itself."

The following bulletin regarding the condition of the pope was posted by the doctors at 10:30 o'clock.

"The august patient passed the first part of the night fairly tranquilly, but afterwards the difficulty in his breathing became more marked, coupled with discomfort and increase of the feeling of oppression.

"The pulse is small and weak, at the rate of 92. Fever is entirely absent, but there is little action of the kidneys.

"A flow of endopleuritic matter being observed, a second operation was decided upon and immediately performed by Dr. Mazzoni. About 1,000 grams of the bloody serum was extracted.

"The pontiff bore the second operation very well, and in consequence of it both the respiration and the power of the heart at once improved.

"In the provinces so firmly rooted has become the conviction that the pope will not recover that the discussion concerning his successor is almost superceding in general interest the details of the pontiff illness. The betting goes on with great animation, each cardinal having his fervent admirers.

"Those most frequently mentioned as likely to be the next occupant of the papal throne are Cardinals Oreglia, Gotti and Rampolla, but Cardinals Agliardi, Serafino Vannutelli and Ferrari press them hard in public favor.

"Premier Zanardelli had a long conference today with the minister of justice, Signor Cocco-Ortu, under whose jurisdiction are all religious affairs in Italy, about the eventual right of veto which governments might exercise at the next conclave. Four Catholic powers, Italy, Spain, France and Austria, enjoy this privilege, termed the "right of exclusion," which entitles them to veto the election of a candidate for pope who is not personal grata to their governments. In such a case a power which may desire to prevent the election of a certain candidate deputes a cardinal of its nationality to announce the objection at the conclave, but the announcement must be made while the scrutiny is going on, before the candidates has received the majority of votes required to elect, otherwise the protest would be invalid.

"This right has been regarded as extremely important, especially in the middle ages, when Italy, being the largest field of action for France, Austria and Spain, the choice of a pontiff was a question of supreme importance as he played a leading part in their disputes. Italy claims the right referred to as the heir of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which enjoyed the right, but Italy did not exercise it in the last conclave, and may, perhaps, find it difficult to do so now, as no Italian cardinal even among those who are most conciliatory, would undertake to represent United Italy which is considered by the church to have usurped the temporal sovereignty of the papacy. Besides, Italy's policy consists in considering the papacy to be merely a spiritual power, which enjoying under Italian law complete liberty and independence, can without political intervention exercise its ministry in Rome, the capital of the kingdom.

"Portugal also claims to be entitled to veto the election.

"Austria tried at both the last conclaves respectively to prevent the election of Pius IX and Leo XIII., but the two cardinals, Gaysruck and Gangelbour, deputed for the task, both arrived too late.

"The last time the "right of exclusion" was successfully employed was in 1835, when Spain prevented Cardinal Giustanian from being elected pope, when he had already received twenty-one out of the twenty-nine votes necessary to reach the required two-third vote received for election. Cardinal Giustanian was so disappointed that he died shortly after the conclave."

TAKES SNUFF, READS HORACE.

Callers Find It Hard to Realize Pope Is a Sick Man.

Rome, July 10. The pope rose at 6 o'clock this morning. He said he thought the air of his room was somewhat vitiated and wanted it changed. An attendant, having been authorized to do so by Dr. Lapponi, opened the windows of the whole apartment, including those of the sick room, the pontiff having previously been carefully covered with blankets.

After being opened for a short time the windows were closed, with the exception of the one in the sick room, Dr. Lapponi having decided that the balmy air could only do the patient good. The opening and the shutting of the windows was watched by the people on the piazza, who had gathered there to hear the latest news, and some of them interpreted it as meaning that the pope was dead, which brought out a prompt official denial.

The pope rested half an hour and then had breakfast, consisting of the yolk of an egg with sugar, coffee and light biscuit. The pontiff then attended to his toilet, but he did not shave. He then received his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli, who was again surprised at the pope's brightness of mind and display of energy. After leaving the sick room Mgr. Angeli remarked to those who surrounded him and asked for news that, if it was not known that the pope was dangerously ill, from his appearance at that time one would say he was in his normal condition.

The monsignor added that the pontiff referred to several different matters, recalling exactly the most minute details and remembering facts, figures and dates with marvelous promptness, and all this to the accompaniment of snuff taking.

The same impressions were formed by Count Camilli Preel, who visited the pope after Mgr. Angeli.

The doctors' visit and the operation followed.

Dr. Mazzoni's operation this morning was almost identical with that of Wednesday afternoon. The patient lay on the couch with his side exposed. The skin above the affected parts was washed with a solution of alcohol, cocaine was hypodermically injected, and Dr. Mazzoni inserted a Pravez needle, which, by suction, drew off the vitiated matter. The operation was comparatively painless and was performed without recourse to chloroform or any anesthetics.

After the operation the pope felt so relieved that he insisted on getting up and took several steps toward his arm chair and seated himself for a few minutes. He then rose, and going to the book shelves where he keeps his favorite authors took down Horace's "Ars Poetica," returned to the arm chair and began reading, holding one leg over the other. He seemed to feel no ill effects from the operation. On the contrary, he appeared to have derived benefit from it.

Later in the day the pope had lunched and then took a long rest.

IS LIKE A MIRACLE.

Dr. Rossoni's View of the Pope's Tenacity to Life.

Rome, July 10.—Prof. Rossoni graphically described the pope's condition and surrounding to the Associated Press correspondent:

"It might have been expected," he said, "that I would have found a weary old man, with exhausted body and spirit and ready to enter eternity. But, contrary, when I approached the bedside, I immediately saw that I had been mistaken. In spite of all I had heard concerning his marvelous vitality, I was amazed to find a man of such great age, after such a dangerous illness, exhibiting such versatility of mind and such power of mental concentration.

"As I approached the bed he pressed my hand with a slight effort and looked at me intently with his bright, black expressive eyes. He wore a calm, dignified smile and began asking me a number of questions. It seemed almost incomprehensible that this man was a man on the verge of death. Every power of will and intellect remained intact, showing consciousness of ego. Imagine an invalid, 91 years of age, anxious to make the acquaintance of his new consulting doctor, asking suggestive questions and testing his opinion of clinical science. That any dying man should be able to make such a prompt, decided effort of the will is certainly astonishing.

"The pope asked me if I had read certain essays upon medical pathology, written by a student who took his degree in 1821.

"'I was very young then,' said the pope, smiling, 'but I remember many circumstances of that happy period of my life.'

"After hearing his question testing my studies and scientific ability, assure you I was almost ready to believe that some miracle was being wrought concerning the pope's condition."

Prof. Rossoni said that the state of the pontiff was very serious. There was little danger of an immediate climax, although it was constantly present. The pope was making a brave struggle, but the doctor continued, "his weapons of defense are weak. Even the finest tempered steel becomes blunted after so many years of use. A renewal of the pleuric phenomena is always dangerous, even in a young, strong organism. Therefore, how much more dangerous in a man of 91? Fortunately, there are few other serious complications. The defective respiration has had a bad influence on the circulation and we found an alarming depression in the heart's action. Perhaps this second withdrawal of the liquid deposit may restore the circulation, but the great question is, can this relief be sufficient and permanent? Unfortunately, there are many reasons for doubt, both concerning the restored circulation and the clearing of the respiratory passages."

The doctor declined to say whether, in his judgment, the pope would have a peaceful end, but concluded the interview by saying: "The pope is very seriously ill and is 91 years old. These are the essential facts. All the rest is smoke."

At 4:30 all was still quiet at the vatican. No change of any sort was reported. Cardinal Rampolla did not venture into the sick chamber, but anxiously inquired frequently as to the condition of the patient.

Dr. Mazzoni had an examination made by a microscopist of the serum taken from the pope's pleura on last Tuesday to ascertain whether it contained any specific microbe. Some doubt had arisen as to whether the original attack of pneumonia had been provoked by some agency, such, for instance, as tuberculosis. The examination showed no such microbe and the conclusion was inevitable that the pneumonia was due to a dynamic circulation, as originally stated, proceeding from lack of heart strength.

The vicar of Rome has issued a proclamation asking for prayers for the recovery of his holiness and caused it to be posted on the front of all the churches, which, throughout the day, have been crowded with praying men and women.

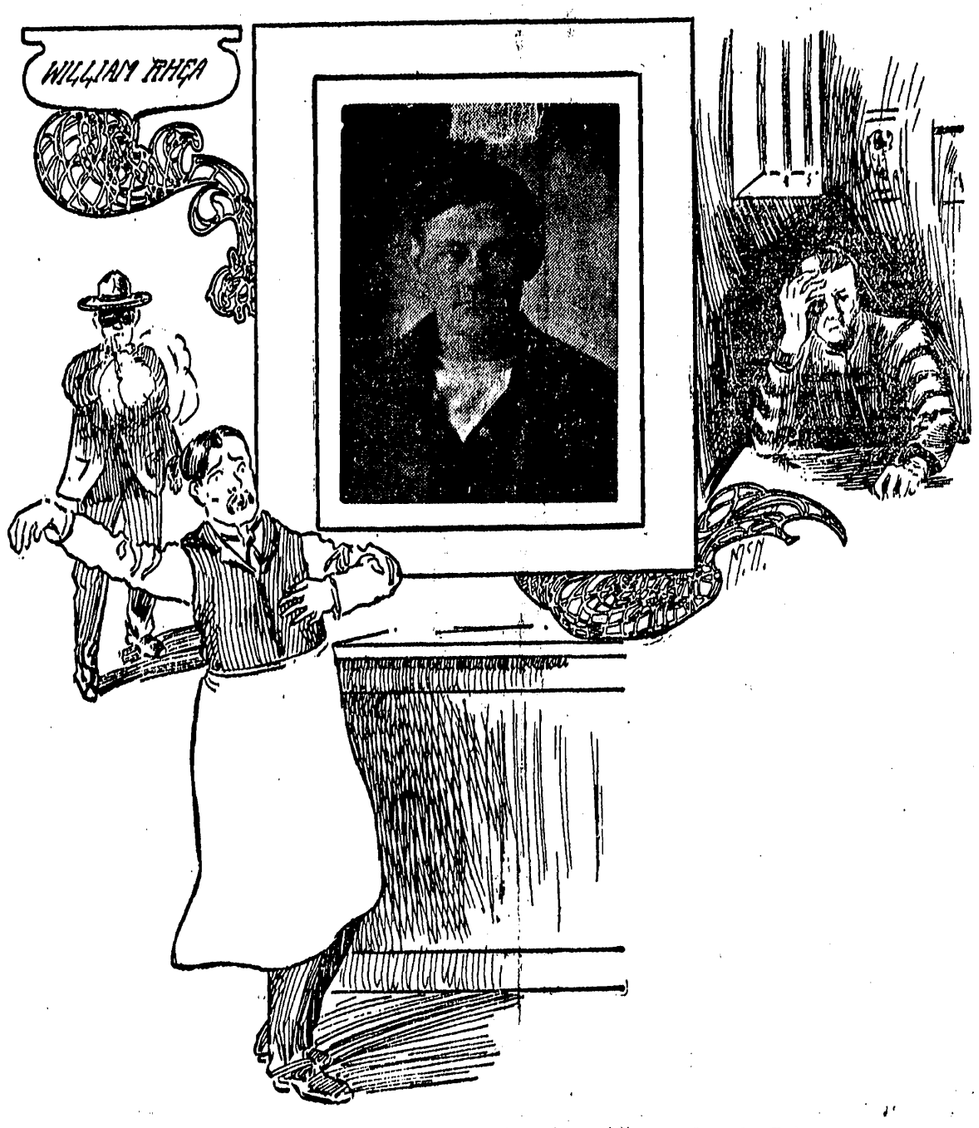
Asks Unceasing Prayers.

Vienna, July 10. The papal nuncio here, Mgr. Tallani, received the following telegram from Rampolla:

"The condition of the pope continues grave. We beg you to pray for him unceasingly."

Universalists Pray for Him.

Akron, O., July 10.—At last evening's session of the national convention of the Universalist Young People's union prayer was offered for the pope, and the tribute of President Ames to the pope was applauded.



Rhea, as an Innocent Youth, as Committing the Crimes, and as in Prison.

EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS AND ADJOURN CONVENTION

P. V. Collins of Minneapolis Is Chosen President After a Lively Contest.

Visitors at Manawa This Afternoon, and Leave on Excursions Tomorrow.

PRESIDENT ..... P. V. Collins, Minneapolis
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT ..... W. W. Screws, Alabama
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT ..... Geo. C. Woodruff, Connecticut
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT ..... C. W. Robbins, Maine
CORESPONDING SECRETARY ..... J. M. Page, Illinois
RECORDING SECRETARY ..... Robert M. White, Missouri
TREASURER ..... James G. Gibbs, Ohio

The convention of the National Editorial association adjourned this afternoon after choosing officers for the ensuing year. In a lively contest between P. V. Collins, editor of the Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, and Frank R. Gibson, editor of the Palladium, Benton Harbor, Mich., the former was elected president of the association. Mr. Collins, who has been first vice president of the association, succeeds Garry A. Willard of Boonville, N. Y., as president.

Major W. W. Screws of Alabama and George C. Woodruff of Connecticut were chosen first and second vice presidents respectively.

C. W. Robbins of Maine was elected third vice president over J. W. Buchanan of Kentucky.

J. M. Page of Illinois, corresponding secretary; R. M. White, Missouri, recording secretary; James G. Bibbs, Ohio, treasurer, were all re-elected.

C. J. Bowlby,
(President Nebraska Editorial Association.)

This afternoon the ladies and gentlemen who have been attending the convention will enjoy the hospitality of Council Bluffs. This evening they will go to Lake Manawa, where the management has made extensive preparations for their reception.

Tomorrow the excursions to Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills. This morning it was estimated that 135 of the visitors would go to the park and about forty to the Black Hills.

One session today completed the work of the national editorial convention. It extended from 9 a. m. until 12:30.

The first paper this morning was by Mrs. Edith Tonzor Weatherred of the Oregonian, Portland, whose subject was "The Reporter."

Walter B. Frost, editor of the Manufacturing Jeweler, Providence, R. I., discussed "Trade Papers and Second-Class Postage" in an interesting paper. He condemned the agitation in the postoffice department for a 4-cent rate of postage for trade papers. He contended that the government lost nothing on trade papers. He said that the advertising promoted so much letter writing that the postage on correspondence far outbalanced any loss on second-class matter.

An invitation was received this morning from the Woodmen of the World, asking the Nebraska Editorial association to visit the Woodmen of the World building, Fifteenth and Howard streets, today. The invitation was sent by Sovereign Commander Root.

Reports of the various committees were submitted to the convention this morning.

The legislature report recommends that the delegates should do their best to secure the passage of just libel laws; that laws should be secured which should contain a precise definition of what is a newspaper in reference to the publication of legal notices; that efforts should be made to have it provided by statute for the publication annually in newspapers of reports of insurance companies.

The report of the legislative committee showed that the expenditures during the

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW WORLD-HERALD STORY FOR SUNDAY

Beginning Sunday the World-Herald will present another first class serial story, "By Stroke of Sword," by Anthony Hope. This is a typical hot weather story with action and plot to fascinate and not to fatigue. The World-Herald believes in securing the best fiction obtainable for its readers, going on the theory that a poor novel is a waste of time for all concerned. "By Stroke of Sword" is one of the strongest novels of the day and of surpassing interest, according to the judgment of readers who have enjoyed its word scenes.

Walter Williams.
(Slightly Disfigured, but Still Talking.)

F. C. Raney.
(Taking a Shot at the Independent Newspaper.)

BEN GOODWIN KILLED BY FALL AT BARKER HOTEL

Boy Out Upon the Roof to Escape the Heat Drops to Almost Instant Death.

Loses His Footing and Goes Through the Skylight, Forty Feet to Floor Below.

Ben Goodwin, a bell boy at the Barker hotel, fell a distance of four stories through a sky light at the place of his employment at 12:40 this morning and, as a result of his injuries, died a few minutes later.

boys had made it a practice to stay on the roof during the practice to stay on the roof during the evening—a place much cooler than the downstairs portion of the house, were at their customary haunt when the accident occurred. Near where they were sitting is a skylight, which slants upward from the roof. Goodwin attempted to sit down on one of the panes of glass and was cautioned by his companions not to do so. He persisted, however, and a moment later the glass gave way, precipitating him a distance of four stories to an areaway below.

Those who were on the roof with the boy hurried downstairs and to the scene of the accident, as did also those on the ground floor, who were attracted by the noise of the fall. Goodwin was found lying in a corner of the pit unconscious. He was carried into the corridor of the hotel and Dr. W. H. Walker was summoned. He found that there was no hope of recovery, as Goodwin's lungs were filled with blood and his back probably broken. He died ten minutes later.

Goodwin had been employed at the Barker hotel two months and was 17 years of age. He has a mother, but it was found impossible to ascertain her address. He has also stated that he has an aunt living in Omaha, but her name and address was not known at the hotel. Coroner Bralley took charge of the body.

Written on a letterhead of the Harder hotel, Seribner, Neb., was a letter found in the pocket of the dead boy which was signed, "From Little Sisters and Mother." From this it is presumed the boy's mother is employed there.

Harry McDonald's Appendicitis.

Harry, the 17-year-old son of Former Sheriff John McDonald, is very sick with appendicitis. His condition has been such as to prevent an operation, and he has been kept under ice packing. A consultation is to be held to determine whether the conditions were such as to warrant proceeding with an operation.

WALL STREET PRICES.

The following quotations of active stocks on the New York stock exchange today are furnished by McWhorter, Hollinger & Sunderland, 212-214 board of trade:

	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.
United States Steel, com	23⅝	...
United States Steel, prfd	79⅞	79⅞
Am. Sm. & Ref., com	44¼	45⅝
Am. Sm. & Ref., prfd	92¼	92¼
Amalgamated Copper	52½	52
Norfolk & Western	65	65½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	60	60½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	56	55⅞
Manhattan	135⅞	135½
American Sugar Refining	118½	119
Gas	98	97½
St. Paul	149⅛	148¾
Rock Island, new	32⅝	32¼
Missouri Pacific	102	101½
Union Pacific com	70⅞	70¼
Union Pacific prfd	...	87½
Atchison com	66⅝	65¼
Atchison prfd	91⅝	90¼
Illinois Central	132¼	132
Metropolitan	120⅝	120¼
Wabash com	23⅝	23
Wabash prfd	42¼	41⅝
Great Western	18¼	18
Texas & Pacific	28	27½
Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	84
Erie	31⅝	31⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	124½	123⅝
Southern Railway	29½	29⅞
Louisville & Nashville	109½	109
Southern Pacific	48⅝	47¼
Reading, com	49⅛@50	49¼
New York Central	121	119
Tenn. Coal & Iron	49⅝	49¼
Chicago & Alton	26½	26⅛
Rock Island, prfd	71	70¼
United States Leather	8⅝	8¼
Car Foundry, ex. div. 1 per cent	36	36
New York, Ontario & West.	25	25⅛
Mexican eCntral	21⅝	21
Western Union	...	83⅝

RHEA PAYS DEATH PENALTY FOR MURDER OF SALOONIST ZAHN

Lad of Twenty Makes One Final and Desperate Appeal After Another in Hope of Escaping Noose.

Warden Delays Execution Until Afternoon, While Supreme Court and Governor Are Asked to but Refuse to Interfere.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Rhea was hanged at 1:23.

Died in thirteen minutes from strangulation.

He made no public statement on the scaffold. When the deputies were adjusting the noose he said:

"Don't draw it quite so tight."

He went to the scaffold firmly, and was accompanied by the prison chaplain.

GOVERNOR REFUSES.

Again Says He Will Let the Law Take Its Course.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Rhea will be hanged immediately. Governor Mickey refuses for the last time to grant a reprieve.

The governor and Chief Justice Sullivan of the supreme court have been in consultation.

RHEA DENIED A WRIT.

Judge Sullivan Refuses to Interfere With Execution.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Justice Sullivan has refused to grant a writ of injunction to prevent the hanging of William Rhea.

The chief justice says that he considers that he has no right to interfere in this case, and that the only person who can interfere is Governor Mickey.

The case has been sent again to the governor in hope that possibly he may reconsider, after having refused to commute the sentence or grant a reprieve.

It is understood that the warden will wait a reasonable time, in order to be informed whether the governor holds to his former decision or directs him to put off or abandon the execution.

ATTORNEYS' LAST APPEAL.

Forlorn Hope for Injunction Is Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Attorney Adams, who has been counsel for Rhea, the condemned murderer, went to the supreme court this morning in company with T. J. Doyle and former Judge Hamer of Kearney, and applied to Chief Justice Sullivan for an injunction to prevent the execution of Rhea, which was set for today.

Adams had at first believed such an appeal out of the question, but he finally consented to act with Doyle, and Judge Hamer joined them.

Arguments Lasted Until Noon.

Clerk Herdman of the supreme court, acting doubtless under instructions of the judge, sent word at 12:30 this afternoon to the warden at the penitentiary to await word from the court before hanging Rhea. The warden was also informed that he would get word of the court's decision by 3 o'clock, which is the limit of time set.

Word came about 1 o'clock, and was that the court had refused, but the governor had been appealed to.

RHEA'S CRIME AND CAREER.

Wayward Course Finally Leads to Commission of Atrocious Murder

Of all the blighted lives, the blasted hopes and the broken hearts connected by bonds of kinship or affection with that great focus point of countless sorrows, the state penitentiary, there are few whose tragic pathos presents an aspect so touching as does the story which attaches itself to the case of William Rhea, who has died on the scaffold.

The crime for which the young man, hardly of age, paid the penalty of his life, has been exploited too often and is too familiar to need any extended explanation. The murder of Herman Zahn, a saloon keeper of Snyder, on January 4, 1901, was one so brutal in its character as to impress its shocking details upon the minds of even the least interested, while it aroused the residents of that vicinity to such a pitch that the three men implicated in the deed narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob.

With two companions Rhea had been carousing in and near the village for a number of days. They entered Zahn's saloon, flourishing weapons and demanding that the inmates hold up their hands. Zahn pleaded with the men to leave his place. Rhea thereupon shot him dead, and kicked the body several times as it lay upon the floor.

The three men escaped, but were captured after a running fight, in which Rhea was slightly wounded.

But the story of Rhea is that of a wayward son, so young that he was easily influenced by those among whom he fell, and with a spirit too proud to return to the home he had left and which he feared he might disgrace.

His father, who came to this country years ago as a German exile and wears the bronze badge of a civil war veteran, is the respected citizen of a little Indiana village. His mother died when the lad was but an infant. Brought up by a stepmother and one of a large family of children, he grew to be restless, headstrong and impulsive.

One day a circus came to the little village where he dwelt, and that day proved to be the turning point in the lad's life and the beginning of a sorrow which has bowed the father's head and brought him, once well-to-do, to the verge of poverty. Rhea, then less than 12 years old, was fascinated by the glamor of the marvelous exhibition. The glittering gorgeousness of the show, the graceful performances of the equestrienne, the daring acts of the acrobats and the funny antics of the clown lured him on, and that night, while his father lay placidly dreaming the dreams which come to parents, of the future of the boy, the subject of those dreams stole softly out of the house and into the darkness which for ten long years hid the lad from his father.

The lad, young as he was, was a horseman of no mean ability, and he rode horses on the track for a number of years until he grew to be too heavy. He wandered over the country, now working when he could and now consorting with that roving genius which is to be found everywhere, the tramp. Thrown among characters of every sort, some good, but for the most part men disreputable and dissolute, the lad grew through his teens. Thus it was that he came to be associated with the bandits who, with himself, attempted a daring hold-up of fifteen men in the saloon where the tragedy occurred. Though but a youth of 19, excited by drink and the novelty of his adventures, he fired the fatal shot for which the courts have said that vengeance is demanded.

And all this time the father was keeping up a search apparently fruitless but with still a hope, a feeling that some time the prodigal would be found or would return, picturing him still as the lad of 12, willful but beloved. Communication was made with police all over the country and a systematic search instituted, but it availed nothing. The impenetrable gloom which had swallowed the boy on the night of his flight kept him hidden from the eyes of the searchers.

The aid of private detectives was besought and year after year they kept up the hopeless hunt, with the discovery of nothing but now and then a possible clew. Gradually, as they kept him fed on hopes that they would yet succeed, the old man's little savings were paid out until they dwindled smaller and yet smaller.

Then one day the father received a letter in a strange hand and from a strange locality. It was from the boy's lawyer and bore the news of his awful fate. Like a pestilential stroke it fell upon the heartbroken father, overwhelming him with its sudden and shuddering horror. It was the first word from the son after his sudden and mysterious disappearance, and the father who had hoped for years that the prodigal might some day return home and receive the welcome yet awaiting him, felt the whole structure of his hopes crumble away.

Rhea was the name which the lad assumed when arrested and he steadfastly refused for a long time to divulge the identity of his father or his whereabouts, shielding him from the disgrace of being father of a murderer under sentence of death. Finally he told the lawyer in confidence and the father was notified.

With the same vigor with which he had prosecuted the search for the lost and erring son, he set about to save him from the awful doom which threatened. For years he fought every inch of the way in the courts until the supreme court finally decided that the sentence was just one and named the date of execution as April 25 of last year, Justice Sedgwick alone offering a dissenting opinion.

Even then the fight was not abandoned and attempts were made to induce Governor Savage to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. This the governor refused to do, but two days before the date set for the execution granted a reprieve until the date set, trusting that the legislature might change the statutes and abolish capital punishment.

That failing attempts were again set on foot to save the young man's life. Judge Loomis of Fremont led the fight as the lad's attorney. A well-to-do uncle near Rhea's home was interested and a number of people of Lincoln and other points in the state took up the cudgel in his behalf. Among them are the names of many prominent as citizens and in public affairs.

Governor Mickey promised to give careful attention and a hearing to all the phases of the cause which they might present. Nevertheless he held out little hope that he would temper the decrees of justice with mercy. His views on capital punishment are well known, and he stated that he did not feel justified in usurping the prerogative of nullifying the verdict of a competent court without reasons of a nature decidedly strong.

WAS AT THE EXECUTION.

Fremont Man's Banter With Rhea Was Fulfilled.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Fremont, Neb., July 8.—George Howe of this city will be one of the few who will witness the hanging of William Rhea tomorrow. Ex-Sheriff Kreader is at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for his health and has transferred his permit to Mr. Howe. In this connection it recalled that shortly after Rhea was confined to the Dodge county jail and was making his boasts Mr. Howe told him that he would see him hanged. Mr. Howe, Sheriff Kreader and two or three others were at the county jail, when in the course of the conversation Rhea declared that he believed that he was justified in killing Zahn, and being interrogated further, responded loudly: "He was a d——n saloonkeeper and every saloonkeeper ought to be shot."

"Oh, that is the way you look at it," responded Mr. Howe. "You just remember what you've said and I'll see you hanged for it." A Fremont man yesterday gave expression to the following unusual story: "It is a remarkable fact that the money to defend Rhea has come from two extreme sources—the devout religious organizations and the worst criminal classes. It is well known to attorneys who make a specialty of criminal cases that there is never any trouble experienced in getting money to defend a professional crook. The professional pickpocket and highway robber is a member of a protective organization just the same as the machanic, railroad man and followers of other mere honorable pursuits. The other day I met a fellow I know used to be a crook—he has served two terms in the penitentiary—and he told me confidentially that he had paid three assessments for the defense of Rhea. The last one he said was $2.50, which was the largest amount he had ever paid for the defense of one man."

Double Hanging in Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: Calvin Price and Jerry Graves were hanged today at Marion, Ill., for the murder, last February, of Mrs. Reichelfelder, a popular teacher. Both men died bravely, and before the drop fell made confessions. Ten thousand people thronged the streets of the little town, but only a limited number was allowed to view the execution. All night teams and trains brought in hundreds of people, who slept in their conveyances, on the ground and in any place available.

Double Sentence for Epps.

G. W. Epps, colored, was fined $10 and costs by Judge Berka this morning for stealing a razor from Charles Elgin, a friend, whose razor he had been in the habit of borrowing. He was then sentenced by the judge to eighty days in the county jail for cutting Myrtle Porter, also colored, with a knife, they having quarreled about the ownership of a dime.

A WANT ad in Sunday's World-Herald will bring twice as many answers as in any other Omaha paper. If it fails we refund your money.

Morning World-Herald.

VOL. XXXXI.—NO. 274. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER
Nebraska-Bowars today, cooler in the afternoon; tomorrow fair. Iowa-Showers; rising temperature in east portion. Tomorrow showers.

WE REFUND MONEY TO THOSE WHO PAY FOR A WANT AD IN THE SUNDAY WORLD-HERALD

It it does not bring twice as many answers as any other Omaha paper.

WONDERFUL OLD MAN STILL LIVES

Life of the Pope Prolonged by the Second Operation, but No Hope of Recovery.

He Enjoys a Refreshing Sleep in Early Part of Night, Then Grows Restless.

Grim Preparations Proceed at the Vatican for the Inevitable Catastrophe.

Desires to Receive Cardinals, but Yields to Objections of His Physicians.

Rome, July 11, 4:00 a. m.—Another operation, performed yesterday, has brought further relief to Pope Leo, and by it the possibility of his life being prolonged was increased, but it can hardly be said that the operation improved his chances for recovery. News just received from the Vatican says the pope is now lying in a restless condition, after having had a good evening the early hours of this morning. As an immediate result of yesterday's operation the pope spent a quiet and almost painless day, with, for his age, a normal temperature and he only more strikingly exhibited his strength of constitution and intellect.

At the examination last evening the doctors could not perceive any puncturing of serum in the pleural cavity, but it was feared that presence of serum would be detected today, and if operation necessary, perhaps another operation in a few days. Shortly before midnight the condition of the pontiff was reported to have undergone no change, and it was added that he had just dropped peacefully into sleep. At that hour all within the palace was quiet, the pontiff's apartment showing signs of life. He had slept until nearly 2 o'clock this morning, when he awoke, seemingly more refreshed, and asked for food. His pulse was taken and was found to be very strong. At 3 his temperature was 99.5 and his breathing irregular.

RESTLESS LATTER PART OF NIGHT

The latter part of the night was less good, according to the bulletins, and the restlessness of the patient. "Pulse quick but not good," the bulletin at 7 stated. Fifteen minutes to look at the pontiff, it was said, was too long a respite for the doctor, being in a drowsy state. Dr. Lapponi dismissed the doctor to attend to the patient at 7, and at 7 came the injection of camphor and ether.

The morning bulletin of transcription reading the day in Rome yesterday due to the widespread belief that the pontiff's days are numbered, the hour has not yet come. Physicians are still confident of the patient permeates the people especially the simple folk, who go about their daily work, possessing signs of sorrow and mourning. Until the whole day had passed they hoped that the unusual struggle in period, the fifth since Friday, would be history of medical recoveries and relapse would be to some extent, but the world this week That no doctor will hand the end of his days, and during the pope's illness in so way affects the political plan of the Vatican. Nothing is more wonderful than the pope himself in his house miracles are not out of the question.

NEWS OF OPERATION

The news of yesterday morning's operation sent cardinals and ambassadors driving hurriedly to the Vatican. The number of carriages and horses of the Roman aristocracy yesterday filled the spacious courtyard of the Vatican, the visitors hurried past the Swiss guards and ascended the stairs leading to the inner court of the vatican.

The sad news, merely on the plain, white stationery which shelter the papal room, and the pope were turned towards them. Compared with this wonderfully beautiful and stately room, the cell of the papal court and the rich attire of the guards, the Sistine Chapel and the Vatican art-like in their simplicity. Another window, down the hall, is the Sistine Chapel and the sun set sinned in on Raphael's principal frescoes, and in the high great moral politics.

"Within there," said a papal attendant, "the rooms are all ready for the spiritual needs, the pope who lies within during the interrogation." The same great preparation is apparent in all sides. Count Pecci a nephew of the dying pope, wearing a straw hat and flannels, sat in the fire engine house, opposite the palace entrance, the visitors hurried past the Swiss guards and ascended the stairs leading to the inner court of the vatican.

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MANY AWAIT BULLETINS

Prince Massimo looking almost as venerable as the pope himself, the head of one of the most ancient families in Rome and all the cardinals and countless Bishops and priests come to await the bulletin

A small crowd of men, women and children of all sorts bead-ged the door where the news was to be given out. From the castle of St. Angelo came the boom of three guns and the sight of the Palatine guard gave the signal for the citizens and to be admitted Pawed through the corridor, each received a slip of white paper, on which the morning bulletin was already printed Instantly reading the news the crowd fled out through another door, past the armed guard and into the piazza of St. Peter's, the remainder of the day but few of the public saw the Vatican. Then came the night bulletin, and far larger crowds than had assembled in the day wandered to the vatican in the cool of the evening. The Swiss guards had received instructions only to admit a small portion of the crowd, and to the printing of the bulletin, and even this restricted number was kept in the court of the vatican, while many waited in suspense on the steps of St Peter's.

WANTS TO RECEIVE CARDINALS.

Only two doctors succeeded in overcoming Pope Leo's iron will. He had firmly decided to receive a three cardinals. This decision followed his conclusion yesterday, that the case of each of the cardinals—Ilja, a cardinal bishop, a cardinal deacon and a cardinal priest—had not named body had shown considerable irritation at the delay in seeing the pontiff and is being compelled to get news of his condition through the medium of the doctors. Therefore, following Cardinal Rampolla's yesterday, the pope decided to receive one of each of these cardinals. After the morning operation, he requested the doctors to leave the room, saying he desired to see the cardinals. The doctors gently but firmly protested, declaring that he was doing good, and Leo finally yielded, although expressing the hope that he might see some of the cardinals later.

INDICATIONS IN CASSINITIES

A story is told about the pope and his nephew. When they were admitted to his apartment they were promptly asked news from his Strikhoice

"Is the old man of the Vatican Carpinetto" asked his nolinces.

"On Saturday, holy father," replied Count Gaetano Pecci.

Sitanga, resumed the pontiff, "I only felt ill on Sunday."

As his nephews were leaving the pope said to his valet, Centira, and said:

"Be sure to serve the children (as he calls and grandchildren) and with them."

Then, turning to his nephews, he said, laughingly: "If this is any left, leave one for me."

When the nephews were at the door the pope abruptly asked: "When will you leave for Carpinetto?

Count Lodovico, embarrassed, knowing his uncle's fondness for diplomatic phrase said: "Tomorrow."

"All right," responded the pope; "and you, Camillo, when will you go?"

"As soon as possible."

"The two nephews then went out" and the pope seemed to have forgotten.

4:0 a m.—The "usual gathering of watchers, women, journalists, witnessed from the piazza of St. Peters the opening of the window of the papal apartment this morning by the popes valet, Centira. From what has been found out from the sick room it appears that no significant change has taken place Lapponi succeeded in having Pope Leo take a different quantity of nourishment during the night.

RAMPOLLA IS DISCONSOLATE

Says His Human Life Will End With That of the Pope.

Paris, July 11.—According to a dispatch to the Journal from Rome, the ambassadors on Friday found Cardinal Rampolla in tears in a wooden chair, and complaining of being sick The cardinal declared that he would retire from office if the pope recovered and could not attend the conclave. He said to the Spanish ambassador: "I want to go back to a monastery and withdraw from the world. My life is over. The life of the pope is my life."

Cardinal Rampolla wept bitterly, but at noon had an interview with Cardinal Gotti, who succeeded in consoling him.

Funeral of Volpini.

Rome, July 10—The funeral of Monsignor Volpini, the late secretary of the Propaganda, who died Tuesday, was attended with apparently at the vatt an Wednesday and it was disapproved, was held today The pope has not been informed of Monsignor Volpini's death.

Universalists Pray for Him.

Akron, O., July 10—At last evening's session of the national convention of the Universalists, a special prayer for the pope was offered for the pope, and the tribute of President Ames to the pope was applauded

Four Die of Tetanus.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10—Tetanus was responsible for four deaths in this city to day. Two of the victims, Frank Layfield, aged 12 years, and John Monroe, aged 14, received wounds on the Fourth of July celebration James Jonstone, aged 18 years, was shot by a pistol, the wound develop lockjaw, and Joseph Kniss, the fourth victim, aged 14 years, cut himself in a paper mill, lockjaw setting in before his arm had been amputated.

To Locate Boundary.

Lincoln, July 10—Governor Mickey today appointed C. Swanson of Oakland, Dr. F. O. Robinson of Hartington and D. A. Lorrigan of Wayne to act as boundary commissioners to determine the line between Nebraska and Dakota and Nebraska The change in the boundary line is necessitated by a law in a measure, responsible for the boundary line dispute.

Shortage in Hop Crop.

Santa Rosa, Cal., July 10—The hop crop in this section will be much lighter than indicated some weeks ago, indications now point to a shortage of fully one-half the yield of last year Similar reports come from other hop growing and picking sections, including the big districts of Washington and Oregon. The shortage of the crop will result in a material advance in prices.

Mrs. Blaine Is Failing.

Augusta, Me., July 10—Mrs James G. Blaine's physician reported tonight that she was rapidly failing, though it is impossible to predict when the end will come.

Passes Two Million Mark.

Chicago, July 10—Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark and its present population is 2,211,000 according to the publishers of the Chicago Directory for 1903.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

James Martin of the United States consulate at Chemnitz, died yesterday at the Brooklyn navy yard of stab wounds inflicted by a Chinese cook, while under arrest. The stabbing grew out of a dispute over some trivial matter.

A dispatch from Cracow, capital of Galicia, Austria, says thirty-six Jewish families have left for Canada, taking poundsand. They three men have been arrested charged with distributing pamphlets and candles are said to have been distributed in Galicia.

It was announced yesterday that the breakers of the Chicago Board of Trade, Straus, Simon Wolf and Leo N. Leiter, representing the Russian Jewish Relief, be held on Tuesday next The plans for getting the signatures of Russian correct out as rapidly as possible, and signed petitions are already coming in.

Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis has received information that Si Yung, the alleged ulum legislative agent, has left Quebec for Europe, where he will remain during the summer months and possibly over the winter. He is said to have sailed last Saturday, though positive knowledge has been obtained.

Iron molders in the Pittsburg (Pa) district are expected to strike for an increase unless held a final mass meeting last night and July 15 to decide a strike notice. The Manufacturers association grants their demand for a minimum wage of $2.50 a day and a straight eight hour day to take effect July 15.

The three recent mysterious weeks on the Newport coast have been marked with the record of death and suffering, now supposed to have been caused by the act of a cold blooded train wrecker whose motives are unknown. The wreck is learned that within the past two days two attempts have been made to wreck trains near where the previous disasters occurred.

The United States has not abandoned its efforts to get Luna and Arias, the fugitives from justice across the line from Juarez. The Chihuahua Ranger was received at Quebec says the petition has been presented to the privy council in England for leave to appeal to that body from the decision of the Canadian Court at Quebec last fall, which gave the two men their liberty in the dominion.

ALL CEREALS BELOW AVERAGE EXCEPT WHEAT

Corn 17 Points Below, Wheat 10 and Oats 4 Points Above Average in Nebraska.

Corn Acreage Decreased 4,200,000 Acres From the Area Planted Last Year.

Washington, D C, July 10—Preliminary reports to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 104,000 acres, a decrease of about 4,200,000 acres, or 4.5 per cent from the area planted last year, as revised in December.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 78.4, as compared with 87.5 on July 1, 1902, 81.3 at the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 82.9

The following table shows for each of the principal corn states the condition on July 1 with that of last year, on a percentage basis, and the condition on July 1 in each of the three years with the ten-year July average.

States—	Average	1903	1902	1901	Ave
Illinois	85.0	81.0	90.0	84.0	87.0
Iowa	86.0	84.0	90.0	84.0	87.0
Nebraska	80.0	77.0	88.0	78.0	83.0
Kansas	80.0	72.0	92.0	74.0	82.0
Missouri	86.0	79.0	92.0	80.0	85.0
Texas	105.0	92.0	41.0	91.0	91.0
Indiana	88.0	85.0	92.0	84.0	87.0
Georgia	101.0	95.0	85.0	92.0	96.0
Tennessee	90.0	82.0	94.0	88.0	90.0
Kentucky	87.0	82.0	94.0	88.0	90.0
Ohio	86.0	82.0	92.0	87.0	87.0
North Carolina	97.0	89.0	93.0	93.0	91.0
Kansas	87.0	77.0	97.0	71.0	92.0
Mississippi	97.0	84.0	93.0	93.0	91.0
Arkansas	97.0	84.0	93.0	93.0	91.0
Oklahoma	99.0	90.0	92.0	90.0	91.0
South Dakota	87.0	87.0	75.0	89.0	81.0
Pennsylvania	90.0	84.0	84.0	81.0	86.0
United States	86.2	78.4	87.5	81.3	82.9

The following table shows for each of the five principal spring wheat states the condition on July 1 this year, with that three years and that on July 1, 1903, with the ten-year July average.

States—	This year	Last year	1902	1901	Ave
Minnesota	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0
North Dakota	79.0	91.0	84.0	90.0	84.0
South Dakota	83.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	84.0
Montana	90.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	90.0
Washington	90.0	90.0	93.0	90.0	91.0
United States	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0

The average condition on July 1 of spring wheat in the five principal states was 90 per cent as compared with 82.8 per cent on July 1, 1902, 90.4 per cent on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.9 per cent.

The following table shows for each of the five principal spring wheat states the condition on July 1 this year, with that three years and that on July 1, 1903, with the ten-year July average.

States—	This year	Last year	1902	1901	Ave
Minnesota	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0
North Dakota	79.0	91.0	84.0	90.0	84.0
South Dakota	83.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	84.0
Montana	90.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	90.0
Washington	90.0	90.0	93.0	90.0	91.0
United States	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0

The average condition on July 1 of spring wheat in the five principal states was 90 per cent as compared with 82.8 per cent on July 1, 1902, 90.4 per cent on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.9 per cent.

The following table shows for each of the principal spring wheat states the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years and that on July 1, 1903, and the ten year July average.

States—	This year	Last year	1902	1901	Ave
Minnesota	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0
North Dakota	79.0	91.0	84.0	90.0	84.0
South Dakota	83.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	84.0
Montana	90.0	90.0	94.0	90.0	90.0
Washington	90.0	90.0	93.0	90.0	91.0
United States	84.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	87.0

The average condition of barley is 86.5 per cent, against 84.4 per cent one month ago, 91.1 per cent on July 1, 1902, 84.2 per cent on the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 86.9 per cent.

The average condition of winter rye is 88.4 per cent, as compared with 90.2 per cent on July 1, 1902, 91.2 per cent on the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 87.5 per cent.

The acreage of potatoes is about 500,000 acres or 1.7 per cent less than that of last year The average condition is 85.1 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent, as compared with 91.2 per cent on July 1, 1902, 91.2 per cent on the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 87.5 per cent.

The average condition of spring rye is 88.4 per cent, as compared with 90.2 per cent on July 1, 1902, 91.2 per cent on the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 87.5 per cent.

The acreage of tobacco is about 1,000,000 acres or 1.7 per cent less than that of last year, and the condition is 85.1 per cent.

The acreage of potatoes is about 500,000 acres or 1.7 per cent less than that of last year The average condition is 85.1 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent, as compared with 91.2 per cent on July 1, 1902, 91.2 per cent on the corresponding date in 1901 and a ten-year average of 87.5 per cent.

After Illegal Fishermen.

Special Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Beatrice, Neb., July 10—Chief Game Warden Cronin and Deputy Ranger were in the city yesterday, having patrolled the Blue river from Crete to Beatrice on their way down. They confiscated numerous nets traps and trot lines, but did not succeed in capturing any of the owners of the fishing apparatus From here they went south to Blue Springs and Wymore, where they will investigate the unlawful shipment of large quantities of fish from that point lately.

A horse belonging to the farm of Aaron Claussen, five miles southwest of this city, burned to the ground Tuesday night. The crib was filled with baled straw, and the loss will amount to about $400 Fully insured.

DEFENDS TITLE WITH A GUN

Woman in Possession of Land Formed by River Accretion.

St. Louis, Mo, July 10—During the recent flood the household occupied by the Gamaches family was left stranded on the river Des Peres bank, near the foot of Utah street Since then the husband has been lying in the hospital.

A brewing company, claiming the land, has succeeded in the courts in ejecting the tenants, and the brewing company has moved, but Mrs Gamaches met the movers today with a revolver and declared that they had entered the homestead rented was left by accretions from the river and consequently government land, she laid claim to it, and if any attempt was made to move the household by force she would use the revolver or an axe. The movers retired Mrs Gamaches said she had looked up the records and found the land is not considered as belonging to any one She declares she will fight unless removed by due process of law

FRED AMES GOES TO PRISON

Supreme Court Sustains the Decision of the Lower Court.

St Paul, Minn., July 10—The supreme court today formally entered the order sustaining the verdict of the lower court declaring former Superintendent of Police Fred Ames of Minneapolis guilty of conducting money gambling games.

Upon the announcement that the court had reached such an agreement, Ames was today taken to the state prison to begin serving his sentence of six and one-half years.

MANY KILLED BY INTENSE HEAT

Thirty-Eight People Succumb in and Around New York and Brooklyn.

New York, July 10—Thirty-eight deaths and eighty-three prostrations in and around New York and Brooklyn tell the story of today's heat It was the hottest day in 14 years, the local weather bureau, the highest previous record being 98 degrees, recorded in 1892.

The early threat of a temperature that would break all records, however, was not realized Thursday, a record of 94 degrees at 4 o'clock, the high mark of the year was reached today at 1 o'clock, 97 degrees. But the temperature had fallen to 2 degrees where it remained during the afternoon. Fortunately the humidity was only 60 per cent, and the temperature fell to 81 degrees and increased but slowly from that time, the lowest point being the heat subsided At 8 o'clock tonight it was 77 degrees, and at 10 the temperature had fallen to 75 degrees, the lowest point since the heat wave set in Thursday.

Between 5 and 7 o'clock the temperature fell 7 degrees, following a thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind, had been sweltering so long from the heat wave, people had lost all fear before the cities and tenement houses began to feel the effect of the cooling breezes in the streets the cooling breezes in the streets the cooling breezes in the streets