

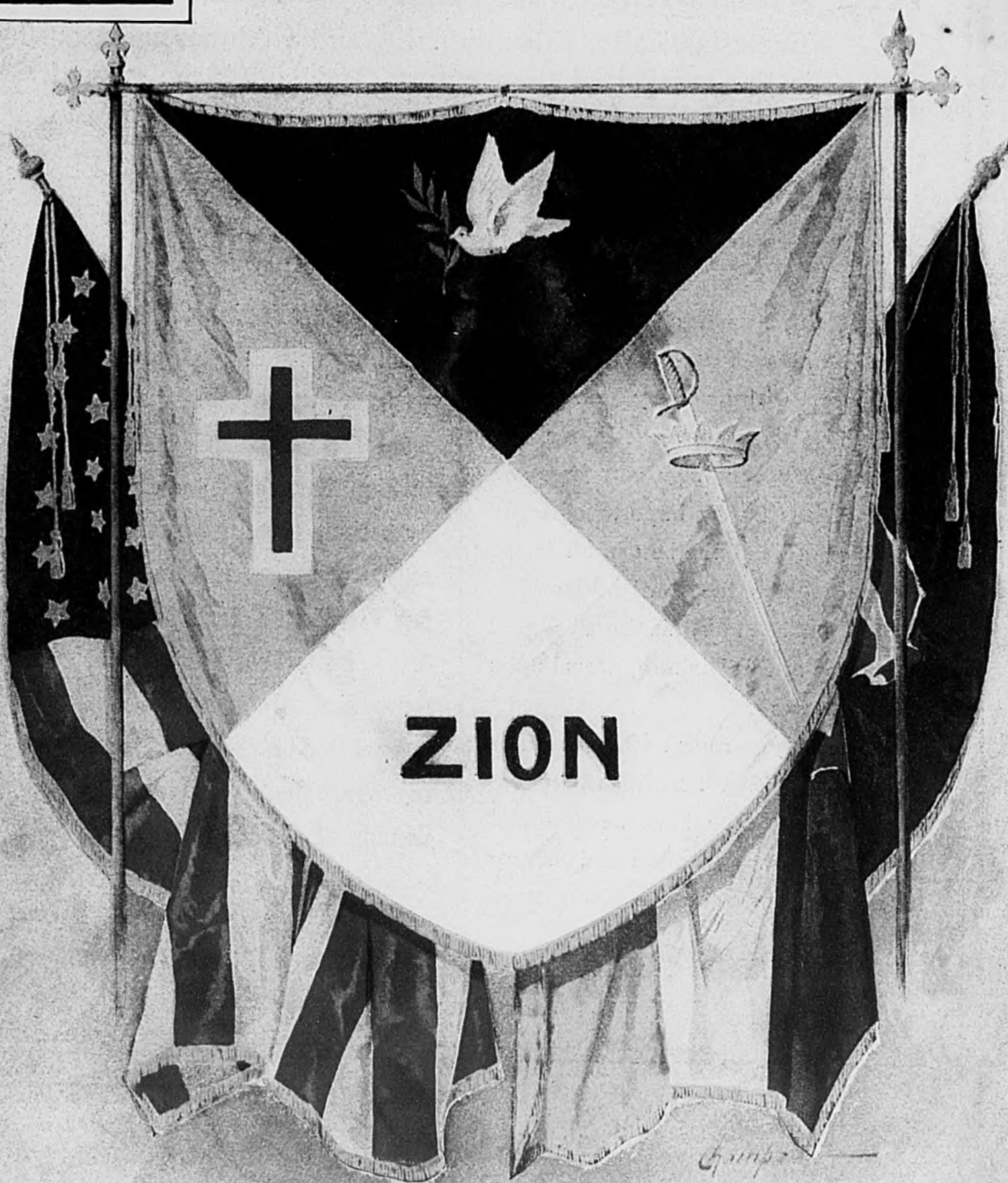
ZION BANNER.

Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

Chicago, Wednesday, November 27, 1901.

Volume 1. Number 28.

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



ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
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People**

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JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

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READER

If you are a true Christian man or woman you should withdraw your Investments from the world and reinvest in Zion Securities and thereby become identified with the only Aggressive Movement in the World that is striving to drive back the Kingdom of Satan and establish the Kingdom of God on this earth, and to prepare God's people for the Coming of Christ, their King.

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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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THE UTILITY OF BEAUTY.

WE LIVE in a practical age. Artists have recently declared that the modern American is in too great a hurry to achieve any success in art.

While we may not fully agree with these artists as to what constitutes success in art, we cannot but admit that the question of the greatest utility has, to an altogether too large an extent, obliterated from the minds of most modern Americans the question of beauty.

In all the history of the world, the seeking of beauty as an end has always led to the most shameful depravity, sensuality, and moral and spiritual degeneracy.

For this reason many good people have erroneously believed that everything beautiful was debasing.

They have said by their actions, if not in so many words, that God in His infinite wisdom committed a stupendous error when He created birds, fish, flowers, mountains, rivers and lakes, gold, silver, diamonds, rubies and pearls, and clothed them with a beauty which man by art has never been able even to approach.

Beauty has a use.

As a means to an end, it is refining, ennobling, uplifting.

When controlled and directed by God, and not subjected to the base uses of sensuality and lust, beauty helps to gladden the heart, to brighten the oftentimes dull and dreary round of duties, and to lift true and pure hearts nearer to God.

Residences, schools, tabernacles, public buildings, and the great Zion Temple are being, and will be, built at Zion City.

Great care and thought are being given, and much time is

being spent by the General Overseer and Zion's Architects in the preparation of the plans for all the buildings which Zion will erect.

They will be made very beautiful in their exterior and interior architecture.

It rests with the people who are now building, and will in the future build, residences in Zion City to see that they preserve that idea of beauty in Zion City homes.

A geometrical, plain, and absolutely unadorned house, surrounded by grounds which are devoted entirely to the production of vegetables, may afford a place to eat and to sleep. If it is the best which can be afforded, and love dwells therein, it is as truly a home as the most elegant mansion.

But if it has been made so ugly, because the builder and owner has been too penurious to expend a few dollars for an artistic design by a well-qualified architect, and a few more dollars for the beautifying of the grounds, then it is not a home—it is merely a house.

The home is, as has often been said, the foundation of the integrity of the Nation.

No money expended in making the home beautiful and attractive within and without is wasted.

A. W. N.

SANITATION AT ZION CITY.

WE WISH to call the attention of our readers, and especially those at Zion City, to the series of articles which is now being published in THE ZION BANNER on "The Question of Sanitation," by Chief Engineer Burton J. Ashley.

These articles are not published merely to fill up space.

Neither are they published as interesting information for people who are living in modern flat buildings in large cities, and do not expect to move to Zion City.

They are published with the expectation that those who are now building their homes at Zion City, and those who intend to do so, will read them carefully and intelligently, and will conscientiously act upon the suggestions contained therein.

It ought not to be necessary for us to say one single word to the people of the Twentieth Century, and especially to Zion people, about the duty of every citizen to provide and maintain everything needful for the protection of health about his home, and in the community.

Engineer Ashley is taking considerable pains with these articles, and is making them as simple and as practical as possible.

To follow out the suggestions which he makes would be a very inexpensive, and yet thoroughly efficacious, manner of settling the question of sanitation for present needs.

In our next issue Engineer Ashley will present some drawings which will make more clear to our readers the nature of the practical devices which he describes in this issue on page 452.

A. W. N.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

LAST week saw the first serious interruption in the record-breaking spell of fine weather which has marked the fall of this year at Zion City.

The early part of the week was bright with uniformly fair weather; but on Friday the skies, which had been practically cloudless for weeks, were covered over with bleak, gray clouds, which soon began to pour down upon the landscape a persistent, drizzling rain. This continued to fall all that day, that night, and the following day, Saturday.

Sunday and Monday were also dull, dreary days, with occasional fits of cold, slow rain.

While this attack of bad weather caused a temporary suspension of most of the outdoor work at Zion City, it gave an opportunity for carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, electricians, painters, and decorators to take up many important jobs indoors, which had hitherto been postponed in order that all outdoor work might be rushed as rapidly as possible.

Great progress was made in the outdoor work, however, during the four days of the week when the weather was fine.

A large part of the iron work for the roof of the southern section of the Lace Factory proper has been placed, and the roof will very soon be complete.

The walls of the Bleachery are now ready for the roof, and other parts of the building are being rapidly prepared for its construction.

The masons have completed the foundations for the northern section of the Lace Factory proper and the Lace Curtain Factory, and rapid work is being done in the building up of the east brick wall.

Carloads of brick are daily brought to the factory site upon the spur track of the Chicago and Northwestern road, and a large force of men is employed in wheeling them direct from the cars to the bricklayers.

The fine, large lavatory, which is being built in connection with the southern section of the Lace Factory, is now well along toward completion. The engineering corps has prepared plans for a septic tank, for the disposal of the sewage from this lavatory, and its construction will be begun at once.

The masons have completed the concrete work for the foundation of the power house, and the stone work will be begun forthwith.

Contractor Herman Peterson is making fair progress in the building of the first

section of the Zion City School and Tabernacle Building at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Enoch Avenue. He is, however, somewhat handicapped and hindered by the scarcity of good men for the masonry and bricklaying.

This building, aside from its useful character, will be a great ornament to the portion of the City in which it is built.

Zion's Architects have conceived and drawn a design of this building, which will combine beauty and grace with dignity and strength, making an edifice which will be not only pleasing to the eye from an artistic standpoint, but thoroughly in keeping with its purpose and character.

The construction of such a building at this place should greatly enhance the value of the property near by. This will be especially true when the building is complete in all its sections, and is in use as one of the buildings of Zion University.

Excavations have been made for the foundation of the temporary residence of the General Overseer at the corner of Shiloh Boulevard and Elisha Avenue. Construction will be begun very soon, in order that the General Overseer may follow the plan which he has announced, of taking up his residence at Zion City early next year.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has nearly completed the temporary wooden depot on the west side of the tracks at Zion City. This is a small, but convenient and comfortable, building, which will serve very well for all ordinary occasions, until the company builds its elegant new depot on the east side of the tracks next year.

For the Thanksgiving Day Excursion, however, this little station will be entirely inadequate, and, in order that the people may not be compelled to stand out of doors in the cold while waiting for their trains, the railway company has ordered a large number of passenger coaches which will occupy the siding at Zion City, and serve as a shelter for the excursionists.

Preparations are now practically complete for this Excursion, and the thousands who wish to see the great progress which has been made at Zion City Site since the last excursion on July 21st of this year, may rest assured that everything possible will be done for their convenience and comfort on this day.

At this time the most interesting place in Zion City, the Lace Factory, will be open to visitors, and all who wish will

have the opportunity of seeing the wonderful and seemingly magical process by which the myriads of filmy white threads are woven and twisted into the flowers, leaves, and other designs of the beautiful lace.

Great interest will also attach to the brief but important service which will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon in Shiloh Grove, conducted by the General Overseer.

Even at this late date, new houses are being almost daily begun at Zion City, and the population is continually growing.

This is shown by many facts, although there has not yet been time for the taking of the census. For instance, the enrollment at Zion City Junior Schools has increased from 204 pupils about a month ago, to 244 at the present time.

Rapid progress is being made in the preparation of Zion City Brick Manufactory for work. A large number of strongly built and serviceable iron trucks to run upon tracks are being put together, and will be used to convey the newly-made brick from the brickmaking machine to the dry kiln, and from there, when dried, to the firing kiln.

The latest department of Zion which has been organized is the Zion City Power, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Association, the Manager of which is Deacon Russell W. Hargrave, Zion's Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. Deacon Hargrave is a graduate of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the State University of Wisconsin, and was, for some time after his graduation, employed as a teacher in that institution.

A. W. N.

JAPAN.

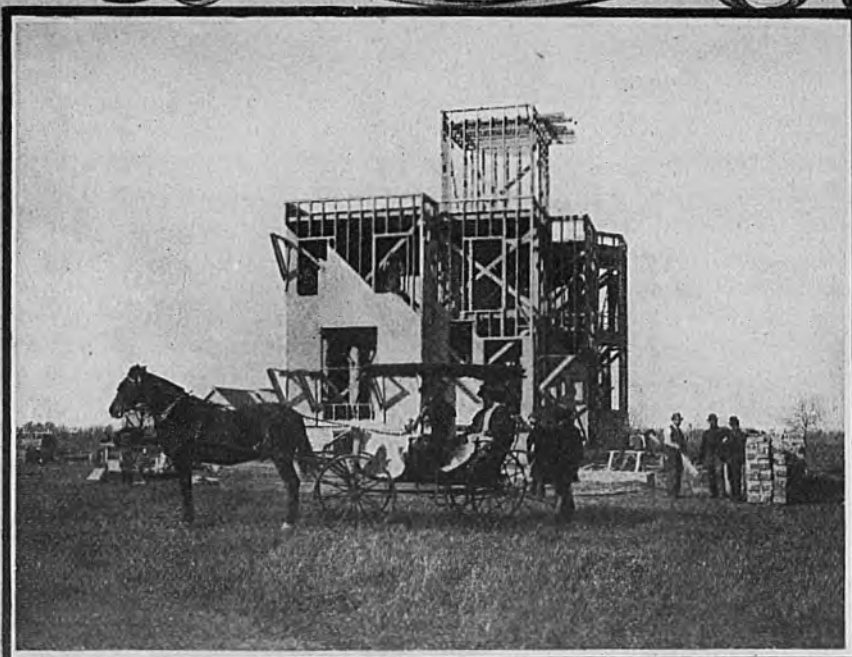
Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has just received telegraphic advices from his government which show that the statements recently published concerning the existence of a financial panic in Japan are unfounded. There has been some excitement in the Japanese stock market within the last few weeks, but nothing of an alarming character, and it has been effectively checked by the publication of the government's new financial scheme. The market is now buoyant and government securities are quoted at higher rates than for some time past.

PORTO RICO.

Santiago Iglesias, agent of American Federation of Labor, sent to Porto Rico to organize workingmen, was arrested at San Juan on an old charge of conspiracy in fomenting a strike.



SOME
RESIDENCES
NOW
BUILDING
AT
ZION CITY



THE QUESTION OF SANITATION

By BURTON J. ASHLEY, Chief Engineer, Zion City, Illinois.

V. What Must Be Done With the Wastes?

DISPOSITION OF SLOPS AND GARBAGE.

IN our article No. III we divided the household wastes into three parts:

1. Excreta.
2. Kitchen refuse or garbage (organic matter).
3. Inorganic refuse (ashes and the like).

In our last article we finished our outline as to the proper disposition of human excreta by giving the practical workings of a dry conservancy closet system.

This system, as a matter of necessity, must be inaugurated at Zion City during the pioneer days of its existence, and if proper attention is given to its workings it will answer very admirably the needs of the inhabitants until a modern and more desirable service can be installed.

This now brings us to the consideration of the second division of household wastes, namely, kitchen refuse.

It is our purpose at this time to offer a few suggestions as to the best manner of disposing of this class of refuse.

Waste from the household consists chiefly of sweepings, paper, bones, rags, ashes, tin cans, etc. This refuse is divisible into two classes, organic and inorganic.

Organic substances are composed of the sweepings, paper, bones, rags, roots and tips of vegetables, parings, and all such perishable stuffs.

Inorganic substances are such as ashes, tin cans, broken glass and chinaware, and the like.

Under no circumstances should these two classes of refuse be permitted to be thrown into a heap together, as the disposal of each class should be effected in quite a different manner.

We shall treat now particularly of the manner in which the organic refuse is to be disposed of.

First will come the *kitchen slops*.

What shall become of the kitchen slops?

One of the very simple and effectual ways of treating the slops of a camp is by digging a pit into which all the refuse from the kitchen is to be thrown and daily covered over with earth; but when the stage of living is reached in which one occupies one's own house on his own premises, such a method as would be applicable to nomadic camp life could hardly be said to be safe, or perhaps sanitary.

We then again wish to call the reader's attention to the effectiveness of disposing not only of the excreta, the treatment of which has already been described, but also of the kitchen slops and small particles of refuse by placing them in small, well-distributed quantities just beneath the earth's surface. This prevents the waste from becoming either offensive or dangerous because of its proximity to any water supply, for the reason that the fluids or slops which are thus disposed of are so quickly absorbed by the earth, and so soon transformed back to earth mold.

The contamination of well waters is likely to occur only when there is a mass of this reeking filth deposited either in a cesspool or a pit, where quantities of water can collect in it and about it, only to become dangerously contaminated and soak away through the ground to find its way through the holes of earthworms or crawfish to some well or source of water supply.

But the reader now is doubtless desirous that we shall outline a practical method whereby the kitchen refuse and slops may be disposed of in the least troublesome, most effective, and cleanly manner.

First of all, then, we shall lay down this hard and fast rule, which is universally recognized by sanitarians as a standard of action on the part of the householder in the preparation for the effective and economic disposal of household refuse, namely:

Keep the ashes, tin cans, and the like entirely separated from the table wastes, rags, paper, bones, and other organic matter.

It will also be found convenient as well as necessary to keep the slops separate from the vegetable parings and solid refuse.

A practical method for doing this, which has been long in use in many country villages in Europe as well as in a few of the best Eastern cities of our own country, is to provide a wooden box about 12x16 inches square, and line it with galvanized iron. Let there be no wooden bottom, but instead let the bottom consist of the galvanized lining perforated thickly with holes about one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

Let this box or kitchen strainer have a cover which will tightly cover it.

This should be placed just outside of the kitchen door and as convenient to it as possible.

Let the box have legs and stand about one foot clear above the ground.

It must be set immediately over an open drain, which should be constructed to conduct the dishwater and slops from this improvised strainer into the garden.

This drain may be constructed of ordinary brick laid loosely or even of boards, or it might be constructed of some cast-off eaves-troughing.

The convenience of the eaves-troughing is that it might be moved from place to place, if desired, thereby effecting a better distribution in the disposing of the slops of the kitchen.

In the event of there being no garden, but just a lawn, the better method would be to conduct away from this screen a number of small, very porous tile drains, each drain being from four to six inches in diameter, and laid but a few inches below the surface.

In this manner the slops would find their way back into the soils of the back yard through these covered drains.

It does not take long for these fluids to soak away into the soil, which is so ready to receive them, nor does it take long to

demonstrate to the householder the manurial strength which such slops would carry to the ground through these little conduits.

If the subsoil drains instead of the open ones should be adopted for caring for these fluid wastes, they should in no case be less than four inches in diameter, and should be laid sufficiently separated at the joints as to permit of the rapid soakage of the dish and wash waters away into the ground.

This method of disposing of the slops will enable one to cultivate a fine lawn directly above these conduits.

It will be useless, however, to undertake to carry such wastes away through the open drain or the covered tile drain, if there is not a sufficient fall in the yard to permit a quick removal from its entrance in the drains. There should be a fall of at least six inches in every fifty feet, and even more would be better.

Should the open drain or trough be adopted, its unsightly appearance may be covered by planting sunflowers, or luxuriant growing plants of some description, along its sides to take the place of a screen. The leaves of the plants, however, should not be permitted to droop over and lie in the trough or drain.

Immediately alongside of the strainer above described should be placed a garbage barrel or pail into which should be cast all the organic *solid* matter, such as vegetable parings and the like, that they may be collected and thrown into it either directly from the kitchen, or perchance taken out of the strainer and placed in this receptacle after the slops have been strained away.

The strainer should at all times be kept clean of solid refuse which it screens out of the slops, for unless this is done the stuffs which will collect in it and besmear its sides will, particularly in the warmer weather, soon putrefy and cause disagreeable and unhealthful odors.

Its cleanliness can be effected quite easily by the aid of an old rice-root scrub brush, or stump of an old broom, with a little rinsing water. The garbage barrel or pail should always be kept covered.

Another, perhaps more simple, and surely just as effective way of disposing of the slops, if the matter of carrying them to the kitchen garden is of no consequence, is to procure a single length of fourteen to eighteen-inch sewer pipe and set it in the garden upon the top of the loose earth, with the bowl end of the tile pointing up.

Into this may be cast all slops until such time as the earth fails to drink them up with sufficient rapidity, when it can be moved a few feet farther on to a new position, while the place where it formerly stood can be covered thinly with a little fresh earth. This receptacle should also have a tight-fitting cover, and should be kept constantly closed.

The best garbage barrel, perhaps, that can be adopted is one of galvanized iron about sixteen inches in diameter and about two to three feet in height, with a handle on either side. They can be obtained, no doubt, from the Zion City General Stores, Mail Order Department, and certainly at any large department store in Chicago.



ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE GATES OF ZION CITY AND THE REMARKABLE BUILDING ACTIVITY NOW GOING ON.

SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE MANY SPIRITUAL AND OTHER BLESSINGS ATTENDING THE AUDITORIUM RESTORATION MESSAGES

ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE INCREASE OF ZION'S EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE BOUNTIFUL GROWTH AND BLESSINGS ACCOMPANYING THE LACE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE BLESSINGS OF THE HARVEST.

ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE BLESSINGS ATTENDING THE WORK IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF

ZION'S ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE MANY VICTORIES AND THE MANY GIVEN HER.



ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE MANY PEOPLE IN MANY LANDS WHO HAVE DRUNK AT THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

A PSALM OF THANKSGIVING
PSALM 100

Make a joyful noise unto Jehovah, all ye lands.
Serve Jehovah with gladness:
Come before His Presence with thanksgiving - singing -

Know ye that Jehovah He is God:
It is He that hath made us - and we are His:
We are His people - and the sheep of His pasture.

Enter into His Gates with thanksgiving - singing -
and into His Courts with praise:
Give thanks unto Him, and bless His Name.

For Jehovah is God:
His Mercy endureth forever:
and His Faithfulness unto all generations

With Love from Zion - Chicago - to Zion everywhere.



ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE SALVATION, HEALING, AND CLEANSING OF MANY WHO HAVE FORSAKEN SIN, DOCTORS, DRUGS AND DEVILS.



ZION GIVES THANKS TO HER GOD FOR THE INCREASE OF PRINTING FACILITIES AND THE BLESSINGS ATTENDING THE SPREAD OF ZION'S LITERATURE.

Gampe

HORTICULTURE

E. B. ELLIS

The Tomato. II.

IN OUR last paper we had our tomato plants, big and strong, ready to set out as soon as the weather justified that step.

Let us now see where we are going to put them; for the tomato, like the potato, is a lover of loose, rich soil, well filled with plant food.

You may remember, when we were talking about the potato, that I stated that in some parts of the country it had become customary to get the potatoes off the land as soon as they were ripe, or immediately after frost had killed the vines, so that the land could be harrowed down smooth and sowed to rye at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

The rye will quickly spring up, and in a few days cover the ground with a green coat. It will not freeze if properly drained, and can be allowed to grow until it is time to plant.

The same plan is being successfully used with the tomato.

When that plan is used, you can be sure of a crop even if it does prove to be an unfavorable season.

As soon as the time has come to set out plants, put a two-horse plow into your plat, with a chain fastened from the doubletree to the plow, so as to pull down the rye. Then the furrow will be turned on the top of the rye, completely covering it, after which nothing is needed save a light harrowing. In fact, I do not know that that is needed if a good job of plowing has been done.

If I had some of the sandy, flat land that lies on the lake shore, I should be tempted to try some of it in tomatoes, as there is a rich coating of vegetable mold on the surface. If that were plowed under in the fall, I think it would be in fine shape for the coming spring planting.

That, however, only applies to land that is well drained.

When the plants are set out, four feet apart each way is a good distance.

If you have nothing more durable to use as stakes, take lath for this purpose.

Some fields are not staked, but the best growers stake all the time.

They say it pays, as four feet is too close if they are not staked.

Besides, the vines are injured when gathering and often quantities rot from lying on the ground.

The refuse from a canning factory is valuable as manure, just as it comes from the factory.

Let me give you my experience with a crop a few years ago.

I had an old pasture that I was about to use as a garden, so I had it carefully plowed in the fall.

The frosts of winter as well as the rains of spring put it in fine shape for any purpose.

Early in the spring I made a vineyard at one end of the plot by setting strong posts well stayed at the end of each row, and fairly good ones for intermediates.

I then stretched four wires, and was satisfied I had made a good, permanent grape arbor, the highest wire being about five feet from the ground.

After planting my grape vines, it occurred to me that I could plant tomatoes in between my vines the first year and have room enough for both.

I did so, and my plants grew rapidly. As fast as they grew I tied them to the wires, training the branches on the wires, so that they would not have to bear the weight of the fruit; for they set most luxuriantly.

The first wire was fourteen inches from the ground. That was the lowest limb of the vine that was allowed to bear fruit.

After the fruit was set I trimmed all needless suckers away, together with the leaves, allowing all the strength of the vine to go into those branches having fruit.

As the main stalk grew, and put out fruit-bearing branches, I trained to the wires above until the top one was reached.

I kept everything trimmed away that would obstruct light and air.

The fruit hung in great clusters, the weight occasionally causing the branches to tear loose if not tied securely.

How they did grow!

Most of them ran a foot above the top wire, and the ripe and ripening fruit was the admiration of all who saw it.

Although they were extremely late plants (not hotbed), I had the earliest tomatoes in the neighborhood.

If they had been raised as my last paper told you—in a hotbed—and then transplanted to the cold frame, I should have had fruit two weeks before any one else.

It is only fair to mention that my grape vines were injured by these greedy companions; so much so that I would not recommend the plan; but it showed, without a doubt, that care is not lost on such vines.

However, I found I had an enemy that needed watching, in the form of a big green

worm, commonly called the tobacco worm. The egg from which this worm comes is laid by the humming-bird hawk moth, a moth in its flight and appearance resembling the humming-bird very closely.

When the worm is small, it is just the color of the tomato leaves and is hard to find; but as it grows it devours both fruit and leaves, so that it is needful to go through your vines daily. This I used to do about sundown. I found I could see the worms better than when the sun was more brilliant.

I sold more fruit from that little planting, in proportion to its size, than I ever did from any other.

You see that I have talked as though a large space were to be planted, but I do not see much difference, large or small. It pays to do the work thoroughly and in a workmanlike manner.

When tomatoes are cultivated by the acre, the yield is in proportion to the suitability of the soil and the care given.

Two hundred bushels to the acre is a small yield and six hundred is considered large.

You can easily see that at from twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel there must be a handsome return when the yield is large and the distance to the factory is not too great.

It costs as much to produce two hundred bushels as six hundred, so far as setting and cultivation are concerned.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

Acting President Marroquin has replied to the resolution of the Pan-American Congress, which appealed to Colombia to have a peaceful settlement of her difficulties with President Castro's government. Dr. Marroquin said in reply that Colombia desires to have an amicable settlement with Venezuela.

The Colombian Government has accepted the proffered mediation of Chili to settle the troubles between this Republic and Venezuela. In behalf of his government, Senor Herboso, the Chilian Minister in Bogota, made the offer. Minister Herboso cabled to President Castro the same offer.

A Colombian sentinel stationed at Tequendama Falls declined to honor the passport of United States Minister Charles Hart and shot at him. The Colombian Government promptly punished the soldier and is guarding the minister.

CUBA.

The Democratic party has adopted Gen. Bartolome Maso as its candidate for the Presidency of Cuba.

IF IT'S A "GARLAND,"

That's all you need to know about a stove or range.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

The November Cook County Grand Jury, which is under instructions from Judge Kavanagh to investigate justice shop abuses, will not be lacking in material. A number of charges which offer opportunity for reflection have come to light. Constable Louis Greenberg, who was fined recently for beating and choking a woman, again comes to notice. Greenberg was indicted by a former Grand Jury and on Tuesday of last week escaped trial on a technicality. A. S. Strayer, of Glenview, was the second Justice of the Peace to fall into the dragnet of the present Grand Jury. An indictment charging him with malfeasance in office was voted last Friday, with indictments against Constables Louis Greenberg and E. H. Ricker. Greenberg will have to defend himself against two charges of assault with a deadly weapon and misconduct in office, and one on the latter accusation.

Disasters on Chicago elevated roads caused a reign of panic Tuesday, November 19, when in four rear-end collisions one man was killed instantly, one died later in a hospital, and not fewer than forty persons were injured. Several of the victims now lie at hospitals in a critical condition, and it will not be possible to estimate the death roll correctly for days. The accidents were due to a dense fog that made the day almost as dark as night, and to frosty rails that made quick stopping of the trains an impossibility. Thousands of persons gathered at the stations of the elevated roads all the forenoon to inquire for relatives and friends whom they feared might be in the wrecks. The inability of these anxious crowds to reach the scenes of the accidents resulted in a reign of anxiety that practically plunged thousands into a panic of fear.

The long-continued struggle between the striking machinists of the Allis-Chalmers Works and the nonunion employees of the company resulted Wednesday evening, November 20, in the fatal shooting of Fred Trapp, supposed to have been a picket of the strikers, by Andrew Burkhauser, a nonunion employee. According to the slayer, he was struck from behind with an iron bar by an unknown man. Drawing his revolver, he fired blindly. The bullet struck Trapp between the eyes, penetrating the brain. As Trapp fell to the sidewalk Burkhauser fired again at the companion of the wounded man.

On the ground that the Central Stock and Grain Exchange is a bucket-shop, and that as such it is conducting a business contrary to law, and, therefore, is not

entitled to receive the market quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, an opinion was handed down in the Appellate Court Thursday, November 21, reversing the decree entered a year ago by which the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph Company were enjoined from interfering with the service of the concern by withholding from it the daily market quotations. The decision is a sweeping one and is a signal victory for the Board of Trade, for it means that the last and strongest of the reputed bucket-shops in this city has finally been forced to surrender to the crusade which was started some time ago and which has been carried on by the Board.

One man insane, one broken in health, and a half-dozen under a regular course of treatment is the price paid for the examination and attempted balancing of the tangled accounts of the City of Chicago. Men who began the work four months ago are suffering from failing eyesight, or, worn out from the constant strain upon their nerves, are on the verge of a collapse. The checking over the various records of the city is the largest task ever undertaken by an auditing bureau, and Chicago is the largest city that ever authorized such a work. Should the City Council agree that the system should be installed in the City Hall in all departments it will cost the city something like \$100,000 to put it into action.

Bridewell labor is again causing trouble, and this time it is the brick department that has aroused the union laborers of the city. The House of Correction, they say, has been turning out 50,000 bricks a day. Many of them have been sent to the Thirty-ninth Street intercepting sewer, where union men have been placing them side by side with union brick. This fact has been called to the attention of Commissioner of Public Works Blocki, and he has been given until Thursday morning by the Brickmakers' Union to stop using them.

For neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, Captain Luke P. Colleran, Chief of Detectives and presiding genius of the "front office," has been discharged from the Chicago Police Department. By the action of the City Civil Service Commission a police career of eighteen years is ended without honor. The administration may not appoint a successor to Captain Colleran, thus doing away with the detective bureau as it now exists.

"Filthy and absolutely unfit for the purposes used, and a menace to the public

health," is the indictment returned by Assistant State Food Commissioner R. M. Patterson against many dairies and creameries supplying Chicago with milk and butter. "A majority of them are in bad sanitary condition and without proper drainage facilities," continued Mr. Patterson. "They should be either rebuilt and thoroughly cleansed, or closed to prevent a further spread of disease."

The City Council, by unanimous vote, ordered all rendering and fertilizing establishments moved south of Thirty-ninth Street, at its meeting Monday evening, November 18. The object of the action was to put a stop to the unsavory smells which so long have emanated from Bridgeport, and for which the works of this class north of Thirty-ninth Street have been largely blamed. The ordinance goes into effect on May 1 next, when the existing licenses expire.

Foreign corporations doing business in Chicago are neglecting to file affidavits with the Secretary of State and pay the fee required by the law passed in 1899. The penalty for such failure is fixed at \$1,000. Five thousand corporations are said to be liable to the fine, making a total penalty of \$5,000,000. If State's Attorney Deneen should prosecute and collect the penalty in all these cases he would receive \$500,000, the law allowing him 10 per cent.

A new labor party to snatch political control from the dominant parties in Chicago and to conduct public affairs for the benefit of the wage-earners is to be launched by the trade-unionists of this city. It is estimated that the wage-workers cast more than 250,000 of the 300,000 votes in the city, and that the proportion holds good throughout the State. A mass meeting for the purpose of forming this party will be held on Sunday, December 8.

The conflict between the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church and Rev. J. J. Crowley was carried to the civil courts last Friday, when application was made for an injunction to restrain the excommunicated priest from attending services in Holy Name Cathedral.

Executive officials of all railroads east of Chicago and of the steamship lines connecting with the railroads have entered into an iron-clad agreement to abolish all forms of free transportation January 1, 1902.

Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation of the Hamilton Club to be its guest of honor at a reception and dinner to be

given at some future date. The invitation was delivered to the Admiral at Washington by Edwin A. Munger, President of the club. The acceptance on the part of the Admiral was definite, but he stated to Mr. Munger that he could not at present name a day when he could attend a public dinner.

Election of officers by Republican precinct organizations held on Tuesday evening, November 19, resulted in anti-machine victories in Hyde Park wherever there was a contest. This is thought to be the beginning of the end of "Boss" Lorimer's supremacy.

UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade last Saturday said: "Never before in the history of the United States was there such great reason for a day of national thanksgiving. This country has made unprecedented strides toward a position of international supremacy, not only in commerce but also in finance. To a marked degree business enterprises have proved successful. An idle wheel in mills or factories is the exception, while labor is so well employed at high wages that consumptive demands sustain market values of all staple commodities. Transporting facilities have been unable to keep pace with the Nation's requirements, many complaining of tardy deliveries, which alone act as a brake on commercial progress. By closing lake navigation lower temperature will relieve the railway situation, thousands of cars being restored to inland traffic. This same factor of seasonable weather stimulates retail dealings, and prompt collections swell bank exchanges."

Gov. S. R. Van Sant, of Minnesota, has announced his intention to fight the plan of the Northern Securities Company to combine the interests of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads. Minnesota State laws provide against the consolidation of parallel and competing lines, and a previous attempt to combine the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads was successfully fought. The Governor thinks there should be some way to stop the evasion of this law contemplated in the organization of this new company in New Jersey. Should officials in other States along the lines of these two roads also undertake to block this consolidation it is thought much might be accomplished. "I have nothing to say," was the only comment James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, would make when informed that the Governor of Minnesota intended to attack the combination.

More gold than has ever before left New York on a vessel bound for Europe

went on the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, sailing Tuesday, November 19. The vessel carried \$7,082,581. It is all in bars, which were drawn from the United States Assay office at a cost of 4 cents per \$100. Though there would have been no charge, of course, had the shippers withdrawn gold coin, experience has taught them that it pays better to get bars, because they are sure of full weight and fineness, and loss by abrasion is minimized. The gold was ordered in the regular course of business, and, according to report, all but \$1,000,000, which goes to Berlin, will be sent to Paris, the steamship dropping the greater part at Cherbourg. The shipments were made possible by the high rate of exchange, and it was figured that unless a rapid change of rates occurs fully \$25,000,000 more will follow.

The papers have been printing a story from Skagway, Alaska, under date of November 6, telling of the discovery of an alleged huge conspiracy in Dawson, ramifying to Skagway, Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle, for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territory and the establishment of a republic, with Dawson as its capital. According to the story, arms, ammunition, and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be leaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5000, it is said, await the summons to arms, ready to fight for the independence from Dominion rule of the gold fields, camps, and towns. The story is not given much credence.

"Strong efforts for legislation admitting Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory as States of the American Union will be made at this session of Congress," Representative Curtis, of Kansas, is reported to have said recently. "My ideas may not be generally endorsed, but Oklahoma and Indian Territory should be admitted as a single State. They would make one of the grandest State of the Union, but to divide them and endeavor to make two States would, in my judgment, be a mistake, and the efforts would meet with failure. They are composed of magnificent territory, rich in mineral deposits, as well as in oil and gas, while their agricultural future is second to no section of the entire country."

Ex-President Grover Cleveland is ill at his home in Princeton, New Jersey, having been threatened with an attack of pneumonia, from which, however, it is said, he is now out of danger, and is recovering.

President Roosevelt read his message to the members of the Cabinet at the regular meeting of his advisers Tuesday,

November 19. The entire session was devoted to the reading of this document, which is quite long and, according to the members of the Cabinet, is an able, straightforward message and one that will please the people and meet with their approval. The President read the message himself and paused frequently to comment upon it and ask the opinion of the members of the Cabinet. These interjections of President Roosevelt were of the utmost frankness. The Cabinet members endorsed the message as it was written and told the President it met with their unqualified approval.

Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, has just returned from his summer vacation spent in Europe. In an interview he has emphatically denied that Germany is trying for or has any intention of securing a coaling station or other foothold in South America. Speaking of the existing relations between Germany and the United States, Dr. von Holleben said: "They have never been better or more cordial. The great sorrow which came to your country through the tragedy in Buffalo greatly aroused the sympathy of the German people, who are so closely united to the people of the United States by the many ties of blood and friendship."

William T. Stead's annual review in his magazine, the *Review of Reviews*, is devoted to an exposition of the movement which he calls the Americanization of the world. The magazine appears with a cover bearing a striking illustration of the American flag floating full across a representation of the earth. The author says in his prospectus: "No movement now visible of progress amongst us is so significant and none is fraught with issues so momentous as the triumphant advance of the Americans to the first place among the leading nations of the world. The Nineteenth Century was that of the British Empire; the Twentieth is that of the American Republic."

Deputy Game Warden Brewster of Michigan stood on the deck of the big tug *Dormas* Monday and ordered the surrender of the tug *Frank Edwards*, which was said to be aiding and abetting illegal fishing in Lake Michigan waters. Captain Molthagen surrendered from aboard the *Edwards*, but only after the *Dormas* rammed the smaller boat twice, once violently in the stern and again on the port bow. The *Edwards* is said to have well-nigh careened under the impetus of the *Dormas'* blows. Upon boarding and searching her, the Deputy State Game Warden found on the *Edwards* sixteen nets and 1000 pounds of lake herring.

The Irish Parliamentary leaders who are touring this country agitating the

Irish cause had a special audience with President Roosevelt. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Redmond, P. A. McHugh, Thomas O'Donnell, Miss Dalto, of Australia, a sister of Mrs. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gaffney, of New York. The President astonished his visitors by the intimate knowledge of the Irish situation which he displayed. After a brief conversation the President requested the party to go into the red parlor in order that he might present Mrs. Roosevelt, and ten minutes were spent there.

"No wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or because it is friendless." In these words John Hay, Secretary of State, addressing 400 members of the Chamber of Commerce and their guests, at a banquet in New York City, voiced his belief in the sincerity and conscientiousness of American diplomacy. The sentiment was the signal for an outburst of wild cheering that showed how closely his utterance commingled with the belief of the men who listened to him.

"No war with America," according to a high authority, has become the shibboleth of British foreign policy. The same authority declares that this principle dictated the withdrawal on the part of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Foreign Minister, of factitious opposition to the construction and control of the Isthmian Canal on lines satisfactory to the American people. The good will of the United States is regarded in ministerial circles as an ample equivalent for the doubtful technical advantages surrendered by Great Britain in Central America, when it agreed to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

A climax was reached Tuesday, November 19, in the investigation Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, New York, was making of the City Treasurer's office. It was found by the expert accountants who have been examining the books that City Treasurer Philip Gerst was short in his cash \$5,434.32. Mayor Diehl suspended the City Treasurer. In notifying Mr. Gerst of his removal from office pending a further investigation, the Mayor charges that the City Treasurer falsified his accounts so as to make it appear that he had \$50,000 more in hand than he actually had.

The W. C. T. U. National Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, November 19, unanimously reelected Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens President, Mrs. Susannah Fry Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clara

Hoffman Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen Morton Barker Treasurer, and Miss Anna V. Gordon Vice-President-at-Large.

Two men were killed, another was fatally wounded, and three men were seriously hurt in a battle between strikers and non-union miners near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Sunday, November 17. The shooting continued two hours and over 2000 shots were exchanged, endangering the lives of scores of persons.

Still another death from lockjaw, the result of vaccination, has been added to the list at Camden, New Jersey, the latest victim reported being eight-year-old William Bauer, of East Camden, who died in great agony. The six deaths of this kind have aroused local physicians and an investigation will be made. The School Board will be asked to repeal the order for compulsory vaccination, as many children have been taken from school to avoid its danger.

Opposition to the ship subsidy bill has developed to such an extent during the last sixty days that, in the opinion of many persons supposed to be posted, no determined effort will be made at this session of Congress to pass the measure. In fact, there is a rumor current that a conference was recently held between the active promoters of the subsidy scheme at which it was practically decided to abandon the whole project for the present.

One of the best battleships in the American navy, the *Alabama*, has been injured by the premature explosion of projectiles. Two of the thirteen-inch guns of the forward main battery have had a portion of their rifling torn out, and these monstrous engines of destruction are so badly damaged that extensive repairs will have to be made. Other damages were inflicted, but all can be repaired, it is said, without serious trouble.

Coaling stations for the use of the American men-of-war which will defend the Nicaragua Canal will be acquired by the United States, now that the Isthmian Canal Convention is signed, at Almirante Bay, Chiriqui Lagoon, Colombia; Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica; in the Danish West Indies; and on Galapagos Island, off the coast of and belonging to Ecuador.

The Hardwick bill, providing for the disfranchisement of the negro, was killed in the Georgia House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 17. The same measure was introduced and met a similar fate two years ago.

Richard Croker, in a statement made to a reporter, challenged the men who have been accusing him and his friends of looting the city, to prove their charges. This is Mr. Croker's statement: "Now

that our enemies have the full machinery of the government at their command and all the power and authority that is necessary, I defy them to prove a single assertion that they have made against me, or to show that I have made a dollar dishonestly."

Coroner Funkhouser, of St. Louis, has rendered a verdict finding the St. Louis Health Department negligent in the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin that caused the deaths by lockjaw (tetanus) of seven children in that city, to whom it was administered for diphtheria.

In the midst of the Arizona desert Santa Fe limited trains, east and west bound, met in a head-on collision near Franconia, Arizona, at 5:15 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 20. Seven trainmen were killed, three passengers and fourteen trainmen injured.

Fire destroyed the bullion tunnel of the Smuggler-Union Gold Mine at Telluride, Colorado, shutting off the escape of 200 miners. How many dead men remain in the mine is simply a matter of conjecture, but the fatalities may reach the appalling number of 100.

A real estate deal involving the sale of the immense New York Theater property, which within a year's time will have been converted into a mammoth dry goods store for Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, is now on.

EUROPE.

Charles T. Yerkes is a passenger on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, which left Bremen Tuesday, November 19. Speaking to an interviewer yesterday, Mr. Yerkes said he was going to the United States for two months on business connected with underground transit construction in London. He expects the decision of the Arbitration Commission concerning the electrical system will be announced shortly. It is understood that Mr. Yerkes is ready to place his contracts for equipment at once. He has been subjected to many vexatious delays in his business in London, and should the Arbitration Commission decide against the direct current system, the system advocated by Mr. Yerkes, a director of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Company is authority for the statement that Mr. Yerkes will withdraw altogether from the field.

Conflicts resulting in much bloodshed are reported to have occurred between Mussulmans and Christians at Beyrout. Similar reports have been received from Soutari and Albania. The military commander in Albania has resigned on finding pacification impossible.

A Dutch fishing boat, which belonged to Ymuiden, off Wielinzen light ship, in

the North Sea, under a signal of distress, approached a British smack, and thirteen fishermen of the Dutch boat boarded the smack and attacked the Britishers of the crew, crying, "Long live the Boers!" Several of the crew of the British boat were wounded. Before the attack was made, it is said, the Dutchmen locked the Captain up in his cabin. The British craft made its way to Ostend and registered a complaint with the British Consul there. This is one of the most remarkable demonstrations of the pro-Boer feeling among the Dutch yet recorded.

The women of the French capital have initiated a movement that is expected to influence elections considerably. Their watchword is "defense of property, the fatherland, and liberty," and they purpose to support by influence and money candidates who will uphold their platform. An influential committee has been under the leadership of the wife of Admiral de Cuverville and recruiting is actively proceeding. They will devote special attention to men of the better class who do not take the trouble to vote, and contemplate excluding from their drawing rooms all who are unable to prove that they have exercised the right of franchise.

A report is current in European court circles that the premature confinement of Queen Wilhelmina was due to a regrettable scene with her husband concerning the payment of his debts. Prince Henry is reported to have left the Queen in anger, going to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and only returning at the urgent request of Queen Dowager Emma. The story is causing intense indignation in Dutch court circles, where it is given full credence. Though it is impossible to obtain any reliable confirmation of the story, previous rumors regarding Prince Henry's financial position are thought to lend it some color.

English naval experts and engineering authorities regard as of the most serious importance the statement made in Admiral Melville's report to the Secretary of the Navy that the engineering efficiency of the United States Navy is rapidly decreasing. They point out that the situation threatens the efficiency of the navy itself, which is likely in the event of war to have an unpleasant awakening. The question raised by the American Admiral is creating much interest in England, since it is believed that the British Navy is in no better plight.

The Russian Government has issued peremptory orders that municipal improvements be given to Russian contractors exclusively, thus dealing a death-blow to importations of iron and steel from America or any other nation.

The British government has caused the detention at Victoria Docks of a British

steamer which was fitting out ostensibly for a pleasure cruise, on the ground that the vessel was laden with contraband of war destined for the Boers. A searchlight fixed to the steamer's mast brought her under suspicion, and it is said the subsequent search disclosed four field guns, quantities of raw material for the manufacture of powder, and that the vessel was fitted up inside to accommodate 500 to 600 men.

The proposal to translate the Gospels from ancient into modern Greek met with the fiercest of opposition on the part of the citizens of Athens, especially the students of the University. Fierce riots followed, and seven persons were killed, thirty severely wounded, and many slightly hurt in a clash with the Greek troops. The troubles continued on the following day, but there were no fatalities. The Metropolitan of Athens has resigned his charge, as a result of these riots.

Announcement was made Tuesday, November 19, that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which was recently organized in New York City for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a cable across the Pacific Ocean, and of which John W. Mackay is President, had awarded the contract for the manufacture and laying of the first section of the great submarine strand to the Silvertown Cable Manufacturing Company, of Silvertown, near London, England.

Said Pasha, former Grand Vizier, has been appointed Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, in succession to the late Halil Rifat Pasha. Since his memorable flight to the British Embassy at Constantinople in December, 1895, and his return to his home after making a compact with the Sultan, nothing has been heard of Said Pasha. The Grand Vizier had at that time already spent forty-three years in the public service, in the last twenty of which he had been appointed to the chief office of state no fewer than five times.

Consul General Dickinson has sent an ultimatum to the brigands who are holding captive Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American Missionary, giving them a certain number of days in which to accept \$60,000 as a ransom. If this amount is not accepted within the time mentioned, Mr. Dickinson's offer will be withdrawn.

King Edward, hearing that certain aristocrats were preparing to sell their seats for the coronation to an American, has directed that any seat sold shall be forfeited. His Majesty declares that the spectators at the ceremony must be exclusively British, and that no Americans will be allowed.

Count von Hatzfeldt, former German Ambassador to Great Britain, died shortly

after 8 o'clock Friday morning, November 22. He resigned his post, with permission of the Emperor, a little over a week before, because of ill health. Death occurred at the German Embassy. He had been ailing for years from heart trouble and internal complications. Friday it was seen that he was sinking, and the last sacrament was administered. He remained fully conscious to the last.

An influential English-American syndicate has planned the erection, in the heart of London, of the largest and handsomest office building in the world, to cost \$10,000,000. A written application has been submitted to the London County Council for a lease of 999 years of a site of three acres in the Strand, where the new street opening will connect Holborn and the Strand, two of the greatest thoroughfares of the metropolis.

A lively conflict is eminent between the rival "tube" interests of Charles T. Yerkes and Mr. Morgan, in London. Mr. Yerkes, who controls the projected Brompton-Piccadilly Line, seeks a parliamentary franchise for the construction of an underground railway between these places. Mr. Morgan is asking a similar franchise for a line from the City of Hammersmith, part of which route is identical with Mr. Yerkes' proposed line.

Violent scenes, causing great excitement, were witnessed at the university at Vienna, Austria. The German Nationalists drove out all the Roman Catholics from the institution, when a rector interfered and brought them back again. This only infuriated the Nationalists, and they drove out the Roman Catholics again, and severe fighting followed in the streets.

Arthur Lynch, Colonel of the Second Irish Brigade in the Boer Army, was elected to a seat in Parliament Thursday, November 21. It is freely declared by his opponents that he will not be permitted to take his seat, and even that he will be arrested on the charge of high treason the moment he sets foot on British soil.

As was generally expected, the Administrative Council of the Arbitrative Tribunal at The Hague has definitely rejected the appeal of the Boers for intervention. The Council met Wednesday afternoon, November 20, to discuss the subject. After some discussion the Council decided that it was not competent to deal with the matter.

Announcement was made last Friday that the Bank of Liverpool had been victimized of a large amount by a trusted bookkeeper. What the losses amount to is not yet known, but an official statement issued by the bank says that through

the dishonesty and betting transactions of a bookkeeper they may lose £170,000 (\$850,000).

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Brodrick, the British War Secretary, speaking Wednesday, November 13, at a banquet given in London in his honor, by the City Carlton Club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering the Kaffirs behind them. "Lord Kitchener wired today," he continued, "that the cold-blooded murder of natives had become frequent of late and that two dead natives, their hands tied behind their backs, were found November 10 at the bottom of a mine shaft."

Jesse Collins, Member of the British Parliament, has just made a careful inspection of the Boer Camp at Ahmednagar. He says that the officers and men had no complaint of any kind to make, and that it is difficult to see how they could have. The Boer prisoners, adds Mr. Collins, told him that they certainly could not receive any better treatment, and that they had no complaint whatever to make.

The rear guard of Colonel Byng's column was attacked near Heilbron, Orange River Colony, November 14, by 400 Boers, said to be under the command of General De Wet. After two hours' fighting the Boers retired, leaving eight dead on the field. Of Colonel Byng's column, Lieutenant Hughes and one man were killed, while three officers and nine men were wounded.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, November 20, says Lieutenant Colenbrander's column has rounded up Beyer's and Badenhorst's commands, thirty miles northwest of Pretoria. The troops killed three men, wounded three, and captured fifty-four, including two field cornets. The column also captured much stock and munitions of war.

One hundred and eighty district mounted troops, composed largely of Dutchmen, with their arms and horses, surrendered to the Boer Smut's commando November 13. The district troops fired most of their ammunition at long range and then refused to fight further. Captain Thornton, their commander, believes their surrender to have been prearranged.

Another conspiracy has been nipped in the bud. Twenty arrests were made at midnight Tuesday, November 19, in houses in various parts of Johannesburg. A great sensation followed.

General Hamilton's column, which is operating in the district around Peddersburg, located part of Ackerman's commando, on November 11, in a strong position on a farm with kopjes in their rear.

The Boers were 250 strong. After a stubborn fight the burghers retreated, leaving one man killed on the field. Six prisoners were taken, including General Kolbe. Thirty rifles, thirty horses, and 1500 rounds of ammunition were captured. The Boers bolted across the Riet River. The British afterwards captured thirty-five more prisoners. The British loss was two wounded.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, November 11, presents his weekly report, and, incidentally, locates General De Wet in the north-eastern part of the Orange River Colony. He says that the Boers have recently been collecting under his leadership, and that the British are now moving to disperse them.

Small bands of Boers have been operating lately in the country about Winburg and Thaba n'Chu. When the British attack a particular detachment all the others are quickly informed. They then close in in an attempt to surround the British. If they do not succeed in this they snipe the British as they are returning to camp.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Military Commission in the Philippines has passed sentence of death upon the Presidente, the Chief of Police, the Sergeant of Police, and a native priest, who were convicted in the notorious Taytay case of stabbing seven of their countrymen and burying them alive in obedience to orders from insurgent leaders while the town was under an American garrison. General Chaffee has commuted the death sentence on the priest to a term of twenty years' imprisonment, at the same time announcing that the leniency exercised in the case cannot be known as a precedent and that no person in the islands can be permitted to plead his office, however sacred and exalted this may be, as protection against crimes committed.

Major L. W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps has cabled Rear-Admiral Rogers at Manila, a detailed account of the attack of November 7 upon the rebel stronghold at Sojoton, Island of Samar. Three insurgent camps were destroyed, forty bamboo cannon were captured, and much rice and other stores were destroyed. The trails leading to the stronghold were lined with poisoned spears sticking from the ground and were filled with hidden pitfalls. Major Waller's command scaled a cliff 200 feet high, bare-footed, over bamboo ladders. At the top they found boulders ready to precipitate upon an attacking party.

Company E., of the Ninth Infantry, Capt. F. H. Shoeffel, was attacked by

fifty bolomen and several insurgents armed with rifles at a point six miles from Tarangnan, in the Island of Samar. Failing to surprise the Americans, the rebels scattered. The men of the Ninth had a corporal and a scout killed and one private wounded. Sixteen of the bolomen were killed. Ten Hotchkiss rapid fire guns will be sent to the southern islands for operations in the mountains.

CHINA.

The Empress Dowager has issued another edict, eulogizing the late Li Hung Chang and ordering the erection of a memorial arch near his birthplace. This edict also directs that the rank of Marquis, conferred upon the eldest son of the late Chinese statesman in his own right, shall descend through twenty-three generations. It confers high rank upon the other sons of Earl Li, upon whom the posthumous rank of Marquis has been bestowed, and confers dignities upon his grandsons, together with lucrative offices.

In conformity with a notice which the Foreign Office sent to the legation, all the Chinese officials in the capital gathered Monday, November 11, at the board of rites, to "rescue the sun," which was suffering from a partial eclipse. The rescue was accomplished by prostrations, the burning of incense, and the beating of drums. A few foreigners, for the first time in history, were permitted to witness the ceremony.

Prince Ching telegraphs to the Foreign Office that he has left Kai-Fong-Fu with the Empress' instructions to conclude the Manchurian treaty. Whether this means that Russia's terms are accepted fully or are modified the telegram does not say.

COLOMBIA.

Colon, Colombia, was attacked November 19, by a revolutionary force consisting of 163 men led by General Patino and captured after three hours' fighting. The police and the barrack guards were attacked simultaneously. The dead and wounded are about forty. The President is a prisoner and the alcalde escaped on the Colombian warship *General Pinzon*. The United States gunboat *Machias* landed twenty marines to protect the railroad property. Trains are running as usual. There is no interruption of traffic.

CITY AND STATE AHEAD IN TAX FIGHT.

The Board of Equalization of the State of Illinois, which had been ordered by judicial process, with the sanction of the Supreme Court, to tax the corporations of the State according to the market value of their franchises and on the value of their capital stock, delayed in making the as-

assessment, waiting for the granting of an injunction by the Federal Court, restraining them from assessing the corporations for back taxes for the year 1900.

Judge P. S. Grosscup issued the injunction, temporarily restraining the State officials from making an assessment for taxes for 1900 against the Chicago Union and Chicago Consolidated Traction Companies. When, however, the matter came up for the granting of the permanent injunction, Judge Grosscup conferred with Judge Humphrey, and refused to grant the order.

As soon as the Court rendered its decision, the State Board of Equalization went into session, and the traction companies in question were assessed for the year 1900 for over \$77,000,000. The tax on this, if collected, will amount to \$1,085,363.

Increased taxes were also levied against five other big corporations, which, if collected, will amount to \$1,205,958.

The corporations will resist all efforts to collect this money until they have exhausted every legal remedy of the State and Federal Courts. A. W. N.

A DUTCH MINISTER BLAMES BOERS.

The Rev. J. F. Botha, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Richmond, Cape Colony, but now attached to the refugee camp at Vredefort Road, in the Orange River Colony, in a letter to Mr. George J. Boyes, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Richmond, under date August 10, says:

I quite recognize what you have often said to us, that now no one can sit on the fence any longer. I am prepared to do everything in my power to make my people get down on the British side of that fence. That means, of course, that I have got down on the right side myself. They all know how I have sympathized with the Boers in their struggle for independence, and that therefore I have well-grounded reasons for speaking as I now do. I fully agree that this futile resistance cannot any longer be dignified with the name of "war."

The Boers who are still fighting have forfeited our sympathies by the heartless way in which they have misled our people with regard to the state of affairs. They have stuffed our people with imaginary victories which they gained over the British; they have told them many times that their case never was more hopeful than now, whereas they knew only too well that it never was more hopeless. They have told us many times that, with the exception of the railway line and three or four big towns, the British held nothing in the Orange River Colony and Transvaal, so that there is nothing more for them to do here, and, therefore, they have come into the Colony.

People believe what they said, that they cannot get the British away from the lines to get at them, whereas it is just the other way. They have not acted fairly towards the Dutch in the Colony. They have traded on our sympathy for their cause, and have abused that sympathy by their audacious mendacity. They have done their best by their lies about British atrocity and weakness

to stir up a feeling of resentment, dissatisfaction, and rebellion in the Colony, and they have succeeded, alas! too well. And now we have to suffer for it.

One of the chimeras with which they attempt to buoy up themselves and others is their seemingly confident assurance that ultimately they will gain their end, viz, their independence.

I solemnly state that unless God works a miracle this will never happen. I have spoken to many, and they are not all fools or cowards (many of them have fought manfully for their cause, but have given in like honest men when they saw the hopelessness of their case), and they all state that with the present bitter feelings of those still fighting against those who surrendered civil war is sure to break out if the British do not stay.

A great deal of political capital has been made out of the refugee camps, and here again the commandos who are in the Colony have to some extent misled us. Harrowing pictures of their ill-treatment and sufferings have been hung up to fan the flame of rebellion in the Colony. That there have been hardships I acknowledge, but nothing needless.

The authorities are treating the people with every consideration, and so far as I have been able to ascertain in Bloemfontein Camp and here the people are contented and acknowledge that they get quite enough.

I have seen through things, and my conclusion is that these camps are not only absolutely necessary, but a real kindness.

NICARAGUA CANAL ROUTE CHOSEN.

The Isthmian Canal Commission will submit a report to the President soon, recommending the Nicaragua Canal route instead of the Panama.

The following will be some of the points in the report:

1. Consideration of all the information obtained with regard to the Nicaragua and Panama Canal routes establishes that the former is "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal to be under the control, management, and ownership of the United States."

2. Provision is made for a canal which shall have a depth of thirty-five feet and a width at the bottom of at least one hundred and fifty feet, and which shall be provided with eight locks, four on either side of Lake Nicaragua.

3. The estimated cost of the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route is about \$200,000,000. This is \$58,000,000 more than it will cost to complete the Panama Canal, excluding the price that would have to be paid for acquiring the Panama Canal concession. While the Panama Canal, after completion, would be shorter than the Nicaragua Canal and would have fewer locks and less curvature, enabling a saving of twenty-one hours for the passage of a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, this advantage is offset by the fact that the Nicaragua route is nearer to the United States, and a ship sailing between New York and San Francisco could save time by using the Nicaragua instead of the Panama route.

4. The Commission declines to recommend for adoption a proposal submitted by the Panama Canal Company relative to the price which shall be paid by the United States for its concession. Trammelled by this concession, Colombia is not free to enter into independent arrangements with the United States.

5. Unlike Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are absolutely unbound by any engagements, and are prepared to make liberal concessions to the

United States to induce it to build the Nicaragua Canal.

Opposition to the Canal Bill is expected from railroad and steamship companies with whom it will come in competition.

A. W. N.

THE NEW HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY SIGNED.

Early last week Secretary of State Hay of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, English Ambassador to the United States, signed the treaty between England and the United States under which the United States will build the Isthmian Canal, should the Senate concur in the treaty and Congress appropriate the necessary funds.

While the text of the treaty is not made public, it is understood that the United States is to become the sole guarantor of the neutrality of the waterway.

The following are some of the conditions to be included in the new treaty:

The canal shall be open to the vessels of war and of commerce of all nations without discrimination.

The canal shall never be blockaded nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revictual or take any stores in the canal, except when strictly necessary.

No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental distress.

The provisions of the treaty apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end.

All establishments and buildings and works necessary to the construction and maintenance of the canal shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents. A. W. N.



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