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VOLUME I. NO. 18.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ZION BANNER (Sixteen Pages and Cover.)

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE ELEVATION OF MAN.

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, - Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year. \$1.50 Six Months. \$5 Single Copies 25 Copies of One Issue For foreign subscriptions add one dollar per year for postage. Subscribers desiring a change of address, should give present address, as well as that to which they desire THE ZION BANNER sent in the future. Make all Bank Drafts, Express Money Orders, or Postoffice Money Orders payable to the order of JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, 1300 Michigan Avenue. Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Long Distance Telephone. South 662. Cable Address, "Dowie, Chicago." All communications upon business must be addressed to MANAGER ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, May Of Michigan Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A. 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

1:45 A. M., Chicago Time, September 14, 1901. Zion Building, Chicago.

'HE MYSTERY OF LAWLESSNESS DOTH **ALREADY WORK."**

The President died at 2:15 A. M., Buffalo time.

This is the message which we have just received over the telephone, through the courtesy of the Chicago Chronicle.

THE EXECUTIVE HEAD of the Nation has been stung to death by the Scorpion of Lawlessness.

IN THE MIDST OF LIFE, with the plaudits of tens of thousands of people ringing in his ears, and the notes of the organ pealing forth, William McKinley, President of the United

THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO, on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln, James A. Garfield said : "GOD REIGNS; AND THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON STILL LIVES."

SIXTEEN YEARS LATER that same James A. Garfield, President of the United States, was assassinated by Guiteau, and the Nation remembered the words he spoke in the dark days when Abraham Lincoln fell a victim to the bullet of the Assassin Wilkes Booth.

THREE PRESIDENTS have thus been slain in the United States of America, within thirty-six years.

A sad record for Triumphant Democracy.

"The Mystery of Lawlessness" continues to work.

IT IS VAIN to seek the Center of that Mystery in the miserable little Nests of Anarchistic Scorpions to be found in all the great cities of the world, and especially in Chicago, the city from which we are now writing.

THAT GREAT CENTER of Lawlessness lies deeper in the Mysteries of the Heart of Things on earth.

The Anarchistic Propaganda is but the fatal flower and fruit of the Lawless Secret Empire which exacts oaths and fixes death penalties for their violation, contrary to law, at the altars of Baal in Masonic and other Lodges.

DEEPER AND YET DEEPER into the Fathomless Depths of Impurity, Intemperance, and Infidelity, from whence all the "Unfruitful Works of Darkness" spring, the Secret Center is to be found in Hell itself, from whence have issued Satan and Sin, Disease and Death.

THE NATION MOURNS the terrible loss, not merely of the President's loved and valued life, but of that Sense of Public Safety which can only exist where Righteous Law is respected and obeyed by all citizens, and enforced regardless of color or creed, by magistrates and rulers of all degrees.

States, whilst holding out his hand to receive the greetings of an American youth, was shot twice in the breast and abdomen, on the afternoon of Friday, September 6th, in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, New York.

Lingering for a week, "suffering many things of many physicians," he has at last died, and we cannot doubt that his spirit has passed into the Presence of an All-merciful God, whom he served, we trust, according to his light.

THE WRETCHED CREATURE, Czolgosz, who lies quivering in mortal fear within his prison cell, as he hears the wail of indignation and hatred and vengeance rising up from infuriated multitudes, is only a feeble manifestation of the "Mystery of Lawlessness."

OH, IT IS PITIFUL to read in the press the hypocritical cantings and whinings of assumed indignation against the Spirit of Lawlessness, when, as these pages show, the Spirit of Falsehood and Murderous Hatred against ourselves and Zion has filled its pages day after day, week after week, and year after year, with the publication of countless fabrications, and with direct incitements of the multitudes to Acts of Violence and even to Murder.

OH, IT IS PITIFUL to read the columns of the so-called religious press, and the reports of sermons from the pulpits of the Apostate Churches crying out for Blood! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! These cries are in strong contrast to the words of the wounded President concerning his slayer, "Let no one hurt him!"

SURELY IT WAS the Spirit of Lawlessness which led many professed ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ all over the land to regret that the murderer had not been torn to pieces by the mob.

The language of T. DeWitt Talmage, in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, is thus reported: "The rage of the witnesses vented upon the assassin was only too lenient, and had the butt end of the revolver been used upon the assailant's head, I believe the act would have been justifiable."

NEITHER THE SPIRIT of Jesus Christ, nor the tender compassion of the late President breathes in the horrible and shameful utterances which came last Lord's Day from many so-called Christian pulpits.

THE AWFUL MAJESTY OF LAW vindicated by the Sword of Justice, in the hands of the Lawfully Constituted Authorities, can never be rightly superseded by the nameless horrors of a Lawless Mob, who trample under foot the safeguards which Law places around even the vilest criminal until Justice calmly executes the Righteous Decrees of God and Man.

NO WORDS OF OURS shall ever lessen the Enormity of this Utterly Inexcusable Crime, but at the same time we raise our voice and say concerning the assassin, Czolgosz, Let no one hurt him until the Law condemns him, and then let Justice strike with its sharp sword. Let us all remember the example of the first martyr in the Christian Dispensation, Stephen, who cried, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge!"

Greater than all, let us remember the example of the Son of God, who cried in the hour of His agony, on the Cross, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

ANARCHY IN THE HUMAN HEART will never be crushed by Governments which abandon their Powers to the Ungovernable Passions of Lawless Multitudes; and we are deeply grieved when professed Christian ministers forget that God's commandment, "Thou shalt not kill!" deprives man of the right to slay his brother man, no matter what the provocation.

IF EVER A MURDERER deserved death, it was surely Cain, who slew his innocent brother Abel; or, passing over all the ages between, it was surely Herod, Pilate, and Caiaphas, with their numerous wicked accomplices, who murdered the Holy, the Just, and the Innocent Son of God.

In both cases God said; "Thou shalt not kill!"

EVEN AT THE RISK of being misunderstood by many sincerely wrong Christian men and women, we say, Let the Sword of Justice fall, and the Severest Penalty the law can inflict—far more severe than death, as every condemned criminal can testify—of Solitary Imprisonment with Hard Labor for every remaining hour of the criminal's Life, be inflicted.

Truly even the criminal who suffers this Penalty will cry with Cain, "My Punishment is greater than I can bear!"

In that unbearable agony even the murderer will be led to seek and find the Mercy of God, which covered the bloodstained Apostle Paul, who had consented to and was an official witness of the cruel murder of Stephen.

IF THE PRESIDENT, concerning whom we have spoken at length in the address reported in the issue of LEAVES OF HEALING for September 21, on pages 661 to 666, could be heard, we feel sure that his eloquent and tender voice would still cry, "Let no one hurt him"; and that he would leave to God that Punishment which only God can adequately inflict: for it is God Himself who hath said, "Vengeance is Mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

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RATHER LET THE WORDS which have been generally ascribed to the President, "God forgive him!" ring in the ears of the people even when the Officers of the Law inflict the Penalty which God's Justice decrees. THIS IS THE TIME when all thoughtful and wise Rulers of the People should do their utmost to allay the fierce hatred and Love of Blood which veils itself so often under the pretense of inflicting righteous punishment.

THE NATION must be lifted above the Rule of Anarchy in its own citizens, and especially in their wicked determination to destroy Law and trample Justice under foot.

PROPRIETOR. RATES \$ 2.00 & \$2.50 PER DAY Dran Portland, In nave read your M hootur. of Dennen YVEA M ments on his treatment Du orden to test realment as Ombary the stem of treatment member have in the stomach us near NO possible where Mchilles was as place then watch results as regards In medical pare musel In th anot Vrs. MAL. as N man allows day en. C In Kim Aneaus m mog un Rystem for refearen is what

We shall raise our voice unceasingly, no matter what betide, to demand that the Rule of God shall supersede the Rule of the Lawless One.

IT IS TOO SOON for us to feel sure that the early morning papers, which have just reached us at 3: 15 A. M., contain the truth as to the President's latest hours, or as to the immediate cause of death.

But if the *Daily Inter Ocean* of this morning is not in error, then the Last Words of the President to those about him were:

Good-by, good-by !

It is God's Way. His will be done, not ours. And then he said, speaking to no one apparently, "'Nearer, my God, to Thee, e'en though it be a Cross,' is my Constant Prayer."

These, if true, were good and faithful words, albeit that we cannot believe for a moment it was "God's will" that he should die: for Murders and Blunders are not God's will, but the Devil's Work and Will.

SADDER STILL, however, are the words which close the article, namely :

Judge Day said that the physicians, since the danger from peritonitis and blood-poisoning had disappeared, were obliged to look elsewhere for an explanation of his sinking.

They found that his heart was muscularly weak, and the weakness, in the light of what they had learned from those who had studied the President's physique for a long time, was *probably due* to the use of Tobacco.

CAN IT BE that, after all, it was not the assassin's bullet, but the President's own fatal habit of smoking that deadly nicotine poison, against which we have ever protested in Zion as Satan's Consuming Fire, that was the immediate cause of his death?

Can it be that he would have overcome his wounds had his heart not been diseased by Tobacco?

This is not our statement, and we cannot say that it is true. But it is the statement of one of his dearest friends, who for a long time was Secretary of State in his First Administration, and who would not utter an unfounded reproach against the friend and chief he loved so well.

GATES, Proprietor,

Portland, Ind.

Shall not this warning voice then ring out o'er all the earth, that the immediate cause of death was "probably the use of Tobacco"?

BUT THE NIGHT is far spent, and we cannot further comment upon this terrible Event: for we have yet a duty to perform, and, if possible, a criminal to arrest.

WE FEEL IT to be our duty to publish in these notes the facsimile reproduction of a letter from Portland, Indiana, which reached Chicago on Wednesday last, September 11th. It is one of a number of threatening letters which we

have received during the present year.

Some of these have been published in the daily papers,

having been sent to the Chief of Police and other persons in authority; but we have never cared to publish them in our own columns.

Every prominent public man, and especially a man who has engaged in conflict with the Evil Powers that deceive and destroy humanity, receives such letters, and we have received hundreds of them during our public career.

It may, therefore, be asked, "Why publish this?"

In reply we say that the desire to bring home this class of crime to one of its principal sources has led us to publish the facsimiles, both of the envelope and of the letter.

Let all who recognize the writing send us proofs in his own handwriting, of who the author really is—

and do it promptly. Many letters of his doubtless exist.

We would say that the cancellation of the stamp on the envelope, and the postmark of the Postoffice where it was mailed, have failed to be printed, because the cancellation and the postmark were made in purple ink.

Purple comes out white in photography, and hence this explanation will account for the failure to print.

But it will be observed that the stamps of the Receiving Station in Chicago come out distinctly, because they were steamship Indiana that night, most soundly, for the unusual period of eight hours, viz, from ten of that night until six of Friday morning, and never once dreamed or thought of this threatening letter.

With Paul we can say, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my Course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God."

WE CALL ATTENTION to the fact that the letter begins by an implied objection to our comments on the treatment of President McKinley by the surgeons, and that the next sen-



In Alexander Some Chicago

tence completely discloses, to those who carefully read it, the source from which it came.

It is most manifestly a doctor's, or a surgeon's, wail.

THE WRITER says that he belongs to the "C. S. A."

We do not know what these three mystical letters represent, but in the absence of any special enlightenment, we reasonably conjecture that they might mean the Chicago Surgeons' Association.

made in black ink.

IF THE WRITER of the letter imagines for one moment that he has caused us fear, or any uneasiness, let him know of his disappointment: for though this letter reached Chicago on the 11th, it did not reach us until Thursday, the 12th, at Ben MacDhui, White Lake, Michigan, and we slept on board the IT IS OUR conviction that if we are ever assassinated, it will be at the instance of the medical and surgical professions, who have more than once openly attempted our murder, both in Chicago and in London.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE that God will permit us to be murdered until our work is done, and if that should be "before one

THE ZION

year expires," as the murderer writes, then let that which God permits, happen; for our work on earth shall be completed.

We cannot pass from earth one moment before, unless it should be that we would wilfully sin, and that we have no intention of doing, and, by the Grace of God, shall not do.

It is not in the power of this foolish man to say when we shall pass away, or that we shall "never see trees bud twice."

We realize, with great delight, that our Times are in God's hands, and that our life is "hid with Christ in God," beyond the power of assassins of any kind to destroy.

MUCH AS WE LOVE wife and family, and the equally dear ties which bind us to the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and all God's people throughout the world, we say, calmly, that the Happiest Day we shall spend on Earth will be the day we leave it for Heaven-since "For me to live is Christ, and to die is Gain."

AND YET we long to do the work which God has called us to do, to "finish our Course with Joy"; to found Zion City strongly, and to establish it immovably on the Eternal Rock, Christ Jesus; and to prepare God's people for His Glorious Appearing.

THESE THINGS are nearest and dearest to our heart, and we believe that we shall live to accomplish them.

Let no assassin imagine that the destruction of our life would be the destruction of Zion.

Even in the Mormon Church, the murder of the False Prophet, Joseph Smith, did not destroy that Evil System, but doubtless strengthened it.

It will be as vain to imagine that Zion can be destroyed by the taking away of our life, as that the United States Government and Nation can be destroyed by the taking away of the life of President McKinley, great and valuable as that life has been.

GOD REIGNS; AND ZION WILL LIVE.

This is our answer to all Zion's Adversaries-Isaiah 14:23: What then shall one answer the Messengers of the Nation? That the Lord hath founded Zion,

And in her shall the afflicted of His people take refuge.

SINCE IT MAY BE that some of our good friends may not be able to read, easily, the writing of this murderous writer, we now append the letter in plain type:

BANNER.

You can prepare yourself for this test or ordeal, as you will be shot just as surely as night follows day, before one year expires. You cannot prevent the shooting by any means you may adopt; but prepare your system for recovery is what we want you to do.

You will never see trees bud twice.

Yours respectfully,

I. A. PREIS.

AND NOW, very far on in the morning, we close these Notes, thanking God for a week of great blessing to Zion in all departments, and for the privileges which lie before us, so long as we shall live, of loving and serving Him and His people, and the whole wide world for whom Jesus died, and for whom He ever lives.

THE LORD REIGNETH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Reports of the Auditorium Services.

LEAVES OF HEALING, beginning with the issue for September 7, will contain full reports of the Series of Special Messages of Purity, Peace, and Power by Elijah the Restorer, in the Chicago Auditorium.

Our great Midsummer offer presents a splendid opportunity for the members and friends of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion to place LEAVES OF HEALING in every home, library, , and public institution throughout the world.

Zion Printing and Publishing House has installed new machinery, enabling us to extend our circulation to hundreds of thousands of copies weekly.

You can help us to attain this as no one else can, for you know the character of the paper and those to whom it would specially appeal.

If you will send us a list of your friends for these special ten weeks' subscriptions, we will send each a card, stating we are doing so at your request.

By so doing you would very considerably extend the Kingdom of God and Zion. Send all subscriptions to Zion Printing and Publishing House, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

A MOST IMPORTANT NUMBER.

LEAVES OF HEALING, VOLUME IX, NUMBER 7

contains a General Letter from the Rev. John Alex. Dowie, concerning His Mission as the Messenger of the Covenant, Elijah the Restorer, and "That Prophet" of whom Moses spoke. Two pages of Editorials.

Picture of the General Overseer addressing 10,000 people at Zion City Site, Thursday, May 30, 1901.

Sermon delivered before 7000 people in the Chicago Audi-torium, by the General Overseer, on "The Messenger of the Covenant" and "The Coming of Elijah, the Restorer of All Things."

HOTEL HAWKIN

F. W. GATES, Proprietor Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day DR. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

PORTLAND, INDIANA, September 10, 1901.

Sir:-I have read your sermon on the shooting of Mr. McKinley and your comments on his treatment by the surgeons. In order to test the efficacy of surgical treatment as compared with your treatment, the C.S.A., of which I am a member, have decided that you shall be shot in the stomach, as near the place as possible where Mr. McKinley was, and then watch results as regards your recovery without medical attendance.

As we would like this issue in every home in the United States and Canada, which will suitably reply to the lies of the press, we shall be glad if every member and friend of Zion will widely circulate this issue among their friends.

We will assist in doing this by sending the paper and mailing same for three cents per copy.

Friends will kindly send names as soon as possible. Sample copies may be had from

ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

on Friday morning, September 13th, that the President had suffered a severe relapse, and that there was little hope for his recovery.

A change for the worse took place shortly after midnight in the early morning hours of Friday. From the first the President's heart had not been beating satisfactorily to his physicians, nor to the millions of loving friends throughout the country who watched the bulletins which were sent forth.

Although his temperature was not excessively high, his pulse kept close to 120 to the minute, and at times was as high as 130.

The condition of his heart was sufficient to cause alarm, but it was hoped that the general constitutional strength of the President would enable him to overcome this weakness of the heart, and that he would recover.

It seems, however, that owing to the lack of nourishment, his blood became impoverished, and his heart failed in muscular strength.

Hence, at the very moment when that strength was needed to carry him through the critical period of the wound, the heart failed.

All day Friday the entire country waited, hoping against hope that their President might be spared. Every few minutes bulletins were sent from the sick room, flew by telegraph to the uttermost ends of the country and of the earth, and, quickly printed in extra editions of the newspapers, were eagerly scanned by millions of people.

All through the day the physicians at the bedside attempted, by means of artificial stimulants and restoratives, to give strength to the President's heart.

For a short time during the middle of the day slightly hopeful bulletins were sent forth; but as evening drew nigh, the President grew weaker and weaker.

Poisonous stimulants, administered by the physicians, failed to produce their effects.

The administration of oxygen was finally resorted to. This only served to produce a very temporary reviving of the rapidly waning life of the Nation's Chief Executive.

As the darkness came on, it was apparent that there was no further hope.

Vice-President Roosevelt had left Buf-

exercised as to those who were admitted beyond these ropes.

Great crowds gathered outside the ropes, anxiously and prayerfully awaiting the end. The whole country was under a great cloud of grief.

Moment by moment the great man seemed to be dying; yet with that remarkable fortitude and will power which had marked his whole career, he lingered on. Suffering intensely, yet uncomplainingly, he realized at last that death was near.

His wife, for whose welfare he had for so many years been chiefly interested, and who had been to him his sweetheart through all the years of her invalidism, was informed that her husband could not live.

She was brought into the room, and for an hour and a half these married lovers, as the President had once called himself and his wife, sat taking their farewell.

Mrs. McKinley, although so terribly stricken with grief, bore up through the ordeal with remarkable composure.

The President relapsed into unconsciousness, from which he revived only for the very short period of time when the oxygen was administered.

One by one the members of the Cabinet who were present in the house entered the sick room, remained a brief moment, and then departed, tears coursing down their faces, their frames shaking with an intensity of grief which they could not control. Finally it seemed that the end had come.

Mrs. McKinley was again led into the room, the President having been revived with oxygen that he might speak to her. Tenderly he clasped her hand and murmured these words to his wife and those about him:

Good-by, all; good-by.

It is God's Way.

His will be done, not ours. Then he sang as he was relapsing into

unconsciousness again, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

These were his last words. From that time on he never regained consciousness. Sometimes his mind wandered, and it seemed that he was suffering.

The extremities of his body had become cold and helpless. Respiration was scarcely to be detected.

Yet, in the very embrace of death, he lingered on, hour after hour.

In the meantime every effort was being made to get Vice-President Roosevelt to Buffalo before the death of the President.

The Vice-President, believing the President was on the road to recovery, had left Buffalo and gone into the Adirondack Mountains on a hunting trip. He was many miles from a postoffice or telegraph station.

Mounted messengers were sent after him. He received the news that he would soon be President of the United States, standing in a hunting suit, on the top of a mountain in the Adirondacks.

Traveling night and day over mountain roads, by special train, he hurried to Buffalo, but he was too late. He did not arrive until Saturday, September 14th, nearly twelve hours after the President's death.

Very soon afterwards he was sworn in as President of the United States by Judge Hazel.

On Monday, September 16th, the President's body was removed from Buffalo to Washington, where it will lie in state for several days, and on Thursday, September 19th, will be buried at the President's old home in Canton, Ohio.

President McKinley's Assassin.

The crime of the assassination of President McKinley was committed by a young American-born man of Polish descent, named Leon F. Czolgosz. Immediately after the shooting, Czolgosz was knocked down and severely treated by those who were near the prisoner. He was rescued by the police and taken away to the police station.

While there he was repeatedly crossexamined by the police regarding the motive for his crime, and as to whether he had accomplices or not.

At first he maintained that he was an Anarchist, and had shot President McKinley because he was the representative of law in the Nation, and that he had no accomplices, but calmly executed the deed by himself. At the same time, however, he admitted that he was an ardent disciple of a woman named Emma Goldman, a teacher and lecturer on Anarchy.

At subsequent examinations he is also said to have admitted that he had accomplices, and that the deed was carefully

falo, believing the President to be on the high road to recovery.

The President's brother and sisters and other relatives, and all the officials gathered at the house to await the last moment.

Soldiers and police had roped off all the streets passing by the house where the President lay, and great care was

At two o'clock on Saturday morning he was to all appearances dead, but his physicians delayed the announcement in order that they might be perfectly sure. At 2:15 o'clock all hope was given up, and President McKinley was pronounced dead. Instantly the news was flashed to the ends of the earth, and a Nation and the world were plunged into mourning.

planned by various groups of Anarchists of which he was the agent.

Numbers of Anarchists have been arrested in all parts of the country. It was claimed by the Buffalo police that the crime had been especially planned by a group of Anarchists in the City of Chicago, and soon after the murder, ten of these, headed by Abraham Isaak and his

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

"HE whole Nation sits bowed with grief.

The whole world weeps in sympathy. The Nation's beloved President lies cold in death, a martyr for his country's sake.

A great, pure, noble life has gone out.

A strong, earnest, but gentle and loving man, unselfish and genuine, one of the greatest Americans in history, has passed

from the scene of his greatest triumph into eternity.

He died as he lived, calm, brave, uncomplaining, his thoughts only upon others, a prayer on his lips.

The very day before the assassin's bullet pierced him, he delivered one of the most masterly orations of his long career as a leader of public opinion, and one of the broadest and wisest utterances ever made by the chief representative of any nation.

Men of every party and in every section of the country applauded that splendid address, and European nations gave it their hearty and unqualified approval.

With his people thus almost unanimously with him, with the very highest state of amity with the great powers of the earth, and with the country enjoying an unbroken season of the most unexampled prosperity, William McKinley had one of the grandest opportunities ever afforded to any nation's ruler. And

great and good ruler. Lincoln, the first Martyr President, was a God-fearing and wise ruler, the hope of the Nation in the trying days of reconstruction.

Garfield was one of the noblest and sweetest characters that ever graced public life in America.

McKinley, a noble Christian man, was the wisely-chosen leader of the people in

To the second, however, is due the death of our much beloved Chief Executive. It pierced the abdomen a few inches below the right nipple, and about two inches to the right of the middle line. It went entirely through the stomach, piercing both the anterior and posterior walls.

Immediately after the shooting, President McKinley was removed to the hos-

pital on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition. There a number of surgeons performed an operation, cutting into the abdomen on the line taken by the bullet.

They searched for the bullet, but did not find it. They cleansed the abdominal cavity and sutured the wounds in the walls of the stomach, and sewed up the exterior wall of the abdomen.

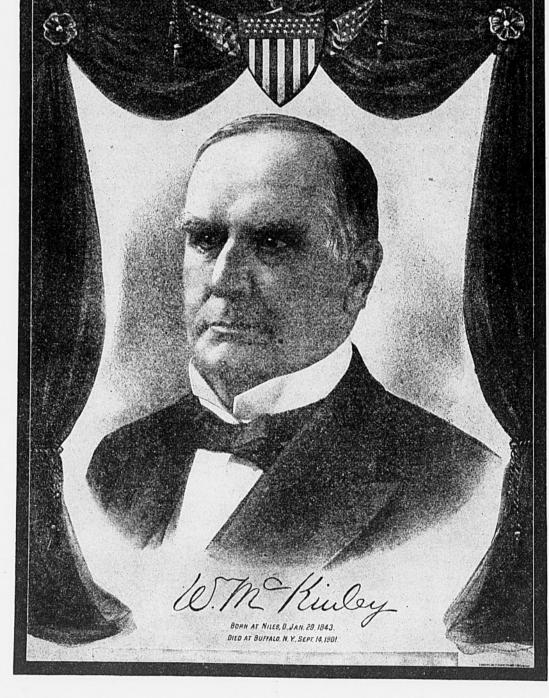
For a number of days following the shooting, President McKinley was given no food of any kind, but small injections of nutriment were made. Finally a very small amount of beef juice was administered through the mouth. In all, however, it is not likely that the President received, during the week which he lived after his shooting, as much as one meal for a well person.

For almost a week after this terrible event, the President apparently improved in health and strength. The whole country was rejoicing over his re-

he was suddenly struck down.

then, while the earth rang with plaudits, a new era of national progress and power.

covery, and it was expected that within a few weeks he would be again able to perform his official duties.



The Spirit of Lawlessness found embodiment in the person of an ignorant, cruel, and cowardly wretch, a disciple of men and women more cruel and more cowardly than himself, who, with diabolical discrimination, struck at the highest representative of the Majesty of the Law in the Nation.

Thus for the third time has the Spirit of Lawlessness deprived the Nation of a

The story of how he was shot by a young Anarchist named Czolgosz in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, on Friday afternoon, September 5th, at four o'clock, has already been told.

Two bullets were fired, the first striking the President in the chest, and lodging on the sternum, or breast bone, did comparatively little damage.

Members of the Cabinet and other government officials who gathered at Buffalo when the news of the President's shooting was sent forth, were so encouraged by the reports from the sick room that they departed for their homes, expecting that the President would soon be well. It was, therefore, with the greatest sur-

prise that the country was informed early

son, Abraham Isaak Jr., were arrested and placed in jail.

These all denied that they had any knowledge of the plot. They claimed that they knew Czolgosz, but that his extreme belief and his desire to do violence had caused them to become suspicious of his motives and to fear him as a spy.

For several days the police were unable to locate the leader of the Anarchists, Miss Emma Goldman. On Wednesday she was captured in Chicago and taken to jail. She was placed under the most rigid cross-examination by Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neill, but they absolutely failed to elicit any confession from her regarding the plot. She denied that she had known Czolgosz to any extent, or that she had anything to do with him, or any previous knowledge concerning his shooting of the President.

Investigation of his record is said to have shown that Czolgosz had always been of a morose, cruel nature, and was thought by his parents to be demented. Those who have examined him since his arrest declare that he is perfectly sane. At the time of the shooting he had been making his home in Cleveland, Ohio, with his parents.

Since his arrest he has been calm and self-possessed, and claims to believe that he has done his duty.

During the time when it was believed that the President would recover, members of the Cabinet decided that Congress should be requested to pass a law making it high treason, punishable with death, to attack the President of the United States.

Since the President's serious relapse on Friday morning, nothing further has been said regarding this, and it is not likely that it will again come up.

When it became known on Friday that the President would probably die, great crowds began to gather at the jail where the assassin was imprisoned. An extra force of police was immediately ordered out; the street was roped off in the neighborhood of the jail, and every precaution was taken to prevent any violence being done to the prisoner.

Governor Odell, of the State of New York, declared that he would send all the militia necessary to preserve law and order. A large force of extra police was violence or a severe an... cruel and unusual punishment for the assassin.

It is a hopeful indication, however, that civil authorities are rigid in their determination that Czolgosz shall have a fair, equitable, and speedy trial, and although justice shall be summarily dispensed in his case, there shall be no lawless execution.

In Chicago, where Emma Goldman, the so-called high priestess of Anarchy, and a large number of leading Anarchists were under arrest, there was some talk by foolish persons of breaking down the jail and hanging the Anarchists. It is to be sincerely hoped that good sense and a proper regard for law and order will prevail, and that the Nation already bowed under a load of grief will not be further grieved and disgraced by any demonstration of that nature.

Every effort is being made by the police to secure evidence which will convict all who have had any part in the plot to slay the President. Since his death, it is certain, of course, that nothing can save Czolgosz from the electrocutioner's chair. Whether or not Emma Goldman or any other of the Chicago Anarchists will be convicted, the evidence to be secured alone will show.

There is a very strong sentiment throughout the country, on the part of almost every law-abiding citizen, that all Anarchistic publications should be suppressed; that all meetings held by avowed Anarchists should be dispersed, and all avowed teachers of Anarchy should be compelled either to cease to teach that doctrine or leave the country; and that all known to be Anarchists should be either placed under such restrictions that they cannot hatch their diabolical plots of violence, or be sent out of the country.

The blow which Czolgosz struck at President McKinley was the deathblow of Anarchy in America.

A Nation Born.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the attack upon President Mc-Kinley, the entire Nation was filled with indignation and grief.

As the favorable bulletins were sent forth, this was changed to a feeling of the greatest joy, and plans were made for demonstrations of thanksgiving throughwhole of which people anxiousiy waited for news of their beloved President, can never be forgotten.

Then it was that it appeared how deeply the President had been in the hearts of his people. Party lines were forgotten; sectional lines were forgotten. Men of all parties in all sections of the country alike joined in mourning their Chief Executive.

Never since the War has there been a President of the United States so deeply beloved by the people of the South as well as by all other parts of the country.

As soon as the news of the President's death was received, business was suspended almost entirely out of respect to his memory. Flags were placed at halfmast on a majority of buildings throughout the country, and the homes of the people were draped in mourning. Expressions of grief, and of deepest sympathy with the bereaved wife of the President were heard on every side.

Messages of condolence came pouring in from every crowned head of Europe, and the heads of all the nations of the earth telegraphed to Washington their sincere sympathy with the American people in their terrible bereavement.

The immediate family and friends of the President were almost prostrated with grief. So severe was the blow upon his lifetime friend, Senator Hanna, that his condition was considered alarming and physicians were sent for.

Mrs. McKinley bore up very bravely through it all, and although it was at first expected that the blow would mean her death in the very near future, there is reason to be thankful that God has given her the strength to bear up as she has.

The members of the President's household at Washington were overcome with their grief, and made no attempt to control the emotions which surged through them.

At Canton, Ohio, the President's home, his neighbors were woe-stricken. They declared that none but those who had been with the President as they had been, knew, of the lovable and kindly qualities of that great man.

Vice-President Roosevelt, upon whom the burdens of the government of the Republic fall, was so overcome by his

held in reserve, to be used should the out the country. occasion require. Congratulatory me

As the President's condition became worse, and death nearer at hand, the crowd grew larger and more violent, yet the police were able to hold it at bay.

To the disgrace of the Nation, it is said that a large number of preachers in metropolitan pulpits have advocated lawless Congratulatory messages were received no c from the heads of all civilized governments of the world.

With that terrible relapse, finally ending in death, declared on Friday morning, September 13th, the Nation was again plunged into the deepest woe. The mournful hours of that Friday, during the sorrow that he could endure to speak to no one.

Never in all the history of the Nation has there been such widespread and universal grief over the death of one man.

And yet through it all there is a feeling that the words spoken by General James A. Garfield, afterwards one of our martyred

ZION THE BANNER.

Presidents, when President Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, are true: "God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives."

Biographical Sketch of the Late President, William McKinley.

William McKinley was a typical American.

He rose from obscurity, by merit alone, to the office of the highest trust and honor in the gift of the people.

His career was that of an earnest patriot and honorable citizen, a soldier and statesman, who faithfully served his country.

William McKinley was of Scotch-Irish blood. His ancestors were pioneer ironfounders in Western Pennsylvania. His grandfather operated an iron furnace at New Lisbon, Ohio, in the early thirties. He was an influential man in the community, an ardent Whig, and a strong advocate of a protective tariff.

President McKinley's father was also an iron-founder. His mother was Miss Van B. Allison, a Scotch-Irish woman, whose ancestors fled to America from Ulster.

She was a woman of faith and piety, a lover of the Bible and of God. The training which she gave her son was along the lines of reverence, piety, and truth. The influence of his home and early associates was conducive to the making of a cleanhanded and a clean-minded man.

The President was born at Niles, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. His early school days were spent at Poland, Ohio, whence he went, at the age of seventeen, to Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

He was engaged as a school teacher at Poland, Ohio, when the Civil War broke out. He was one of the first to place his name on the enlistment rolls of this obscure Ohio village. He was assigned to the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, which was mustered into service in June, 1861.

His first Colonel was William S. Rosecrans, afterwards Major-General. The second in command was Stanley Matthews, afterward United States Senator and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Rutherford B. Hayes, three times Governor of Ohio, and once President of the United States, was also an officer of the regiment.

The rank of Brevet Major was conferred by President Lincoln for gallant services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill.

McKinley was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, and served on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Crook, Hancock, and Carroll. His regiment was mustered out of service on July 26, 1865.

At the close of the war he wished to enter the regular army. His parents were very much opposed, and he began the study of law. This was begun in the offices of Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, then leaders of the Mahoning County bar. He supplemented his reading with them by a course at the Albany (New York) Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1867. He located at Canton, Ohio, forming a partnership with Judge Belden.

Mr. McKinley had always taken a great interest in politics, and no sooner was he settled in Canton, Ohio, than he entered political life. In 1869 he was nominated for his first office, as Prosecuting Attorney of the county.

The county was then Democratic, but Mr. McKinley was elected in spite of this. He was renominated two years later, and met his first defeat. He bore this defeat gracefully and courageously, and yet with a determination to stick to his principles, believing they were right, and that he would eventually win.

It was with this spirit that he met defeat, for he was not always successful; but he was always firm and determined, and he never failed to win the final victory.

In 1876, having made a success of the practice of law, Mr. McKinley was a candidate for Congress. It was a surprise when the young lawyer, in spite of the fact that there were many strong candidates, secured the nomination. His election and entrance into the political life of the Nation followed.

He at once became active in the Ways and Means Committee of the House. He had served only two years when his district was gerrymandered by the Democrats. He overcame that, and was reëlected, and was again honored in 1880 and in 1882.

Even in the year 1884, when the Republicans were badly defeated throughout the country, Mr. McKinley was reëlected, carrying a nominally Democratic district with over 2000 majority. He was reëlected again in 1886 and in 1888, but in 1890 he was defeated. Mr. McKinley's work in Congress was of the highest importance. He was one of the best orators on the floor of the House during all the years when he was a Congressman. He was perfectly fair in his treatment of opponents, but extremely strong in faith.

But he was not only a speaker; he was a worker. He was appointed to a place by Garfield on a Committee of Ways and Means, when the latter was nominated for the Presidency, and he served on that committee until the close of his Congressional career.

It is known that he was the author of the famous McKinley Bill, one of the most able tariff laws ever written. This law was written while he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and he led the fight which resulted in its enactment.

From Congress he was called to the Governorship of his native State, Ohio. He was elected in 1891 by 21,500 plurality. and in 1893 by 80,000 plurality.

He was well known in the Nation by this time. He had served in the Republican National Convention of 1884 and 1888. In the first he supported James G. Blaine, and in the second John Sherman. On both occasions there was an effort made to stampede the convention for him, but with a fine sense of honor he sprang to his feet, and his clear voice rang out in protest. On both occasions he was able to withstand the attempt.

In 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated, McKinley received 1821 votes, but he himself voted for Harrison.

The Presidential Election of 1896 came after the most intense and bitter business depression and financial ruin. It had been a period of Democratic rule, and there was an almost unanimous call from all the people of the Republican Party for the nomination of William McKinley for President.

In the meantime there had also arisen that specter which haunted American politics for two Presidential Electionsthe free silver craze or fallacy. It was, therefore, with but very little opposition that McKinley was nominated for the Presidency in 1896.

A campaign of the utmost intensity followed. The country was aroused to the discussion of the question at issue as it had not been before for a decade. Most mighty efforts were made by his opponents to secure the election of their candidate, William J. Bryan, but when the votes were counted on the morning after the night of the election it was found that William McKinley had swept the country by an almost unprecedented plurality. His first administration was marked mainly by the Spanish-American War, which occurred during the early months of 1898. In this trying time the President served his country with great wisdom, patience, tact, and firmness.

After fourteen months of meritorious service in the army young McKinley was made Commissary Sergeant of the regiment.

After the battle of Antietam he became Second Lieutenant. His First Lieutenant commission was received on February 7, 1863; his commission as Captain, on July 25, 1864.

He stood out against the declaration of war until it was certain that peace was no

longer possible, and once war was declared he pursued it with unflinching intensity and determination. It is to his credit that it was fought and won in shorter time than any great war between any two great nations in all the history of the Christian era.

It was said of him that he suffered with the men who suffered in the field. He knew that every day's prolongation of the war meant more sorrow to the Nation, but not until two Spanish fleets had been destroyed and one army routed did the President consider that the situation justified peace.

He welcomed it as heartily as any citizen of the Republic, and rejoiced with all over the restoration of amity between Spain and this country.

In the trying problems which followed the close of the war, especially in connection with the duty of the country to its new island possessions and to Cuba, the President has always had a kindly sense of justice, a thorough appreciation of the needs of the country under his control, and great wisdom in the administration of its affairs.

His administration restored prosperity to the country in a degree more marked than it had ever existed before. The wise policy which he pursued, and in which he was splendidly upheld by all the members of his administration, restored confidence to the business world, and started one of the mightiest onward marches of trade and industry ever known to any country in any time.

The few months of his second administration have in reality been spent in closing up the affairs of the first. The most vexing problem which came before him during those months was the Chinese question. The course which he pursued in connection with it was, as always, strong and firm. Many of the points of his Chinese policy were adopted by the other great Powers, and it was due in a large measure to the wise suggestions which he made that so amicable a settlement was reached in this matter.

During both his administrations, President McKinley made long tours to all sections of the country, and he was universally received with the utmost love and respect.

The real opening of his second administration occurred at the time of his

affection and solicitude with which he cared for his invalid wife.

In 1866 he first met her. She was Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a banker, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Canton, Ohio.

He was at once attracted to her and she to him. His wooing was like all the other acts of his life, ardent, dignified, successful. He was wedded to this young and beautiful woman on the 25th of January, 1871.

Two daughters were born to them, but both died in their early childhood. From the time of the birth of their second child, Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid, and all through these years of pain and suffering her most devoted attendant had been her husband. His first thought had always been of her, and his last thought was of her.

President McKinley was a lifelong Christian, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This is the man whom the accursed system of Anarchy, that fatal flower of the Spirit of Lawlessness, has, in a most cowardly manner, put to death.

May God in His infinite mercy deliver this and all countries from the hateful domination of that Spirit of Lawlessness.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE Nation in its hour of grief and bereavement turned with comfort to its executive, Theodore Roosevelt.

The Nation has confidence in him.

Although the youngest man who has ever come into the office of the Presidency, he has been thoroughly tested in a wide range of public affairs, and has never been found wanting.

Soldier, statesman, political reformer, author, and orator, his career is one of the most unique and interesting of any of the public men of America.

He is studious and zealous. He scorns a lie and double-dealing. He is too frank to be a politician, and too strong in the popular mind to be set aside by political bosses.

Theodore Roosevelt's parents were Dutch and French Huguenot. They were God-fearing and laborious people, men of strong opinion strongly held.

The Roosevelts were among the oldest and best families in New York City. His father was a merchant and importer of glassware, a public-spirited and benevolent man. His mother was a Southern woman, Martha Bulloch, of Georgia, a descendant of the Revolutionary Governor of that State, Archibald Bulloch.

On the mother's side there were strains of English and French blood. On the father's side the ancestors were Aldermen, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Congressmen. At an early age Theodore, realizing that he must have strength of body if he were to amount to anything in life, entered into a long course of physical training to bring himself into the proper condition. He entered this with the same spirit of dauntless courage which has marked his wonderful career.

As he grew up he became an athlete, strong and active. He entered Harvard College in 1875 and soon became prominent in field sports. He was noted as a boxer, wrestler, and was for a time captain of the college polo team.

He was also studious, and held a high rank in his classes. He was graduated from the college in 1880 with honors.

He was also a man of literary talent, having been editor of one of the college papers, and was especially proficient in the study of history.

At the conclusion of his college course, he spent several months of study in Dresden, Germany. He returned to New York in 1881, and in the same year was married to Miss Alice Lee, of Washington.

For a time he studied law, but did not like the profession and did not continue it. He took up politics as a profession, believing that every man should be actively, earnestly, and strenuously interested in the welfare of his country.

The fascinating frankness of his manner soon won him friends, and he was quickly a leader. Within a few months he was

assassination. The work of his first administration had been cleared away, and the broad and liberal policies which were to mark the second had been set forth in the wonderful speech which he delivered at the Pan-American Exposition on the day before his assassination. In private life President McKinley was chiefly noted and beloved for the tender Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858. He was a weak infant and backward as a child. He could not keep up with his fellows either in study or in play, and on this account was taught by a private tutor at home. He was brought up at the country residence of the Roosevelts, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where his country home now is. nominated and elected to the State Assembly, its youngest member, and at the session he was the leader of a very active and belligerent Republican minority.

He was a bitter foe of corruption, and had a dislike for the spoilsman. He succeeded in smashing the so-called Republican machine of his State, and in 1884

delegates who were pledged to his policy were sent to County, State, and National Republican conventions.

In that year his wife died, and in the same week his mother, and the blow to him undermined his health, and he was obliged to give up public life for a time.

He went to the West and became a ranchman and hunter, in both of which occupations he was eminently successful.

With returning health he at once became a leader, and before he laid down

his cowboy life he was recognized in all sections of the country as a clean, honest man, and a leader of his fellows.

In 1889, President Harrison appointed him as a member of the National Civil Service Commission. He served for six years. In this capacity he extended his reputation as a man absolutely independent of political bosses and machine politics, but determined to do his duty.

In spite of hundreds of opponents in Congress and in the ranks of his own party, he held to his principles and greatly extended the Civil Service System. The enforcement of the rules of the Commission was his work. He resigned from the Commission to become **Commissioner of Police** in New York City.

As Police Commissioner he had one of the greatest fights of his life. It was his purpose to cleanse the New York police force. He took this place on

May 5, 1895. This police system, when Mr. Roosevelt was appointed, was in a state of corruption produced by the domination of party politics.

been equalled as a police sensation in that city. Within a month after his appointment he had the whole force in a sea of strife.

He made night rounds himself, and being unknown to the men he caught scores of them in dereliction of duty. Politics failed to help the men, and the bosses were up in arms.

An attempt was made to deprive him of his office, but it was found impossible to do so. Personal violence was often ' Trouble was already appearing on the horizon in a cloud which prefaced a rapidly approaching storm.

Mr. Roosevelt's great ability is determination. To his activity, wisdom, and rapidity of action are largely due the magnificent successes which crowned the navy during the recent war with Spain.

When the war had fully begun, Mr. Roosevelt resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy and became Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of so-called "Rough

> Riders." This regiment was composed of men who were accurate sharpshooters and good riders, and were taken from all walks of life: millionaires' sons, society men, and cowboys from the Western plains, who ate and slept together as members of this unique military organization.

> Before the end of the war, Colonel Leonard Wood, who had been one of the Rough Riders, became Brigadier-General and Mr. Roosevelt became Colonel of the regiment. He led with conspicuous gallantry the wonderful charge up San Juan Hill at Santiago.

Before he had time to lay aside the uniform as Colonel of the Rough Riders, he was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

His campaign for that office was characteristic of the man. Speaking from the end of his private car, he made the tour of the length and breadth of the State of New York. He was

elected Governor over the Democratic candidate, August Van Wyck, by a plurality of 17,000 votes.

As Governor, he enforced the tax law against corporations, he aided the Tenement Commission in its work in New York, and put the Erie Canal Commission upon a nonpartisan basis. While he was still Governor, the National Republican Convention was held at Philadelphia in June, 1900. This convention nominated William McKinley for the Presidency by acclamation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT attempted by his bitter enemies. Every possible attempt was made to cause him to enter into a situation which would bring discredit upon himself.



In his attempt to stamp out partisan politics, Mr. Roosevelt had to face and suffer the cunning opposition of men of long training in this kind of life. He also had to face the opposition of a large part of the community which he was trying to benefit.

The uproar which followed the introduction of his methods into the system of the New York police force has never

They were all unsuccessful, however, and Mr. Roosevelt conquered. He resigned his position in April, 1897, to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, receiving his appointment from President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt was appointed to this position in order that his high executive ability might be used to turn the naval forces into effective instruments of war.

Theodore Roosevelt was then forced to

accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, although it was his wish to again become Governor of New York.

It is not denied that Senator Platt, the Republican boss of New York State, and other Republican politicians were anxious to have him removed from the politics of New York by promotion to the Vice-Presidency.

During the campaign of 1900, Mr. Roosevelt was about the only active factor on the Republican side. He traveled the length and breadth of the country, principally in the West, in a special car, speaking from the rear platform at every halting point.

To his winning personality and the recognized ability, clearness, force, and unutterable logic of his speeches was due in a great measure the unprecedented majority which gave William McKinley the Presidency for the second term.

As Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt has comported himself with dignity and judgment, and it is with the brightest hope of the future that the Nation sees him enter upon his duties as President of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt is, among his other numerous activities, a literary man. He wrote an account of the naval war of 1812, which at once became an authority. His life in the West gave him the material for "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Winning of the West," "Ranch Life," and "The Hunting Trail," all works which have had a great popularity.

Mr. Roosevelt also wrote a history of Senator Thomas Benton, and one of Gouverneur Morris; also a book entitled "Hero Tales from American History," and other books which have become well-known in the United States.

He also wrote "The Strenuous Life," and his latest work, "The Rough Riders."

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt married a second time, his wife being Miss Edith Permir Carow. His domestic life is ideal. Mrs. Roosevelt is a very lovable lady, and his six children are the joy and pride of their father's heart.

This is the man on whom the great burdens of this Nation for the next three years must fall. He has before him one of the grandest opportunities ever offered to any ruler.

May God grant that his courageous, intensely active, honest, clean, and uncompromising manner of serving his country may be continued; that his youth and his enthusiasm may be tempered with judgment and wisdom, so that his administration may be one to be remembered in the history of the United States as among the wisest and best.



CHICAGO.

About 500 members of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion from Chicago and Zion City attended the opening and consecration of a new Zion Tabernacle in the suburban town of Evanston, Illinois. A great crowd of men and boys gathered outside the Tabernacle during the service, hooting and shouting, but were too cravenhearted to attempt the violence which they had openly threatened. When the train bearing the Zion company pulled out of the station on the return to Chicago, a few cowards threw eggs and stones from the darkness, breaking a few windows and bespattering with eggs ladies who were seated in the train. The Mayor and police of the city made a pretense of protecting the Zion people.

State and city officials are joining to prevent the spread of the deadly disease than the total assessment against the companies last year by both the State Board of Equalization and the reviewers. The action of the board was sharply contended against by the attorneys of the roads. Another sensational assessment was the listing of the franchise of the Union Traction Company at \$1,000,000.

Dr. Jacob H. Smyser, former Secretary of the State Dental Board, who was given a hearing in the Criminal Court last week on charges of forgery, accepting a bribe, and malfeasance, was held to the Grand Jury Monday, September 9, on the two first-named charges. The charge of malfeasance in office was dismissed.

The first car over the new electric line between Joliet and Chicago was run on September 12. A party of Philadelphia officials, at the head of the syndicate, was aboard. The regular schedule will probto Springfield to request the State Board of Equalization to assess, according to law, the corporations of Chicago, and to levy all the back assessments against these companies which the board has failed to make in the past twenty-five years.

Witnesses in the investigation of the cause for inferior street-paving on Jefferson Street testified that even if contractors were all honest, if inspectors did their duty, if the best of material were used, and the specifications followed absolutely, yet the property owners of Chicago would not get good pavements, because the specifications did not provide properly for them.

Carelessness on the part of the clerks at Springfield or design on the part of Legislators appears to have robbed Chicago of a Grant Park and the Art Institute of a site for its desired extension—at least until another Legislature convenes for Illinois.

Chicago is the objective point of the Milwaukee, Burlington and Geneva elevated road, which is now being planned. The line will connect either with the outer or inner belt lines of Chicago, probably with the former, which it reaches at Waukegan.

George E. Wright, journalist, author, and stockbroker, died at his residence, 455 Forty-second Street, early Monday morning, September 9, after a long illness.

UNITED STATES.

The punishment of those policemen who, either openly or under cover, have been assisting Policeman Edward O'Neill, of New York City, to make good his charge that there is a regular transferfor-pay system in the police department, has begun. The first to feel the heavy hand of Devery's resentment is Policeman John Marrinar, who testified at the O'Neill trial that, after he had been fined thirty days' pay for a trivial offense, he was approached and told that if he paid \$50 the fine would be remitted. Marrinan was fined fifteen days' pay for the trivial offense of having a spot of dirt on the bottom of one trouser leg.

Three explosions occurred in the works of the American-Schultze Powder Company in Oakland, New Jersey, on September 12. Five men were killed. The first explosion was that of the boiler. Following almost immediately were two explosions, one in the magazine, the other in the mixing-house. The latter is supposed to have been caused by a spark.

It is said to be probable that formal charges will be preferred against Chief of Police Benjamin Raltz, of Toledo, Ohio, at the next meeting of the Police Board. The complaint will be entered by Frank Delaney, who on Saturday, September 7, reported that he had been robbed of \$1,200, and that the Chief of Police had let the robbers go free.

anthrax among the cattle and sheep of the State, and to prevent the sale, in Chicago, of meat from animals infected with the malady. They claim to have gotten the epidemic under control.

The Cook County Board of Review has concluded its sittings after one of the most sensational of its sessions. One of the last acts of the board was the assessment of the Chicago elevated railroads for \$29,657,500, which is \$23,056,570 more ably begin September 21.

The South Park Commissioners have refused the gift of two small tracts of land in the Thirty-second Ward for use as small parks. The president of the board says that it would simply be improving front yards for the residents in the ward.

It is said that Mayor Harrison will soon ask the City Council to send a committee Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has created a sensation in religious circles by declaring, it is said, that the Y. M. C. A. movement is of little value.

Passenger trains in the West, Northwest, and Southwest are crowded daily,

ZION BANNER. THE

and Western roads are doing a larger business than ever before. The increase since August I has been phenomenal. The number of tourists has increased greatly, but the local business has done more to bring about the present satisfactory condition.

The Schley Court of Inquiry will cost the taxpayers of the country approximately \$200,000; a very large price to pay for the outcome of petty jealousies and backbiting among men who should have honored one another and coöperated with one another as loyal subjects of the Nation.

The United States Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of the failed Seventh National Bank of New York City, handed four indictments to Judge Lacombe in the United States Court, Wednesday, September 11. Bench war-rants were at once issued by the Judge.

The Rev. Dr. Warren S. Perkins, pastor of the rich St. Paul's Universalist Church at Meriden, Connecticut, has been openly accused, by members of his congregation, of stock gambling and of having an interest in a stock brokerage firm in New Haven.

The United States government may be asked to intervene in the Boer war by Chicago sympathizers with the Boers. The American Transvaal League has sent out a call for a meeting of Boer sympathizers.

There is an insistent demand, on the part of many newspapers, including a large number published in the South, that Senator Wellington, of Maryland, be expelled from the Senate for his disrespectful attitude toward President McKinley.

It is estimated that 200,000 visitors attended the annual G. A. R. Encamp-ment at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. In the grand street parade, held on Wednesday, September 11, 40,000 veterans were in line.

EUROPE.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish provinces of El Hojaz and Aziz, aided by independent Arabs, have revolted against Turkish authority, and 50,000 are under arms. Forty thousand Turkish troops, it is claimed, are trying to subdue them and General Destast Pasha has applied to the Sultan for further reënforcements. It is generally admitted that these reports bear the mark of having been fabricated by the Ottoman govern-ment for the purpose of furnishing an



advance excuse 1 or renewed massacres in Armenia. This ruse has been the forerunner of terrible outrages in the past.

and was planted in Dakota several years

ago. It is perfectly hardy and is a very

beautiful, ornamental tree. It has white bark and oblong, white leaves, and pro-duces oblong, white berries, which remain

on the branches all winter. It blossoms

in May and June, and is very fragrant. I will send by mail one package, containing

fifty seeds, on receipt of \$1.00; or I will

send seven packages to one address for

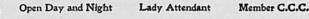
\$5.00. Directions for planting are printed on each package. PETER C. DELINDE, Nurseryman, Perkins, Bon Homme Co.,

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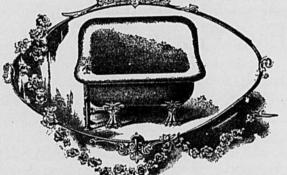
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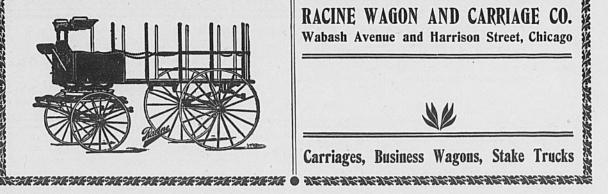
Cor. Forty-Seventh St. and Emerald Ave.

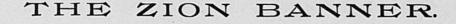
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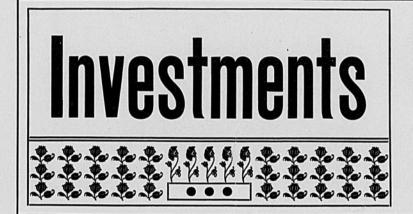


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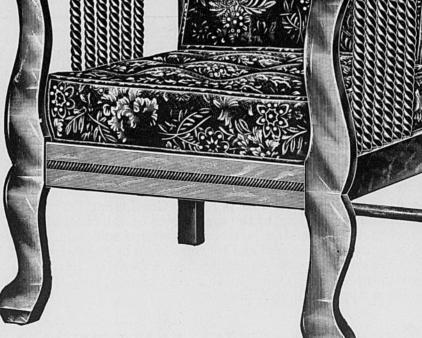


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