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Edited by the Rev. John Alex. Dowie.

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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.

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THE ZION BANNER

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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, MARCH 5, 1902.

A SURGICAL INQUISITION.

A HUNDRED or more young men, jesting, laughing, playing pranks upon one another, sit in a rude, hideous amphitheater.

In the center stands a man with keen, hard eyes, and thin, cruel lips.

He is clothed in white, and his arms are bared to the elbow.

About him are grouped several attendants and young women in uniform gowns, white caps and white aprons.

A door at the side opens, and a long, narrow table is pushed silently into the center of the room on rubber-shod wheels.

Upon the table lies a young woman.

Her face is contorted by pain, and her eyes are wide with terror.

The sheet which covers her form is removed, exposing her before the unhallowed eyes of the ribald young students, who have been assembled in the name of science, to view the horrid spectacle about to be described.

The keen-eyed man, who is a great surgeon, begins to lecture to the young men concerning the afflictions of the young woman before him.

With no gentle hand he pulls her poor, pain-racked body about.

He explains to his class that she is beyond hope of recovery, and that her death is a matter of but a few days, weeks, or months, as the case may be.

But, he explains, in order that they may be instructed concerning the method of operating upon such cases, he will perform an operation.

As she lies helpless, at the mercy of the surgeon, the attendants and nurses force the cap for the administration of chloroform over her nose and mouth.

She soon becomes unconscious.

There she lies, unconscious, dying of an incurable disease, naked, perfectly helpless, no relatives or friends near, wholly

in the power of the man about to thrust his keen knives into her quivering flesh.

The surgeon works rapidly, his attendants assisting him.

Membranes and tissues are cut through, delicate organs are handled and exposed to view, and some of them perhaps entirely removed.

Growing enthusiastic in his work, the manipulator of the scalpel pursues his investigations into the most vital parts of that body.

He tries experiments; he illustrates various operations. At last, very reluctantly, he desists.

The terrible wounds he has made are sewn up.

The students troop noisily out of the amphitheater.

The chloroform cap is removed from the face of the victim, and the surgeon indifferently notes that she is dead.

He knows that her life was sacrificed on account of his reckless experimenting.

But he also knows that, guilty as he is, there is no one who will rise up and accuse him of his crime.

The young woman has no friends; his brother surgeons, who should be the ones to testify as to the cause of her death, are as guilty as he, and hence keep silence.

Besides, the young woman met her death in a perfectly scientific (?) manner.

On the following day the law permits him to sign a death certificate alleging that the young woman died of her diseases while under treatment.

Take another scene.

It is in a private operating room.

The witnesses are few—all surgeons.

In order to satisfy their diabolical curiosity concerning the effect of intense agony upon the system, they pierce the soles of the feet of their victim.

They lacerate the bared and exquisitely sensitive tissues of her brain.

Or, perhaps, in order to see whether cancer can be transplanted, they place a horrible, filthy mass of cancerous pollution in her healthy breast.

These scenes are not taken from the history of ancient Rome during Nero's reign.

They are not scenes from the Spanish Inquisition.

They are scenes which are almost daily being enacted, with slight differences in the details, in the city of Chicago in this year of our Lord 1902.

The doctors have gone mad for blood.

They are not satisfied with the swift, merciful slaying of their victims.

They revel in the groans, the horrid contortions, the agonized cries of human beings suffering the most exquisite torture.

This disregard for the sufferings of human victims, and even their lives, began with the vivisection of animals, "in the interest of science."

For a long time surgeons have claimed that it was a righteous, humane, and necessary act to cut to pieces a living dog in order to learn thereby how to treat human diseases.

In answer to the storm of indignation which has broken upon them on account of this torture of innocent and helpless animals, the surgeons have made certain claims.

One of them is embodied in the following quotation from

a memorial to Congress from the Medical Society, of the District of Columbia, April, 1896:

As a matter of fact, anesthetics are habitually administered in experiments which involve an amount of pain worthy of consideration; but they are not considered necessary in trifling operations, such as the administration of a hypodermic injection, or the vaccination of a calf.

In answer to this claim we take some quotations from the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, containing a number of descriptions of certain experiments on animals.

On page 29 of this Journal, the January number for 1899, there is an article called: "Regeneration of the Dorsal Root Fibers of the Second Cervical Nerve with the Spinal Cord," by W. S. Baer, P. M. Dawson, and H. T. Marshall.

These experiments were made to ascertain whether nerve fibers in the case of dogs would grow together after having been once separated. The great nerve of the neck was practiced upon. It was ligatured and the fibers crushed and separated. The dogs were then allowed to live for eighty-eight days or more, when another operation was performed to test the conducting power of the nerve as exhibited in reflex actions indicated by blood pressure, respiration, and heart-beat.

On page 33 the experiment is thus described:

The trachea (windpipe) and carotid artery were connected with the tambour and mercury mahometer respectively, and these in turn were arranged to record upon a kymographion. . . .

The nerve, ganglion, and roots were exposed as in the first operation. . . .

In dogs AI and II the entire nerve was exposed before stimulating.

In dogs BIII, IV, V, VI and VII, stimulations were made as the dissection advanced towards the ganglion. . . .

In some cases mechanical stimulation consisted in crushing the nerve with forceps, or in tightly ligaturing it.

On page 42 the experimenters say regarding these operations:

The counting of the pulse rate was prevented by the fact that the great oscillations and pressure caused by the violent respirations obscured the pulse record.

These manifestations were caused by the terrible pain which these innocent dogs suffered.

In another number of this same Journal other experimenters who were making scientific (?) investigations regarding starvation, tell of the starving of a number of dogs at different periods, and then drawing their blood for examination.

In one case a large dog was deprived for five days of not only food, but water.

We add to these, the following from the annual address of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Professor of Surgery in Harvard University:

My heart sickens when I recall the spectacle at Alfort, in former times, of a wretched horse, one of many hundreds broken with age and disease, resulting from lifelong and honest devotion to man's service, bound upon the floor, his skin scored with a knife like a gridiron, his eyes and ears cut out, his teeth pulled, his arteries laid bare, his nerves exposed and pinched and severed, his hoofs pared to the quick, and every conceivable and fiendish torture inflicted upon him, while he groaned and gasped, his life carefully preserved under this continued and hellish torment, from early morning until afternoon, for the purpose, as it was avowed, of familiarizing the pupil with the motions of the animal.

These examples are sufficient to show the diabolical cruelty, almost beyond belief, of these experimenters, and are a sufficient answer to their claim that the animals are under anesthetics in cases when experiments involve any considerable amount of pain.

Another claim made by vivisectors is that while animals indeed are made to suffer intensely, their sufferings are slight, and their lives are of comparatively so little value in comparison with human suffering, that they are justified in making these experiments in order to gain the knowledge and skill necessary in treating disease in human beings.

In answer to this we quote several statements from both vivisectionists and antivivisectionists.

First, hear the testimony of J. S. Pyle, M. D., a leading vivisector, in the *Peoria Medical Record* of March 15, 1896:

That part of medical science which applies solely to the human constitution cannot be advanced without a proper use of human subjects. Vivisection upon the lower animals opens a field of unlimited importance for the same work upon the capital criminal class of human subjects. That part of medical science which refers directly to the human organism cannot be studied upon any other class of animals.

On the other hand, note the following extract from a letter from J. H. Thornton, C. B., M. B., B. A., Department Surgeon General, I. M. S., retired (of England), to Mrs. Marion C. Jordan, dated February 6, 1896:

I regard vivisection as immoral and unjustifiable, as well as useless and very dangerous; and I feel assured that unless a determined stand be made against it human beings will be used for this purpose instead of animals before long. Human vivisection as you know was practiced on slaves in ancient times, and on criminals during the middle ages, and I believe an attempt (fortunately unsuccessful) was made last year to legalize this atrocity in the state of Ohio.

Once let this be legalized and there will be an end to all security. The supply of condemned criminals would be far too small for the requirements of the experimenters, and other sources would assuredly be sought and found. First, perhaps, lunatics, then paupers, then any poor and friendless persons who might come to hand. Finally, no one would be safe, and a regular reign of terror would be established in the community.

There is every reason to believe, and indeed many cases are on record to prove, that the very reign of terror concerning which Dr. Thornton wrote in 1896 is now "established," and that vivisection upon human subjects is being secretly practiced every day in all parts of the civilized world.

D. Campbell Black, M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Physiology in And. College Medical School, Glasgow, Scotland, wrote on the 26th of March, 1897:

With the reservation that *some* experiments on animals may under exceptional circumstances be justifiable, I am distinctly of the opinion that the thing is barbarously overdone, and that in 95 per cent of these operations the conclusions are scientifically useless.

What are some of the facts which go to prove that this wholesale and heartless vivisection of helpless animals has been but a stepping-stone to the blood-crazed surgeons, to the merciless vivisection of human beings?

The *British Medical Journal* for December 29, 1883, told, on page 1298, of "a beautiful experiment" of inducing erysipelas in rabbits and men.

In August Hirsh's *Handbuch Der Historisch Geographischen Pathologie*, Second Abtheilung, page 32, 1883, we read of Bargligi, an Italian experimenter, who bought children of poor parents and inoculated them with matter from a leprous tumor.

The *Zoophilist* for December, 1883, tells of the experiments upon Mary Rafferty in the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Cincinnati, Ohio. She was admitted to the hospital suffering from some disease or accident on account of which portions of the skull were removed, leaving the brain exposed. Her recovery appearing hopeless, the attending physician experimented on the functions of the brain by thrusting needles therein, and stimulating by galvanic or electric shocks, following the experiments of Dr. Ferrier on cats and monkeys. Her death was attributed to these experiments.

The human victim's behavior under this torture is not described in the *Zoophilist*, but we are told that one of Ferrier's victims, a cat, "screamed, gnawed its own legs, and uttered long continued cries," and that a dog similarly treated "became mad within half an hour."

Wood's *Therapeutics*, page 319, tells of experiments with the calabar bean. This drug having been found to produce epi-

leptic fits in rabbits, it was tried on human beings with similar results.

The *Journal of Physiology*, Volume IX, page 109, gives an account of a slowly dying patient in Edinburgh Hospital, who was experimented upon until death ensued.

In the *British Medical Journal* for January 9, 1886, we are told of experiments in producing a loathsome disease in a healthy person by inoculation of matter from sores of persons suffering from it. The same Journal, on March 25, 1887, described an experiment of producing convulsions in a woman by tickling and pricking her feet.

But what need is there for piling up the details of these diabolical experiments?

The fact that animal vivisection has found its logical outgrowth in human vivisection is well known.

The noted author, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, has very succinctly stated this fact in the following words which she used in an address before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on March 11, 1901:

The fashion of cutting live flesh has become one of these physiological fads.

It will, I do not hesitate to prophesy, be proved, when its turn comes, to have been in its present virulence, one of the scientific errors.

The passion for carving has taken possession of the physiological mind. Everything goes too easily to the knife.

What medicine ought to cure, surgery claims.

Disorders which might, could, would, or should be healed by a physician, go over at the slightest opportunity to the surgeon.

Our medical men are becoming a race of carvers.

Dog or man, cat or baby, it does not matter much—the fashion is to slice.

Human vivisection follows animal vivisection naturally and easily, secretly or openly.

A prominent witness brought by the vivisectionists, according to the most accurate report of his language now available, said in the State House last winter: "Vivisection must go on in some way. Unless it is allowed to surgeons, they are in ignorance of scientific facts, and must experiment on human life."

This form of experimental therapeutics, remember, may affect you or me as much as it affects your cat or my dog.

The frenzy for cutting live tissue is a wave, and we are engulfed in it.

Now, I venture to say that the practice of vivisection is a part of that wave.

It gratifies the carving passion.

It prepares the way and trains the men for sustaining the surgical fashion; and it fosters the mania for experiment upon life, which is one of the most dangerous developments of our times.

It is a long "third wave," and surges far up the shore.

There is not a patient in our hospitals who can be free from the reach of it.

You need nothing more than the recent revelations in New York to show you to what a pass hospital abuses may come.

Human vivisection must stop!

It is a manifestation of useless cruelty which makes one to feel that close underneath the veneer of civilization "lies the same old savagery and ferocity that prompted the Roman populace to gaze with delight upon the gladiatorial combats, and the torture of the early Christian martyrs."

In order that human vivisection may stop the law must put an end to animal vivisection.

Once awoken the people to a realization of the fact that they themselves, their sons, and their daughters, are not safe from the reckless experimenting knife of the surgeon, unless both human and animal vivisection is stopped, and they will rise up and demand the law which will put an end to it. A. W. N.

AND THE sons of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despise thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall call thee The City of the Lord, The Zion of the Holy One of Israel.—*Isaiah 60:14.*

GOD'S WAY OF HEALING.

BY THE REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE.

God's Way of Healing is a Person, Not a Thing.

Jesus said, "I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life," and He has ever been revealed to His people in all the ages by the Covenant Name, Jehovah-Rophi, or "I am the Lord that Healeth thee." (John 14:6; Exodus 15:26.)

The Lord Jesus Christ is Still the Healer.

He cannot change, for "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today, yea and forever"; and He is still with us, for He said, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." (Hebrews 13:8; Matthew 28:20.) Because He is Unchangeable, and because He is present, in spirit, just as when in the flesh, He is the Healer of His people.

Divine Healing Rests on Christ's Atonement.

It was prophesied of Him, "Surely He hath borne our griefs (Hebrew, *sicknesses*), and carried our sorrows: . . . and with His stripes we are healed"; and it is expressly declared that this was fulfilled in His Ministry of Healing, which still continues. (Isaiah 53:4, 5; Matthew 8:17.)

Disease Can Never be God's Will.

It is the Devil's work, consequent upon Sin, and it is impossible for the work of the Devil ever to be the Will of God. Christ came to "destroy the works of the Devil," and when He was here on earth He healed "all manner of disease and all manner of sickness," and all these sufferers are expressly declared to have been "oppressed of the Devil." (1 John 3:8; Matthew 4:23; Acts 10:38.)

The Gifts of Healing are Permanent.

It is expressly declared that the "Gifts and the calling of God are without repentance," and the Gifts of Healing are amongst the Nine Gifts of the Spirit to the Church. (Romans 11:29; 1 Corinthians 12:8-11.)

There are Four Modes of Divine Healing.

The first is the direct prayer of faith; the second, intercessory prayer of two or more; the third, the anointing of the elders, with the prayer of faith; and the fourth, the laying on of hands of those who believe, and whom God has prepared and called to that ministry. (Matthew 8:5-13; Matthew 18:19; James 5:14, 15; Mark 16:18.)

Divine Healing is Opposed by Diabolical Counterfeits.

Amongst these are Christian Science (falsely so-called), Mind' Healing, Spiritualism, Trance Evangelism, etc. (1 Timothy 6:20, 21; 1 Timothy 4:1, 2; Isaiah 51:22, 23.)

Multitudes Have Been Healed Through Faith in Jesus.

The writer knows of thousands of cases and has personally laid hands on scores of thousands of persons. Full information can be obtained at the meetings held in the Chicago Auditorium, Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and in many pamphlets which give the experience, in their own words, of many who have been healed in this and other countries, published at Zion Printing and Publishing House, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

"Belief Cometh of Hearing, and Hearing by the Word of God."

You are heartily invited to attend and hear for yourself.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

MOST remarkable and pleasing progress has been made in all the building operations of Zion City during the last week.

Principal interest still centers about Zion Lace Industries buildings, and as they approach completion, and the citizens and visitors at Zion City see more and more clearly the great scope of the build-

the main factory building. The menders occupy the middle room of the three large rooms which have been temporarily partitioned off, the draftsmen occupy the north room, while the pattern punchers are in the southwest corner.

The ground floor of the east side of this same section of the building is now all laid, and the work of setting up

sections is also being pushed, the windows all being in place, and there will be no delay in the laying of the floor.

Bricklayers are rapidly pushing up the walls of the mending and drafting room at the north end of the buildings, and of the middle section of the main factory building yet uncompleted. There is very little to do on either one of these portions,



SHOE DEPARTMENT, ZION CITY GENERAL STORES.
February 19, 1902.

ings and the industries which they will house, there is an ever-increasing realization of the vast importance of this great institution.

On Thursday, February 27, and Friday, the 28th, the mending and drafting departments of Zion Lace Industries were removed from their old and somewhat circumscribed quarters in the Zion City freight sheds into the large, light, and comfortable room on the second floor of the west side of the southern section of

additional Levers' lace machines can be begun almost at any time. In the meantime a machine shop is being temporarily fitted up at the south end of this floor. Some very beautiful and valuable machines, to be used in repairing and setting up the lace machinery, are being installed.

The roof of the two northernmost sections of the building is now complete, and as soon as the floor is laid in them, the setting up of the lace curtain machinery can be begun. The interior work on these two

and the entire building complete, externally, will stand forth in all its comeliness.

The smooth asphalt floor of the bleachery is being laid, with its brick gutters for carrying off refuse water, and the necessary machinery is being rapidly gotten into place.

In the finishing room, which occupies the entire south end of the building, two immense finishing and drying frames, filling the entire width and length of the room, are being unpacked and set up.

These frames are each of them about twenty feet wide, and several hundred feet long. They will be used in finishing the lace and lace curtains.

For the time being, the two middle sections of the main lace factory building will be used for the warehouse work of the industry. Here the finished lace will be separated into its proper widths, rolled and wrapped into the marketable packages or bolts, labeled and packed; and from here the shipments will be made to all parts of the country.

Splendid progress has also been made in the construction of Zion City Electric Power House, whose beautiful red and white walls are now almost complete and ready for the roof all but the north side.

Zion City Fresh Food Supply has now over 2000 tons of most excellent ice stored in its icehouse near the Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks, just south of Twenty-ninth Street.

The first kiln at Zion City Brick Yards was opened last week, and the taking out of the brick was begun.

Zion City brick are beautifully smooth, having a rich velvety feel, and are of a very light cream color.

They are solid, very hard, and of an excellent consistency, there being almost no lime in them. The brick-making machinery is now being operated every day. This important industry, after considerable difficulty, has now been firmly established, and every indication is that it will be a great success.

Shiloh Tabernacle will very soon be all enclosed, and the work of finishing the interior will be begun. The first coat of paint is being put upon the exterior walls.

It is the present intention to have Shiloh Tabernacle all ready for consecration on Monday, March 31.

At that time the General Overseer, Overseer Jane Dowie, Overseers W. Hamner Piper, John G. Speicher, and several hundred Zion Elders, Evangelists, Deacons, and Deaconesses, some thousands of Zion Seventies, and Zion's White-robed Choir will join in the Consecration Services in the new Tabernacle.

Arrangements are being made for excursion rates on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, from Chicago to Zion City and return, and every effort will be made to make this occasion a most blessed and memorable one.

Work on the addition to the Temple

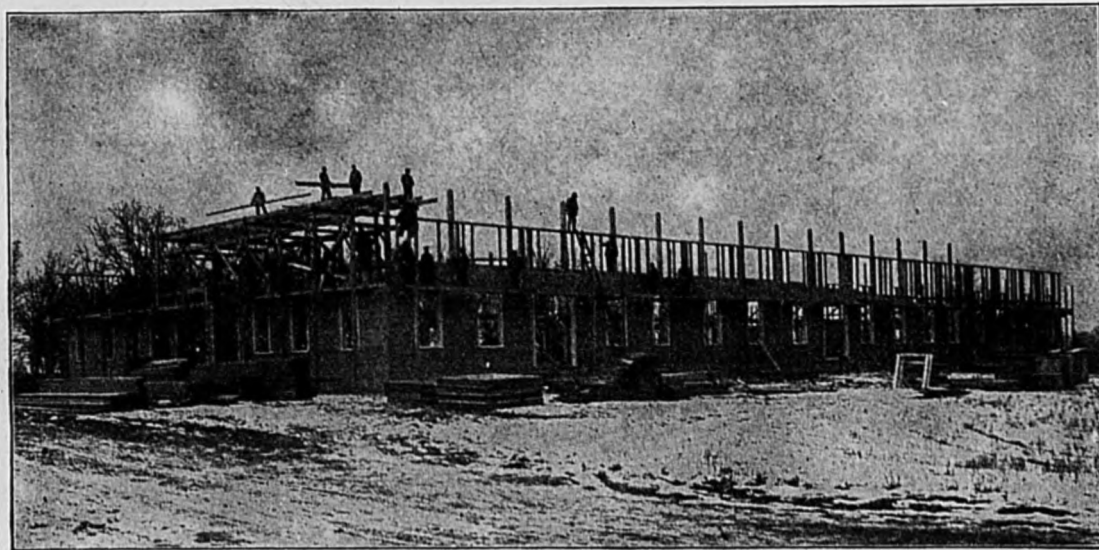
Cottage, and on the General Overseer's new residence, is being very rapidly pushed, and both will be ready very early in the spring.

On Lord's Day, March 2, Elder Dinius and a large number of Deacons and Deaconesses from Zion City, and over a score of Zion Seventies, went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, six miles north of Zion City, to hold a Zion meeting.

The Zion Seventies distributed LEAVES OF HEALING, and Zion Seventy Messages throughout the city, and at the meeting. Central Music Hall was filled so that there was a large number of people who stood throughout the service.

God was present, by His Spirit, in the meeting, blessing the many who gladly heard the Good Tidings.

Residents of Zion City and all the vicinity are looking forward with the



SHILOH TABERNACLE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Zion City, Illinois, February 19, 1902.

keenest anticipation to the coming of the General Overseer, and to the series of Divine Healing meetings which he will hold in Shiloh Tabernacle.

God is giving many manifestations of His Divine blessing upon all departments of His work in Zion City, and is assuring all Zion everywhere that the present Year, the Seventh in the existence of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, will be Zion's greatest year, thus far, Ecclesiastically, Educationally, and Commercially, and that during this Year Zion City, already a fact, will become a great and mighty Power.

A. W. N.

Notice to Teachers.

All members of the Christian Catholic Church who are teachers and desire to teach in Zion Schools next year are requested to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned, and make formal registration at once, for such positions. No charges for registration. *Do not delay.*

Yours for our Master's cause,

JOHN H. SAYRS, Superintendent,
1254 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener reports disasters to both the British and Boer forces, in which the former lost 467 men near Klerksdorp, and the latter 600 near Harrismith. Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office the details of the two days' fighting within the Harrismith and Van Reenen line of block-houses. The British columns killed or made prisoner 600 Boers, and captured 2000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, 200 wagons, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. All the columns have not reported. The Boers, on the other hand, scored heavily against the British, for Lord Kitchener reports that sixteen officers and 451 men were captured on February 24, when burghers attacked and captured the convoy southwest of Klerksdorp. Of these one officer and 105 men have been released. Colonel Anderson of

the Imperial Yeomanry, who commanded, is still a prisoner. Major Enderby, who commanded the infantry, was wounded. About 100 men were wounded, but there is no reference to any killed.

Late last Sunday night a further official casualty list was issued with reference to the British convoy disaster near Klerksdorp on February 25. It is now known that fifty officers and men were killed and 126

wounded. The Boers have released 104 prisoners, but 352 are still missing. This makes a grand total of 632 casualties in the disaster. No mention is made of the two guns, but it is now beyond all doubt that they are in the hands of the Boers. Not even at Nooitgedacht, which was fought so long ago as December, 1900, have British troops sustained so severe a reverse. The total losses on that occasion were 602.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It is of great importance that all mail for all departments of Zion Printing and Publishing House should be addressed as indicated below. This address is sufficient, and any addition to it of any kind will only complicate the delivery of mail, causing delay, inconvenience, and loss. All correspondents are very urgently requested to bear this matter in mind.

All checks, drafts, and money orders must be made payable to John Alex. Dowie.

Drafts and checks must be drawn on Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, or must contain ten cents for exchange if drawn on other places.

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



THE MILITARY "PIED PIPER."



The Week in Congress

The Philippine Tariff Bill Passed by the Senate.

After eight hours of tumultuous debate, Monday, February 24, the Senate passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of forty-six to twenty-six, the division being on strict party lines.

The debate upon the matter was marked principally by a clash between Senators McComas and Wellington, of Maryland.

The bill provides for the Dingley tariff rates on all goods coming from the Philippines into the United States, and such tariff rates as the Philippine Commission may decide upon on all goods entering the Philippines from the United States. It also provides for the use of all funds collected in the Philippines as such revenue in the internal improvement of the islands.

Cuban Tariff Problem Still Unsolved.

The United States House of Representatives seems to have attacked a larger problem than it can easily solve in the matter of the Cuban tariff question. On Tuesday, February 25, a caucus of three hours' duration was held by the Republicans, but no agreement was reached concerning the matter.

About 125 Republicans were present, and the general trend of the discussion seemed to indicate that the granting of any concessions to Cuba had considerable opposition.

Representative Payne read a bill drawn by direction of the Ways and Means Committee, providing for a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba, granting a concession of 20 per cent when the independent government is established, and upon the enactment by the Cuban legislature of exclusion and immigration laws identical with those in effect now in the United States.

As was to be expected, the beet sugar interests of the country made a very lively fight against the granting of any concessions whatever to Cuba.

Since this conference was held there has been a general change of opinion among the members of the Ways and Means Committee, and between leaders of the House, regarding the Cuban situation. The opinion is now that in spite of the antagonism of the beet sugar element, the concession to Cuba will go through the House. It is indeed claimed that should a vote be forced at the present time, those favoring a concession to Cuba would win, but the desire of the Republican leaders is to win over instead of defeating those opposed to any Cuban concession.

The election of General Palma as President of Cuba has been officially announced to the United States Government, and it is a patent fact that the recognition of Cuban independence cannot be much longer delayed.

It is said that the President has warned the Ways and Means Committee that he cannot much longer take the responsibility of delaying recognition of the Cuban independence.

It is said that in case the independence of Cuba is recognized before or without the making of tariff concession by the Congress, that Cuba will then consider the advisability of making a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and trading their sugar for Canadian flour and provisions.

In case, however, Congress takes favorable action before the recognition of Cuban independence, it is probable that Cuba will refuse to consider reciprocity treaties with any other country.

Country Aroused Over the Tillman Incident.

The disgrace of the United States Senate, and indeed of the whole nation, has been added to from day to day during the whole week in the Tillman affair.

On Monday, February 24, the events in this unfortunate fiasco followed one another in rapid succession.

President Roosevelt wrote to the belligerent Senator, asking him to withdraw his acceptance of an invitation to dine at the White House, at a dinner given in honor of Prince Henry. This the Senator declined to do, whereupon the President sent him a letter informing him that his presence at the dinner was not desired.

Senator Tillman felt deeply insulted by this action, and issued a formal statement scoring the President and justifying his own action.

On this day, also, was begun the fight in the Senate for the reinstatement of Senators Tillman and McLaurin to voting and speaking privileges in the Senate.

On Tuesday the 25th, Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, ordered the restoration of the names of the two South Carolina Senators to the Senate roll.

On Wednesday, February 26, occurred one of the most flagrant and outrageous insults to President Roosevelt that has ever been offered to a Chief Executive of this Nation. The offender was James H. Tillman, late Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina.

When President Roosevelt planned a visit to the Charleston Exposition, he was

asked to present a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, of the First United States Cavalry, the sword being presented by Southern friends of Major Jenkins. The President willingly agreed to do this, and so informed the Committee of which Lieutenant Governor Tillman is the Chairman.

Tillman, who is a nephew of the Senator bearing the same name, sent a message to the President, saying that he was requested by the contributors to the sword fund to ask that the President withdraw his acceptance.

The whole country was aroused to indignation by this unwarranted action, which was said to have been inspired by Senator Tillman. Most emphatic and vigorous disavowals of any complicity in the act came from the press of South Carolina, the Governor of that State, the officials of the Charleston Exposition, and from many other parts of the South.

It is said that Major Jenkins himself has declared that he will not accept the sword on account of Lieutenant Governor Tillman's action.

As for President Roosevelt, he has utterly ignored the studied insult offered him, and, it is said, will attend the Charleston Exposition as if nothing had happened.

On Friday, February 28, the Senate passed a resolution severely criticising Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina by a vote of 54 to 12. Senator Tillman, in rising to vote on the resolution, caused a scene by declaring: "Among gentlemen an apology for offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient."

This statement was made a part of the record, members declaring it a new insult to the Senate.

Congress Not to Take Up Schley Controversy.

Congressional action in the Schley case was definitely decided against last Friday, when the House Naval Committee refused, by a vote of nine to five, to take any action whatever on any of the Schley resolutions. Considerable pains were taken by the Rear Admiral's friends, the Maryland representatives on the Committee, to have Congress take some action, but all such motions were lost.

Other Congressional Matters.

It is said that Secretary of the Navy Long will probably not leave the Cabinet for several months to come, and that the President has not seriously considered the question of selecting his successor. The name of Representative William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, however, has been mentioned as a possibility.

It is said that an agreement has been reached by the conferees of the Senate and House on the bill providing for a permanent Census Bureau. This bill places all the employees of the census under civil service rules, thus making them eligible to transfers to other parts of the Government without passing a civil service examination. A. W. N.

OUT-DOOR ADORNMENT

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

XII. Trees and Tree Planting.

PERHAPS the first thing which every householder should observe regarding the improvement of the surroundings of his home is the matter of tree planting.

The choice of the variety of trees will also be among the first things to which he will have to pay attention.

ONE CAN contemplate with pleasure the fine description that is given to the various ornamental trees and shrubs shown in the nurserymen's catalogues. Allowing one's mind to be led by these glowing descriptions, it would seem that the trees therein named and described would be the very ones which would be desirable for one to select. Taking into consideration, however, the fact that climate has very much to do with the successful growth of many of the varieties, if you are posted on such matters you will surely desist from selecting many of the finer varieties offered.

The severity of the winds and climate of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin prevents the successful growth of many of our beautiful native trees.

The magnolia, for instance, is a beautiful tree, having large broad leaves and a very beautiful flower, but it cannot be regarded as a successful grower in these northern latitudes.

As a rule, the trees which have a rapid growth are not hardy trees in this climate, although there are a few notable and fortunate exceptions.

For instance, one of the most rapid and hardy growers that we have is the Carolina poplar. It succeeds well here, but has the disadvantage of not being very beautiful, nor withal, very clean.

THE CATALPA tree also does quite well in this climate when planted where it is well protected by other forestry.

The Catalpa When the catalpa is planted singly, where it is obliged to withstand the winds and the weather, it is not likely to thrive well.

The writer has had catalpas grow quite luxuriantly for three or four years, and then, during some severe winter, freeze from the farthest part of the limbs even to the very ground.

In such cases, one need not entirely despair, for the following season the unfrozen roots and trunk will throw out numerous and exceedingly strong shoots. By breaking away the poorer of these

shoots or saplings and permitting only the choicest one of them to grow, and by giving the young shoot proper care, there can be secured a tree from the roots of the one that was frozen.

As the porous wood of the catalpa is so tender, for the first two or three years the tender trunk should be wrapped in straw or hay during the winter time as a protection against frost.

This climate is hard on young catalpas, but after they have attained to a growth of from three to five inches in diameter at the top of the ground there is not much danger of losing them.

TURNING OUR attention now to the trees which do succeed best in this climate, we would say of the deciduous *Hardy Trees for Northern Climate* trees—that is to say the trees which shed their leaves during the autumn

and winter—that it is always desirable to choose the commoner sort, such as the native elm, the Norway maple, the sugar maple, the common white ash, or black ash, the Carolina poplar, the linden, or basswood tree, as it is sometimes called.

We would not forget the birches by any means, as they are distinguished by their elegant, graceful appearance, silver white bark, slender branches, and light, airy foliage. They flourish in the poorest of soils and most exposed situations, and are imposing and handsome anywhere, especially when grouped with evergreens, against which their white winter outlines show to fine effect.

OF THE maples, the Norway is the most hardy, the sugar maple coming in as a close second. The Norway

The Maples maple is the freest of them all from destruction by insects. Some exceedingly fine specimens of the Norway maple are to be seen on the west side of Sheridan Road, about one mile south of Temple Cottage, at Zion City.

The silver maple is the most rapid growing, but we cannot recommend it for permanency, as it is very likely to succumb to the sleet and ice, which sometimes load it beyond its strength.

For general shade, the maples are perhaps more largely planted than any other tree. They are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from many of the tree diseases, and are adapted to nearly all soils.

The most hardy maples, when pruned properly and given the attention they

should have, may be trained into straight, stalky trees, bearing a dense, broad top, not being easily injured by high winds or the ordinary street abuses.

The hardy maples do best on upland territory, and rarely succeed when planted in low, wet, or cold ground.

We have had glowing descriptions of the Japanese maple. It represents a very high development of beauty in hardy trees. It is tall and shrub-like in growth, and it has elegantly cut leaves. Those who have ever purchased it and undertaken to successfully grow it in the neighborhood of Chicago have been greatly disappointed, however, for it does not withstand the ravages of our winters. Under the protection of buildings some of these Japanese maples have been known to remain alive for a few years, but with no increase in growth whatever. They make a pitiful-looking sight indeed. We would therefore advise our readers in the neighborhood of Zion City not to be induced to buy Japanese maples; for any attempt to grow them will be met with partial if not entire failure.

THERE IS a tree which is not much known in this territory which is called the Ginkgo tree. This tree is remarkable *The Ginkgo* because of its almost perfect freedom from insect pests. Since the foresters at the City of Washington have had such discouraging experience from the ravages of the insect pests destroying the commoner native trees, that city has adopted the planting of the Ginkgo tree very largely, and many of the streets of that beautiful city are bordered entirely with the Ginkgo.

The writer, by way of experiment, procured a specimen of one of the Ginkgo trees a few years ago, and has it now growing in his home grounds. We have found it to be very hardy while young and while the trunk is yet small, and have found it to be a satisfactory grower in every way. During the summer it puts on quite a distinguished form and presents an odd, sketchy outline. Withal, we are very much pleased with it.

THE POET has said, "The elm is the queen of the forest." Admitting that to be true, we see no prospects *The Elm* of the stately, queen-like elm of the East becoming the queen of either the forest or the streets of the Middle West. We can never expect to attain to

growing the widespread elm here that will have the appearance of the old historic elms of Massachusetts. Our winds are too severe, and if you have been observant you will have discovered the elms here never attain to such dense shade as they do in stiller atmospheres.

It must not be forgotten that Chicago and its surrounding territory is recorded as having the highest average wind velocity of any place in the United States, save that of San Francisco and vicinity. The average wind velocity of this territory is about fifteen miles per hour for the entire year. San Francisco has a like record, whilst the wind velocities for the greater part of the United States will produce an average ranging from four to eight or ten miles per hour.

With such winds it is not difficult to see why our native trees, as a rule, do not attain to the density of foliage seen in other localities.

The elm tree in this climate is a slow grower, while, on the contrary, it is considered a rapid grower in the Eastern and New England States.

The ravages of the elm leaf beetle have been such in recent years as to discourage one from expecting satisfactory results in planting the elm tree anywhere. However, we would not entirely discourage the planting of the elm.

We have upon our home premises a small elm, one of the finest specimens that we have ever seen. Yet, but a few feet away, we planted some ten years ago one of the most promising specimens of elm trees procurable, and as the years roll by, the top of the tree is becoming less dense, and now its shade is of very little consequence, and the probabilities are that the tree will die within the next three or five years.

THE WHITE ASH tree seems to withstand this climate excellently. We have had considerable experience in this vicinity in growing this tree. *The Ash* We have universally found it a hardy grower from the very beginning, and in transplanting it, it is very thrifty in starting to grow. As to shade it cannot be classed as an equal with the hardy maple, yet its shade is very satisfactory and its growth is almost always excellent. There is a pest, however, that will invade the trunk of any ash tree which is not very strong, namely, the common borer.

A FEW YEARS ago we purchased from one of the leading nurseries near Chicago, some ash trees. One of the trees, although fine in appearance, was found to be unhealthy. *Some Experience With Borers* We planted it and secured a very fair growth the first year, but we soon noticed that the body

of the tree began to look rough and unnatural. Upon examination, we found that the trunk of the tree, which was about three inches in diameter, was thoroughly infested with small borers, and that they had been rapidly destroying its life.

We sought every means of information by which we might accomplish their destruction without killing the tree. We corresponded with some of the most noted agricultural institutions in this and other States as to what might be done to rid such trees of this pest, but received what seemed to us no very satisfactory answers.

We thought considerably over the matter, but concluded upon a course of procedure after our own thinking, feeling that we could do nothing more than to kill the tree, whether we did or did not kill the borers.

We purchased a small bunch of grafting wax and procured a small machine oil can holding a pint, which we filled with kerosene. With this can, we filled the numerous holes which we had found in the trunk with kerosene until it seemed the whole trunk of the tree was thoroughly saturated. The paths of the borers seemed to communicate, for when we would put oil in one hole it would sometimes run out of another one a foot or two below.

We then, with the grafting wax, imprisoned all of the little pests and after trimming away the dead bark, awaited patiently the results.

We saw no deleterious effects of our work upon either the leaves or the trunk of the tree. The tree grew on. The new bark began to heal in a very short time.

The scars of the knife were nearly covered the first season. We gave the tree similar attention one year later, and although the trunk remained somewhat rough because of the cutting away of the dead bark produced by these borers, it is now growing thriftily.

We completely routed the little pests, and today we do not believe there is a single borer in its trunk anywhere.

Our experience with the ash tree leads us to believe that these borers will not invade a tree that is healthy. We have never as yet found a healthy ash tree showing signs of their existence. If the ash tree once secures a healthy, vigorous growth, it is too strong and grows too rapidly to permit a borer to get a start at its destructive work.

ONE OF THE most rapid growers in this latitude is the Carolina poplar. It will double its size in earlier life almost every three years. *The Carolina Poplar* The top attains to a very large dimension, and the shade is very good. If you wish quick shade plant a Carolina poplar, although

we cannot advise you that it will be a beautiful looking tree or a clean tree.

In the spring it gives forth a great quantity of white, fluffy blossoms that spread all over the yard and will easily invade the living rooms through the open doorway or windows.

In the fall, when it sheds its leaves, you will find that after a rain your walks will be slippery and the leaves will cling to your feet with an annoying persistence.

When the wet leaves are trampled upon in the paths they are easily converted into a salve that readily clings to the soles of one's feet.

If we are to have quick shade, however, we must take some of the ill with the good.

When other more desirable trees have attained to sufficient size, the Carolina poplars may be cut away to give the more beautiful trees a chance to grow.

We have not yet found that this climate is so severe as to destroy the Carolina poplar.

The Lombardy poplar in single specimen sometimes looks very beautiful in the rear of one's lot.

They are quite hardy for this climate, but the severest weather will sometimes destroy them. This tree should be planted solitarily, and two or three such trees in a whole city block is sufficient.

CHINA.

The Dowager Empress and the Emperor granted a New Year's audience to the diplomatic corps February 20. The Dowager Empress was seated on the throne, with the Emperor occupying a chair at her left, a step lower down. Baron Czikann von Wahlborn, the Austrian minister to China, addressed a congratulatory speech to the Emperor, and Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, read the Emperor's reply. The Dowager Empress and Baron Czikann von Wahlborn exchanged impromptu remarks. The audience was undignified, because of the lack of order. The diplomats on entering the hall rushed toward the throne, scrambling for a sight of the imperial party, and their Majesties were subjected to the operation of cameras, which the Chinese consider undignified.

The money that was given to the legation children by the Dowager Empress at her reception Thursday, February 27, amounting to \$100 each, was returned by the various legations to the Board of Foreign Affairs last Saturday. Prince Ching says that the rebels in Kiangsi Province are rebelling because they were discharged without their arrears of pay. An edict has been issued ordering the decapitation of the leaders.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

Six miles of the extraordinary tunnel of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company have been completed. The underground work prepared for the introduction of telephone wires of the new Chicago company now covers the better part of the main business district, having been constructed since September last with a rapidity unequaled in former large engineering operations in this city. More than \$3,000,000 has been expended upon the telephone tunnel, and \$7,000,000 more remains to be expended. When, by the first of next September, the main downtown tunnel operations are completed, \$10,000,000 will have gone into the underground work, the telephone exchange and the wiring of important municipal and business structures. The tunnel has been built forty feet below the surface of the city, is perfectly cemented, dry, filled with wholesome air, electrically lighted, supplied with complete telephone service, and so large that it can be made use of not only for its primary purpose, storage of telephone and telegraph wires, but for the transmission of mails, newspapers, and if desired, all freight destined for the retail and wholesale district.

Mayor Harrison has vetoed the provision for a referendum clause in all street railway ordinances. In its place he suggests the passage of a resolution looking to something of the same sort, but in a different form. The clause which was vetoed provides that all ordinances extending street railway franchises should contain a provision that they should not become valid until ratified by a majority vote of the people of the city. The one which the Mayor proposes as a substitute provides that before any ordinance of this kind is finally passed by the Council it shall be submitted to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection. The ordinance is to be passed after the vote has been recorded. The reason given by the mayor for his veto was opinions from the Law Department that the clause originally approved by the Council was illegal. It amounted, these opinions held, to a delegation by the Council of the powers granted it by the Legislature, and this it is not empowered to do. Consequently any ordinance passed with such a clause in it would be invalid.

War has been declared between the City Administration and the Cook County Board of Review. Mayor Harrison accuses the Board of failing purposely to

provide the city the revenues it needs. The Board returns with the charge that the Mayor is trying to make direct taxes pay all the cost of city government, and that he is favoring the street car companies by refusing to get from them the income which is possible. The Mayor had planned for a conference during the week regarding the revenue crisis, and Controller McGann had issued invitations to the Board of Review members and to the bankers and heavy property owners. The Board of Review as a body sent its regrets, and as a consequence the Mayor abandoned the whole idea of the meeting. Then the Finance Committee of the City Council set to work to undo all its former work and proceeded to cut every city department, including fire and police, to the bone. Considerable feeling has been generated, President Upham going so far as to baldly accuse Mayor Harrison of lying.

The annual report of the Union Stock Yards Company and the Chicago Junction Railway for 1901, shows it to have been the record year in the history of both companies. Compared with 1900, the increase in receipts of live stock is 1,034,843 head, with an increase in value of \$20,540,516. The total of all animals received shows an increase over the best previous year of 518,225 head. Total receipts of all classes of live stock for the year amounted to 15,657,162 head, whose aggregate value was \$283,955,239. In his annual report President Chauncey M. Depew predicts a still greater increase in business. The importance of this report to the stockholders lies in the increased earnings. The report shows gross earnings for the year of \$4,401,216, a gain of \$246,735 over 1900. The company made large expenditures out of earnings for improvements, so that net earnings, which were \$2,117,851, gained only \$32,846 over the previous year.

First steps toward the reorganization of the medical staff of the county institutions at Dunning were taken last week by the appointment of Dr. John R. Neely as head of the Medical Bureau of the County Insane Asylum and Poor Farm. The methods of caring for patients will be entirely changed. At Dunning the interne system already has been abolished. The embryo physicians soliciting appointments have been disregarded. The medical staff consists of those who will be required to attest their power by facing the civil service examiners.

Teachers in Chicago's public schools will have permanent positions, undisturbed by the worry of annual elections, if the recommendation of the school management committee is adopted by the Board of Education. The trustees are in favor of the plan, the only point raised being of a legal nature as to whether the board has the right to dispense with the annual election. President Harris says he is confident the annual election of teachers can be abolished by the board. The plan was submitted to the school management committee by Superintendent Cooley, who is rapidly clearing up the situation in the schools in his general scheme to make the teachers part of a harmonious whole and remove all causes of worry and unrest. The adoption of the plan by the board is likely to prove more satisfactory to the teachers than anything else at the present time.

The assassination of State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen by a self-confessed Anarchist was thwarted by the arrest of Salvo Giovanni during the early part of the week. After he was taken into custody, Giovanni declared it was his purpose to take the life of Mr. Deneen, giving as his reason that the State's Attorney had allowed him to lie eight months in jail without cause. With a razor he made a slash at the throat of the policeman who arrested him, and came near accomplishing his frenzied design of murder. Giovanni had been ejected from the office of the State's Attorney by Assistant State's Attorney Frank Blair earlier in the day. Later he posted himself at the corner of Michigan and Clark Streets, and repeated to a curious crowd the story of his alleged wrongs, again proclaiming his purpose to kill the State's Attorney.

The Surety Guarantee and Trust Company, with an alleged capital of \$1,000,000, went into the hands of a receiver last week, as a result of bankruptcy proceedings instituted before Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States District Court. Assets amounting to \$1,000 were found in the company's offices, and the receiver, Wells M. Cook, gave a bond to cover that amount with the American Surety Company. Other claims against the company may be filed as a consequence of the bankruptcy proceedings, which would amount to many thousands of dollars. Receiver Cook is informed that there are scores of creditors in Chicago who will be represented when the case is called before a referee.

Colonel Francis W. Parker died suddenly last Lord's Day afternoon at Pass Christian, Mississippi, where he had gone three weeks ago in quest of health. The first tidings reached the University of Chicago in the morning in the form of a telegram saying Colonel Parker was seriously ill. Professor Jackman, dean of the School of Education, with Bayard Holmes, left at once for Pass Christian. In a few hours came the news of Colonel Parker's death. The remains were brought to Chicago Wednesday morning. Speaking of Colonel Parker, President Harper said. "He was one of the ablest educators in the country and one of the strongest and most brilliant teachers. He was a man of remarkable vigor and striking characteristics, and contributed largely to the upbuilding of the school system."

The Chicago Federation of Labor let down its bars last Sunday to political delegates and holders of political soft snaps. All restrictions upon the admission of delegates because of their political affiliations were removed. The section prohibiting the endorsement of candidates or political parties was eliminated, and, as a capstone to the afternoon's work, a clause was approved providing for the election of ten members to be called the "Political Action Committee." The Socialists fought every motion to make the federation a free lance in the political field, but they were met more than half way by the City Hall faction—in reality the latter's outriders deployed and forced the skirmishing.

The Twelfth Ward citizens who have started an agitation against the issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds for small park purposes in the West Side have decided to attack the bond issue in the courts. The members of the committee hold that the bonds will not be lawful, inasmuch as the statute providing for the issue stipulates that taxes for this purpose must be spread by the Assessor and Supervisor of the town containing the parks. There is a West Town Supervisor, but the office of Assessor has been done away with in the formation of a Board of Assessors for the county, and the point is made that the law does not empower the Supervisor alone to perform the act.

According to the items in the annual appropriation bill, as agreed on by the Finance Committee of the City Council at its regular meeting Monday night, the Fire and Police Departments will be kept up to their present standards. The bill carries appropriations to a total of \$9,800,000 or \$600,000 more than the Controller's estimate of the income of the city for the year. In addition there are contingent appropriations to be drawn upon if the

income proves larger than was anticipated. The most important of these is one for \$15,000 for a survey preliminary to the widening of Halsted Street, from Indiana to Twenty-second.

"I ask any boy in this school who smokes cigarets, and can or will not give them up, to leave. Money that has been paid for tuition or fees will be refunded to him." Dr. Herbert F. Fisk, principal of the Northwestern University Preparatory School, has begun a crusade against cigaret smoking among the 300 boys under his care. Dr. Fisk's determination to put cigarets under the ban at the school resulted from a talk which he had a few days ago with one of the students who failed in the semester examination. The boy told him that he failed because he smoked too many cigarets. Dr. Fisk says the boys must either give up the cigarets or leave school.

A. Hartradh, a real estate dealer, and Charles Westman, bartender, were saved from the attack of an infuriated Siberian bloodhound only when J. C. Price, who had been attracted by their calls for help, applied a red-hot poker to the animal's flesh, causing it to lose its hold. The dog had turned upon Westman when he attempted to rescue Hartradh, who had aroused the hound by his haste in attempting to leave the house at 6958 Jackson Park Avenue to board an approaching car. Hartradh has a lacerated body as a result of the encounter. Westman's wounds are not considered serious.

In an address delivered last week by Leslie M. Shaw, the new Secretary of the Treasury, at the banquet of the National Business League in the Auditorium, he told of the increasing commerce and industries of the West, wielding statistics to show foundation for his enthusiastic prophecies for the coming years. He took Chicago as the center of the West because, he said, the commercial feats of its business men placed the city easily in the lead. He declared that America would become the workshop of the world, where he who seeks to sell his labor shall find abundant employment, and he who employs labor shall find abundant market.

A Newsboys' Protective Association has been formed, the object being to voice the newsboys' protest against the recently enacted city ordinance removing their stands from the streets. The first meeting was a strenuous one, and the lads propose to see what Mayor Harrison and the Aldermen will say to their committee which will plead for recognition of what they deem a "public necessity."

After fifty-one years of business, C. M. Henderson & Co., the oldest shoe com-

pany in Chicago, is to retire. Its plants at Dixon, Illinois, its good will, and its trade have been sold to the Watson-Plummer Company, which purchased the C. H. Fargo & Co. plant when that firm went out of business some years ago. Seven years ago the firm was reorganized and incorporated and employees were given the privilege of purchasing stock. The firm employs between 1300 and 1600 men and has between fifty and sixty men on the road.

"Captain" George Wellington Streeter and his followers stand indicted for murder. True bills were found by the grand jury on February 28, after an investigation into the circumstances attending the shooting of John S. Kirk, the watchman for Henry N. Cooper. In the case of Samuel Protine, who was employed as a watchman with Kirk, and who was held by the coroner's jury, a "no bill" was voted.

Joseph Chalifoux, P. Chalifoux and Theophile Bonier have formed a Coöperative Funeral Expense Society. It has been incorporated at Springfield, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and will soon send agents about the city to solicit subscriptions.

UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade and industry said last Saturday: "Although the shortest month of the year was further curtailed by two holidays and handicapped by the most severe storms of the winter, industrial and trade results were most satisfactory. The closing week brought a general resumption of activity in lines that suffered from the weather, and preparation for an exceptionally heavy spring business was reported at many points, Southern cities alone being backward. Insufficient motive power and bad weather combined to restrict the movement of coke from Connellsville, and pig iron production suffers at a time when a maximum output would not be excessive. This difficulty extends all along the line. Pressure for structural material is already severe, and will probably be still more so as the regular building season draws nearer. Further hardening of quotations is reported, and inquiries for delivery in 1903 are not exceptional. More foreign steel has been engaged, and domestic concerns are still bidding in the German market."

The United States Supreme Court has delivered its opinion in the case of Minnesota versus The Northern Securities Company in application of the State to file a bill of complaint in that Court. The opinion was read February 24th by Justice Shiras, and the motion for leave to file a bill

denied on the ground that the United States Supreme Court was without jurisdiction. This is the case in which the State of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the Supreme Court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies by injunction. Justice Shiras summed up the judgment of the Court as follows: "As the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies are indispensable parties, without whose presence the Court, acting as a Court of Equity, cannot proceed, and as our constitutional jurisdiction would not extend to the case if those companies were made parties defendant, the motion for leave to file the proposed bill must be and is denied."

In an atmosphere full of personalities and near approaches to individual clashes an investigation of the methods employed in letting contracts for convict labor under the administration of Governor Richard Yates was begun at the Joliet penitentiary last week. Members of the Business Men's Association of Joliet handled the inquiry, together with George T. Buckingham and Benjamin W. Brown, members of the Prison Board. The business men wanted to know why the board ousted W. M. Cochrane, who, for almost seventeen years, has held the reed and rattan contract at the prison, and awarded the concession to the Illinois Rattan and Reed Company, without placing the matter on a basis of competitive bids. They say that by this action the State will be deprived of \$25,000 a year that might have been realized from the contract, had bids been called for. Furthermore, they intimate strongly that the whole deal was a case of "flim-flam" and politics, and in this statement they are backed up by the association which demanded the investigation.

Two hundred and fifty fishermen, residents of Bay City, Essexville, Wenona Beach, Bayside, and other towns near the mouth of the Saginaw River, Michigan, were carried out into Saginaw Bay before daybreak last Friday morning, and if still alive, are being swept northward on a huge ice floe, which may break up at any time under the gale which is driving it along. The families of the men are wild with anxiety, but hope that the floe will hold together until the men on it can reach the shore ice at Point au Gres, or Gravelly Point on the west coast of the bay, towards which the wind is driving. Word has been sent to all towns along the west shore of the bay to watch for the endangered fishermen, and if they are sighted an attempt will be made to take them off the floe. The ice is twelve to

eighteen inches in thickness, but it has been honeycombed by the recent warm weather and may break up into smaller floes, in which case it is probable some of the men will never be rescued.

Citizens of Michigan City, Indiana, in mass-meeting on the afternoon of February 25th formally charged the Mayor and corporate authorities with carelessly allowing pollution of the city's water supply, causing disease and death. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the municipal officials as guilty of "criminal ignorance," and demanding that the Indiana State Board of Health take the matter into its own hands and compel the removal of this menace to public health, "which already has claimed a number of lives." The spirit of the meeting was expressed by two ministers of the city, the Rev. William H. Wilson of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Henry K. Booth of the Congregational Church, who advocated the organization of a vigilance committee. Secretary J. N. Hurty of the State Board of Health was among those who heard the charges. He told the citizens frankly that death lurks in the emergency intakes of their present water system.

Accompanying Prince Henry on his visit to America is Lieutenant Commander von Reistorff, of the Fortieth Imperial German Artillery. He is on a leave of absence for one year, specially granted him by the Kaiser. Commander Reistorff will travel in the United States with Prince Henry's party, but he is not officially a member of it. He will make an extended trip throughout the Eastern States, then go to South America, touching first at Rio de Janeiro. From there he will go to Para, ascend the full length of the Amazon River by steamship and steamboat, nearly three thousand miles, then he will take a rowboat. He will be convoyed by a detachment of the Peruvian army. After the boats are left Commander Reistorff will cross the Andes on muleback until he reaches the railway, when he will proceed to Lima. He will then travel northward along the coast by steamer, and after traveling in Mexico for a short time will go by rail to San Francisco.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in favor of the defendant landowners in the case of O'Brien et al., executors of the estate of Francis Palm, against Wheelock et al., commonly known as the "Sny levee bond suit." The case has been in litigation for twenty-five years, and involved the liability of owners of property in Adams, Pike, and Calhoun Counties, Illinois, for bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sny levee drainage

district. The Act under which the district was organized was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in 1876, about the same time the levee broke and destroyed nearly all the improvements. Later, Judge Drummond upheld the lien of the bondholders, and Palm's executors sued about a thousand property owners to secure payment. This is the suit that has just been decided.

Heavy, continuous rains and melting snows resulted in serious floods throughout the Eastern and Southern States last week. Many points in Pennsylvania report the worst situation in many years. Rivers and small streams are out of their banks and transformed into raging torrents, sweeping away bridges, railroad tracks, telegraph and telephone lines, lumbering and manufacturing plants, docks and warehouses. Collieries have been flooded and the miners compelled to flee for safety. At Pittsburg, Sunday night was one almost of terror. Alarm bells and whistles warned all the people of the lower portions of the city to flee for safety. At Johnstown hundreds of families have been compelled to leave their homes and take refuge in the hills. New Jersey, New York, Alabama, Kentucky, and Georgia were also deluged. Several lives were lost.

J. W. Ivey, Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, sent a hot-tempered telegram to the Treasury Department last week announcing that he had expelled the Canadian customs officers at Skagway. Ivey accuses the Canadian officials of interfering with American officers in the discharge of their duties, of opening United States customs mail, of establishing a Canadian quarantine, and of performing other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States. Collector Ivey also instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing to obtain supplies at that port. This order the Treasury Department rescinded.

Six assay offices—three in Victor, Colorado, one in Cripple Creek, and two in Goldfield—were demolished by dynamite almost simultaneously shortly after three o'clock on the morning of February 24, supposedly as the result of a conspiracy. One man sustained serious injuries, which will result in blindness, if he does not die from them; one woman was hurt badly, while several other persons were bruised. Whole families were hurled out of their beds by the shocks, as the buildings containing the assay offices in nearly every case were occupied in part as residences.

Fourteen dead, as many injured, and a score or more missing is the result, so far as known, of a series of snowslides which

occurred last Friday in the immediate vicinity of the Liberty Bell mine on Smuggler Mountain, three and a half miles north of Telluride, Colorado. The roads between Telluride and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable, and details are hard to obtain. It seems no less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered, but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rocks, and timbers by which they were carried down.

Henry Siegel, who, according to his wife, ran away from her and their five children in Chicago six months ago, leaving them destitute, was arrested in New York on her complaint. She says her husband had a feed store in Chicago. The store burned down, and although they could have collected \$5,000 insurance, he pawned the policy for \$150 and disappeared. Two weeks ago Mrs. Siegel said an aunt of Siegel in Chicago got a letter from him saying he was in New York, and asking the aunt if she didn't think he ought to marry a rich young girl whom he thought he could have. Mrs. Siegel got the letter and showed it to her landlord and neighbors, who made up a purse to take her and her children to New York.

Excise law observance in New York City was much the same last Sunday as on any other Sunday. Whatever District Attorney Jerome intends to do to police captains who tolerate violations of the law on Sunday remains to be disclosed. Certainly his threat to "put it up to them," or to hold them responsible for any discovered violations, made no material difference last Sunday in the way in which the retail liquor traffic was carried on all over town. There were eleven more arrests than a week ago. District Attorney Jerome said he knew of no special effort to enforce the law, and Dr. Parkhurst said his society was not busying itself endeavoring to do the work the police ought to do.

Wall street has a report that the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company, generally known as the "Monon," has been sold and that the Southern Railway Company, in which J. Pierpont Morgan is the dominant factor, is the purchaser. The "Monon" operates 546 miles of railroad, and owns all but forty miles of this, which is leased. It has \$10,500,000 common stock and \$5,000,000 4 per cent preferred stock and \$13,542,000 bonds. It earned \$1,687,669 net in the last fiscal year.

Woodford Hughes, a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois, was shot to pieces while sleeping in the house of his friend, Baker Seymour, near Nortonville, by one of a

mob that surrounded the house. Hughes had been ordered out of Nortonville, and told never to return. He went there on business last week, and his enemies, learning that he was at Seymour's house, four miles from the town, determined to carry out their threats. At two o'clock a masked man entered the door, quickly advanced to Hughes' bedroom, and emptied the contents of both barrels of a shotgun into him. The shots were followed by a fusillade from the outside that riddled the windows of Hughes' room.

Henry J. Baker, formerly paying teller in the City Treasurer's office, of Buffalo, New York, was arrested on February 26, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, in appropriating \$5,200 on November 12, 1900, of funds entrusted to his care as paying teller in the office of the City Treasurer. Louis H. Eckhart, a former back tax collector under City Treasurer Gerst, surrendered himself on the same day, and was informed that he had been indicted for grand larceny in the first degree for appropriating \$7,000. Both pleaded not guilty when arraigned.

Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral of the German Navy, and brother of Emperor William, has been most lavishly and extravagantly entertained at New York, Washington, Charleston, St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee since his arrival in the United States, a week ago last Sunday. As for the Prince himself, he has accomplished a great deal of very hard work, traveling great distances, and attending function after function with but very little rest. The people have everywhere given him a very respectful and hearty greeting, which has made the German press jubilant.

Joy Morton and Co. and the J. L. Petit Salt Company of Milwaukee have sold their salt business to the International Salt Company of Illinois, recently organized with \$1,000,000 capital. The new combination will control annual sales of nearly 3,000,000 barrels of salt, the territory of the company embracing the States east of the Missouri River and north of the Ohio River, Illinois and Indiana being the eastern limits.

The *McClellan*, on its way to the Philippines, carries 200 school teachers, most of whom come from the Middle States and the South and West. The vessel also carries a quantity of supplies to the Quartermaster's Department at Manila. It is expected that the *McClellan*, if it meets with favorable weather on the voyage, will reach the Philippines some time during the second week in April.

The Grand Jury, in the case of the New York Central tunnel disaster, has indicted

John M. Wisker, engine-driver of the train which crashed into the rear of another in the tunnel, on the charge of manslaughter. Fifteen persons were killed in this disaster. The coroner's jury and the State Railroad Commissioners had found that the railroad management was at fault, but the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint, that of maintaining a public nuisance, against the road as a corporation.

A. C. Wadsworth, Governor Yates' father-in-law, is being talked of for the superintendency of the Illinois Asylum for the Blind. Dr. Frank H. Hall, the Superintendent of the institution, tendered his resignation last week, the act being forced upon him by the administration.

Henry A. Taylor, the young Connecticut millionaire who furnished the money in the scheme to secure a contract from the City of Grand Rapids for a Lake Michigan water supply, was found guilty of conspiracy to bribe city officials, February 26. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged, after deliberating thirty-two hours.

A strike involving 1500 men has been ordered on the buildings of a large contracting firm in New York City. It affects carpenters, painters, steamfitters, plumbers, and plasterers. The trouble is an outgrowth of friction between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Eight hundred young men belonging to the second and third battalions of the Twenty-ninth Infantry left Fort Sheridan last week bound for the Philippines. Lieutenant Colonel T. F. Forbes will be in command until the company reaches Manila, where he will relinquish it to Colonel William Auman.

EUROPE.

At the present time the London school board is suffering from a famine of women school teachers. It wants scores of women teachers, but cannot get them. The trouble has arisen over the salary question. Some time ago the board reduced the minimum yearly salary to £80 (\$400) from £85. This was the last straw on the burden of many previous grievances, and the teachers decided to look for more remunerative employment elsewhere. Most of them have turned their attention to the civil service, while others have gone to towns that offer better inducements than the London board. Even in some of the suburban departments women teachers receive larger salaries than are paid in London. To show the strange conditions that exist, it might be noted that recently

fifty vacancies for women teachers in the Tower Hamlets were advertised, but only four applications for positions were received. In the infantile department 134 vacancies were officially announced. The applicants, however, numbered but seventeen. Advertisements for teachers were followed by similar results—practically no women are ready to take the positions.

Trouble broke out at Barcelona, Spain, again last week, and there was considerable disorder not only there but in the mining regions. The metal workers at Barcelona were constantly assaulting their comrades who had returned to work, and refused to resume their tasks until all the imprisoned workmen were released. General Weyler announced in the Cortes a bill increasing the peace footing of the army to 100,000 men. Earlier in the week General Weyler had announced that tranquility had been restored.

The Earl of Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire, presided at the first annual meeting in London of the trustees appointed under Mr. Andrew Carnegie's bequest of \$10,000,000 for the benefit of poor boys who desire to attend the Scottish Universities. The meeting was held at Westminster Palace Hotel and the proceedings of the trustees were private. It was stated that the system which had been adopted for the payment of fees had worked satisfactorily. For the winter session of 1901-02, \$144,700 had been paid by the trust in behalf of 2,441 students.

In the course of a debate on the war budget in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Chauvin called attention to the preserved meat furnished the French army, which, he asserted, proved often to be bad, and said it occasioned cases of poisoning. M. Chauvin asked for an inquiry into the conduct of the meat contractors, who in 1889 purchased American provisions, of which more than 2,000,000 francs' worth could not be eaten and had been destroyed.

Conflicting dispatches have been sent out from London during the week relative to General Louis Botha, the chief Boer commandant. It was freely stated in the lobby of the House of Commons that the General had managed to get direct communication with Lord Milner and had offered to surrender on certain conditions, the chief being that he should not be banished from South Africa, and that the negotiations are proceeding. This, in turn, was denied, the story appearing to have come from Paris.

The jubilee of the aged Pope, commemorating his election to the papal chair on February 20, 1878, was officially inaugurated February 20. Early in the day letters and telegrams began arriving at

the Vatican congratulating the Pontiff upon entering the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. Later the Pope received in the throne room the committee charged with the organization of the jubilee celebrations and committees organizing jubilee pilgrimages.

A detachment of the Scots Greys (Second Dragoons), one of Great Britain's crack dragoon regiments, has been cut up by the Boers at Klipdam. Major C. W. M. Feilden and Captain E. Ussher were severely wounded, two men were killed, six were wounded, and forty-six were captured. The news was received in London on February 20 from Lord Kitchener. The Scots Greys formed part of General Gilbert Hamilton's column.

An extraordinary riot has occurred at Cassano, in Calabria, Italy. A mob which demanded the construction of railways sacked and burned the town hall. The town councilors fled for their lives. The night passed with the town in total darkness and with houses barricaded. Sunday morning, March 2, troops arrived and restored order.

Edward Tuck, a wealthy New York man, who for many years past has resided in Paris, has decided to defray the entire expense of establishing the free American hospital in that city. Mr. Tuck will not only defray the expenses of installing the institution, but he will also donate a sufficient fund to maintain it permanently without outside help.

The United States Government, it is said, will attempt to fix the responsibility for the imprisonment of Miss Ellen M. Stone upon the Turkish Government, and that steps will be taken to obtain a reimbursement of the \$72,000 paid to the brigands as a ransom. Turkey emphatically disclaims her responsibility, and lays the blame on Bulgaria.

Joseph Devlin has been returned to represent North Kilkenny in the House of Commons without opposition, to succeed Patrick McDermott, who resigned his seat on his appointment as steward and bailiff of the manor of Northstead. Mr. Devlin is at present in the United States in the interest of the United Irish League.

The Tariff Committee of the German Reichstag has adopted the compromise amendment to the new tariff bill regarding the corn duties, in spite of strenuous opposition by the Government members. The discussion in the committee was very bitter.

A dispatch from Yalta, Crimea, dated February 26, says all immediate danger of the death of Count Tolstoi is passed.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A dispatch from Manila, dated February 23, says General Cortez, second in command to General Malvar, has been captured by the native constabulary at Santa Cruz, in the Province of Laguna. Cortez was in a suburb of Santa Cruz, known as Allpit, and was raising funds for the insurrection. A friendly native informed Inspector Sorensen of this fact, and the capture of Cortez followed. Few insurgents remain in the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna. The large number of surrenders in different parts of southern Luzon mark the climax arising from the two months' campaign of General Bell and the native constabulary. During the last week twenty-two officers and 226 riflemen surrendered. Colonel Willegas' command in Cavite Province has surrendered, after killing Colonel Willegas, because he refused to sanction a surrender.

General Chaffee has notified the War Department that Lieutenant Stribler, of the Philippine scouts, captured General Lucban on February 22. The prisoner is confined at Laguan. Another capture is recorded in the same dispatch, namely, that of William Dunston. Officials of the War Department regard the capture of Lucban as the most important military event since Aguinaldo was taken. He was run down on the island of Samar. The place of his confinement is a tiny island in a bay on the north coast of Samar. Lucban is one of the most energetic and ferocious of the rebels. He is a half-breed, a mixture of Chinese and Filipino stock, and he has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he would descend upon the coast towns, and his reign of terror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribute to him as the price of freedom from attack.

CUBA.

The President and Senatorial Electors met the latter part of the week in the Provincial Capitals to elect a President, Vice-President, and Senators. In Havana Señor Estrada Palma and Dr. Luis Estevo were unanimously elected President and Vice-President respectively. Señors Cabello, Parraga, Zayas, and Estrada Mora were elected Senators. The people displayed no interest whatever in the elections. General Wood has issued an order stating that, inasmuch as the financial condition of Havana is such that the State has to contribute to the maintenance of the various departments, the interests of the State demand that the city income shall be promptly and honestly collected. It is well known that a number of houses in Havana are using city water and not paying for it.

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SWEDES—Take notice. Send the addresses of your friends in Sweden to DEACON H. G. PETERSON, Zion City (Foss P. O.), Ill., that he may send Zion Literature to them.

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NOTICE—A very good chance will be given to some Zion man who wants to move to Zion City and build a house on one of my lots, and have the use of it as rent for two or three years, or just as we can agree. For information, call on or address, PETER MINNICH, New Troy, Michigan.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after March 15th, the Headquarters Offices of—

- Zion City Bank,
 - Zion Land and Investment Association,
 - Zion Lace Industries,
 - Zion City General Stores,
 - Zion City Lumber Association,
 - Zion City Planing Mill,
 - Zion City Construction Department,
 - Zion City Brick Yards,
 - Zion City Power, Plumbing, Lighting and Heating Association,
 - Zion City Fresh Food Supply,
 - Zion City Railway Ticket Bureau,
 - Zion City Freight Bureau,
- will be located in Zion City Bank Building, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

CHARLES J. BARNARD,
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Address all communications, after March 15, 1902, ZION CITY, ILLINOIS.
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