

ZION BANNER.

Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

Chicago, Wednesday, October 9, 1901.

Volume 1. Number 21.

A
Weekly,
Semi-secular
Paper
devoted to the
Extension of the
Kingdom of God
and the
Elevation of
Man.



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THE ZION BANNER.

VOLUME I. No. 21.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

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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*

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

The Jury System a Failure.

CHICAGO is at present taking, with more or less unwillingness and squirming, one of her frequent object lessons in the colossal inefficiency of the jury system.

A bailiff who was indicted by the Grand Jury for jury bribing, after having fled from justice until he was no longer liable to punishment owing to the statute of limitations, has returned to Chicago, and has given the attorneys and others a very bad case of fright by his wholesale confession.

According to the interesting allegations of this ex-bailiff, justice in Chicago has been to a considerable extent a purchasable commodity.

Chicago has received these revelations with hands upraised in holy horror.

And yet there should be nothing surprising in the facts brought out by the ex-bailiff.

Men concerning whom nothing is known except their names are drawn by lot and compelled to serve, often very unwillingly, upon juries.

They are made to consider cases, the intricate points of which are often far beyond the comprehension of their intelligence.

They hear conflicting testimony from people whom they never saw before, and concerning whose credibility as witnesses they have no knowledge, their own knowledge of human nature often being so slight as to be of little value to them in determining whether testimony is true or false.

They are cajoled by the fallacious arguments of unscrupulous attorneys, and befuddled and bemuddled concerning the case until they are in hopeless perplexity.

The whole matter very often seems to them to be, in picturesque language of the street, a "toss up."

Then come the bailiff, or other professional jury bribers, and a few dollars each for the jurors settles their perplexity.

The highest form of judicial integrity in the world is that in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decision rests in men with long experience in legal matters; men who

have attained their position on account of their keen and discerning intellects; men who hold their offices by appointment and not by election, or by mere drawing of lots; men whose tenure of office is for life or good behavior.

The nation has found by long experience that such a judiciary is almost absolutely reliable.

The nation has found by long and bitter experience that the jury system is almost absolutely unreliable.

Why should we longer put up with the jury system?

A. W. N.

The Habit of Saving Money.

HOW many families there are living in rented houses, or even furnished apartments, and using this month's income to pay last month's bills.

Such a hand-to-mouth existence is not only uncomfortable, and in many cases miserable, but it is in the majority of cases censurable.

There are cases where such arrangements are temporarily necessary, but such an existence, as a permanent condition, with no prospects of betterment, is the fault, not of circumstances, but of the family or of its head.

Such a family has no real home-life; and real homes in which the family is in and upon its own property, are the foundation of our ecclesiastical and national integrity. The possession of a home, in the case of the vast majority of families, depends upon the habit of saving money.

The boy who is some day to be the head of the family, destroys the possibility of his ever owning a home, if he does not form the habit of laying by each week or each month a certain portion of his wages.

The girl who will some day be the wife and mother, very greatly endangers the possibility of having a home for her family, if she habitually spends all of her allowance or her earnings.

We very often hear boys and young men say, "Oh, I only get so much, and with that I am only able to pay my board and clothe myself, and to enjoy a few pleasures; so I cannot save money until I get a larger salary."

We venture to make the assertion, believing that it will hold good in the vast majority of cases, that the young man who does not save at least a little out of \$6 a week, will not save anything when he gets \$12.

To be sure, in order to save money on \$6 a week, a boy or girl will need to practice some self-denial; but where is the boy or girl who would be willing to admit that he or she has not the will power and the good sense to deny themselves some of the luxuries and pleasures, yes, and perhaps some things that may seem to be necessities, if by so doing, they can lay the foundations for a home of their own, and all the wonderful blessings which God will give them through that home?

The saving of money leads on to fortune. It is the only method.

Zion men and women ought to be rich that they may use their riches for the building up of Zion Cities; for the training of children who will be used of God, and for the extension of the Kingdom of God.

The Zion man or woman who does not form the habit of saving money is not doing God's Will.

A. W. N.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

At about ten o'clock on Monday morning, October 7, the Chicago and Northwestern train stopped at the little station at Zion City. There alighted from it the General Overseer, Overseer Jane Dowie, and a large party of the heads of business departments of Zion, civil and mechanical engineers, architects, and other guests.

As they stood upon the long platform a wonderful view was presented to their delighted vision.

They were looking not merely upon a city site but upon a city.

In every direction could be seen the residences of the citizens of that place rising under the busy hands of hundreds of workers.

It was a beautiful October day, and the sight of so much progress and the clear staccato notes of the hundreds of hammers, mingled with the busy hum of planing mill and factory, filled the hearts of all with wonder and praise.

The astonishment and joy of the little Zion party increased as they entered the vehicles which were waiting for them, and went on their way up Shiloh Boulevard past the new Postoffice, and then down Elijah Avenue past the Temple Cottage, Zion City General Stores, Zion Milk Depot, Zion Meat Market, Zion Livery Stables, Zion Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, Zion Feed Store, a barber shop, a dentist's office, and a millinery store.

At all these commercial establishments there was an intense activity, and the bright and happy faces which betokened joy and success in the work.

Going south on Elijah Avenue the party turned to the west on Thirty-third Street, and drove through a part of the City where many residences are being built, and then further west through broad rolling fields and beautiful groves past comfortable and prosperous-looking farmhouses.

When within about a mile of the western boundary of the City Site the conveyances were driven into the fields to a high point on the land surrounded by picturesque ravines and shady groves, and sloping gently from west to east.

The view from this point was most inspiring.

To the northeast could be seen the stately grove which surmounts the hill upon which, in the not far-distant future, will arise the beautiful white dome of Zion Temple. From amongst the trees, their foliage just beginning to take on the

rich autumnal hues, showed the observatory tower with the Stars and Stripes and the Flag of Zion floating from its summit.

Directly to the east could be seen the newly built houses of the city; the fresh lumber or new paint gleaming in the sunlight.

Beyond were the low trees of the lake front flats, and then just discernible through the autumnal haze were the blue waters of Lake Michigan.

As the party drank in the beauty of the scene, the General Overseer announced that they were upon the site where one day would arise the official residence of the General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion.

This site is bounded on the north by Twenty-seventh Street, on the east by Mary Avenue, on the south by Carmel Boulevard, and on the west by Nazareth Avenue. It contains slightly more than fifty acres. Its highest point is 160 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

The General Overseer's residence will be built about 400 feet east of the west line of the tract, facing the east. The point where the residence will be built is the highest point in the tract, the ground sloping away gradually east, west and south from it. The tract will be called Mount Carmel.

Here the General Overseer expressed his intention of building a residence and laying out grounds which would be adequate to the needs, for all time to come, of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion. It is his purpose to provide for hospitality which shall be in keeping with the wealth, power, and authority of Zion.

Here will be the adequate ecclesiastical, educational, commercial, and social center of Zion.

The hearts of those present were filled with joy and thanksgiving, as they saw, although dimly perhaps, the wonderful possibilities of that beautiful site, and thought of the wondrous work in the Preparation of the world for the Coming of Christ, its conquering King, which would have its center upon that Mount Carmel.

After discussing the boundaries of the site with his officers and giving some necessary directions to the Engineer, the General Overseer ordered the little cavalcade to go forward.

They drove further westward to within a very short distance of the western boundary of the site, to what is known as the old Milwaukee Road, the old main

traveled pike between Milwaukee and Chicago. Turning north upon this the party took the east fork, or Kenosha road, until they arrived at a beautiful eminence in the extreme northwest corner of the site about a mile north of Salem Boulevard, and a mile and a half west of the Temple Site.

This was the site chosen for the city of the dead, Zion City Cemetery. Having discussed the metes and bounds of the plat, the General Overseer and party drove rapidly to the Temple Cottage, where the General Overseer and Overseer Jane Dowie entertained the party very pleasantly at lunch.

Immediately after lunch, the General Overseer called a meeting of his aids in the various material departments of Zion and of Zion City in his office in the Temple Cottage. He was in conference with them for several hours, and many most important matters were discussed and directions given.

In the evening the General Overseer and Overseer Jane Dowie conducted a very blessed and helpful service in the Auditorium in Shiloh Grove.

Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, B. A., B. D., and his wife, Elder Mollie Voliva; Elder J. C. Reiff, M. E., and his wife, Evangelist Anna M. Reiff; Elder Edward B. Kennedy, B. A., B. D., and his wife, Evangelist Sarah L. Kennedy, B. A.; Elder Carl Hodler, Evangelist Sophie J. Hertrich and Deaconess Sophie Baliff, Zion's messengers to Australasia, Asia, and Europe, were present and took their farewell of Zion City.

On the following morning the General Overseer again drove to the site of the official residence, where he settled definitely upon the boundaries of the grounds.

After attending to other necessary business in connection with Zion City the General Overseer and party took the 2:30 afternoon train and returned to Chicago.

NOTES.

The field headquarters building of Zion Engineering Department, which formerly stood just north of Shiloh Boulevard near the eastern boundary of Shiloh Grove, has been removed to the rear of the meat market on Elijah Avenue, and is now being used as Zion Milk Depot, the milk business having completely outgrown its old quarters.

A short distance south of the meat market on Elijah Avenue is the neat little tent occupied by Zion Barber Shop. At

this tent Deacon James Brister, one of Zion's dentists, is frequently to be found on professional business. Just south of the barber shop is an unpretentious but conveniently constructed building which shelters an enterprise which is now doing a very lively business, Zion Feed Store.

Immediately south of this, and like all the institutions named above, on the west side of Elijah Avenue, is a very enterprising little millinery store, which now informs all passers-by by means of a bold window sign that it is open for business.

Immediately opposite Zion's Livery Stables, which are on the northeast corner of Elijah Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, is located Zion's Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, one of the busiest places in Zion City.

Mr. A. S. Lasley has been appointed as Inspector of Buildings of Zion City, and with his horse and buggy can now be seen daily driving about the site, giving instructions to builders and prospective builders, concerning building lines and other regulations. Mr. Lasley also keeps a close watch on portions of the site where no buildings are in progress, for the purpose of preventing any depredations upon the timber or any of Zion's property.

The excavations have been begun for Zion's new School Building and Auditorium on Enoch Avenue, at the southeast corner of Shiloh Park. This building will be a handsome brick structure, 375 feet long by 200 feet wide. It will consist of one large main portion, which will contain an auditorium seating over 3000 people, and two large wings to be used for school purposes. The west wing will be built at once.

It has been decided to change the proposed location for the administration buildings for Zion City from Block 47, north of Shiloh Boulevard, to Block 71, at the southeast corner of Shiloh Park, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets.

About 300 houses are now either built or in process of erection at Zion City. Many of these are temporary structures for the shelter of their owners and their families during the winter. More permanent buildings will be built upon these lots next season.

There are, however, a large number of permanent and very handsome cottages and residences being erected. Some are frame, some brick-veneer, and some of brick. Some of these houses are being built to cost three, four and five thousand dollars or more. Many of the frame dwellings are now complete and paint brushes are flying over them. The addition of the paint gives the City a much

more substantial and permanent appearance.

New buildings are being begun every day.

The *Waukegan Gazette* Monday evening, October 7, contains the following complimentary paragraph:

To one who has not visited the place for several weeks Zion City is a great surprise. The fertile fields are dotted with houses and the sound of saw and hammer can be heard on every side. New houses greet the eye in every direction and teams and graders are hard at work opening new streets. The streets are all very wide and the change in the scene during the past few months is astonishing.

Work on the Bleach Yard at Zion Lace Industries is being pushed as rapidly as possible. As soon as this is completed, it will be possible to place upon the market the finished product of the machines.

Zion Brick Manufactory is fast approaching completion, and it is hoped that Zion builders in all parts of the City may soon have the joy of building with brick made by Zion.

Stone masons and bricklayers are in great demand in Zion City. Deacon R. H. Harper, Superintendent of Construction, has sent to THE ZION BANNER an advertisement, which appears on page 349, calling for recruits to this portion of his force.

A. W. N.

Jury Bribing in Chicago.

Two years ago last January J. J. Lynch, a bailiff in one of the Chicago courts, was indicted by the Grand Jury on six indictments for alleged jury bribing.

Immediately afterwards he and the ex-convict Dan Coughlin suddenly disappeared from Chicago, and although the police department searched everywhere for them, they could not be found.

The two years being up, however, and the liability to prosecution no longer existing on account of the statute of limitations, ex-Bailiff Lynch has returned to Chicago, and has recited to States Attorney Deneen a most amazing story of jury bribing and conspiracy.

On the testimony of Mr. Lynch, Alexander Sullivan, Edward Maher, Frederick St. John, and George T. Murray were indicted by the Grand Jury on the general charge of "conspiracy to do an illegal act, prejudicial to the administration of public justice." The specific charge is that the four men conspired to send former Bailiff James J. Lynch away from Chicago, and to keep him out of the jurisdiction of the courts of Cook County.

Three of these four men are attorneys, and one a detective, and at the time of their alleged crime, they were in the employ of various large street railway and railway corporations.

Former Bailiff Lynch has declared that he has evidence which will also implicate

a great many other attorneys and prominent men, and large corporations.

The case has awakened a great interest in the matter of jury bribing, as it is an indication that it is not an uncommon thing for those who have the means to do so to purchase juries in the courts of justice.

There is considerable talk on the part of many prominent jurists to the effect that the penalty for jury bribing is entirely too light, and urging that the most rigid and severe action be taken in the cases of those who have now fallen into the net of justice.

The lopping off of a few of the branches of this rank and vile growth, which has sprung up and is threatening to strangle justice, can never produce any permanent effect in uprooting the evil.

The ax must be laid at the roots, which lie very much deeper than ex-Bailiff Lynch and the four conspirators who have been indicted.

The guilty men should certainly be punished, and punished severely, but the matter should not stop there.

Former Bailiff Lynch, and the attorneys who were accomplices in his crime were only the tools of the plethoric corporations, who were the real culprits.

A. W. N.

Telephone Linemen's Strike.

In spite of the exceedingly expensive and oft-repeated great object lessons in the matter of strikes, deluded men, led astray by unscrupulous labor organizers and walking delegates, continue to rush blindly and unthinkingly into conflict with their employers.

The great steel strike, which involved a loss of millions of dollars to the strikers, and of approximately nothing to the United States Steel Corporation, has scarcely been settled, and yet elevated railway trainmen, cotton mill employees, and many others are following along the same ruinous paths.

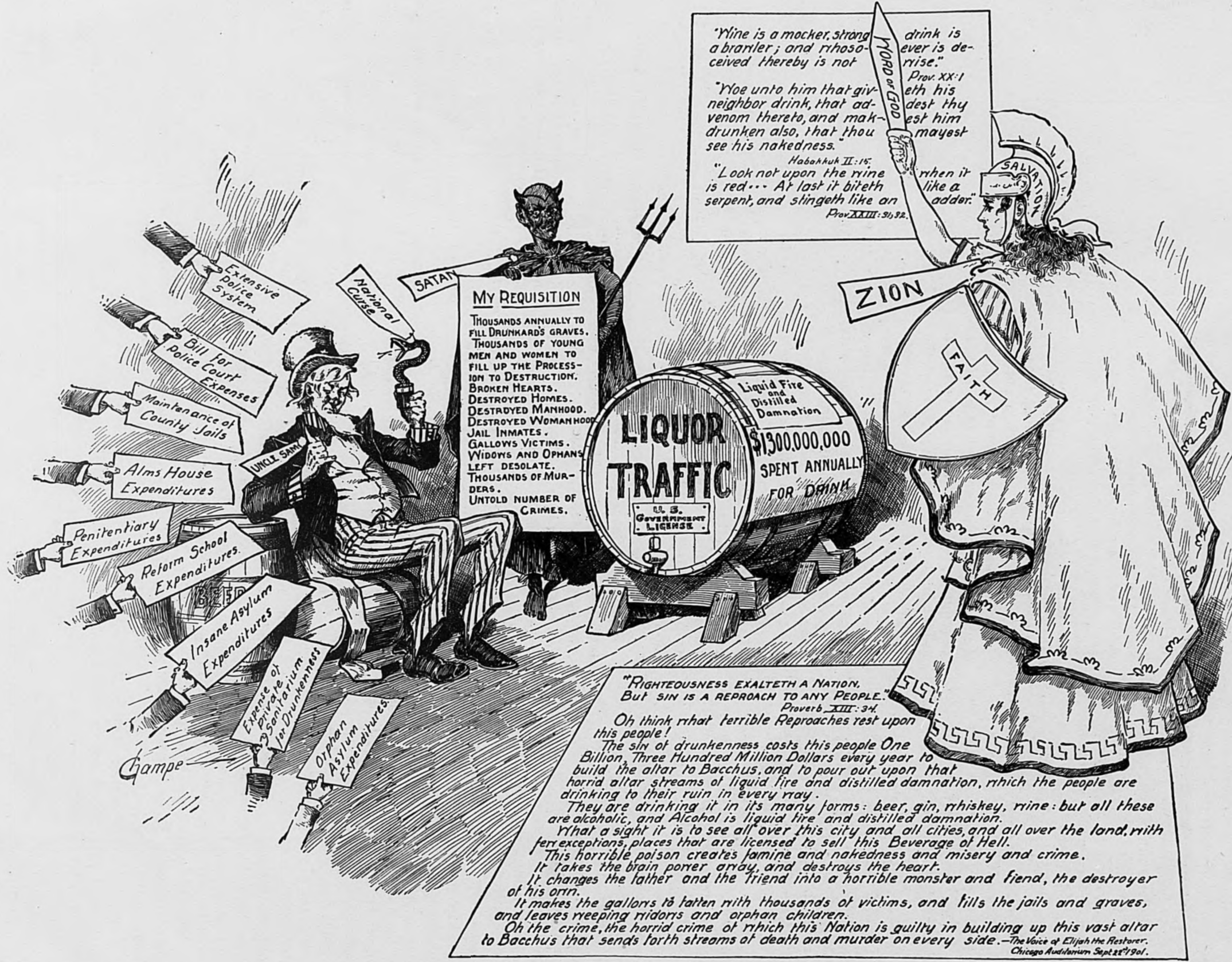
Among the latest who are now entering boastfully into a contest with their employers over the matter of wages are the linemen, repairmen and foremen of construction gangs of the Chicago Telephone Company. These workers presented last week a request to the company for an increase in their wages of 25 cents a day. The telephone company refused to give any definite answer, and as a result 300 men went out on strike.

Besides these, there is said to be danger of a sympathetic strike on the street railroad lines, the electric lighting systems, and on the telegraph lines.

For the first few days of the strike, no acts of violence were reported, but later the Telephone Company claimed that some of the wires in certain parts of the city had been cut, and it supposed that the mischief was done by the strikers.

A. W. N.

"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES
Awarded First Prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.



ZION'S PROTEST AGAINST THE NATIONAL SIN OF DRUNKENNESS.

HORTICULTURE

E. B. ELLIS

The Potato. II.

Whosoever can make two ears of corn to come, or two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind and does more effectual service to his country than a whole race of politicians put together.—*Swift*.

WHEN we closed our last paper on the potato, the subject of feeding the plant with suitable elements to produce large crops of tubers was under discussion. There is no doubt that the crop at digging time will much depend upon whether this is successfully accomplished or not.

I have known a few intelligent men who seemed never to lose sight of the importance of plant food. In the early days men had little or nothing for this purpose, so they simply used what was within reach: forest leaves, night soil, decaying wood—anything that could be converted into new soil.

When I was a boy, I remember once we could not get the required manure for our potatoes in the garden; so the man who had it in charge used instead decayed twigs of forest trees, of which there was a great abundance near our garden. It proved to be a success and I never forgot it.

Wood ashes are good manure, but generally difficult to find. Even coal ashes may be used to carry fertility to plants, if properly composted with vegetable or animal matter.

Selection of seed is of great importance, for what will flourish in one soil will not in another; but as a rule northern-grown seed is considered the best.

There are men who buy seed from the North every spring and consider it an act of economy; on the contrary, we find others who think anything will do for seed for the potato crop.

The proper care of seed has much to do with the vigor the mother potato puts into the plant. If your seed has been in a moist, warm place and has made considerable growth, so that the potatoes have to be what is commonly termed "sprouted" before they are cut for seed, you need not expect as strong, vigorous plants as they would have been had they not started to grow previous to being put into the ground.

At digging time (if you expect to plant your own seed), select what you think you will need for planting the coming year, and put it in a cool, dry place with an even temperature where there is plenty of light, so that your seed will have a tendency to take on a greenish color.

This method will help the seed to put out very strong sprouts in the spring when planted in the moist earth, being the first and only effort the mother potato has made to grow.

The greater number of times the seed is allowed to sprout before planting, the less vigor will the sprouts have when put into the soil; instead of one stalk, as there would be in the perfect seed, there will be two, and, if the sprouts are a second time broken off, a number of stalks will be thrown out. This, of course, has a tendency to make large numbers of small tubers.

The most approved plan is to take medium-sized smooth potatoes such as the lady of the house would prefer to use for the table, and cut them into pieces, each piece having a single eye.

There are some varieties which are so full of eyes that this cannot be done, as the pieces are too small; those I avoid. There are other kinds which have so few eyes that unless rather small tubers are selected, the pieces are needlessly large.

When seed is as high as it will be in the spring of 1902, this item would make some difference in planting a large crop. But large pieces are preferable to small, as it gives the vine a better start, particularly if the weather be dry.

It is a practice with some to cut off the seed end of the potato and throw it away; others declare it to be no injury to plant it, even if the pieces have two or three eyes.

In small (very small) seed, I have, at times, when seed was high, cut out all the eyes but one at the seed end, and the potatoes seemed to be up to the average at harvest. In another year, however, the yield might not be so good.

Another thing to be avoided is scabby seed. To even try to explain what scientists have concluded the scab is would take up too much space. It is sufficient to say that it is a fungus; that it is infectious; that it will remain in the soil from year to year; that when clean seed is planted where the year previous scabby potatoes were grown, you may be sure of a crop of infected tubers unless you use some preventive.

In "Terry's Potato Culture," he gives a remedy which has repeatedly proved successful. He considers it of such value that he puts his seed through the process to make sure of having a smooth crop.

In my next I may try and give you Mr. Terry's mode of treatment. He is

an authority on the potato, and can be relied upon.

There are old potato growers who will tell you to plant as early in the spring as you can with safety, planting your seed as near the surface of the ground as is safe.

True, the seed will quickly feel the warmth of the sun, and respond to it, and green leaves will soon be visible.

That is not good advice (even if the frost does not nip the tops), for this reason: your seed is so near the surface of the ground that you at once have to begin to draw earth up around the vine, and continue so to do until the plants are ridged up as high as you can get the earth to stay.

Heavy rains wash off the crown of the ridge, and the young potatoes are liable to be exposed to the sun. If dry weather sets in, they suffer for lack of moisture, which is one of the most important things to retain.

If the soil is rich, loose, and moist around the roots, the potato will continue to increase in size until it has attained its full growth; but, on the contrary, if the soil becomes dry, the rays of the sun strike on both sides of the ridge, causing it to become dryer from day to day.

If the seed had been placed about four inches below the surface there would have been no need of ridging, and the soil could better withstand the heat of the sun.

The vines soon cover the ground when it is level, and they then lie evenly and retain the moisture. In this way the potato does not suffer as in the ridging process.

Scratch the ground often, keep down the young weeds, and there will be no need for large quantities of earth to be plowed up to the vines.

Zion's Conflict With Methodist Apostasy.

This book of 200 pages, just issued by Zion Publishing House, contains nine powerful discourses delivered in Central Zion Tabernacle by the General Overseer last May, during the session of the Methodist General Conference. They are of especial value for the full and fearless exposure of Freemasonry.

"The Methodist Church the Property of the Masonic Order," "Freemasonry: A Heathen and Antichristian Abomination," and "Degrees of Masonic Devilry" ought to be read by every Lodge man. The iniquity of the Mystic Shrine is laid bare.

"The Christian's Duty in Breaking a Bad Oath" is the address which preceded the public working of Masonic and Odd Fellow degrees in Central Zion Tabernacle, a full account of which is given.

Buy one of these books and keep lending it. No honest and intelligent man can read the book and still remain a Freemason.

Sent by mail, postpaid, for twenty-five cents.

Address Zion Printing and Publishing House,

1300 Michigan Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

ZION'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

BY OVERSEER WILLIAM HAMNER PIPER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE various departments of the School Work in Zion are now well started.

It is a great joy to see the intense earnestness in both teacher and student.

We rejoice to record the fact that in every department there is much improvement over anything we have seen heretofore in our school work.

With the Courses of Study carefully mapped out, the students have a more definite object before them and can work to better advantage.

Every department of the work is now reduced to a perfect system and is running very smoothly.

"This is the most helpful and pleasant school work I have ever done" is heard on all sides, both from student and teacher.

It will be interesting to our many readers throughout the world to know of the various

Departments of the Work.

They are as follows:

Kindergarten.	Pedagogical.
Junior Schools—	
Chicago—Central.	Music—
South Side.	Vocal.
North Side.	Piano.
West Side.	Violin.
Zion City.	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	Ministerial—
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Regular.
College Preparatory.	English.
College.	
Commercial—	Night Schools—
Bookkeeping.	Chicago.
Stenography and Typewriting.	Zion City.

We herewith give a tabulated statement of the

Number in Attendance.

Kindergarten.....	25
Junior Schools—	
Chicago.....	215
Zion City.....	173
Philadelphia (estimate).....	22
Cincinnati (estimate).....	32
College (all departments).....	142
Night Schools—	
Chicago.....	72
Zion City.....	70
Total Enrollment.....	751

As compared with the beginning of last year, our present enrollment is more than twice what it was then.

Night Schools.

On Monday, the 30th ult., the Chicago Night School held its first session. The total enrollment was 72 students.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the Zion City Night School held its first session and enrolled 70 students.

We are gratified with this large enrollment, but not satisfied. We expect to see at least one hundred in each night school before the Christmas Holidays.

The subjects taught in each night school are Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Spelling.

In the Chicago Night School there are a class in Greek and one in German.

The class in Greek is made up of those who have not studied that subject before. There are a large number of persons in

Chicago who have a good knowledge of the English Branches who have never studied Greek. Such persons would find it very helpful to take up the study of Greek, that beautiful language in which the New Testament was originally written.

It is of course not desirable for one to begin this study unless he has had a good training in the English Branches.

The Tuition in either night school is fifty cents per week. Students may enter at any time, but it will be much better to enter at once rather than later.

Students, however, who wish to take the regular Preparatory Work will find it difficult to enter now. It would be better for them to wait until the next term, which begins January 6, 1902.

Students who wish to enter between this time and Christmas should write the Vice-President for advice, stating just what subjects they wish to study.

We reverently record our thanks to God for His great blessing upon the opening of our Educational Work.

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.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

Two girls under age, Jennie Kempton and Josie Morrissey, are alleged to have been intrusted recently, as witnesses for the Criminal Court, to the care of a deputy sheriff by the matron of the House of Good Shepherd, of which institution they were inmates, and to have been treated by him to a day of high revelry. The Morrissey girl was returned to the Home by the deputy at eight o'clock in the evening, and was in a maudlin state of intoxication. Her companion had escaped, and the police of the Harrison Street Station are said to be searching the "Levee" in an effort to find her.

Apparently deserted by her husband, and almost penniless, Mrs. Joseph H. Ormsby gave birth to quadruplets, three boys and one girl, at 406 West Forty-third Street, which is used as a grocery and dwelling. The children are small but perfect in form and there is declared to be an excellent prospect of their living if they receive the proper care. In seven years of married life she has borne fourteen children. She has twice given birth to twins and once to triplets.

Suits to compel the Chicago Telephone Company to pay back several millions of dollars which it is asserted have been collected in excess of the rates allowed by law, are in contemplation. Whether the suits will be started depends upon the result of another suit which was instituted against the telephone company this week by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to make that company reduce its rates for business phones from \$175 per year to \$125.

An attempt was made to wreck a north-bound train on the South Side Elevated Road near Thirty-fifth Street shortly after 9 o'clock Sunday, September 29. A bar of iron three feet long, two inches wide, and half an inch thick was placed across the track. The train struck it going at almost full speed, but the obstruction was thrown under the wheels, and little damage resulted.

Dr. William C. Gray, editor of the *Interior*, a Presbyterian weekly, died at 1:05 P. M., Sunday, September 29, at his residence in Oak Park, Illinois. He lapsed into unconsciousness at 2 A. M., and sank gradually till the end came. Dr. Gray had been ill since last May.

Employees of the South Side Elevated Railroad in all branches of the train service were granted an increase in their wages of 10 per cent and upwards on Tuesday, October 1. A bulletin was

issued by the officials of the company at the same time, announcing an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all trainmen, and in the case of the second-class motormen the increase was somewhat larger. The officials of the road declare that the issuance of the new schedule is not to be construed as a surrender to the demands of the strikers, for the matter was under consideration, they say, before any demand was made.

Archibald W. Freeman, a well-known lumberman of Menominee, Michigan, and formerly in the employ of Raber and Watson, railroad contractors of Chicago, was arrested at the Briggs House Monday afternoon, September 30, charged with forgery and embezzlement while acting as district agent at the Raber and Watson cedar mills in Menominee. The amount involved is \$20,000.

Although the fall and winter season of heavy shipments of second, third, and fourth class matter has only just begun, the mailing division of the Chicago Post-office is already unable to handle the matter sent into it, and even by the employment of every man in the division all day long on Sunday it is unable fully to catch up with the preceding week's unfinished work.

John Lawlor, a nonunion guard on one of the South Side Elevated trains, was attacked by union pickets as his train pulled into the station at Madison Street and Fifth Avenue Wednesday afternoon, October 2, at five o'clock. The police interfered before Lawlor had been badly beaten, and Peter Hart, said to be a striker, was arrested for the assault.

Two violators of the smoke ordinance were fined to the extreme limit of the law in Justice Gibbons' court October 2. The Monarch Refrigerating Company was fined \$50 and costs on each of three counts, and upon the Produce Refrigerating Company, of 7 West Lake Street, the same penalty was imposed on a single charge.

Arthur J. Eddy returned to Chicago Sunday, September 29, after having completed what is probably the longest automobile trip ever made in this country. For sixty days he had been traveling throughout the East, and in that time had covered more than 2600 miles.

Fifty billposters employed by the American Posting Company are on strike over an increase in wages and working rules.

Chief O'Neill has decreed a closing of the gates against tramps, the hold-up

man, and other parasites. He issued an order Wednesday, October 2, that men who never work shall not be harbored at the police stations. If the loafer, or the tramp, or the professional beggar ask for lodging they will get it only as a vagrant gets it, by being sent to the bridewell to work for their board and lodging.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company filed suit for \$500,000 damages against William R. Hearst and the *Chicago American*, Tuesday, October 1, the charge being that by printed statements, editorial comment, and other means, the company's business has been damaged and its good name injured.

Twenty-five white men employed as grinders at the plant of the Latrobe Steel and Coupler Company, at Melrose Park, have quit because their wage of \$2 a day was changed to a piece-work schedule. Negroes were offered the work, but after a trial they, too, gave it up.

Glencoe, a pretty suburb nestling on the lake shore, eighteen miles to the north of Chicago, is just now rejoicing in the distinction of being the pioneer municipality in this country to dispose of its sewage in a scientific manner. Glencoe uses the septic tank.

As a mark of respect to the late President of the United States, the name of the West Division High School has been changed by the Chicago Board of Education to the William McKinley School.

The National Bureau for the Identification of Criminals, which has been located in Chicago ever since its establishment some years ago, is to be removed to Washington.

The Chicago City Council is considering an ordinance to compel electric railroads to install the underground trolley system.

UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's declaration that he would appoint any one whom he was assured President McKinley had agreed to appoint, has made him the victim of unscrupulous politicians. Almost every man who has seen the President about an office within the last week or so has declared with manifest emotion that President McKinley had already agreed to appoint his man. This has even happened where two men were seeking the same appointment. President Roosevelt now demands proof of his predecessor's intention.

President Roosevelt has decided to depart from the old traditions of the Republican party in the South, and to

appoint the best men for federal positions regardless of their political complexion. Heretofore Republican Presidents have appointed only men of their own party, although the appointments in many cases were men held to be low political hucksters in the communities where they were to hold office. This practice, President Roosevelt believes, has had much to do with making the party a byword and a hissing in the South. It is said that the President has been in conference with Southern leaders regarding the needs of the party in that section of the country. Booker T. Washington, the negro head of the Tuskegee Normal Institute, and recognized leader of the Southern negroes, was one of those called in consultation.

Guard De Prend, a member of Company C, of the Fourteenth Regulars, stationed at West Lawn Cemetery, to guard the vault containing the body of President McKinley, reported on Sunday evening, September 29, that he was assaulted by an unknown man while he was on duty near the vault. He received cuts through his overcoat and blouse, a slight scratch and a contusion on the body from a blow delivered by a heavy instrument in the hands of his assailant. Investigation failed to prove anything further concerning the case; but it is thought that the attack was made by a criminal who had escaped from jail at Canton and wished to secure a rifle.

It is reported that ten thousand English sovereigns (\$50,000), after lying for nearly 125 years in an old hulk at the bottom of East Bay, Lake Champlain, has been recovered and deposited in the Allen National Bank in Fairhaven. For many years there had been a tradition in this section of the State that at the bottom of East Bay, near Carver's Falls, was a sunken boat containing a large amount of English gold, with which it was intended to pay off the troops of General Burgoyne in 1777. The gold was shipped from Quebec in a small sloop, with a crew and a guard of ten men, the expedition being under command of one Captain Johnson.

During last week representations were made to President Roosevelt looking toward securing his support for a new amendment of the banking laws. John P. Irish and other members of the Indianapolis monetary conference were in Washington to present their views at the White House. They had agreed upon a plan for more financial legislation at the opening of the next Congress. President Roosevelt assured them that he was naturally in favor of any plan to better the financial system.

It was reported that there had been a race riot at Hallville, in Harrison

County, Texas. A party of white men whipped a negro so severely that he died. They then attempted to break into the house of another negro, who shot and instantly killed Julian Atwood. Armed citizens have been searching for Tom Walker, who is charged with the shooting, and late reports say that he has been hanged. The trouble arose over crop mortgages. It is said that the negroes secured advances on their crops and then refused to fulfil the contracts. One would suppose that these white Anarchists lived in a country where no laws covering such matters existed.

A drastic cut in sugar prices was announced Tuesday, October 1, by the American Sugar Refining Company. Its action was immediately followed by the National Refining Company, and it was stated that all the sugar refiners would have to follow suit. The reduction announced amounts to fifteen points, and brings the price for standard granulated down to 4.85 cents a pound. The cut affects all classes of sugar from the granulated to the colored and soft sugars.

Ever since the assassination of President McKinley, the entire Nation has been watching with tenderest sympathy and love, over the frail woman upon whom the blow fell with most crushing force—his invalid wife. For a long time her life was in great danger; but she bore up bravely. She has been gradually growing better, and is now said to be not only out of danger, but stronger than she was a year ago. The Nation has received this announcement with thanksgiving.

At the suggestion and by the advice of the United States Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Bowen, the representatives of the parties to the asphalt controversy, after a long consultation at the legation, have authorized him to ask the State Department at Washington to suggest that the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner-Quinlan Syndicate settle the dispute among themselves or submit the case to arbitration.

The Marquis Ito, former Premier of Japan, arrived at Victoria, B. C., Canada, Wednesday, October 2, on the steamer *Kaga Maru*. He is traveling for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for some months, and will visit American institutions.

Miss Laura Lemly, sister of Judge Advocate Samuel C. Lemly, now engaged in the Admiral Schley case, was fatally burned at her home in Salem, Virginia. Her death occurred Monday, October 1.

A white-lead trust is said to be the latest combine to be formed. It will be financed by Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller,

William C. Whitney, the Seligmans, Guggenheimer, and kindred spirits, who are reaching out for the control of the lead mines, smelting works, and white-lead manufacturing plants of the entire country. The capital of the new combine, or trust, will be about \$150,000,000 and the properties to be absorbed will include some twenty-six plants now operated by the National Lead Company.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer had a letter of resignation as pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, at Boston, Massachusetts, read at the close of the morning service, Sunday, September 29. By a unanimous vote the church society and the congregation refused to accept it. Dr. Lorimer wished to accept a call to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of New York.

The first statement of the financial condition of the United States Steel Corporation submitted since its organization was made public Tuesday, October 1, following a meeting of the directors of the company, at which the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent per month on the preferred stock and of 1 per cent on the common were declared.

Water has been turned on at the plant of the St. Lawrence Power Company at Massena, in the northern part of St. Lawrence County, New York, which is the largest power-producing plant in this country. Even the Niagara Falls power plant is surpassed by this one, both in the amount of power produced and as an engineering achievement.

A new ship subsidy bill will be introduced in the Senate early in the next session of Congress. It will differ from the one which Senators Frye and Hanna made strenuous efforts to have passed last winter. What the differences are to be are to be determined between this time and December.

Centralia, Indian Territory, was in the hands of a negro mob on Wednesday, October 2. The trouble was caused by the whites trying to compel the negroes to leave Centralia. The negroes shot a Mrs. Coblantz and demanded that the blacks who reside in Centralia be protected.

The Cleveland, Ohio, school council has rescinded its action making the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the twenty-third Psalm part of the regular school work. The action was taken after a heated discussion.

The issue in the New York municipal election, it is said, will be Croker and Crokerism, represented by Devery and Deveryism.

The great strike of union teamsters in San Francisco, California, which had

lasted since July 21, and had been marked by brutal violence and a system of terrorism along the water front and in the wholesale districts never seen before in any American city, came to an end on Wednesday, October 2, when Governor Gage, representing the strikers, arranged a basis of compromise with the draymen's association of employers. The settlement was regarded as a victory for the employers.

Dispatches from Holbrook, Arizona, say a large band of Apaches have broken loose from San Carlos reservation and are on the warpath. The message says the Indians have already killed five persons and are headed for the Four Peaks country, where Geronimo made his last stand fifteen years ago after being run to earth by General Miles and Major Lawton. Troops from Fort Apache are on their trail.

Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched at Shelbyville, Kentucky, at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, October 2, for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer who was stoned to death the night of September 21. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake and Ohio trestle just beyond the station and within 500 yards of the jail.

Mrs. Roosevelt has appointed Miss Isabella Hagner as her social secretary. Miss Hagner will attend not only to the social correspondence of the new first lady of the land, but will be Mrs. Roosevelt's adviser on all matters pertaining to the order of precedence at dinners and receptions, and the naming of personages to whom invitations for these functions should be sent.

Helen, daughter of Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, was married at noon Saturday in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chelsea, London, to Count Boson du Perigord Fondu de Sagan. It was one of the smartest weddings of the season.

Fire in the Joliet, Illinois, Stove Works Friday night destroyed several departments, including the punching-room, the nickel-plating shop and the pattern-room, together with machinery and stock. The loss is placed at from \$25,000 to \$50,000, covered by insurance.

Seth Low has resigned his position as President of Columbia College in order to make the fight for the Mayoralty of New York City. His resignation has been accepted.

Massachusetts Republicans renominated Governor W. Murray Crane for governor.

The Westinghouse Company will begin at once the erection of a new town and a

mammoth foundry plant at Stewart Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance east of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The company has secured 650 acres, and proposes to concentrate all of its foundries in one plant and build around it, for the benefit of the employees, a town to be called Trafford Park. The cost of the improvements will reach \$5,000,000, and over 2000 men will be employed in the work. The men will be offered good inducements to purchase homes in the new town.

The American yacht, the *Columbia*, defender of the famous America's cup, defeated the British yacht, the *Shamrock II*, the challenger, in three consecutive races off Sandy Hook. The *Shamrock II* is the property of Sir Thomas Lipton, the great Irish tea merchant. The second of the three races was the most rapid ever sailed. All the races were won on a narrow margin. The *Columbia* defeated the challenger, *Shamrock I*, two years ago.

The State Department has been notified that the Sultan of Turkey has appointed Alexander R. Webb honorary Consul General of the Turkish government at New York. Mr. Webb, who prefixes Mohammed to his Christian name, was, about ten years ago, United States Consul in Manila. He was converted to Mohammedanism and resigned his office to return to this country to enlighten Americans on the teachings of Mohammed.

Amid cheers and cries for Bird S. Coler which prevented the roll call from being heard ten feet from the platform, Edward M. Shepard was nominated for Mayor by the New York Democratic City Convention, or Tammany, in the Grand Central Palace Thursday night, October 3. Mr. Shepard is a Brooklyn man, and was chosen by Richard Croker, the Tammany chief, as a compromise with the Brooklyn Democratic machine.

An important conference participated in by Senator Mark Hanna, Senator William P. Frye, and Congressman Littlefield of Maine, was held October 2, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, at which the features of a new ship subsidy bill to be introduced when Congress assembles in December were considered.

Secretary Gage has purchased \$20,000,000 of long-term bonds under his recent offer to buy these securities at a price satisfactory to the Treasury Department, and no more bonds of this class will be purchased at present.

The Triennial Conference of the Episcopal Church of America is in session at San Francisco, California.

The great organization of cotton mill workers in Fall River, Massachusetts,

voted Friday night, October 4, to strike next Monday morning for an increase of 5 per cent in wages. The vote was practically unanimous. Seven mass meetings were held in as many sections of the city. They were attended by thousands of men and women, all eager to cast a ballot in favor of entering upon the most important contest between capital and labor which that section of the country has ever seen. The strike will affect thirty thousand workers.

A battle between striking teamsters and policemen took place shortly after one o'clock Sunday morning, September 29, in San Francisco, California. Seven men were known to have been wounded, one perhaps fatally, and it is believed that several others who escaped arrest were injured. Not less than fifty shots were fired. Several of the injured were innocent passersby. Windows were broken by flying bullets.

Massachusetts Democrats, in convention in Boston Theater, Thursday, October 3, nominated former Mayor Josiah Quincy for Governor, and adopted a platform indorsing McKinley's policy as outlined in his Buffalo speech, supporting President Roosevelt, advocating State and national regulation of trusts, and without mention of W. J. Bryan or the silver issue.

An American battleship will be in the Caribbean Sea in another month, available for service in Venezuelan and Colombian waters, should her presence be required by the developments in the relations between these two republics. Orders were issued directing the *Indiana* to sail for New York on October 15 en route to the West Indies.

A cigarmakers' union of Key West, Florida, which has been on strike, declares that its leaders were kidnaped and imprisoned on a desert island, where they barely escaped starvation. One of the kidnaped men declares that his wife died from fright when he was dragged from bed.

Helen, the youngest daughter of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, died Friday night in the house where she was born, at Hingham, Massachusetts, June 16, 1875, of pulmonary tuberculosis, with which she had been afflicted since the summer of 1895.

A gang of eight or ten men broke into the calaboose at Huntingdon, Tennessee, Thursday night, October 3, and shot to death a negro named Walter McClennon, who had been arrested for an assault upon G. B. Dalton, a prominent citizen.

The United States Government has sent an apology to Japan for the brutal treatment accorded by immigration officers at Honolulu some months ago to certain

Japanese citizens, including the wife of the Japanese consul to Hawaii. These Japanese, among whom were several ladies, were detained and examined by male inspectors at quarantine on the suspicion that they might be infected by bubonic plague.

Henry W. Cramp, vice-president and treasurer of the William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, died this morning at Devon Inn, Devon, Pennsylvania, where he had spent the summer. His death was due to acute pneumonia.

The American Plow Company, with a capital of \$100,000,000, was formed Tuesday evening. The new trust embraces twenty-three large concerns and practically controls the plow supply of the world. Its trade will be mainly export.

Wood Benson, pioneer engineer driver, who acquired and dissipated a fortune before the wage question became a factor in railroad management, died Wednesday in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, New York.

President Roosevelt announced Thursday that he would call a conference of the leading labor officials of the country for the purpose of discussing reforms and laws needed by the workingmen.

President Roosevelt favors a residence for the Chief Executive separate from the White House, which he thinks should be used exclusively for office purposes.

Rear-Admiral Schley retires today from the active list of the navy by age limit. His retirement occurs while the Court of Inquiry is still in session.

Five settlers living on Willow Creek, New Mexico, near the old rendezvous of Geronimo and Victoria, have been killed by Apaches.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, is reported to be betrothed to Miss May Palmer, daughter of the late Henry Palmer.

Richard Croker, the New York Democratic boss, is said to be in ill health.

All food stuffs are said to be on the verge of a sharp rise in price.

EUROPE.

Alike in England and Scotland the acreages sown to wheat and barley are smaller than they were last year, and there is a decline in the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs kept in England. Nor is the decline an unimportant one. In many respects it leaves British agriculture in a more restricted plight than for years. In Scotland the position is not so bad as in England.

French submarine vessels, according to Lieutenant Commander Herman F. Fickbohm, of the United States Navy, are

really no further toward a successful solution of the problem of submarine navigation than M. Santos-Dumont's airship is toward the mastery of air currents. The Lieutenant says that they have the fatal defect of not being able to locate an enemy without coming to the surface. The Holland submarine boat, used by the United States Navy, is said by the Lieutenant to be as good for all practical purposes.

A Paris newspaper prints a letter from Munich which states that King Otto of Bavaria, who has been insane for a quarter of a century, has suddenly recovered his reason. The intervening twenty-five years, according to the letter, are a total blank to the King. The regent, Leopold, and his cabinet, it is asserted, have been put in a quandary as to what course to pursue.

Russia handles labor strikes somewhat differently from the United States. Workmen in the old factories at the Chinese port of Niuchwang, which has been seized by Russia, struck in July for an increase of wages. The Russian administration arrested and punished the leaders and ordered the men to return to work on pain of expulsion from the port.

The Russian Prince Nakachidze, who, with his wife, was arrested as an Anarchist, having entered Italy in defiance of the anti-Anarchist regulations, was sentenced in Rome to twenty days' imprisonment. The prince protested that he was not an Anarchist, though he was a Nationalist, adding that he was a legitimate pretender to the Russian crown.

Although it was asserted when Prince Chun arrived in Germany that he would be the guest of Emperor William for only two days in Potsdam, it is now ascertained that the Kaiser footed all his bills while in Berlin and traveling about, together with the expenses of the entire party until the expiatory mission crossed the Austrian frontier.

The Sultan of Turkey is preparing a Pan-Islamic encyclical calling on the world to embrace Mohammedanism, of which religion he is the head. He declares there is no faith more suited to the environments of mankind than Mohammedanism, nor none more certain to produce happiness in this world or the next.

Andrew Carnegie has written to the authorities of the Glasgow Technical College, announcing that he will give £25,000 toward the £50,000 necessary to complete the required fund, £150,000, for the improvement of that institution.

American electrical engineers have scored another victory in England. The firm of J. G. White and Company has been

awarded the contract to build the corporation tramways in Bournemouth at a cost of £152,000 (\$760,000). Special interest attaches to the proposed lines for the reason that they will be the first ever constructed in Great Britain combining the conduit and overhead trolley systems. If the system should prove satisfactory it will be adopted by a number of British municipalities.

It is stated that at the next consistory the Pope will pronounce a discourse on the Catholic situation in America and will also announce Cardinal Martinelli's successor as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The Pope is desirous of learning President Roosevelt's views as to a suitable prelate before appointing one.

Foolish persons in Bayonne, France, attempted to create a diversion in the cruel sport of bull fighting by having the picadors ride in an automobile. The fight proved a grotesque fiasco. The bull fled in panic from the machine, which, while pursuing him, nearly crushed him against the barrier.

The Rev. Frederick B. Meyer, for the last nine years minister of Christ Church, Westminster Road, London, England, has resigned his pastorate. Mr. Meyer is to start on a prolonged mission of energetic evangelism, addressed chiefly to the Anglo-Saxon peoples. He will visit America.

In spite of the efforts of the national government of France, which appointed a parliamentary commission to study the grievances of the miners of northern France, it now seems that a great general strike is about to be declared on the part of 160,000 miners.

The recent elections in Hungary were the occasion of many disturbances. Official reports show that twenty-nine persons were killed and forty-seven injured as a result of election riots. Fifty thousand troops were employed to preserve order.

The opinion of Charles T. Yerkes regarding English railways is that they must be taken in hand by Americans and worked in the American way, or else they will break down under the enormous capitalization and wasteful methods.

The Countess Charlotte Primoli, daughter of Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, died Sunday night, September 29, at her chateau at Ariccia, near Rome.

A British audience spontaneously arose to its feet in Albert Hall, London, when Sousa's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Another great banking concern, one of the oldest in Germany, has been forced to the wall. A very great sensation was

created in the financial world by the announcement that the firm of Suermond & Co., private bankers in Aachen, Germany, had resolved to go into liquidation. The cause of the failure is immediately traceable to the recent bankruptcy of the Terlinden Company of Oberhausen, and it is believed that other large banking concerns will be affected.

Leopold M. Goldberger, president of the Allied Associations of Merchants and Manufacturers of Berlin, will sail for the United States October 15, to conduct a searching and exhaustive investigation into American commerce.

America's striking display of religious sentiment in connection with the assassination and burial of President McKinley has been invoked to support the agitation for the disestablishment of the English Church.

It is reported that when the war in South Africa is over King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the colonies in India, and that while in India his Majesty will be crowned Emperor of India.

A long dispatch from Vienna says in effect that Austria-Hungary has intimated to Germany that the dual kingdom will not conclude a commercial treaty with her on the basis of the proposed German tariff.

A French weekly newspaper, called the *Assiette au Beune*, has been suppressed by the police on account of its obscene and otherwise offensive cartoons directed against Great Britain.

The city of Venice entertained the young King and Queen of Italy for the first time last week, since their accession to the throne. The festivities were magnificent.

Russia is relieving famine by Government aid in nineteen provinces. The sum of \$393,000 has been appropriated for immediate distribution.

Empress Augusta Victoria, consort of Emperor William of Germany, was reported confined to her bed by illness.

There is a loud call in England for the return of Lord Roberts to South Africa, to put an end to the Boer war.

A bloody conflict between Mussulmans and Christians is reported to have taken place at Beyrout, Syria.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The following cablegram was received at the Colombian legation in Washington, Tuesday, October 1: "Bogota, October 1.—Colombian Minister, Washington: We have obtained a signal victory over Venezuelan troops that invaded the Goajira, under Venezuelan officers and

under the Venezuelan flag, without a previous declaration of war. Aradia Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

SOUTH AFRICA.

A force of 1500 Boers, commanded by General Botha, made an attack, which lasted all day long, September 26, on Portitola, on the border of Zululand. The burghers were finally repulsed, but at a heavy cost to the garrison, whose losses were an officer and eleven men killed and five officers and thirty-eight men wounded. In addition, sixty-three men are missing, of which number many are believed to have been killed or wounded. The Boer commandant Opperman and nineteen burghers are known to have been killed.

Tuesday, October 1, Lord Kitchener reported that two officers and thirty-one men were killed in an attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedwil. The Boers, who were under Commandants Delarey and Kemp, had fourteen officers and 114 men wounded. After two hours' night fighting the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

Advocacy of conscription is the feature of the latest issues of the British military journals, which state that the situation in South Africa has become so grave that only the return to the principle involved in the militia draft can place a sufficient number of suitable troops at Lord Kitchener's disposal and avert an imperial calamity.

It was reported that Lord Kitchener had asked for much larger powers in South Africa, petitioning, among other things, for power to hang all rebels captured, without reference to the home government. It was also said that he had requested 25,000 more men.

Lord Kitchener has been ridiculed for giving an order prohibiting the carriage of pianos and kitchen ranges with mobile columns. It is asserted, however, that the real cause of inefficiency is not luxuriousness, but lack of harmony and *esprit du corps*.

INDIA.

The Bombay *Gazette* says it believes that a British protectorate will soon be proclaimed over Koweyt, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railroad on the Persian Gulf, as a result of the Anglo-Turkish disputes.

BRAZIL.

During twenty-four hours there were reported five cases of the bubonic plague and one death from the disease in Rio Janeiro.

President Campos-Salles, of Brazil, the Minister of Marine, and many other gov-

ernment officials witnessed at Rio Janeiro the tests of the submarine boat designed by Lieutenant Marquez. It is announced that the tests proved the boat to be a success.

CHINA.

Dispatches from Sian-Fu announced that the Chinese Court were preparing to start for Peking October 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route. The officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering from three thousand to five thousand persons, with twelve hundred carts and several thousands of horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian-Fu district.

The German Government has offered to return to China the astronomical instruments of the Peking Observatory, which formed part of the German loot during the Peking siege. The Chinese authorities refuse to accept the offer on the plea that there would be too much difficulty and red tape connected with the restitution.

The disorders in the Yang-tse provinces, owing to the damage caused by the floods and the diversion of the relief funds by officials, are likely, it is feared, to culminate in rebellion. The situation is grave. The local authorities of Kiang Sun, Anhui, and Hupeh have been ordered to raise troops to defend threatened districts.

At the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, seven Chinese were tried and sentenced to be beheaded for complicity in the murder of a German trader in a village near Peking last month.

A cablegram from Hong Kong says the Basel mission at Piang-Tong, Northern Kwang-Tung, has been burned by members of the Triad Society of rebels. The missionaries escaped and have arrived at Kia-Ying-Chow.

CANADA.

The loss of from eight to fifteen lives is believed to have resulted from fire in the works of the Wellington Colliery Company near Ladysmith, Canada. The fire broke out in the evening, and it was impossible to get aid to the workers.

CUBA.

A local Havana paper directs the attention of the authorities to the unsanitary condition of the Havana cigar factories, alleging that they are responsible for the spread of disease.

To demonstrate Havana's freedom from yellow fever and smallpox the chief sanitary officer has dismissed one-fifth of his force of inspectors.

Thursday, October 3, was observed in Cuba as a general holiday for the purpose

of demonstrating gratitude to the United States and appreciation for her work. There were great demonstrations in Havana, Santiago, and other cities. There was a cry for reciprocity, and, in many quarters, annexation was the talk. One hundred thousand persons participated in the demonstration in Havana.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred Saturday, September 28, in the Island of Samar, near Balangiga, Philippine Islands. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, of the Ninth Infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others, numbering forty-eight, were reported killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat. Of the survivors, who arrived at Basey, eleven were wounded. Subsequent reports seemed to indicate that the officers of the company were killed. The soldiers killed 140 of the attacking party during the fray. Vigorous measures have been taken by General Chaffee to punish the treacherous natives who took part in the massacre of Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, on the Island of Samar. That island will be the scene of active hostilities for some time to come, for it is intended to teach the rebellious inhabitants a lesson and force them to respect the power and sovereignty of the United States.

Native women, who are desirous of saving their soldier sweethearts, have disclosed to the authorities the existence of a new Katipunan society in the Province of Tarlac. This secret society proposes the slaughter of the whites. The constabulary has crippled the movement by arresting the civil Presidente, the leader of the movement, and many of the recently armed native police. Other discoveries of similar nature have been made at Cagayan.

News of renewed activity on part of insurgents has been expected at the War Department since the assassination of President McKinley. Officials familiar with the situation in the Philippines have been looking for a revival of the rebellion.

The Anarchists Defy the Nation.

Very soon after the release of the Chicago Anarchists from jail, their publication, *Free Society*, appeared.

The leading article in the publication was entitled "The Tragedy at Buffalo," and was written by Emma Goldman, the woman whose writings and lectures inspired the assassin of President McKinley to his terrible crime.

In this article, the so-called "high-priest-ess of Anarchy" vilifies President McKinley as the tool of oppressive and criminal corporations, and as the representative of a government, which is carried on for the benefit of the few rich thieves.

In the same article, Miss Goldman extols the assassin, calling him a youth of high ideals, and a martyr to the cause of liberty, having struck tyranny at its most vital point.

The paper has been refused transmission through the mails at second-class rates on a technicality, but in spite of its murderous and traitorous utterances, the police of Chicago declare that they are not legally empowered to prevent its circulation.

Such is the deplorable outcome of the boasted liberty of the press, the principle which has been so grossly prostituted, not merely by this wretched sheet of the Anarchists, but almost universally by the metropolitan press of the country.

In the matter of public speaking, however, Mayor Harrison has taken a firm stand.

Emma Goldman and her Anarchist colleagues had engaged a hall in the City of Chicago, and the woman was advertised to deliver the lecture, which it is said she delivered in Cleveland, Ohio, when McKinley's assassin was inspired to do his terrible crime. Mayor Harrison issued a peremptory order to Chief of Police O'Neill, to prevent Emma Goldman from speaking in public in this city under any circumstances.

The Anarchists, however, declare that in spite of this police order, Miss Goldman will continue her work secretly, and will, in ways which they do not reveal, manage to address the workingmen of the city.

Thus, in the midst of talk from ocean to ocean, calling for the suppression and expulsion from the country of the Anarchists, these murderous enemies of the government continue to promulgate their doctrines of violence, and actually to flaunt their red flag in the face of all authority.

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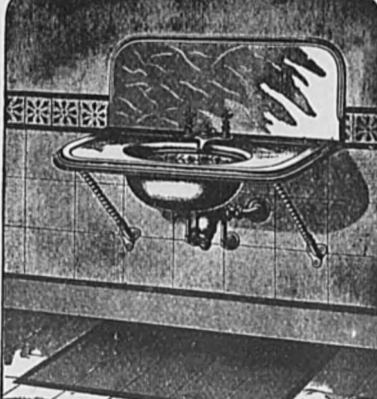
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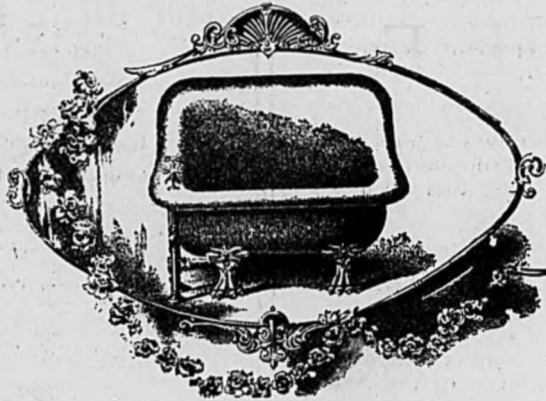


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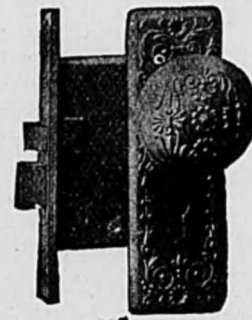
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IT is simply what its name implies, a "Home" for the accommodation of the Lord's children who seek God's Way of Healing through Faith in Jesus Christ. It is also a temporary home for God's children who are not sick, but who desire to avail themselves whilst in Chicago, of the privileges of Zion for a longer or shorter time. No Alcohol, Tobacco, or Medical Poisons of any kind used or permitted. Conducted by the REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE and MRS. DOWIE. TERMS TO GUESTS will be forwarded on application. Daily morning and evening prayer and instruction are also given, and the rooms are visited by Elders as often as occasion requires. Guests only are permitted to attend the meetings in Zion Home. Situated on the finest Boulevard in Chicago. Special Assemblies for Teaching and Healing, Three Times in Week. Morning and Evening Praise and Prayer Daily. ZION is very attractive to all who come, and we rejoice in the sacrifices we have made to prepare it for God's children as a place of quiet Teaching and Healing in the Name of Jesus. ZION is within two blocks of the Park Row Terminal Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is within one block of Wabash and Cottage Grove Avenue Cable Cars, two blocks and a half of the Elevated Railway, and two blocks from State Street Cable Cars, connecting with all points of the city and suburbs.

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Edited by the

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ZION LAND AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

H. WORTHINGTON JUDD, Sec'y and Mgr.
DANIEL SLOAN, Assistant Manager

Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Introductory Special of Tailor-Made Suits to Order



No. 501.

No. 501. Represents a **Fly Front Jacket Suit**. As long as tailor-made suits are worn, this style will always take the lead. It combines elegance, style and common sense. The front of the jacket is loose, buttoned by means of fly. It has a tight-fitting back and coatsleeves. The skirt is flaring on bottom. Has seven gores and an inverted plait in back. The jacket is lined with mercerized sateen. The skirt is lined with percaline, is stiffened on bottom with wire cloth, and edged with either waterproof or velveteen binding. The tailor stitching on all seams of skirt and all edges of jacket, is done with silk, giving the suit the full tailor-made appearance.

MADE TO ORDER IN OUR

Repellent Cloth	\$ 6.50
Cheviot Serge Cloth	7.25
Venetian Cloth	8.75
Pebble Cheviot Cloth	10.25
Imported Broadcloth	13.75

COLORS OF DIFFERENT CLOTHS SUITS ARE MADE FROM

Repellents—Black, blue and dark gray.
Cheviot Serge—Black and blue.
Pebble Cheviot—Black and blue.
Venetian—Black, blue, mode, and light gray.
Imported Broadcloth—Black, roy blue, navy blue, mode or castor or brown.

All Suits are Cut to Your Measure and Made to Your Order, Therefore

you may select a flaring sleeve, as shown on No. 502, in place of coatsleeve illustrated on No. 501; or fancy sleeve as pictured on No. 503, or vice versa. You may order No. 503 with short back, in place of postilion, as represented by illustration. In fact, we will make any changes you desire, as we do not have any ready-made suits, but make them strictly to order.

The linings in the suits are described under illustrations. Should you, however, desire different linings, the following prices will be additional:

IN JACKETS.

Roman Satin Lining, black, blue, or cardinal	\$0.65
Black Satin, good quality	1.50
Colored Satin, good quality	1.65
Black Silk Taffeta, good quality	2.35
Colored Silk Taffeta, good quality	2.65

IN SKIRTS.

Silkette, or Mercerized Percaline	.45
Black Silk Taffeta, good quality	5.35
Colored Silk Taffeta, good quality	6.00
A Fine Quality Brushededge, on bottom of skirt	.45
Hairecloth, in place of wirecloth, to stiffen bottom of skirt	1.40

Should a flounce be desired on skirt of any suit illustrated, our additional charges are as follows:

In Repellent Cloth	\$0.60
In Cheviot Serge Cloth	.80
In Venetian Cloth	1.00
In Pebble Cheviot Cloth	1.30
In Broadcloth	2.00

If flounce is ordered we will put four rows of silk stitching on top of flounce.

Sizes above 42 bust measure, or 30 waist, or more than 44 skirt length will be charged 10 per cent extra.



No. 503.



No. 502.

No. 502. Illustrates the most stylish **Double-Breasted Eton Suit**. The Eton has a half-tight front and tight back. The back is pictured with seam in center, but the seam can be omitted, especially for ladies who are not corpulent. The flaring sleeve adds to the appearance of the garment. The jacket has four rows of silk stitching on all edges. The skirt flares on bottom, has seven gores and inverted plait in back. The lining and trimming of this suit is the same as described in No. 501.

MADE TO ORDER IN OUR

Repellent Cloth	\$ 7.00
Cheviot Serge Cloth	8.00
Venetian Cloth	9.00
Pebble Cheviot Cloth	10.50
Imported Broadcloth	14.00

No. 503. Pictures a **Novelty** in the line of **Tailor-Made Suits**. The front of this jacket has the jaunty Eton effect while the back is postilion style. The tabs on back can be omitted and the jacket made with either seamed or seamless Eton back. The lapels of coat are faced with a good quality satin. The lining and trimming are the same as described under illustration No. 501.

MADE TO ORDER IN OUR

Repellent Cloth	\$ 7.25
Cheviot Serge Cloth	8.25
Venetian Cloth	9.25
Pebble Cheviot Cloth	10.75
Imported Broadcloth	14.25

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