

ZION BANNER.

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.



ZION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
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Zion Land and Investment Association

JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

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We have only to refer to the thousands now holding Zion Securities to prove the fact that they have never found better paying or more satisfactory investments than Zion has given them.

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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We shall be pleased to correspond with you.

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Zion Land and Investment Association

Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. WORTHINGTON JUDD, Sec'y and Mgr.

DANIEL SLOAN, Assistant Manager

THE ZION BANNER.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF ZION CITY

MONDAY, December 23, saw a most energetic renewal of activity in construction in every part of Zion City.

For ten days everything out-of-doors had been so tightly locked in the grip of a cold wave, which registered below zero almost continuously throughout that period, that almost all building operations had to be abandoned.

But with the opening of the present week, the winds, which had been so continuously from northerly directions, changed, and the old familiar southwest wind, so well known to all dwellers along the west shore of Lake Michigan, again set in.

Thawed by its warm breath, the snow and ice softened and dropped sway from timbers and stones like broken manacles.

Stonemasons and bricklayers, carpenters and roofers, excavating and filling gangs, painters and glaziers, structural iron workers and plumbers, plasterers, and electricians, came out of the retirement into which the cold had driven them, swarmed over all the various scenes of building operations in Zion City, and soon the air was filled with the eager hum of industry, punctuated by the ringing staccato notes of a thousand hammers.

At the lace factory, at the brick manufactory, at the first section of Zion School and Assembly Hall Building, and at the General Overseer's residence, and at many other buildings and residences throughout the site, activity has been resumed, and every flying moment is being improved in order to accomplish as much as possible ere the next cold wave shall sweep down from the north.

At Zion Lace Factory a large gang of men was employed in laying the roof of the bleachery. The southern section of that long building is now completely enclosed and roofed in. The timbers for the roof of the northern section are nearly all in place, and preparations for laying the roof are going forward rapidly.

A large number of teams and men were employed in digging down the sand dunes west of the lace factory, and hauling the sand into the inside of the bleachery which is to be filled with sand up to the level of the floor. This sand will be thoroughly

packed down and the floor of concrete and asphalt will be laid directly upon it. The asphalt plant is all ready for work and scores of barrels of the material are on the ground, so that it will be a very short time now before the entire bleachery building will be ready for occupancy.

The last bricks in the walls of the southern section of the lace factory proper are now being laid.

The iron work of this section is all in position, and the roof is nearly completed.

A large force of bricklayers is busy on the walls of the lace curtain factory, and the middle section of the lace factory. These walls are now practically complete to the height of the first story.

At the site of the power house, all of the concrete and a large part of the stone foundation is in place. The putting up of the brick walls will be begun at once, if the weather continues fair.

The great iron girders for the roof of this building have arrived and are now standing upon flat-cars on the sidings at Zion City. So great is the span of these girders that they are constructed like bridge irons.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co. has constructed a new spur track running from the lace factory spur along the west side of the power house. This new track will be useful, not only in bringing building material to the power house while it is in process of erection, but for the unloading of coal there when it is complete.

Every machine in Zion City Planing Mill is humming with work. The making of window frames and sash for the thousands of windows of Zion Lace Factory, Zion School and Assembly Hall, new shops and stores, and scores of residences, constitutes a large contract. Zion is saving a great deal of money in her construction department by having this well-equipped planing mill on the site.

At Zion Brick Manufactory steam was up in the boilers, the eighty-horsepower engine was puffing merrily away, and every machine in the factory was doing its part in turning out thousands of imaginary brick when the representative of THE ZION BANNER called there last Mon-

day. Superintendent Hauck explained that the ten days of severe cold weather had greatly interfered with the completion of the plant and the beginning of the actual manufacture of brick, and that the machines were running in order to test them and get them bedded down to their work before the clay was put into them.

The big shed where the raw clay is stored ready to be wheeled into the drypan was being filled with clay and a number of men were employed about the plant, putting in the finishing touches, preparatory to the beginning of the actual manufacture of brick.

On the west side of Elijah Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, a large force of carpenters is employed in putting up the shop and supply store of the Zion City Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Association. This building is now entirely enclosed and roofed, and will be ready for occupancy within a few days.

Zion City General Stores finds its business increasing daily. One of the marvels of Zion City is the immense volume of trade which Zion City General Stores is able to handle with a comparatively small stock. This is necessitated by the narrowness of the quarters in which the institution does business, and is at the same time a guarantee to all customers that all the wares offered for sale are strictly fresh. The wholesale firms with whom the stores deal continually express their amazement at the amount of business which is being done.

The Zion City Branch of Zion City Bank, and the Zion City Branch of Zion Printing and Publishing House are enjoying each its share of the renewed activity and prosperity at Zion City.

The business at the Bank has been steadily on the increase ever since the branch was opened last July.

The trade in the branch of the Printing and Publishing House is constantly outgrowing the provisions made to accommodate it.

The handling of the mail for the residents of Zion City is in itself a large business. Records which have been kept show that the amount of postage stamps

sold and mail received and transmitted is sufficient to warrant the employment of a postmaster at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Zion Printing and Publishing House, however, has attended to all of this with no recompense from the Government, and has charged those who have enjoyed the accommodation less than box rent would be at an ordinary postoffice.

We give the following REPORT OF ZION CITY MAIL, from December 2 to December 14, 1901:

OUTGOING MAIL					INCOMING MAIL						
Date	Registered	Letters	Newspapers	Books and Circulars	Merchandise	Date	Registered	Letters	Newspapers	Books and Circulars	Merchandise
12/2	188	46	3	1	12/2	.....	217	44	15	3
3	114	33	4	1	3	.....	197	23	15	5
4	170	44	.....	.....	4	.....	180	25	7	2
5	144	11	1	.....	5	.....	201	14	.....	1
6	113	116	2	2	6	.....	195	51	3	3
7	170	47	4	1	7	.....	188	188	.....	.....
9	157	26	.....	.....	9	.....	203	49	11	3
10	203	68	5	1	10	.....	221	28	4	.....
11	289	36	.....	.....	11	.....	215	33	10	1
12	172	32	.....	.....	12	.....	207	24	1	5
13	188	21	.....	.....	13	.....	189	46	1	2
14	166	5	.....	.....	14	.....	125	25	.....	.....
		2094	467	19	6			2338	480	67	25

This makes a total of 2590 pieces mailed from Zion City, 2914 received at Zion City, a grand total of 5504 pieces handled in twelve days.

Even in midwinter, new inhabitants continue to pour into Zion City. There is not a week goes by but a number of cars of household goods are received by Zion City Commercial Agent, J. H. Paxton, to be used in setting up new households in Zion City.

Building Inspector A. S. Lasley is completing the census of Zion City, and we hope to be able to publish the tabulated results of his work in the near future.

The General Overseer made his regular weekly visit to Zion City on Monday, December 23, but owing to the case in Court, he was not able to leave Chicago until 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

He arrived in Zion City at about half-past five, and after dinner at the Temple Cottage, where he entertained a number of heads of departments of Zion City, he addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience in the freight shed. As usual, this building was totally inadequate to accommodate all those who wished to attend, the building being densely packed and many turned away.

Thus in the midst of winter's cold and snow, Zion City is Going Forward in a perpetual summer of prosperity, her thousands of inhabitants happy and prosperous, looking forward, with hearts full of joy and faith and hope, to the New Year and the glorious unfolding of the plans and purposes of God in the City which He is building on the shores of Lake Michigan.

A. W. N.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The most important conference between representatives of labor and capital that has ever been held was called together through the good offices of the National Civic Federation, in New York City, Monday, December 16.

Oscar Straus, former Minister to Turkey, acted as Chairman of the Conference, and among those who attended were such leaders of capital and labor as J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Hanna, Charles Schwab, Samuel Gompers, Theodore J. Schaffer, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and many others.

The principal work of the Conference was the appointment of an Executive Committee of thirty-seven men, twelve representing capital, twelve labor, and thirteen the general public, to draft a working plan upon which all disputes between capital and labor may be adjusted without lockout, strike, and boycott.

Of this Committee, Senator Mark A. Hanna was appointed Chairman. Those who represent capital include presidents of glass, stove, locomotive, ship, steel, railway, machine, clothing, and other companies.

Those who represent labor on the Committee are headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and include the presidents of organized miners and railroad men; iron, steel, and tin workers; stone cutters, longshoremen, machinists, iron molders, printers, garment workers, and seamen.

At the head of those who represent the public is ex-President Grover Cleveland, and, associated with him, are men high in ecclesiastical, educational, political, financial, and legal circles.

This Committee is to be known as the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation.

After a secret meeting of two hours, the Committee adopted resolutions, first giving advice to both capitalists and laborers, and then offering to act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided the subject is one of sufficient importance.

A. W. N.

WONDERFUL FEAT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CLAIMED.

Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, now comes forward with the claim that he has received wireless messages in Newfoundland from a station in Cornwall, England.

The inventor had his assistants at the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, send the Morse signal for the letter S, three "dots," from a high mast, while he prepared to receive the electrical impulses at St. Johns, Newfoundland, upon wires hung from kites.

He claims that he received the three "dots," as agreed upon, several times, and so distinctly as to assure the success of his experiment.

Following his announcement that his attempts had proved a success, Signor Marconi was informed by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that he could not conduct his experiments in New Foundland, because all the Transatlantic telegraphic rights of that island were held by the said company.

Signor Marconi's announcement was received with the most intense interest by the scientific world. Some celebrated scientists expressed their doubts, while others said that the experiment was probably a success as claimed.

At a luncheon given by Governor Boyle, of New Foundland, to Signor Marconi, the inventor said that he felt confident that his system, when perfected, would make it possible to send messages across the Atlantic for a cent a word. The present cable rates are 25 cents a word.

A. W. N.

FIRST CHANGE IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CABINET.

It was officially announced Tuesday, December 17, that Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would succeed Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster General, this being the first change in the Cabinet since the death of President McKinley. Mr. Payne was appointed to the place a week ago last Saturday, and he probably will undertake the duties of his new position the first week in January.

The retirement of Postmaster General Smith was not requested by President Roosevelt and was not even precipitated by the death of President McKinley. On the contrary, Mr. Smith decided nearly a year ago to leave the Cabinet of President McKinley, and last spring he announced that he was determined to go.

Mr. Smith remained during the summer at the personal solicitation of President McKinley, so as to make a beginning of the great work of reforming the second-class mail service.

MEXICO.

By the burning of the City Market House at Zacatecas, Mexico, fully forty-five lives have been lost and over a score of persons seriously injured, some of them so badly that they cannot recover. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the ruins and a large force is at work clearing away the debris in order to recover others, though there is no hope that any of those caught in the collapse of the big structure will be found alive. It is impossible at this time to learn the names of the victims.

HORTICULTURE

E. B. ELLIS

Grafting.

I HAVE, for the past few months, written you on various subjects of interest in horticulture.

This week I want to give you a few facts to awaken in your minds and hearts the importance of "grafting."

Do not say, "Oh, I am not in the least interested in that topic. I have nothing to graft, and I do not expect to have."

Read it; perhaps you are the very person I would like to interest in this wonderful subject.

The art of grafting is very old.

We are told that some of the oldest manuscripts that have come to light treating on horticulture give much the same information as books written now.

Paul seems to thoroughly understand the philosophy of the art, for he says in his letter to the Romans in the eleventh chapter, sixteenth and seventeenth verses: "And if the first fruit is holy, so is the lump: . . . and thou, being a wild olive, wast grafted in among them, and didst become partaker with them of the root . . . glory not over the branches: . . . it is not thou that bearest the root, but the root thee."

He says in the twenty-first to the twenty-fourth verses: "For if God spared not the natural branches (the Jews), neither will He spare thee. . . And they also, if they continue not in their unbelief, shall be grafted in: for God is able to graft them in. . . how much more shall these, which are the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree?"

All this shows us how utterly unable we are to bring forth good fruit without being grafted into Christ.

Christ says in John 15:4: "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; so neither can ye, except ye abide in Me."

All this shows how the natural and spiritual worlds agree.

We are sure that, in grafting, if the sap or life from the root does not flow into the scion, there will be no new life, but death of what life there has been in the scion.

The outer bark of a tree is given for a protection; in other words, the tree is clothed in bark. Below the bark is where the sap, the life, of the tree flows.

Some of us have seen the sugar trees in the early spring, when that inner bark has been cut into, how, when warmed up by the rays of the sun, the sap flows out in a stream.

We call it sugar water, but it is the life of the tree.

To form a living graft, the scion must be placed in such a position that the life from the root will flow into the small branch called the scion which is to grow into a new tree.

In like manner the Christian is to be a "new creature in Christ Jesus."

We must be grafted into Christ so that His righteousness will flow into us. We, then, through that imparted righteousness will bring forth much fruit.

Before we desire to graft to something better, we must be dissatisfied with the fruit the vine or tree is now producing.

For instance, we will suppose you have a lot of wild grapes that you wish to change into White Niagara, Moor's Early, or any other grape.

You must cut your scions from such as you wish to produce, taking young, healthy wood.

Sometimes the old vine does not stand where we wish it to be by several feet. In that case dig a trench eight inches deep and lay your vine in the trench, bringing it the surface just where you wish it to be.

Do not disturb the root.

Now saw off the top of your old vine, so that it will be about four inches from the surface of the ground. Split the vine by laying a sharp knife on the top of the vine striking it hard enough to cause a cleft sufficiently wide to take in the scion.

If the old vine is large, place a wedge in the center to hold the cleft open while you insert the scions, for two are better than one when the stock is large enough to take them.

If the stock is small, you can use one scion the same width as the stock, shaving the scion carefully down so as to fit tight on both sides. Leave the center of the scion a little hollow, so as to make sure the sap will fit tight up.

When two scions are used, the cleft between is left open and the clay or wax will fill it up.

After the scions are nicely fitted in draw out the wedge and tie tightly with strong twine. Some wrap a fine wire round in addition to the twine so that, if the string rots, the wire will hold.

Then take a lump of wet clay and press tightly all round both stock and scion and cover with earth, leaving two or three inches of scion above ground with two buds on.

This work must be done before the sap begins to flow in the spring.

If both the scions take, after all is safe and sure, I prefer to cut the weaker one off, as it makes a stronger stem.

If, however, your vines are young and small, another plan is used.

Simply find a graft the same diameter as stock: cut the stock obliquely up and the graft down, tying as above described and covering with clay. In fact, almost any way will do, provided the sap can flow readily up.

In grafting of apple, pear, or other fruit, which is not below the surface of the soil, the same methods are used, but in place of clay, grafting wax is used.

Grafting wax is made by melting together equal parts of resin, beeswax, and tallow.

When made, while still warm, mold into sticks.

When used, it is warmed and applied so as to make a perfectly waterproof, airtight joint. With a little practice this is easily and rapidly done.

Some years ago I knew of a man who made money in a somewhat fraudulent manner.

He was a good talker, and made it his business to keep himself well read up on most subjects, so as to be prepared to catch all kinds of people.

He traveled through the country with a gang of men to graft fruit trees that were bearing inferior fruit. His first object was to get permission to put in grafts.

He asked no money until the following spring, when ten cents for each living graft was to be paid.

He set his men to work grafting; but he endeavored to engage the farmer on any subject, anything, only let the men work.

The following spring he was on hand, counting living grafts: and it is reported that in some orchards he had as much as \$50 to collect, much to the annoyance of the farmer.

Grafting on old wood at any time is a poor business.

Grafting should be done whilst the tree is young and vigorous, for sawing off large limbs, leaving just enough to graft upon, is a serious check to the limb. It often dies in a year or two, graft and all.

One of the most beautiful sights I ever saw in rose culture was the grafting of large, handsome roses, rich in color and fragrance, onto thorn stocks about an inch thick and three feet from the ground.

At the top of this miniature tree the rose bush stood, and when in full bloom did not fail to draw attention.

But it did not stand the winter well, being so exposed, and soon perished.

However, rose-grafting is practiced with great success, as some of the most beautiful roses are poor growers, and need more vitality, which is supplied to them by being grafted into a strong root of another variety.

This rose-grafting is done by splice or whip-grafting, just as was described on the small grape; but care is needed. It must be done in the house and an even temperature maintained, so as to keep the sap flowing, or failure is the result.

THE QUESTION OF SANITATION

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

VIII. What Shall Be Done With the Wastes?

IN ENTERING upon the subject of the disposal of the accumulations of the urban household, hostelry, or market place, we shall take it for granted that there is a sufficient amount of the refuse created daily, to warrant the municipality engaging a complete equipment for its removal.

This being understood, the first question to be considered is, Where shall we put it?

Let us first consider these accumulations as divisible into four classes, viz:

(1) Rags, metal, rubber footwear, bottles, boxes, broken furniture, and such organic material as may be unsuitable as a fertilizer.

(2) Ashes.

(3) Garbage, slops, stable manure, and such material as would be serviceable as a fertilizer.

(4) Excreta—products from the dry closet.

This latter-named accumulation might be considered, so far as mere disposal is concerned, in connection with the subject of garbage and the like as recited in the third class, but the combination of these two classes would be wholly determinant upon the method and vehicles the city was employing in making the collections.

There are five methods of disposal—

1. Dry removal without utilization.
2. Water carriage (simple).
3. Water carriage, with purification.
4. Water carriage, with filtration and irrigation.
5. Dry removal and utilization of products.

We shall consider only the last method named as being the most suitable to the needs of Zion City.

WHEN THE collections of the first named class of refuse shall have reached such quantitative proportions per diem as to make the assorting of the material profitable to the service, then there should be provided in some convenient locality a *sorting platform* or sorting ground upon which the materials of value found in the refuse may be selected out and distributed each with its own kind, leaving the residue to be burned without further manipulation.

Paper and rags will always find a ready market with the junk dealers of the city

as will also the old iron, leadpipe, bottles, cast-off brass, copper, and the like.

Rags and paper are ultimately worked into the manufacture of paper; the old iron into brittle castings, the lead, brass, and copper into articles usually made of such metals.

At first it may seem too insignificant a thing to spend time in doing, but by exemplifying thrift in the beginning the municipality is schooling itself to do that which in time will make profitable returns.

Until the collections are sufficiently large, this assorting might be done as the garbage or refuse is collected, putting the different classes into different receptacles in the wagon, there being certain types of wagons designed to meet just such needs.

If thought expedient the city might in some instances own its own vessels for the collecting and become responsible for cleaning the same. This, however, would apply more directly to the collection of excrementitious matter, accumulating in the closets.

We are always most heartily in sympathy with any operation that recognizes and adopts the principle of utilization which is necessary to a greater success in whatever the undertaking may be.

It was the adoption of and the unflinching adherence to this principle of utilization that made one of the well known Chicago packers to become worth his millions. Thus, upon his own assertion, by his keeping an eye single to carrying out this principle he placed himself just so many points in advance of his less observing and more short-sighted neighbors. Many a Jew who is abundantly able to wear his costly diamonds is dealing in nothing more than "Raigs, ol' ine."

We would not fail to call the attention to the desirability of collecting and assorting of bottles.

The various kinds of bottles that have held pickles, catsup, and foods for the table may with profit be assorted and returned to the factory to be cleansed and again used.

THERE IS BUT one use to which we can point out this product to be useful for and that is "filling."

If the citizens are good stokers, and know how to burn their coal to a pure cinder or ash, then this accumulation is of practically no commercial value.

In Germany each individual house-

holder, as a rule, if not possessed with sufficient observation to learn how to build his fires and control the drafts to the end of complete combustion of the coal, will, if he finds the product of the stove mixed with unburned fuel, sift the ashes thoroughly and return the unburned material to the coal bin. But in America, where fuel is comparatively cheap, the average citizen has never been forced into such frugality and, therefore, the average American ash-pile is rich in unburned coals.

If any who have never tried it would invest in an inexpensive ash-sifter and sift the ashes for one season, he will most likely demonstrate, probably to his surprise, one of two things, viz: that he is either a failure as a stoker, or that the stoves or flues have not been constructed properly or are not in good order.

We ourselves made a trial of this at one time and were surprised beyond description at the result. It did not take us long after that experience to look into and correct the delinquencies of both the writer as a stoker, and the furnace with reference to its drafts.

We found, to our surprise, that the regulation of drafts of the stoves and the leaving of the poker hanging against the wall had more to do with the production of pure ashes than we had ever dreamed.

Hence, if the householder is a good stoker there is but little to do but to haul away the ashes and dump them into some locality requiring such filling.

On the other hand we will not discourage, but rather encourage any plan that would permit ashes rich in unburned coals, to be dumped upon a screen or to be screened by hand, that the unburned product might be utilized.

Whether such a plan would pay or not would depend largely upon the intelligence with which it was instituted and carried out, coupled with the quantity and quality of coals the collection contained.

Householders themselves can very largely solve the problem of the disposal of ashes by filling them on their own premises if the need for filling exists, and thereby save the expense attending their removal.

Inasmuch as the presence of ashes upon one's premises could be counted a nuisance only when the winds scattered them through the air, the removal of this product need only be at reasonably long intervals

Ashes will make a fair substance upon

which to build foundations for light structures, but we would not recommend their use for such a purpose when it could be well avoided.

We have tested their use as a subsoil to receive filling material on which to produce a lawn, and although there were but six inches of clay above them, the surface showed a no less luxurious growth of lawn grass than did any other portion of the premises.

THE MEANING of this term is intended to cover such organic accumulations from the kitchen as are subject to rapid decay, and therefore the term "garbage" is a much more limited one than the term "refuse"—which comprises almost every form of waste substance created by the living.

We will include in this item also the "stable manure," as the two can be readily disposed of in a similar manner.

The question now comes as to the manner of this disposal. First of all, then, would be the question as to how to realize the most out of the accumulations.

As this substance is readily convertible into fertilizer, the farm lands would offer a ready and useful means on which to utilize it. The next question is the choice of a field to receive the collections, keeping in mind the all-important factor "shortness of haul."

The same principle that we have shown in the disposition of garbage on our own premises holds equally good in the treatment of it on the field of a farm. We will offer in detail one method.

Plow a furrow across the field and return, running the plow in the same furrow, widening if possible, but not deepening it.

Open such furrows parallel to each other and about four feet apart, from center to center of furrow.

Presupposing the garbage wagon to be of some type which may be easily dumped, an entire load may be dumped and distributed with shovel and fork into the furrows within reach, and immediately after covered lightly with earth.

If the haulage consists only of pails from the dry closet, these may be lifted and their contents placed directly into the furrows, then spread and covered.

Keep in mind the principle that to obtain rapid and complete breaking-down of this class of refuse, the materials must not be left in bunches, but must be evenly spread and afterwards only thinly covered. By this treatment the free ammonia that passes off is absorbed by the earth covering and not wasted, as is the case when curing in a heap.

It has been noted that by treating the

farm lands after this manner the soil is able to receive about two such treatments each season, the second series of furrows being run between those first turned out.

If this method cannot be carried out in a convenient manner and at as low a cost as desirable the very practical alternative of constructing a compost pile is always available.

These heaps can be constructed about fifteen to twenty feet wide, from four to six feet in height, and with as long a dimension as desirable, remembering always to keep it covered to several inches in thickness with earth in order to prevent, as far as possible, the release of the gases due to the decomposition taking place within.

Such heaps seldom reach a prime condition for use as a fertilizer under the period of one year, and then at a considerable loss of the valuable fertilizing constituents contained therein, which pass off through the wash of storms or of the gases due to the necessary decomposition. Another advantage which the former method has over the last one named is that the latter method requires the material to be handled but once, while the latter method requires twice handling.

There are several other methods of disposing of this class of the city's befoulements, but as they are not as essentially practical nor so well adapted to the needs of a small town or village nor to the conditions now existing at Zion City as the ones above described, we will not attract the attention of the reader to them.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A private letter reported to be received at Peking, China, from an American general at Manila, whose position gives his statements the highest authority, says that secret service reports from all the provinces of the Island of Luzon show a remarkable and widespread revival of the spirit of rebellion there. This letter says the American army expects a general outbreak throughout the Island of Luzon, and is taking vigorous measures to suppress it. Manila is said to be the center of discontent.

General Chaffee denounced the entire Filipino people as traitors in reviewing a number of court-martial cases involving the death sentence upon several Filipinos. He said: "History affords no parallel of a whole people thus practically turning war traitors, and in the genius of no other people was ever found such masterful powers of secrecy and dissimulation; but it is needless to say that no powerful state was ever erected, or ever can be erected, upon such immoral and unenlightened foundation."

An earthquake which lasted sixty-five seconds and extended over a wide area occurred at Manila, Sunday morning, December 15. The people were terrified and rushed from the churches, hotels, and houses, many of them falling on their knees and praying in the streets. Quite a number were injured.

There were six skirmishes in various parts of Batangas Province Tuesday, December 17. The insurgents did not make a single stand. Several Filipinos were killed. The Americans had only a few men wounded.

CUBA.

The United States will not interfere in the Cuban elections in any way. This fact was made clear by Secretary Root in a reply to the request of the supporters of General Maso that the elections be postponed. The supporters of General Maso talk of withdrawing from the elections. They say that unless the conditions are changed any pretense of fairness is out of the question. They have presented a statement to General Wood regarding what occurred in Havana. Their statement alleges that out of a list of 240 of the heaviest taxpayers made by the Ayuntamiento from among whom the parties have to select candidates for Senatorial electors twenty-five are dead and eighty are foreigners. A number of the most prominent and wealthy Cubans, whose names are given, are not included in the list, while the names of a number of bankrupts appear.

VENEZUELA.

The following editorial appeared in last Wednesday's edition of *La Republica*, the official organ of Venezuela: "If the German Government is informed that the presence of a few warships will suffice to effect an arrangement of her outstanding claims, it has been deceived. Venezuela is conscious that she is an independent nation, the equal of the other powers, and she is determined to defend that independence and equality. She is desirous of peace, but, if necessary, she can cause hurt to her enemies and exercise terrible reprisals. General Castro is determined on this. He will in no case suffer Venezuela to be humiliated or allow her rights to be despised."

Special Notice.

We should like every officer and member of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion to act as agent in selling LEAVES OF HEALING and THE ZION BANNER. We shall be glad to send ten copies, or more, every week, which can be had for three cents, and sold for five cents, a copy.

We trust a large number will undertake this important work, thereby furthering and advancing the Kingdom of God and Zion.

Sample copies, subscription blanks, and other information may be had from Zion Printing and Publishing House, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

"The press as it is now is a vile institution."
 "One of these days the Legislative powers of each State, and of the Nation itself will have to take up this question of a brutal, licentious, and utterly Anarchistic press, that has no hesitation whatever in defiling any man's name against whom it has a spite."
 "It does not matter whether it is Democratic or Republican, any vile fellow who can sling ink is permitted to defile the fairest reputation."
 "One of these days there will have to be appointed a proper censorship of the press and then these literary scavengers will be brought to justice."
 "They spare nothing - no sacred lies, no home privacy; nothing is spared. These ghouls dig up graves and thrust the bodies open to the eyes of the people."
 "They are ready to tell every lie, and then, when they are found out, they sneak into a corner and say nothing."
 The Voice of Elijah the Restorer in Chicago Auditorium, Lord's Day, Nov. 10th, 1901
 "Nay unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which outwardly appear beautiful, but inwardly are full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness."
 "Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but inwardly ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."
 "Ye serpents, ye offspring of vipers, how shall ye escape the judgment of hell?" - Matthew XXIII : 27-28-33.



WHAT MUST BE DONE—THE CENSORSHIP OF AN UNBRIDLED LICENTIOUS PRESS.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

TWO subjects have most intensely interested all the members of Congress, the friends and enemies of the administration, and the people generally during the last week.

These are actual and rumored changes in the Cabinet, and the startling developments in the Schley case.

Changes in the Cabinet.

The actual change which has already occurred in the Cabinet is the resignation of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, and the appointment as his successor of Hon. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Among the rumored changes in the Cabinet are the resignations of Secretary Gage of the Treasury and Secretary Long of the Navy.

There are very slight and unauthenticated rumors of the resignation of nearly all of the other members of the Cabinet, but the cases of Secretaries Gage and Long are the only ones in which the rumors are given any credence.

The resignation of Secretary Gage is likely to take place very soon.

His successor has not been chosen as yet. There seems to be good evidence to the effect that the portfolio of the Treasury was offered to Governor W. Murry Crane, of Massachusetts, but that the Governor refused to accept.

The President is now said to be seeking for Secretary Gage's successor in the Central West.

It is said that Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, O. L. Spalding, and H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, will retire with Secretary Gage.

Secretary Gage will, it is reported, accept a high and responsible position in connection with an Eastern bank.

The rumors of the resignation of Secretary Long are not so well founded, but it is believed that he will step down and out as soon as his connection with the Schley controversy terminates.

Judge Taft, now Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, is very persistently rumored to have been chosen as his successor.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Attorney-General Knox, and he will doubtless remain in the Cabinet throughout the administration.

President Roosevelt Takes a Hand in the Schley Controversy.

Interest in the Schley controversy has now reached a greater heat than ever before.

Following the handing in of the majority and minority verdicts of the Court of Inquiry, came a filing of a Bill of Exceptions to the majority report by Admiral Schley; of a reply to this Bill of Exceptions by Judge Advocate Lemly and Solicitor Hanna, who declared that the majority verdict was just; finally, the filing of a protest against the findings of Admiral Dewey by the solicitors for Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Last Saturday Secretary Long approved the majority verdict of the Court.

In the meanwhile, General Nelson A. Miles, Major-General of the United States Army, had expressed his opinion on the matter, practically declaring that there had been a conspiracy amongst the officers of the Navy to bring Rear-Admiral Schley into disrepute.

Then President Roosevelt, with characteristic decisiveness of action, took a hand in the matter.

At his direction, Secretary Root, of the War Department, administered a severe reprimand to General Miles for his uncalled-for criticism of a coördinate branch of the government service.

The President also approved the majority verdict of the Court of Inquiry, but directed Secretary Long to demand the resignation of Mr. Maclay, the employee of the Navy Department in whose history of the American Navy Admiral Schley was severely criticised, being called a caiff and a coward.

Historian Maclay says that he will not resign, as he is protected by Civil Service rules; and General Miles, while taking his reprimand quietly and in a soldierly manner, says that the incident is not yet closed.

President Roosevelt has shown his determination to put an end to the talk in regard to the Schley controversy by demanding that certain retired Admirals and others explain their comments upon the matter.

The Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

By a vote of seventy-two to six, the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was ratified by the Senate early in the week.

The six who voted against it were all Democrats.

The measure was adopted after a debate of four or five hours, the real discussion being over the different amendments which had their origin on the Democratic side and were intended entirely for political effect.

Senator William E. Mason, who had publicly announced his opposition to the

treaty, was won over by the wise diplomacy of Secretary Hay.

A Philippine Revenue Bill Passes the House.

On Wednesday, December 18, the House of Representatives passed a bill providing revenue temporarily for the Philippine Islands, by a vote of 163 to 128. The opposition to the bill came almost entirely from the Democratic side of the house, but five Republicans voted against it, and three Democrats voted for it.

The bill imposes the Dingley rates upon products entering the United States from the Philippines, and the rates established by the Philippine Commission on goods entering the Philippines from the United States.

It also provides for the collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the United States and the Philippines, and that foreign vessels may ply between these ports until January 1, 1905.

All money collected under the provisions of the bill are to go to the Philippine Treasury to be expended for the use and benefit of the islands.

Proposed Antianarchistic Legislation.

The steps for the suppression of Anarchy continue to occupy a large share of the attention of Congress.

One of the first of the actual steps towards this legislation was taken by the Senate, when it adopted a resolution proposed by Senator Vest, directing the Judiciary Committee of that body, to inquire and report to the Senate the powers of Congress in this direction.

The committee is instructed to enter thoroughly into all the aspects of the case, and to find ways and means for punishing persons belonging to Anarchistic associations.

This committee is one of the strongest of the Senate, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, being the Chairman.

Representative Ray, of New York, has introduced a measure prepared by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, which makes an attempt on the life of the President, Vice-President, or members of the Cabinet a felony.

If the President's life is taken, the proposed law would have the criminal put to death. If the President is injured during an attempt to assassinate him, the criminal would be imprisoned for life. An attempt upon the life of the Chief Executive, even if no injury is sustained, is to be punished by a term of imprisonment of from ten to fifty years.

Advocacy of the killing of the President is to be punishable by imprisonment from ten to twenty years; unless the President is actually assassinated, in which case the person who advocated his assassination will be put to death.

Those who are engaged in disseminating the doctrines of Anarchy are to be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years.

Foreigners who commit any of the crimes contemplated by this proposed measure will be deported after serving their sentences, and all Anarchists are to be denied admission to the United States.

Any one living in the United States, and entering into a conspiracy to kill a foreign ruler, will be guilty of felony, and will be punished by death in cases of actual assassination.

Other Proposed Legislation.

Secretary Gage has transmitted to the House a draft of a Bill imposing a penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment upon persons convicted the second time of counterfeiting. The Secretary, and Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service Bureau, believe that the imposition of so severe a penalty for a second offense will do much to stamp out the crime.

Representative Smith, of Michigan, has prepared a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that naturalization shall not be granted to foreigners until they have lived in this country fourteen years.

The House Committee on Agriculture is preparing to reopen the fight on oleomargarine.

Representative Pearre, of Maryland, has introduced a bill reviving the grade of Vice-Admiral of the Navy, and authorizing the appointment of William T. Sampson, Winfield Scott Schley, and Charles E. Clark, to the grade of Vice-Admiral. Senator Penrose introduced a similar measure into the Upper House.

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill providing for a constitutional amendment to the effect that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce in the United States, and also that all private corporations, copartnerships, and joint stock companies in the United States shall be under the control of Congress. The bill aims to regulate trusts.

The Philippine Commission advises the institution of a permanent form of civil government in the islands in two years from the present date, to include a Governor and a legislative assembly. Congress is urged to pass at once a coinage law on the gold standard with local silver currency, to provide for a system of national and land mortgage banks, and to confer upon the Commission the power to charter railroads.

Representative McAndrews has introduced a bill providing for increase in the pay of letter carriers.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna introduced a bill in the Senate granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. McKinley, the widow of the late President.

On Thursday, December 19, Congress adjourned until after the holidays. Both Houses will reconvene January 6, with the avowed purpose of working so as to close the session by June first. A. W. N.

REGULATIONS FOR STREET RAILWAYS IN CHICAGO.

Sixteen separate and distinct conditions which, it is recommended, should control the renewal of street railway franchises are contained in the outline of the "ideal ordinance" presented to the City Council Monday night, December 16th, by the Committee on Local Transportation. These provisions, it is held, must be imposed on the surface line companies if franchise extension is to bring Chicago proper street railway service and to safeguard every interest of its citizens. It was accompanied by a report which is an extensive argument over the real traction needs of the city.

A feature is the proposed provision that companies must furnish annual reports of the business to the Council and supply all information on such matters as the Council may direct. Their books are to be at the disposal of the City Comptroller to determine the correctness of the annual statements.

The following are some of the other regulations:

Grants shall be for twenty years, but the city reserves the right to take over the property at any time during the second ten years on six months' notice, paying full value for the property and an additional 5 per cent as compensation for the compulsory sale.

The rate of fare shall not exceed five cents, but tickets shall be sold at the rate of six for a quarter, good at all hours. Universal transfers are to be granted.

The compensation is left to be fixed by negotiation as the Council may decide.

The companies are to use tracks and motive power jointly in the territory bounded by Chicago Avenue, Halsted and Sixteenth Streets, as the Council may direct.

The cable must be abolished and in its place the underground trolley should be substituted throughout. This system should be used by all lines in the territory bounded by North Avenue, Ashland Avenue, and Twenty-second Street.

The companies are to pave, repair, sprinkle, clean, and keep clear of snow their rights of way.

The tunnels are to be lowered by the companies at their expense.

It is frankly stated that no one can deny that immediate municipal ownership of surface lines, without regard to the lack of a State law to this end, is, as a practical proposition, wholly out of the question.

There are numerous other rules proposed by the report. A. W. N.

SEVERE COLD THE CAUSE OF FIRES.

Fires in Chicago, due indirectly to the intense cold, drove nearly 100 persons into the streets, half dressed, in the small hours of Sunday, December 15th, and caused a loss of nearly \$220,000.

The greatest suffering was at the Olinger flat building, Thirty-fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, where sixty persons were forced to flee down fire-escapes and ladders in their night garments at 4 A. M., the flames cutting off escape by the stairway. Occupants of a flat building in Evanston were forced to flee. Fire in a house at 1528 Wabash Avenue caused a panic and flight. One man was slightly burned and several were overcome by smoke.

The greatest loss was at the Lincoln Avenue car barn of the Union Traction Company. Fire, supposed to have started from an overheated stove in a cable car, at 5 A. M. destroyed the barn and the cars it contained, entailing a loss of \$165,000. Hard work of the fire department saved the power-house and other property adjoining the barn. Horse cars were used in Lincoln Avenue during that Sunday.

LORD ROSEBERY WILLING TO LEAD LIBERAL PARTY.

Former Prime Minister Rosebery, of Great Britain, wearied of plowing that lonely furrow to which, in his last public speech, he consigned himself, declared in a great speech at Chesterfield, England, Monday evening, December 16, his willingness to place his services at the disposal of the country and enunciated the policy which, in his opinion, should be adopted for healing the nation's ills and uniting the Liberal party.

Lord Rosebery's policy, outlined in briefest words, favors:

Prosecution of the war, but repeal of Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Recognition of Krüger and consideration of proposals for peace offered by Boers.

Liberal amnesty for the Boers; civil rights to all taking the oath.

Liberal appropriation for rebuilding Boer homes and restocking farms.

Reorganization of the War Office.

Increased efficiency of the navy.

A national educational system.

Energetic inquiry into commerce and industry.

New Parliamentary election.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CHICAGO.

Assistant Superintendent Ptacek and Inspectors Hartnett, Heidelmeier, and Kalas must give up their present comfortable posts and become Lieutenants of Police once more. The State Supreme Court has decided that the examination by which they were appointed to their present places was illegal in that it was an original instead of a promotional one, and that they had no right to their present rank. The Mayor says he has not determined yet what he will do under the circumstances, but it is possible, now that three of the five Inspectors are to be reduced, that the rank will be abolished. Mayor Harrison said, however, that he would retain Assistant Superintendent of Police Ptacek and Inspectors Hartnett, Kalas, and Heidelmeier in their present places as "sixty-day" men until it was decided whether the office of Inspector should be retained. If it is, an examination will be held for the Inspectorships. The Mayor still favors the plan of doing away with the Inspectors, but Superintendent O'Neill wants to retain them, and the Mayor says he will defer much to the Superintendent's judgment.

The barge *Galatea*, which had been drifting helplessly about Lake Michigan since Saturday night, December 14, at the mercy of wind and waves, was found Tuesday, December 17, by the steamer *Santa Maria*, which had been dispatched in search of the vessel, and towed into Chicago River. It was picked up thirty-five miles off Racine. Ice a foot thick covered the sides of the *Galatea* and the deckload of lumber, and the crew of seven men told of experiences with winter weather which fall to the lot of but few lake sailors. All on board had escaped serious injury, in spite of their exposure, but several had been frost-bitten while facing the freezing winds with the thermometer below zero.

Chicago friends of Congressman Robert R. Hitt believe he will become a candidate for United States Senator—although they do not look for a declaration from him just yet. The pressure that is being brought to bear on the Mount Morris Congressman is something almost unheard of in Illinois politics and Hitt's close friends in Chicago and from his Congressional district say they do not see how he can overcome it. Eventually, they say, he will be forced to give in and enter the field for the toga of Senator Mason.

Captain Streeter's claim and all the various other claims to so-called made land along the lake front will not be a circum-

stance in comparison to a claim foreshadowed in articles of copartnership filed for record Monday. The land values involved in this new claim are so fabulous that computation is almost out of the question. One might state that the aggregate value is at least \$50,000,000, and yet be far below actual figures, or might say \$500,000,000, and not be far out of the way, for the copartnership articles indicate a claim to all the land between the Wisconsin and Indiana State lines east of the United States survey line established in 1821.

By a verdict reached at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, December 22, and returned in Judge Smith's Court at 10 o'clock, Alexander Sullivan was found guilty of conspiracy to keep James J. Lynch, indicted jury-briber, away from Chicago. The verdict carried with it as punishment a fine of \$2,000. Should the jury have desired it could have sent Mr. Sullivan to prison for from one to five years, or could have given him both an imprisonment and a fine not exceeding \$2,000. This is the first of the cases against the alleged conspirators who were involved in jury-bribing with ex-Bailiff J. J. Lynch, who has turned State's evidence.

The ordinance introduced into the City Council Monday night, December 16, by Health Commissioner Reynolds calling for the creation of a Department of Boiler Inspection, which shall include smoke inspection work, is considered by men who have made a study of the question to be the most satisfactory and advanced move that has been made in the campaign against smoke. It will do away, they say, at one sweep with a potent cause of smoke abuses—that installation of cheap and unsatisfactory boiler systems in manufacturing plants and office buildings.

Blame for the bad management of the charitable and penal institutions of Illinois was put on the spoils system in politics by all the speakers at the Studebaker Hall meeting Sunday afternoon, December 15, which had been called by the Civil Service League. A demand was made for a State Civil Service law which would take the appointment of the employees of these institutions out of politics, and it was decided to name a committee to press the work. John H. Hamline, Dr. Hirsch, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and others spoke.

The University of Chicago has received a Christmas present of \$1,250,000 from John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the institution. A gift of \$375,437 was also announced, with the names of the donors and the purpose for which the amount

was given withheld. The latest gift of Mr. Rockefeller makes a total of over \$10,000,000 which has been donated by the founder of the University.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a meeting extending through six hours, Tuesday evening, December 17, expelled from the Board Arthur R. Jones, President, and Michael Ryan, Secretary, of the firm of Arthur R. Jones & Co., brokers, on the ground that Jones and Ryan were guilty of improper conduct and of improper use of quotations. By injunction issued by Judge Tuley the firm was reinstated.

An action in the Superior Court has been begun against the directors of the National Bank of Illinois, which closed its doors December 19, 1896, on account of insolvency, to compel them to account for the assets of the institution, the loss of which is charged to their negligence, carelessness, and misconduct. The plaintiffs are creditors of the defunct bank.

William J. Chalmers, Treasurer of the Allis-Chalmers Company, was arrested Monday, December 16, at his private office in the Marquette Building by Constable James S. McInerney on the charge of conspiracy. Mr. Chalmers was taken before Justice Prindiville, where his attorney, Albert E. Dacy, gave bond for \$1,000 in his behalf and he was released.

William C. Hicks, who for fifteen years has been a conspicuous figure in Chicago commercial circles, being an editor and confidential man of the Bradstreet Agency, was crushed to death by an elevator in the Jefferson Building, 175 Monroe Street, shortly before 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, December 18.

Chicago is said to be in the grasp of a coal famine. Unless large supplies of fuel can be obtained within the next few days there is grave danger that some of the factories in the city will be forced to shut down and that tenants of large office buildings will suffer with the cold.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday, December 15, adopted a memorial to Congress which protests against government by injunction and asks that action be taken limiting the power of Federal Judges in the matter of labor disputes.

Mayor Harrison has given orders for a complete investigation of the conditions of the street car traffic in the city, and declares that he will go into Court, if necessary, to compel the traction companies to give the citizens of Chicago efficient service.

UNITED STATES.

Charles W. Meade, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, has hastened to New York City as fast as the service of the New York Central Road could carry him. He went to take hold, with other high officers, of a question said to be more important to Masonry than any that has confronted it since the Morgan incident in 1828. The Order is said to have before its officers facts which show that lodges are being formed by expelled and clandestine Masons, and that the right of fellowship has become a commercial quantity, the degree being sold to candidates at so much a head. Men have been initiated in the City of New York and have gone forth believing themselves true in the faith which has been taught for so many centuries. Masonic secrets are even more easily purchasable than at the hands of clandestine Masons. Twenty-five cents will buy them all.

Attorney-General Douglas, of Minnesota, has decided to bring action against the Northern Securities Company in the Supreme Court of the United States. He made this statement last Wednesday and said that owing to the nearness of the holidays he had been advised from Washington not to file the case until after January 1. Governor Van Sant has retained two of the ablest lawyers in the East to assist the Minnesota Attorney-General. Heavy pressure is being made by Wall Street interests to have the Governor withdraw his opposition to the merger, as the large number of letters received indicates. While none of these are made public, an authority declares that their writers include some of the heaviest operators in Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock.

By an explosion of gas in the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlin, near Brady Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at 6:30 A. M. Thursday, December 19, nine men were burned to death and three injured so badly that they are not expected to live, and two others were dangerously hurt. The damage to the plant will amount to \$20,000. The explosion occurred in one of the big blast furnaces. The men were at work at the top of the furnace over 120 feet from the ground. They were employed as fillers and were just getting ready to quit work, being members of the night crew, when the gas, which accumulated in the furnace, exploded and tons of molten metal, cinders, and slag were thrown over the unfortunate men on the top of the structure.

Mayor-elect Low, of New York City, took the oath of office Monday, December 16, and also announced twelve appointments

under his administration. In announcing the selection of the Civil Service Commissioners, Mr. Low made a rather significant statement. He said that the working forces in all the city departments would be largely reduced and that unnecessary positions would be abolished. This means that a number of Tammany sinecure holders, who have been saddled upon the new administration, will have to go, and that Mr. Low has been assured by capable lawyers that he can dispense with their services, notwithstanding the efforts of the present administration to make places for them after January 1.

From the allied forces of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and Captain Goddard's antipolicy artillerists another dynamite shell has been thrown into the camp of the New York City police and the New York policy armies. No man can yet estimate accurately the extent of the havoc that may be wrought by its explosion, but responsible officials of the two societies that engineered the recent raids now declare that they have documentary evidence to establish the facts that policy shops have been paying for police protection at the rate of \$20 per month for each shop. It was claimed that \$17,800 had been paid in this way during the current fiscal year.

The first public celebration in connection with the World's Fair to be opened in St. Louis in 1903 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase was held Friday, December 20, when ground was broken on the site in Forest Park. This day was selected for the important event because it is an anniversary of the formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States. The day was a holiday in St. Louis and throughout Missouri, as well as in most of the purchase States, whose Governors issued proclamations asking for a general observation of it as "Louisiana Purchase Flag Day."

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage reached New York last Friday from Washington and Philadelphia. He came as the guest of Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice-President of the National City Bank, and other bankers. Almost simultaneously with his arrival in New York, the *Evening Post* published an article asserting flatly, on the authority of a leading financier, that Mr. Gage would soon resign his portfolio and return to banking. This report had up to this time been flatly denied by Mr. Gage, but when questioned Friday, in New York he refused either to affirm or deny it.

At a recent meeting of the Seaboard Medical Association, Dr. R. S. Bowdoin, of Virginia, declared that the germ theory

was "all rot." The speaker said that in his section, where the drainage is worse than in twenty years past and the double-jointed mosquitoes prevail by barrells, the conditions were never so healthy. Dr. Bowdoin said that great theorists may be doing much good for the world, but declared that if the germ theory is urged much longer the American people will become a nation of hysterics and will be going about with a microscope in one hand and a bottle of disinfectant in the other.

During the gale which swept the Atlantic Coast Sunday night, December 15, the four-masted English bark *Sindia*, Captain McKenzie and a crew of thirty-three men, was driven violently upon a bar one mile below the Ocean City Life-saving Station. When the *Sindia* grounded distress rockets were seen from the shore. The Ocean City life-savers immediately put out in their long boat. The boat was hurled about like a cork. The men froze to their seats in the intense cold and were beginning to stiffen as they reached the *Sindia*. The crew of thirty-three men were taken to the beach, some by boat and some by the breeches buoy.

The north and southbound Southern Pacific Sunset limited trains came together in a head-on collision at Uplands, California, at 1:05 last Thursday morning. One fireman and a messenger were killed and twenty-six persons were injured. Four Italians who were in the smoking car of the northbound train were bruised and scalded, but not fatally. Both engines were demolished and the baggage, smoking, and chair cars on the northbound train were burned. None of the cars of the southbound train was injured and none of the passengers was hurt.

Harvard's senior class election Monday, December 16, centered around the contest between a negro and an Irishman for the position of orator. The colored man is Roscoe Conklin Bruce, son of the late Senator Bruce, who, by a vote of 269 to 100, won the oratorical honor of his class over P. E. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, one of the brightest and most promising young public speakers in Harvard. Bruce debated against Yale last year and the year before, and, although a negro, is one of the most popular men in his class.

The Black Diamond Steel Works of Park Brothers in Thirtieth Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, were the scene early last Friday of an accident, in which at least five workmen lost their lives and twelve were injured. It will not be definitely known how many are dead until the wreckage is cleared away. The mill was completely wrecked by the explosion of its boilers, and the debris is piled from

fifty to seventy-five feet high. The boiler works of James McNeil, adjoining the Black Diamond Mill, were also destroyed.

Admiral William T. Sampson is said to be critically ill and probably may never again leave his house on New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Every pleasant day since the Admiral and his family returned from the mountains at the end of the summer season he was able to take an afternoon walk accompanied by Mrs. Sampson. On Sunday he went out for the last time, but found himself so weak he was obliged to return to the house without finishing his walk.

Germany, it is reported, has officially informed the United States of her purpose to compel Venezuela to pay the just claims of German subjects. This announcement, made by Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador, has been coupled with definite and positive assurances that Germany has no intention of permanently occupying the Venezuelan port which it may be necessary for her to seize.

Senator Platt, of New York, called at the White House Tuesday, December 17, it is reported, and told President Roosevelt he thought it was an outrage the way William Allen White dealt with him (Platt) in the character sketch recently printed in a magazine. Mr. White is an intimate friend of the President, and eulogized him at the same time that he held Platt up to scorn. It is said that Senator Platt will sue Mr. White for libel.

The Federal Grand Jury in Manhattan has handed down an indictment against Charles Stokes, a stamp dealer, living at 665 Monroe Street, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, accusing him of having in his possession postage stamps stolen from the Chicago Postoffice on October 19 last. He was at once arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who committed him to jail in default of \$5,000 bail.

Andrew Carnegie had a conference with President Roosevelt Wednesday, December 18, regarding a national university, during which the millionaire philanthropist offered to present the \$10,000,000 tendered in cash, or government bonds, instead of steel bonds. Mr. Carnegie advised the President that he was not disposed to limit the amount of his donation, and offered to increase the amount to at least \$25,000,000.

If the claims of J. B. and O. H. Hampton, of Richmond, Indiana, are true they have made possible a great stride in photographic art. They are ready to engage in the manufacture of a machine adapted to the use of acetylene gas, which makes it possible to take photographs as well

at night or on dark days as at any other time. Richmond photographers will give the process a thorough test.

Each of the 10,000 employees in the American Express Company in the United States were made happy by President James C. Fargo announcing that the company would make each and every person in its employ a Christmas present of \$10. This necessitates the taking of about \$100,000 from the yearly profits of the company that would otherwise go to the stockholders.

Millions of dollars in damage, heavy loss in live stock, and some destruction of human life resulted from the storm which swept over Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware early in last week. The storm, coming as a climax of heavy rains that had melted the snow in the mountains, caused floods through the entire district.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser of merchandise at the Port of New York, was asked to resign by Secretary of the Treasury Gage. He sent a letter to President Roosevelt, refusing to resign, and reflecting upon Mr. Gage. The President then summarily dismissed him from office. He will be succeeded by George Whitehead of New York.

By the collision of an eastbound express train and a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Perryville, Illinois, at one o'clock Sunday morning, December 15, eight lives were lost. Failure to obey orders was the apparent cause of the disaster. The bodies of the dead were burned in the wreck, which caught fire from exploding oil.

Not satisfied with the extraordinary powers now vested in it, the Taft Philippine Commission is said to be asking Congress to confer upon it powers such as were never before vested in such a body of men. Even Republican Senators, it is reported, are astounded at the recommendations of the Commission for the enlargement of its authority.

Thomas A. Edison's condition is said to be worrying his friends. The famous inventor has recently been advised by several distinguished physicians to stop work, but he pays no heed to their counsel. He is engrossed in the investigation of several difficult problems and refuses to rest.

Governor William Gregory, of Rhode Island, died at his home in Wickford, Rhode Island, Monday afternoon, December 16. He had been ill for several months.

General R. A. Alger, former Secretary of War, is suffering from a severe attack of gallstones. A consultation of physicians was held at his residence in Detroit last Friday, and as a result an operation

was performed. It is said that Mr. Alger recovered strongly from the effects.

John Swinton, well known as an advocate of labor and a writer on political and economic subjects, died at two o'clock Sunday morning, December 15, at his home, No. 658 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

EUROPE.

Lloyd George, who is the leader of the Welsh Radicals and one of the most able and enterprising Pro-Boers in Parliament, invaded Birmingham Wednesday night, December 18, and met with a most decided repulse in that stronghold of Chamberlainism. The scene that occurred was almost unprecedented, and despite the stringent precautions the hostile element was present in the Town Hall. When Lloyd George made his appearance he was received with catcalls and the blowing of sirens and horns. Stones then began to smash through the windows, and the meeting developed into a perfect pandemonium. About 50,000 people had assembled outside and they attempted to force the windows and doors, which had been barricaded with benches. At length an ugly rush was made to the platform, and only the great force of police present prevented violence.

Satisfaction with the progress of events in South Africa is now general in England and there is a marked recrudescence of public opinion in support of General Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief. Only a few weeks ago military men expressed much adverse criticism of Kitchener's generalship; but now, however, he is called the organizer of victory, and the people talk of his abilities and of his unwearying energy. He is given full credit for connecting all the scattered raw material in South Africa and the reinforcements daily arriving from all parts of the British Empire into a coherent and mobile fighting machine. This view of Kitchener will probably hold good so long as he continues to record a string of unbroken successes.

Gerald W. Balfour, President of the London Board of Trade, speaking at Liverpool Saturday night, December 14, said that, while British vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 60,000 had been transferred to foreign owners in 1900, 1,200,000 tons had been added to the British register, and, consequently, he saw no cause for alarm regarding Great Britain's mercantile marine. The efforts, said he, which foreign nations are making to artificially stimulate shipping form a measure of the actual superiority of Great Britain. Foreign competition would certainly, he declared, have to be considered

more seriously in the future than it had been in the past, but, if true to her traditions, Great Britain would maintain her dominion on the sea.

The Midlothian Liberal Association, of which both the late Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery have been President, and which has frequently led Liberal revolutions, publishes a resolution which is regarded in some quarters as tantamount to an invitation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to retire from the Liberal leadership of the House of Commons. The resolution acknowledges the great services of Sir Henry, but in the next sentence welcomes with the greatest satisfaction the return of Lord Rosebery to active political life and profoundly trusts his gifts and statesmanship will again be placed at the disposal of the party.

The authorities at Beirut, Syria, have notified naturalized American citizens that they must renounce their naturalization within fifteen days, otherwise they will be expelled from Turkey. Spencer Eddy, First Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, has made an energetic protest in the matter. He has written the Turkish authorities, demanding the withdrawal of the measure. The incident may become serious, owing to the absence of a naturalization treaty. There has been a dispute between this country and Turkey over the question of citizenship and naturalization for more than fifty years.

Secretary Hay and the Danish Minister at Washington, as plenipotentiaries for that purpose, have completed the treaty for the purchase by the United States of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. The draft of the treaty has been forwarded to Copenhagen for King Christian's formal assent, and it is thought that the signatures of the plenipotentiaries will be affixed in a few days, making the convention ready for the Senate's consideration immediately after the holiday recess. The residents of the islands have petitioned King Christian not to sell them to the United States.

The Superior Court of Hesse has pronounced the separation of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse. The Grand Duke and his wife are first cousins, both being grandchildren of the late Queen Victoria. The Duke is the only surviving son of Princess Alice, while the Duchess is the second daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The divorce is granted on grounds of hopeless incompatibility of temper. There is but one child, a little daughter, and it has been arranged that she will divide her time between the two parents.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in the Senate of that country

last Friday that the United States had practically admitted that it is unable to fulfil its engagements in conformity with international treaties in regard to the lynching of Italian citizens in the United States. The Minister also announced that the Italian Government would continue to protest in the hopes of obtaining satisfaction for a state of affairs which, he declared, constituted an offense against international comity.

Large numbers of Irish constabulary have been drafted to important points in Mayo and Roscommon, Ireland, and a proclamation placing both counties under the Crimes Act is expected to be issued immediately. This influx of extra police is unprecedented since the days of Captain Boycott. Nationalist members of Parliament and United Irish League speakers have been most active in Mayo and Roscommon recently, preaching forcible resistance to the authorities.

Fresh from its conquests in England, the American Tobacco Trust has planted its flag in Germany, and is about to carry war into Russia. For 2,000,000 marks (\$476,000) the company has bought the Jasmatzki cigarette factory in Dresden, the third largest in Germany, with a capacity of 200,000,000 cigarettes a year. It has also acquired the business of Kyriazi Brothers, of Berlin, and with it the control of the most popular brand of Egyptian cigarettes sold in Europe.

At a meeting of educational authorities in London Monday, December 16, at which Lord Reay, Chairman of the London School Board, presided, it was decided at the suggestion of Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., who offers to defray the expenses, to send out a commission in 1902 to investigate educational methods in the United States and on the Continent, with especial regard to their bearing on commerce and industry.

Henry Siegel, who, with Mrs. Siegel, returned on the White Star steamship *Celtic*, last Sunday afternoon, from a seven weeks' trip to Europe, confirmed many of the rumors which have in the last few months connected his name with an American department store invasion of London. He also intimated that while nothing definite had been arranged in the matter Sir Thomas Lipton might be associated with him in the proposed venture.

Sultan Abdul Hamid is, as usual, painfully apprehensive about his annual visit to Stamboul at Mid-Ramadan to kiss the prophet's mantle. It is the only day in the year when he will venture out of the Yildiz Kiosk. Many "preventive arrests" are being made every day.

Rumors from Bulgaria and Turkey concerning Miss Stone continue to be con-

tradictory. One report says that the brigands have agreed to take \$70,000 ransom. The latest report received asserts that Mme. Tsilka is dead and that Miss Stone will be released almost immediately.

It is reported that after the Turkish troops at Sienitsa, in Upper Albania, had surrounded the citadel and held captive the civil and military commanders with a threat of death unless they paid the money long since due to the troops, the authorities promptly handed over their overdue wages.

The Lower House of the Norwegian Parliament has passed a law fixing punishment for the glorification of crimes against social order. The majority contended that men who incite Anarchists to crime are conspirators and deserve punishment.

It is reported that Great Britain may use force to compel the Sultan of Turkey to pay \$525,000 for a cruiser which he ordered, the price including \$300,000 indemnity for Armenian outrages.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Ten thousand refugees are expected to return to Johannesburg within three months. Permission has been granted to the mines to start a hundred new stamps weekly. The railway is now able to cope with the increased traffic. Eight new engines were bought during the last few months and there has also been large additions to the new rolling stock. The Stock Exchange will shortly reopen. The *Star* newspaper will start after January 1. The registry of the Supreme Court will open in January for the issuing of writs. The Court will sit in March.

The British War Office has come into possession of a cipher telegram purporting to have been sent by the Boer commandant, Delarey, stating that he could not hold out longer than January. According to the correspondent of the *Times* at Pretoria, Delarey is believed to be forty miles northwest of Klerksdorp with about 400 men. The War Office is taking a more hopeful view of the war than it has taken at any previous time.

Lord Kitchener has notified the British War Office of the capture of Commandant Kritzinger, the famous Boer leader who invaded Cape Colony and for months defied the seven British columns sent in pursuit of him. Kritzinger was captured by General French as he was trying to break through the blockhouse cordon at Hanover Road. The Boer leader was badly wounded.

A dispatch from Nkandhla, Zululand, dated December 5, and delayed in transit by the censor, tells of a recent action near

Luneberg, Transvaal, in which Commandant Louis Botha was shot through the left leg below the knee. He only escaped capture by crawling into the bush. The dispatch adds that the British took eighty prisoners in this action.

Telegrams received from South Africa still refer to the probable decision of the Boers to surrender, but a dispatch from Volksrust declares that the Boers are determined to continue the war, and that their recent conferences have been with the object of planning a summer campaign.

The Natal Railway Department is completing the survey of a new line, which will run from Verulam up the Umgini Valley to Greytown. The new road will be eighty miles shorter to the Transvaal border. It will deal mainly with heavy Transvaal freight and fast passenger traffic.

South Africa dispatches report small skirmishes and an unsuccessful attempt to surround General De Wet, who is stated to have 800 men and two guns. The Boer casualties are placed at twenty-seven.

TRADE AT HIGHEST POINT.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly *Review of Trade*, issued last Saturday, December 21, had the following encouraging report to make: "Holiday trade reached its maximum this week, nearly all sections of the country reporting exceptional distribution. While the class of goods especially stimulated by Christmas demand occupied the position of greatest prominence, general merchandise was not far behind in activity. Transporting interests were just beginning to overcome congested conditions when severe storms made the situation more complicated than before. In many industries it is not a question of finding buyers, but securing the privilege of postponing deliveries beyond the date originally specified."

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EYES TESTED FREE

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WHY USE POOR UNWHOLESOME MILK?

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 We Have also a Brand called WANZER'S **GERM-NO**

A Pure Milk from our select certified dairy. Pasteurized and
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This is a most opportune time to purchase, as some of the Stocks may be withdrawn from the market and others sold for a premium

Every Share is worth \$100.



All Shares draw Interest.



Interest payable semi-annually.



Interest at 6 per cent increasing to 12 per cent.



Certificates are transferable.



Money received for Stock used to establish and develop Righteous Industries.



Profit-Sharing a prominent feature in all of Zion's Industries.



No strikes or labor troubles.

CAREFUL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LIST OF STOCKS FOR SALE

Zion City Bank Stock

6 per cent per annum, increased to 8 per cent per annum July 1, 1902.

Zion Lace Industries

6 per cent per annum, with 1 per cent added for six years, making this a 12 per cent investment for the remainder of period specified in Articles of Agreement.

Zion City General Stores

6 per cent per annum, on and after October 1, 1902, a contingent dividend of 2 per cent, making this an 8 per cent investment.

Zion City Lumber Association Exchangeable Stock

7 per cent per annum, with privilege of discount on lumber and building material purchased of the Association.

Profit-Sharing Stock

payable in 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, 6 per cent per annum, increased to 9 per cent per annum on and after October 1, 1902.

PERSONS HAVING IDLE MONEY, OR PERSONS WHO MAY EXPECT TO RECEIVE MONEY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, MAY SEND IN SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW TO ZION CITY BANK, 1201 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A Guaranteed SILVER TABLE SET AT \$5.00

GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS
SEND YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE

We are offering now
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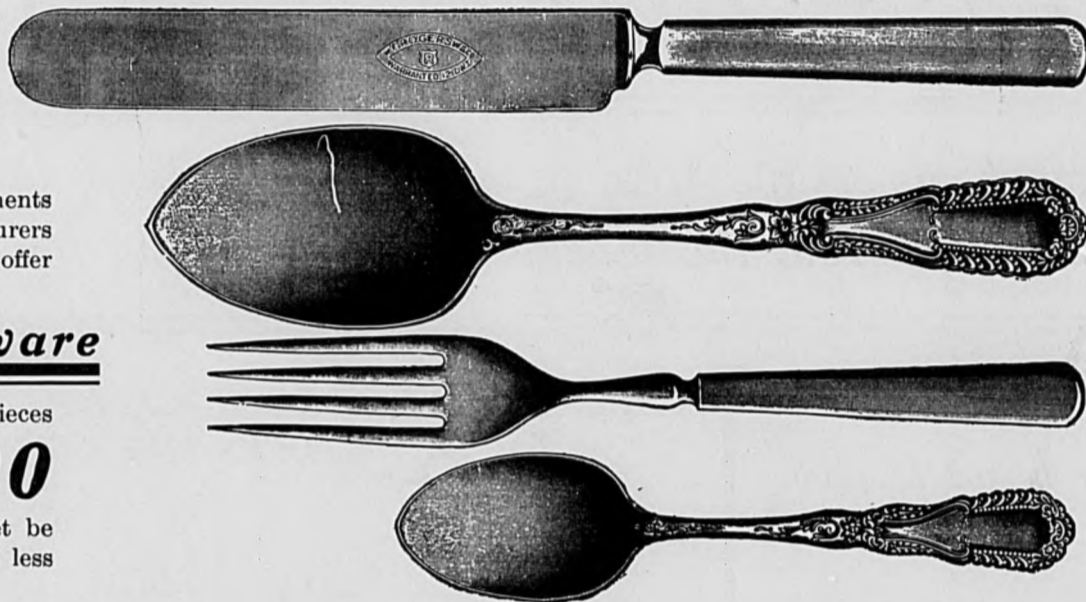
By special arrangements
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CHOICE SILVER **Tableware**

Complete Sets of 24 pieces

At... **\$5.00**

Seldom can this Set be
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The Set consists of:
6 Knives, warranted pure
coin silver on solid dia-
mond steel, and guar-
anteed for 10 years;
worth at retail.....\$3.00
6 Forks, same as above.. 3.00
6 Tea Spoons, triple-
plated pure coin silver
on 25 per cent nickel;
worth 1.50
6 Table Spoons, same as
above..... 2.50

24 pieces, worth and gener-
ally sold in every re-
tail store at.....\$10.00

Our Price to You
\$5.00

If desired we can sell you
these goods separately at
same prices as quoted. We
can also furnish you
1 dozen Rogers Silver
Metal Tea Spoons at ..\$1.00
1 dozen Rogers Silver
Metal Table Spoons at 2.00

WE GUARANTEE THIS WARE TO CONTAIN AS MUCH (OR MORE) SILVER
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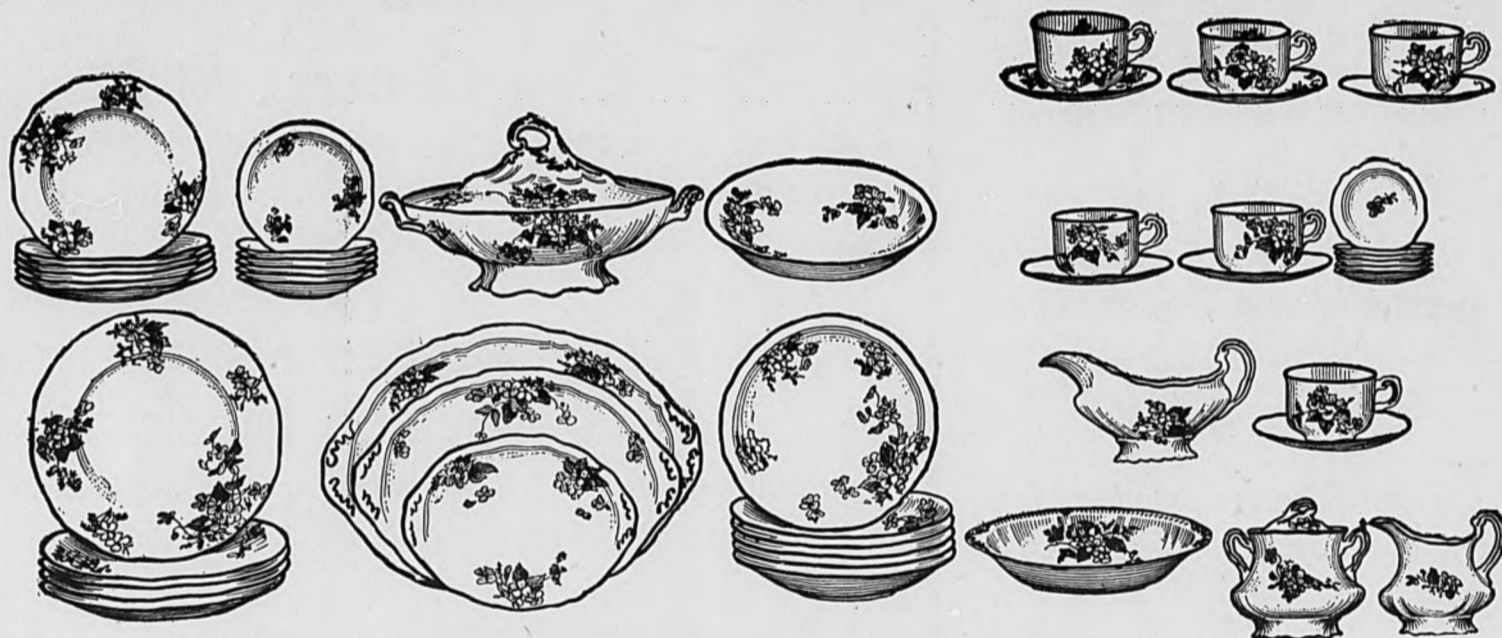
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The Very Complete Line of Jewelry and Silverware listed in our GENERAL CATALOGUE on pages 32 to 150, is presented to you at a closer margin than has ever been offered before by a reliable jewelry house, and we are positively able to give you better value throughout, for reliable guaranteed goods, than is offered by any other concern, regardless of their claims. We solicit all of Zion's Jewelry Trade.

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THIS IS AN EXACT ILLUSTRATION OF THE SET

It consists of 53 Pieces, is made of semi-porcelain,
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6 Plates, 5 inch
6 Plates, 7 inch
6 Plates, 7 inch (Soup)
6 Plates, (Fruit)
6 Handled Cups and
Saucers
6 Individual Butters
1 Sugar

1 Creamer
1 Platter, 8 inch
1 Platter, 10 inch
1 Baker, 7 inch
1 Nappy, 7 inch
1 Pickle
1 Sauce Boat
1 Covered Dish

By special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are able to sell them to our customers at \$5.00. Now is your chance to buy a Dinner Set at about half price. Every Set is nicely packed in a box and can be shipped anywhere.

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